The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.						L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.						
Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur						Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur						
Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée						Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées						
Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée						Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées						
Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque						Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées						
	Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur						Pages détachées Pages détachées					
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)						Showthrough/ Transparence						
Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur						Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression						
Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents						Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue						
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure						Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index Title on header taken from:/						
Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ 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.						Le titre de l'en-tête provient: Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison						
Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:												
This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.												
10X	14 X		18X			22 X		26×	·	30×		
12X		16X		20×			24)		28×		32)	

vol. 4—No. 33.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

[Whole No. 189

Contributors and Correspondents.

DIARY IN THE EAST.

ANATHOTH, MICHMASH—FEAST OF PARIM IN JERUSALEM-JERIOHO, JORDAN, AND THE DEAD SEA. - Continued.

Its inhabitants bear a very bad charscier, and looked their character thoroughly. Une of the men followed us back to the hostelry, trying to persuade us to let him give an exhibition of the wild dancing and singing with which they often entertain travellers. We declined the offer, not liking the descriptions of the scenes we had read, and doubting much whether such exhibitions were fit things for Christians to encourage. After dinner, as we were sitting in the tent in the dusk, some men again came wanting to sing and dance for Baksheesh. The bowls with which they introduced themselves were so horrible that we were glad to get quit of them as quickly as possible. After that we were left in peace, the only sound that disturbed the stillness being the croaking of frogs in a stream near us, and the occasional mournful weird cry of jackals. They are very plentiful; we saw them in a field close to our tent. They do no attack human beings, but a gentleman told me that when he was at Jericho, sleeping in the open air without a tent, he and his companions were obliged to watch in turns to keep off the jackals, which were ready to come snuffing about their faces in a manner more familiar .han agreeable. They were sleeping without tents in consequence of their muleteers having been attacked on the road from Jerusalem, and robbed of all the baggage, tents, etc. As usual, we enjoyed reading the passages of Scripture conjoyed reading the passages of S nected with our resting place. There is abundance of interest that is certainly connected with Jericho, without taking the: many events which are connected with it by doubtful tradition. When taking a little stroll before retiring to rest, I was: astonished to see lights far up the wall of the mountain near the mouth of Wady Kelt. These were the lights of some who were spending part of their Leut in caves in the mountains in remembrance of our Lord's forty days fast in the wilderness. It had a very curious effect, the dimly outlined hill, dotted with these two or

three solitary sparks. March 5th proved to be all we could desire in the matter of weather for our ride to the Dend Ben, Jordan, and Elisha's fountain. I had heard so much of the intense heat from which many have suffered at Jericho, that I felt it a matter of great thankfulness that we were again protected by light clouds from the burning heat of the sun which, even so early as March, is here: sometimes very oppressive. We parhapsrather erred in not starting earlier, but we made out the expedition very comfortably, though we did not start till 8 a.m. After riding past the village a little way, we again crossed the Kelt, and proceeded in a south easterly direction over a grassy flat detted with low shrubs. Our Arab guido had a whin hunt after some wild animal, of the. deer species I believe, though it started so tar in advance of us that I never saw ex Ehsha standing by Jordan before crossing actly what it was. Much of the ground at. Across the plain westward we rolls was very pleasant for rapid riding, and through perfect fields of flowers of various Mr. W., Mustapha, and the guide had some trials of the speed of their horses, while B. and I cantered on quietly far behind. Away to our right we saw a large encampment of the black tents of Kedar, and we passed near an immense number of camels belonging to the Arabs. After riding a little more than an hour we passed from the rich plain down some very, unpleasant broken banks of bure soil to a track of barrenness, which lay between us and the Sea. Much of the soil here was covered first I had seen in Palestine. They with crystals of salt and saltpetre. We had and colder parts of Judea. They seemed some very uncomfortable wet places to get to be resting here before immigrating through, the remains of the floods which further north. Close below the hills we had covered all this lower park of the plain for a considerable time during the winter. At last we reached the north-west shore of the Dead Sca, at a little distance from where the Jordan enters it. We dismounted. and rambled about for a little on the pebbly beach, picking up curious stones, and tastthan I had expected, something like a mixture of sea water, quassia, and soda. It looks so clear and fresh that, till I tried. it, it seemed scarcely possible that it could be so very different from any other water I had ever seen. The view around was very impressive. The utter solitude, the complete desolation, with not a likda of mass, or tiniust weed within a long distance of that water that yet looked so right and sparkling. And then the history opneded with it, its mysterious position, and 1292 feet below the Mediterraneau, as whole surroundings so strange and unnok 1292 feet below the Mediterraneau, they field there to hide themselves till the whole surroundings so atrange and unsual. It seems so cut off from all ordinations of the field there for ever as a monustry life, as if left there for ever as a monustry life, as if left there for ever as a monustry life, as if left there for ever as a monustry life, as if left there for ever as a monustry life, as if left there for ever as a monustry would have, been easily evertaken before they reached the earny of

trast between the luxuriant vegetation near Jericho, and the utter barrenness near the Dea Sea is very striking. And looking at the fact that the full volume of Jordan con the that that the life you was a state into it, yet the deadly qualities of the sea have in all these centuries been in no degree modified, but it remains as bitter as ever, it gives a wonderful idea of the force of the elements of death in it. From the Dead Sea we proceeded northwards to the part of the Jerlan which is called the Pilgrim's Bathing Place, for there the immonse crowd of pilgrims that visit the Jordau at Easter bathe in remembrance of our Lord's baptism in Jordan.

We soon left the bare desolate region at the head of the Dead Sea, and got on the the head of the Dead Sea, and got of the fertile part of the plain, over which we had a full hour's ride to the Jordan. We were rather hindered by wet swampy places which the floods had left, and much of the soil was washed bare, or covered with deposit left by the river. The river itself was a considerable distance to our right, and invisible till we came close to it.

The bathing place is generally boarded by a grassy flat enamelled with flowers, but the unusual floods had so lately retired within the river banks that vegetation had not yet covered the mud and sand left by the river. During part of the winter the river had been so high that when an Enghsh missionary wanted to pass it on his way to Salt (Ramoth Gilead), he found the boat he had hoped to use washed away, and the river up to the top of the trees that line its banks, so that only the tips of their branches appeared above the water. We could see the truth of his account by the debris sticking between the twigs high up on the willow trees.

The river had now retired between its banks, but still flowed muddy and rapid, with a very full stream. I should not have liked to try bathing in it. It would have been quite too strong for even a powerful swimmer, but our donker man managed Israelite crossed it, and it gave me a new impression of the faith required in the impression of the faith required in the priests who at the command of God deliberately walked into the rushing stream bearing the ark of God. And what a wonderful manifestation of God's power it must have been when this rapid, powerful current suddenly stood still, when the feet of the priests were "dipped in the brim of the water." The willows were just beginning to show a little green. Amid them, ning to show a little green. Amid them, growing in the water or at its very edge, were tall flags, something like pampas grass. Their feathery tops were very beautiful. I out a few to take to Scotland with me, but as I had no way of carrying them except hanging at my saddle bow, their feathery beauty was much impaired before I got them to Jerusalem. V a sat a before I got them to Jerusalem. Vest a considerable time by the Jordan taking our lunch, and dreaming over all the wonderful events that had here taken place. The passage of the Israelities must have been somewhat near here, as well as those of Elijab and Elisha. Whether our Lord's baptism took place here or not is very doubtful, but the river at least is associated with the wonderful event, when God's own with the wonderful event, when God's own Son thus submitted to be baptized by His forgrunner, and the voice of the Father, and the descent of the Spirit testified to the acceptableness of the act in the sight of

From the river we turned nearly west. First we traversed the flat that immediately borders the river, and which in high floods is overflowed. Then we had ing noons is overnowed. Interwe had investeep bank to ascend to the higher level of the plain of Jericho. Probably it was on the edge of this bank that the "fifty men of the sons of the prophets went, and stood to view afar off," and saw Elijah and Elijah standing by Lorden before crossing hues—some of the same that we had seen among the hills were here of a much more luxuriant growth. One bright hias flavor companying like a wild steak more flower, something like a wild stock, grow several feet, in great quantities. We passed the village and hotel, and rode on to the foot of the hills, past two aqueducts, of which as good many arches are still standing. The little fields of grain on this side of the village told how rich the soil is when watered as it is by the stream from the fountain of Elisha; it will grow almost anything. On a bank towards the hills we saw an immense regiment of storks; they were the came on great mounds grass grown, and dotted with shrubs and trees. probably is all that remain of ancient Jericho, the Jericho of Elijah and Elisha. The fountain of Elisha flows out from the base of one of these mounds. There are remains of a large circular resorvoir, in which it once was confired, till distributed by ducts ove, the plain. It now flows ing the waster. It was even more naussous | forth amid a thick shrobbery of busiles, and small trees. We saw a good many little fish in the water, as well as many fresh water shell fish of a small size. water is slightly warm, but quite sweet, and clear. Seeing the luxuriant vegeterior around it, one could earnly understand, of what immonse value the healing of spring must have been to the inhabitants of Jeriena. The hills rise rugged and steep within a short distance of the mounds that sover the rains of the ancient city. They were very conveniently near for the three spys, when by Rahab's advice

Israel on the other side of the river. It was a wonderful facing to stand on the scene of such events—to picture the walled city with its inhabitants looking forth in awed wonder as the host of the Lord pre-ceded by the ack, and the priests marched day after day in solemn silence round the doomed city. Then the last day came, when at the sound of the trumpet, and the command of Joshua, the people gave a great shout and the walls foil flat, and each man went up straight before him to take possession of that for which he had ot fought, but which by faith became his. What a day it must have been to Rahab and her family. Perhaps some of them doubted whether there was much wisdom in taking refuge in such a house as hers, so exposed on the city wall, but the blood red signal gave safety there, and supplied a type for all ages of the sure refuge to be found within the influence of that blood "which cleanseth from all sin." The Jericho of the days of our Lord was as I have said, on the other side of the Kelt, close to the foot of the pass by which the road from Jorusalem descends. Some think that even in those days there may have been some habitation on the site of the more ancient Jericho, and that there being thus two Jerichos may account for what seems some confusion in the Scripture narrative in regard to the healing of the two blind men at Jeriche. Certainly this abundant fountain must always have been an attractive place of habita-

From Elisha's fountain we returned to our tents to rest, and dry flowers, and dine. In the thickets near our tents, there was a great deal of a smalll prickly bush with a flower like a potato blossom, and bearing a fruit like a potato apple, only bright yellow. This travellers are often told is the "apple of Sodom." I at first believed the same, but I afterwards saw the real apple which is a much more curious fruit. It does not grow near Jericho. Those I saw had been brought from Engeddi. They were of the size and colour of an orange or lemon. The friend who gathered them described his disappointment when, in the heat and thirst, he saw them at a distance, and hoped for some refreshing fruit, but when he came to pluck them found they contained nothing but small seeds, embedded in a quantity of sort of silky filments. They are so fragil that it is not easy to convey them to a distance uninjured.

In the evening a slight shower gave us a beautiful raibbow over the Monb mountains, which brightened the effect of the evening colours which tint them with

March oth broke cloudy and dismal. We intended to have started early, but had to delay on account of the heavy rain. The wind was quite cold, and recything looked very unpromising for our ride of between six and seven hours. We had committed our way to the Lord in whose shadow we had trusted, and believed He would help us through, for it we lingered at Jeriche it would cause much anxiety to those we had loft at Jerusalem, where possibly there might be no rain. About 8 a.m. the rain abated, and we mounted for our journey. We found how good it was to trust, and to We found how good it was to trist, and to be sure that all would be rightly ordered for us whether in pleasure or discomfort. We had not left the hotel long when the rain clouds that looked so thick and threatening broke asunder, and the sun shone forth, and there was not another than of rain till we reached our half way. shone forth, and there was not another dop of rain till we reached our half way resting place. We were there hardly under the shadow of an overhanging rock when a torrent of rain poured down, but it did not last long, and was past before we left our shelter. By this lime we were so much above the level of Jericho that the kind which had falt as share than was wind which had felt so sharp then was quite piercing. Had there been rain with it, we should have hardly known how we two ladies could have braved it. As it was we all wrapped up with every warm thing we had with us. We had much laughing, over the futur figures we presented. B and I took off our hatsand tied them round | call for it. our waists in order to get our lieads well covered with water proof hoods, then we had veils, scarfs, and all sort of things over face and throat, till it was difficult to say vince and throat, till it was almost to say where we ourselves were. We looked more like an unshapely busidle of clothes on the back of the horse than anything else. Mrs. W. had an immense plaid wrapped around lem, and to secure it from the wind that we are flying in the wind tied it round his waist with a cord, which gave him the appearance of a "friar of orders grey." The only way to prevent parting company with his hat was to tie it down with a white pocket hankershief, which of course added to his funny look. My India rubber cap would persist in getting free; and flapping in the wind with a noise like the sails of a ship. At first this rather startled my horse and sectit off at the gallop, which I thought as very good thing, for we wanted to get on as fast as possible. We parted with our Arab escort at the shoulder of the Mount of Arab escort at the shoulder of the gloun, of Olives. Hounsisted on going through the English ceremony of shaking hands with each of us. As he rode off to Abuds it seemed such a little round from the road between Bothany and Jerusalem, that is is quite matural that many should believe that it is Bethphagesto which our Lprd sent his disciples in search of the ass on which he entered Jerusalem.

We reached the city between two and three p.m., very thankful to he sheltered from the rain, which now again poured down. Our friends were very glad to see us safe. The night before at Jerusalem had been a regular gale of wind and rain, and they had been pitying us, and wondering how we sver could ride up the long ascent from Jericho zanoh weather. But we had been safe in the hollow of His hauds who bide is "cast all our care," little or great, on Him who "careth for us."

(To be Continued.)

Regeneration.

Editor British American Phushyterian.

Sin,-You must be sometimes disgusted with your correspondents. We are often uncivil to yourself as well as to each other. We make statements about our opponents and their productions, which if true, would reflect on your own judgment in admitting them to your columns. We keep rapping at each others knuckles in the way of detecting and correcting minor inistakes, without doing much to advance a know ledge of the subjects under discussion. 'W T." proceeding on this track in last week's number, consigns "A Layman" and myself to the ditch as blind leaders of the blind. But as that is not the best place for clarifying a subject by no mean transparent as yet—one too of some importance -as it has at the very root of evangelistic work, we may be excused for trying to got up our heads and asking a little

to got up our heads and asking a little more of your space for its ventilation.

I shall not refer to his review of "A Layman's" letter, he can defend himself. But as to my own—he misapprehends the argument. He says it is "to prove that faith precedes life in the soul." It is nothing of the sort. The question had not arisen whether it precedes or succeeds it; indeed the subject of faith was not under consideration. "A Layman" had asked whether a certain act, namely, that "which brings a man into union with Jesus, can brings a man into union with Jesus, can brings a man into union with Jesus, can be exercised by one who is spiritually dead?" My reply was, "of course it can," and I see no reason to change it. He called it a living act of faith. I regarded it as a mere act of obedience, and gave as illustrations, Peter and Andrew brought into union or contact with him, in the act of obedience to the command "Follow me," and children brought into union or contact with the teacher when introduced as and children brought have mich introduced as pupils. "W. T." calls this "the most original argument he ever met with." On reconsideration he may admit that it is not reconsideration he may admit that it is not only original but unanswerable, and if he had only quoted my words fairly, and observed my definitions, he would not have needed so many points of exclamation. The idea of a convert coming to Christ who "as yet knows nothing, believes nothing, and has no conception of spiritual things," is to him incongruous and absurd; to me it is the simplicity of Gospel truth. "Come, for all things are ready. "Compel them to come in," "suffer the little children to come to me and forbid them not." The burden of every evangelistic address is "come—just as you are." And dress is "come—just as you are." And they do come, just as Poter and Andrew did; just as pupils do to a teacher, just as children who know nothing about faith, and as sinners who must be converted and and as sinners who must be converted and become as children, without being encumbered with any such conditions or enquirenes as "whother they believe in His existences," which would be an impertmence, or "that He is diving or what He did for sinners, or that they need Him, either as prophet, priest, or king." These are not milk for babes, they are tough points for strong digestions, or what the apostle calls "strong meat for such as by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern good and evil."

"A Layman" and I are exherted to

"A Layman" and I are exhorted to abstain from the discussion of such topics, but we may make ourselves useful in other splieres of work and on simpler subjects, such as " the sustentation of missions—the support of the ministry—acting as collectors for the schemes of the Church," etc. lectors for the schemes of the Church," etc. Anything in the way of raising ways and means; recommendations which we shall try to appreciate. Smallest favours thank fully received. "W. T." may not be a clergyman, but this has a clerical ring about it. "Raise what money you can, but leave theology to us." Ministers should be content to have things their own way in the pulpit. where use and wont way in the pulpit, where use and wont now a days forbids all interruption or criticism, but so long as you, Mr. Editor, are pleased to open your columns to layman as well as clergymen, we shall have our say on any topic that seems to

Yours traly, LAYMAN.

The Bible in Public Schools.

Editor British American Presbyterian. DEAR SIR,-I have read with much in terest a number of articles in your paper in favor of the Bible in public schools. I read with much interest because I believe it to be a matter of first importance that the Bible be retained in our public schools, and because the articles appeared to me to be sound and able, and also as clear as could be expected, treated in the short space they occupied. But I was disappointed to see in your number of August 13th, a correspondent, "G.T.,"enter the ranks and with an "earnest protest" skittle dewn with his " besom of destruction" all the arguments and elucidations of your former correspondents, "trampling them under his feet." "G. T." thinks it ridiculous that your correspondents should support their positions by assertions, while he himself begins and ends the support or his by "an" arnest protest" inslead of argument. He charges your other correspondents with a lack of discrimination between very diverse objects and ideas, then he exhibits his own

the Shorter Catechism is a Divine Revela-

3. He could perceive no distinction be-tween the claim made by the people for the Bible in the public schools, and the claim made by the Roman Catholics for separate

schools.

4. He could see no difference between the duty of teaching the Bible in public schools and the duty of the State to endow schools and the ressente all the rest. "G. one sect, and to perseente all the rest. "G. T." making no distinction in questions as above indicated, very pertinently to himself comes to the following conclusions:—

1. That if the Bible be taught in the publie schools then "Popish persecution will be consistent."

2. If religion is taught in a Church because it does good—a portion—it ought not to be taught in the public schools.

3. Because Protestantism wants the Bible in the public schools, it is therefore "false to all its former principles and tra-ditions." I admit that these discriminations and conclusions are very remarkable but it seems to me that they never could have been percoived and drawn by a soul that sees by the light of the Bible.

The cry of sectarian is raised as soon as the Bible question is introduced. There is nothing more false than the assertion that the dissemination of Bible knowledge in public schools, or even any where else, is sectarianism.

1. All denominations of Christians take the Holy Bible as the Divine Revelation, and base the authority of their tenchings

upon 14.

2. All denominations, but Roman Catholies, join in the dissemination of Bible knowledge, and are now prosecuting it vigorously all over the world.

8. But Roman Catholics are suppressing the Bible wherever they can all over the world, so you can see readily that the secworld, so you can see readily that the sec-tarianism comes in on the Roman Catho-lic side of the question. Papists are in-consistent with themselves. They base their Church upon the authority of the Scriptures; then without any authority in the Scriptures, claim that the authority of the Pope is superior to the Bible, and therefore should interpret the Bible for the people; but instead of giving the Bible, God's revelation interpreted by the infallible Pope, they try to blot it out of existence.

The contest about the Bible in our public schools is not a contest between different sects of the Bible reading Church, but it is a contest between all of those sects on the one hand and the Romanists on the other. The contest is between Protestant-ism and Romanism. Whatever Protestantism meant in past days or what was signified by Romanism matters little now. But Protestautism now means the Bible, and Roman Catholicism means the Pope to the forman Catholicism means the Polists the exclusion of the Bible. Romanists will now ask Protestants to give up the Bible from the public schools, and when they have gained strength to justify it they will have gained strength to justify it they will ask them to cease disseminating it olse-where, and not long after they may expect where, and not long after they may expect to give up their faith in it or die for it. With blood-thirsty craving she cries always give, give. Settle the question. Which will you have, the Bible or the Pope? You cannot have both. If you choose the Pope by the powers of Romanism you cannot have the Bible. If you choose the Bible, then enjoy its highest besent, for you will have to fight Romanism to keep it at all.

5. To ignore the right of the Bible in the

public schools is nationally to ignore the Bible and its Divine authority over the nation. Thereby we acknowledge and publish ourselves a nation of infiels. Only turn to the nations against whom the fulminations of Divine judgment have been revealed, and learn the gad fate of the "nations that forget God."

Vox Humana. Farmington, Ill., U. S., Aug. 20th, 1875.

An Answer Wanted.

Editor British American Presetterian.

DEAR SIR,-In your issue of the 10th current, you publish an article entitled "A Roman Catholic's Title in Church Property," on reading which it occurred to me that it would be prudent for the Editor of our Church paper not to provoke discussion on that topic. Can you answer the question: "Who owns the property of the Canada Prosbyterian Church?" You will find that with very few exceptions the Church property is all in the hands of the clergy. We cannot sell a foot of it without their leave; our contributions, however liberal, give us no right to the property; at least none that the clergy view themselves as bound to respect. At the union, between the U. P. and Free Churches, the clergy without in the least consulting the people did most disgracefully manage to get an Act of Parliament which vested the whole of the Church property in the hands of the clergy, and you may depend upon it, were any or the whole of these congregations now to seek redress from the civil law, we would just as surely be nonsuited, as the Roman Catholics have been. Like them, we would be teld we have no legal right, that wo may contribute but not control in the matter of Church property. If I am wrong be so good as set me right in the PRESETTERIAN; and I will take it kind if you will let me know how the new (Knox) Collega is deeded, which will much oblige, Dear Sir, Yours, respectfully, HECTOR C. ANDERSON.

objects and ideas, then he exhibits his own discriminating powers by not being able to see some very plain distinctions.

1. He could see no difference between Bible instruction and the reaching of the moral characters of our citizens.

2. Hosees sectarianism alike in the Bible and the "Shorter Catechism." He evidently thought either that the Bible was made by the Westminster Divines, or that Vainan.

Enstor and Reopte. Vitramontana trucky.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The recent messacre at SauMiguel is only the lutest of those enormities that seem constantly to mark the course of ultramon-Whenever it has the opportunity, as at Ban Mignel or Acapulco, it spares no one who stands in the way of Roman Catholic rule. San Miguel is or was a populons and flour shing town of San Salvador, and is said to have contained a population of forty thousand. But politi-cal Romanism had made its way into the prosperous republic, and, offended at the action of the government, which seems to have forbidden the rending of an obnoxious pastoral by the Bishop of San Salvador in the churches, the priests planted a gen-eral revolt in the name of religion. They soized upon some discontents umong the people to aid their design. All over the re-public the ultramontance were to rise at the same moment; a priest named Palacies preached a violent sermon against the national authorities; the bishop supplied his adherents with a paper insuring them, should they die, an immediate entrance into paradice. This curious document was found upon the dead bodies of the rebels, and ran thus: "Peter, open the gates of heaven to the bearer, died for the religion," signed Groner, Bishop of San Salvador, and sealed with the seal of his episcopal sec.

On a Saturday evening the ultramon-tance, stimulated by the priest's exhorta-tions and the tayour of the bishop, rose in a wild tumult at San Miguel. They seemed to have been armed with more effective weapons than a priestly absolution. They seized upon the public prison and set free two hundred prisoners. They next attack. ed the garrison of the town. They killed the two generals, Espinosa and Castro. Espinosa's body they cut in pieces, which they threw at each other. They call the skull of Castro, and threw him over a wall, where he was found by his mother; he died three days after. The garrison were nearly all assassinated. Many of the best citizens of the place were killed. At last, in their fierce fanaticism, the ultramontanes covered sixteen houses with kerosene and set them on fire. Pillage, murder, and dismay prevailed throughout the unfortunate city. An immensa amount of property was destroyed, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000; and it was chiefly by the interference of an English man-of-war that San Miguel was saved from a total destruction. The government at last sent troops to the town, who shot down the banditti: without mercy. The country has been declared in a state of seige. Martial law-has been proclaimed, and San Salvador is safe, at least for the present, from the rage of the ultramontanes. The priests and bishops have been banished, or are held in careful subjection, and the enemies of the republic must await a severe retribution. Yet it is doubtful if these horrrible scenes at San Miguel will be the end of the ultramontane outrages and disorders. In Mexico recently they roused a whole province in revolt. All over South America they seem to be planning some new assault upon freedom and human rights. In Brazil only the firm and threatening attitude of the government has hithertofore held the priests and bishops in tolerable submission, and the angry letters of the Pope to the Emperor might seem almost plain incentives to revolt. In Eccador, an important and powerful state, the Jesuits have without scruple seized the government, violated the republican constitution, and forced their own President upon the people. It is not yet evident how far an ultramontane conspiracy may be active in South America. or what pew revolutions may await its various governments from the intrigues of the priests. Yet it is certain that the ultramontane faction is busy in all its cities, and that its priests and its emissaries will be no more merciful when they have the opportunity than the fanatics who at San Miguel cut men in pieces and pelted each other with the fragments, or who sought to burn down a flourishing city with

I do not know if the nineteenth century has not already far outstripped the eighteenth in priestly cruelty. The progress of lumanity seems almost arrested, if not turned back. The worst instance of ultramontane barl arity in the eighteenth century was the judicial murder of Jean Calas, and the horrible persecution of his family, but the keen satire of Voltaire and the indignation of Europe avenged on its perpetrators the fearful deed. The Jeruits were not long after driven out of Portugal, France, and even Spain. In 1762 the order was abolished by the Pope. Ultramontanism perished for a time, and its spirit was only preserved in the sanguinary revolts which the priests excited in repub lican France. But it is impossible to discover in all the annals of the century a religious fury as mad as that of the San Miguel rioters, or an incitement to rebellion so effectual as the passport to heaven signed by the Bushop of San Salvador. The Papal Church has plainly declined in its moral tone, and under the ultramontane rule is fast sinking into a savage barbarism. If South America and the Isthmus are endangered by its aggressive cruelty, still more so is North America, and the murders at San Miguel my well exerte the attention of Cincinnati and New York. Wha is this strange impulse of ultramontanism that seems to turn even chucated men into merciless savages? Are the emissaries of the Papal Curia among us any more toler-ant than the Bishop of San Salvador, the prioat Pulpages the Lamba with the prioat priest Palacois, the Jesuits who have captured Ecuador, or the clergy of Acapulco? It is at least a curious though disheartening study to watch this slow return to barbarism. Possibly the men who lived in the prehistoric caves tore their enemics to pieces like those of San Miguel, but they certainly were provided with no passports to heaven. All over North as well as South America we may notice this tendency of the nitramontance to anvage ernelty. The publisher or author among us who ventures to denounce it is threatened with personal violence. In an Eastern city re-cently an ultramoniane mobilet apon a few

kerosene.

helplers man, women, and children, and might have stoned them to death, like might have stoned them to death, has Stephen, but for the interference of the Meyor of the city, who saved them at the cost of wounds and blows. A priest in Philadelphia expessed in language not more stringent than that of Luther and Erasmus, of Chancer, Gower, and Lindedy, what he asserts to be the prevailing corruptions of the Roman pricethood: he was nearly murdered by a throng of furious ultramontance. In Quebec and Montreal the same spirit of intolerance is constantly shown; the Protestants, it is stated, have in many instances being forced to leave their homes among the Roman Catholics, and emigrate to districts where liberty of speech and thought is yet allowed; and it is not an improper inference from these facts that should the ultramentunes, by the aid of their Democratic leaders and allies, gain a lasting preponderance in our chief cities, they may employ means to perpetuate their rule not altogether unlike those they have ventured to use in San Miguel and Acapulco.

Nor is this without an example in Europe, Belgium, a neutral kingdom, whose separate existence was guaranteed by the chief European powers, was for a long period ruled by liberal, although Roman Catholic, ministers. It rose to get pros-perity. Its schools, railways, and manufactures flourished under wise administrators. Its press was free and its literaturn progressive. But recently it has fallen under the control of the Jesuits and ultramontanes, who have seduced the ignorant peasantry into a strict obedience to their rule; a strange and alarming con-dition of civil discord has followed, and Belgium seems on the verge of a religious war. "It is as if the Belgians," says the London Times, June 9, "were divided into two parties, drawn up defiantly in front of two ditters, and only waiting an opportunity to come to blows." No liberal can venture into districts ruled by the Jesuits without danger of personal violence. Even incautions strangers have been ill-treated by the fanatical peasantry when they wanderod far from the towns. In a herce riot re-cently excited by the ultramontanes hun-dreds of persons suffered severe injuries; the cause of the disturbance was the refusal of a school-boy from an Athenseum to take off his hist to the Host. The ultramontaines surrounded the school, but the boy esched. Every Belgian liberal may look momentarily for a San Miguel. In Germany and Switzerland the ultramontanes have committed terrible excesses. In Spain they opcourage the cruelties of the Carlists; in France their chief newspaper, L'Univers, preaches a universal war for the restoration of the papacy; nor is it impossible that, armed with passports, like those granted by the Bishop of San Salvador, the ultramontanes in some sudden access of fury may strive to rend in pieces the chiefs and rulers of Protestantism.

To guard ourselves from the effects of principles and parties so fatal to civilization is the plain duty of American citizens, and the growth of ultramontanism among us is the most dangerous element of our political future. It knows no moderation; it is governed by no well-ascertained laws. At one moment it grovels in the dust in feigned humility, the next it starts upmenacing and terrible. It insinuates itself into the homes of the wealthy; it flatters, caresses, and waits its opportunity to sting. It pervades the press; it fixes upon leading politicians; it enspares, enchains, betrays. If we would not he like Belgium, divided into hostile sections; like France, incapable of freedom; like Mexico or Spain-if we would defend the republicism of the New World, and drive from its fair shores the vengeful arm of Rome—if we would revive and perpetuate the principles of 1776, we must expel from political power ultramoutanism, with all its adherents, and crush it before it fastens upon our schools and corrupts the sources of our civilization. Let ultramontanism and its Democratic allies sink before the rage of the people, and North and South America fear no second San Miguel.

The spirit of medieval cruelty should be banished forever from the New World by the overwhelming vote of all its nations. EUGENE LAWRENCE.

what the mild Dr. Brownson. Gatholic theologian and philosopher, says of her: "Now, what is England? She is the

oldest, best organized, and the most impious usurper against the authority of Almighty God to be found on the earth. The British Lion bows neither to man not to God. Her Queen, by usurpation, assumes to be the Head of the Church of God in her dominions. Her Parliament creates and regulates this Church. It defines its faith, forbids the opposite, and prescribes with minute details the manner in which Almighty God shall, or shall not, be worshipped in its dominions, and legalizes the prayers to be addressed to Him. Thus she assumes sovereignty, over heaven, over her dominions on earth, and over hell. This is the moral monster whose garments are dved with the blood of all nations to whom the sword of Charlemagne is to be loaned. The Irish race, the unfaltering children of faith, as if inspired by a divine instinct, have always hated her. This is the imnions denier of all divine authority in the affairs of men, who now succeeds in form ing an intimate alliance with that nation which has been the representative of this authority for a thousand years,"

The Best Service.

A story is told of a great captain, who, after a battle, was talking over the events of the day with his officers. He asked them who had done the best that day Some spoke of one man who had fought very bravely, and some of another. "No," said he, "you are all mistaken. The best man in the field to-day, was a soldier who was just lifting his arm to strike an enemy, but, when he heard the trumpst sound retreat, checked lumself and dropped his arm without striking a blow. That perfect and roady obedience to the will of his general, in the noblest that has been done today." And pothing pleases God so much as absolute and universitating obedience.

The Master's Call.

They tell me a solomn story, but it is not sad to For in its sweet unfolding my Saviour's love 1

see; They say that at any moment the Lord of Life may como To lift me from the cloud-land into the light of home.

They may I may have no waining, I may not even The rulling of His garments as He softly draweth

near; Suddenly, in a moment, upon my ear may fall Thesummons to loave our homestead, to unswer

thu Mastar's call. Perhaps He'll come in the noontide of some bright

and sunny day, When with dear ones all around me, my life seems bright no ! gay; Pleasant must be the rathway, easy the shining

Op from the dimmer sunlight into the light of

Perhaps He'll come in the stillness of the nilld and quiet night,

When the earth is calmly sleeping neath the meonbeaus' silvery light; When the stars are softly shining o'er slumbering

land and sea; Parliags in holy stillness the Master will come for

I think I would rather hear it, that voice so low dud sweet,

Calling me out from the shadows, my blessed Lord to meet; Up through the glowing splenders, of a starry,

carthly night. see the King in His beauty," in a land of purer light.

The Fear of Death.

There was once a celebrated Austrian prince and statesman, named Kaunitz, dread of death was so great that he would not allow the word to be spoken by these persons usually about him. Every thing that suggested thought of death was kept carefully in the background. Even when his sister died, he only learned tie fact when he saw the royal household in mourning. To an old aunt he once sent a favourite dish from his table four years after her death. No one had ventured to communicate the fact to him.

When it became necessary to tell him of the death of Frederick the Great, a courtier spoke in his presence of communications that had been received from King Frederick William. That was the King's son, and thus he learned that the old King was dead, and his son had ascended the throne. When the Emperor Joseph died, some State papers he was to have signed were returned to him with the words, "The Emperor signs no more." He took such constant, licurly care of his health that he lived to the age of eighty-four years. But then the last messenger came O, how terrible it must have seemed when he felt he could no longer put away the thought that had all his life been so painful to him! Here was one who feared not the frown of princes; who bowed to no commands of royalty. Prince Kaunitz could close his doors on an unwelcome guest; but death was an intruder no paísce guards or bolts could stay.

We see this Prince's folly, but it is no greater than the folly of those who put far off the evil day, and drown all thoughts of eternity in the pleasures of this world. To live well, we must live with two lives in view. The nearer we live to our blessed Master the less painful will the thought of death become; and at the last.

"with foot unshrinking, We shall come to the Jordan's tide, And taking the hand of our Saviour, Go up on the heavenly side."

How the Gospel is Spread.

The Rev. George Cousins, a missionary from Madagascar, says: "It is the natives themselves who do the work in Madagascar; it is very rarely that the missionry goes first. The native is the pioneer, taking the Gospel in his own hand. The soldiers do it. Sent away on Government Brownson on England.

Let England hear and tremble. Here is

Service, if they are Christians, they take the Testaments with them, and when they find themselves surrounded by heathens Sunday comes round, the vice in their own families, and the heathen join them. After a year or two, we get a letter at the capital saying there is a congregation formed at such a place, and they want Bibles, hymn books, spelling books and other things, and they want you to come and visit them, and that is the first we have heard of the church. In the same way slaves sent by their masters to mind the cattle in the wilderness follow the same plan, and originate new congregations in distant parts of the island. These are the things that have contributed to the wonderful success that has attended our mission in Madagascar."

Preaching Duty.

Calvin, in Geneva, was allowed to thunder away from the pulpit about the "terrible decrees;" to speak as much as he chose about faith; but when, as a stern disci-plinarian, he set himself to work to put checks and hindrances in the way of the loose practices of the "libertines," protested, saying, "it is your place to explain the Scriptures; what right have you to meddle with other things—to talk about morals and find fault?" The old evangeli-cal, Thomas Scott, said his flock followed him joyfully when he preached upon the first part of the Epistle to the Ephesians, but they forsook him when he came to the latter part. They delighted to hear of " being predestinated unto the adoption of children of Jesus Christ;" but they counted it legal and not evangelical to be urged to

they have fulth in money, but not in God. This is decording from the respectability of the putpit, coming down from exclain-ing the Scriptures, which is the miliator's

great duty.
The Athenians found fault with Socrates because, instead of using elegantly-turned sentences, and studie by selected illustra-tions, like the cophists, he was always talking about "smiths, and tanners and shoemakers, and asses with pack saddles." The wiser among them, however, found out that behind all these common illustrations there lurked a divine meaning. Athenians are among us; "the Greeks are at our doors." The dignity of the pulpit is to be maintained at all hazards. be allowed to speak of the down upon an angel's wing: not of the feathers upon a goose's back. It may tell of the beauty of the rainbow; not of the usliness of scalding and fretting. It may discourse of the wisdom of God in framing the world, but not of the wisdom of declining a challenge, of forgiving an insult, of keeping out of debt and holding one's tongue. - Southern Churchman.

Eastern Monarchs.

The words as well as the works of God will bear the closest scrutiny.

If the sting of a bee is examined under the most powerful leas, it is found beautifully smooth and perfect. The most elaborately finished needle point which it is possible for man to make, is seen to be full of ridges and scratches if placed in a similar focus. The more critical the examination of the countries or the customs of Bible lands, the more perfect they are found to be in harmony with the sacred record. The written stones of Moab and of Assyria witness to the truthfulness of holy writ; and the birds, the stones, and the flora of Palestine are all significant in their testimony that the clearer and intenser the light of science thrown upon them, the less there is reason for faith to shrink from the ordeal. Names of geo-graphical localities which still linger on the lips of the people are so like those they bore in the days of the prophets, as to enable the topographer and the archwologist to determine the location of sites supposed to be lost Customs, laws and traditions still in vogue there not only resemble those we read of in the Old and New Testaments. but are so identical with them as to plainly show that both were east in the mould o the same lands, climate and popular mind. Among these corroborative conditions there is probably nothing more significantly parellel than the absolute power of the monarchs of the East. When in the eight chapter of first Samuel we read the plea made by the prophet to dissuade the people from having a king, we have a picture of a chief ruler of the present time in those regions. It is drawn in that chapter with photographic sharpness of outline and detail of shading.

Conscription for military and naval serice, which is almost the limit of exercise of power by a ruler which will be borne by the people of Western nations, is only the beginning of that indulged by those of the East. In Egypt, even, which is under by far the most enlightened and liberal government of any of the lands in which were enacted the events recorded in Scripture, we see the Khedive conscripting the young men for these services, and also to build his railways and telegraphs; to dig his canals, and erect palaces and departmental edifices; to work his plantations of grain and cotton and sugar, and to operate his factories. We say "his," because protty much everything public or private in the lands of the Pharaoha is as literally his as the old repliet told the people they would belong to a king it they had one over them. This condition of things there at present is thus a type of what they were in the time of Samuel, and substantialing they have been ever since.

As one looks into the faces of the common people to-day, he will see that they are plantly a disheartened people. This sadness of countenance is often almost nainful to witness. The deepness with which it is drawn in the expression of the eye and the cast of the head, can only have come from the hereditary experiences of centuries. The tones of their voices too are frequently in keeping, as they speak to each other or to strangers. Their wild, rude music, even, nuched in the minor key.

Taxation of so much of their labor as is eft to them is such that more than half of that goes to the royal coffers, or the private purses of his officers.

In the portion of the eight chapter of first Samuel, from the eleventh to the eighteenth verses inclusive, the counterpart to be pretty muutely described. Their sons to be taken not alone for military service, but to "our his ground, and to reap, his harvest," and "to make his instru-ments of war," "And he will take your daughters to be confectioners, and to be cooks, and to be bakers." Then follows the taxation and the taking of lands even just as is still done by rulers of Oriental countries.—G. M. Powell, in Christian Intelligencer.

*See vorse 18 of 8th chaper of 1st Samuel.—"And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king which ye shall have chosen you."

SPURGEON used a good illustration lately. He said when he was at the Grotto del Cano, he saw thom let down an unhappy dog into a well impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which almost did for the animal but they brought him to life again by sprinkling water over him. This was just like some ministers he knew, who were always letting their congregations down into the wells of doubts and errors, and then bringing them up and reviving them with some drops of t. 6 water of life.

Tux popular idea of letting children grow walk worthy of the vocation wherewith they were nalled.

Congregations now delight to hear about faith in God and Christ; but open up to them that there is a tremendous lack of them that there is a tremendous lack of when they do dishonest things; if when times are hard, and there is an opportunity of making maney just by a little notice and pigweeds." Child-life must be underhand process, and they do it, it shows: "Africked by the teachings of Christ,"

Bundom Bendings.

Ir is the accending way-up hill all the **үрау.**

ALL that enter not by Christ as the door

have some counter-motive. He must be necessarily poor who re.

ceives all from another. The most innocent face of the world is opposed to spirituality.

Gorna to the fountain is not once and over-'tis always.

God being what he is, His Church must be secure for time and for eternity. THERE is in every ordinance of the Lord

that which is peculiar to itself. They are the wise whom God esteems wise. They are the will whom God makes

wise. There are many was know their own wisdom, but there are but .aw who know

their own folly. "The larger the income," said Arch. bishop Whately, "the harder it is to live

within it.' The wise are they who distinguish clearly between the law court and the equity

Holy personal conformity to the will of God is that without which neither you nor

I can be saved. BE assured of this, beloved, there is no preaching like the preaching of ministerial

sanctily. God never gave you grace that you might live upon it, but grace that you might live

upon Christ. An I we little know what the position is

for taking a fair view of Jesus when we are brought to the lowest dust. THE Lord's gracious supports sometimes

only show themselves in groanings which carnot to uttered.

It is a glorious thing to see a spark in the midst of that ocean, and all the power of that ocean unable to extinguish it. You have the narrower path in your narrow way, which no one knows but God

Himself. In proportion as you have the love of Christ shed abroad in your heart, in that proportion shall ye have the heart of a

"LET us love one another out of a pure heart forvently," bearing, and forbraring, dealing tenderly with one another—Jesus

On, to set before us in all the duties of life the every-day walk of Christ! I follow Christ, because Christ gave His life for my soul.

A TRUE Christ-like life is the most convincing preaching, and its practices will do more to restore confidence in Christ's power to save than all else combined. No man ever sank under the burden of

to-day. It is when to morrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day that the weight is more than a man can bear. THE precious and supperishable ransom

paid by Christ for the human race, deserves entire consecration of body and soul to His holy service.—Starke.

"Ask my wife if I don't live like a Christian," was the well put challenge of a candidate for church membership, as he saw the brethren were hardly satisfied with his personal experience.

THE point to be looked at is not how ! person talks about religion, but whether the essentials of Christianity—truth, ex-perience, action—arc in him. O, precious declaration! It is power—power—not prating and show that makes the Christian. -Starke.

Our life is nothing, but a winter's day Some only break their fast, and so away; Others stay dinner, and depart full fed: The deepestage but sups and goes to bed: He's most in debt toat lingers out the day; Who dies botimes, has loss and less topay.

God is not like a proud benefactor who is content with doing that which will satisfy his sense of his or glory, but like a mother who puts he arm round her child, and whose heart is are till she can make her child see the tove which is her glory.—George Macdonald.

The accumulation of wealth is followed by an increase of care, and by an appent for more. He who seeks for much, will ever be in want of much. It is best with him to whom Providence has given that which is sufficient, though every superficient. ity be withheld.

God is called the Father, not in condescension to our understandings, because a human father's love is the best image haman creatures can have of him, but be cause he is the eternal Father, and the love of the Father and the Son is the root wild bond of all creation.

That wonderful pesco, calm as an Egyptian statue, which settles on the feet of the dead-how inscrutable it is, and yet a meliow so consoling ! It seems to speak of a state where sorrow and passion are not; here the earthly life has faded away, but another has begun. It is so quiet, grand, so full of mystery, and so sublime in its voiceless rest. It is the game, and yet another; the creature we have loved, but with a difference. What had been familiarity becomes now respect, and the tenderness of love is hushed into the soi emnity of awe. Our own has escaped We are no longer masters, parents, holders or are no longer masters, parents, holders of that dear life. It has passed away from our hands, and we see there only it shadow; we are baffled by the strength of the Great King who has invaded our domain, and stolen our treasure while we held it. But time dries the first hitler than search was the deard deards would. tears, sears over the first deepest would Cur beloved dies, and we live; but the past is never lost out of our remembranes, pass as never lost out of our remembrance, and in the midst of the amiles and the famult of pleasure, the active daties and the absorbing interests of life, our thoughts go back to the sweetness we have lost, the dear dead we have builed; and ever down in the danths of our bases. in the depths of our hearts, they live, lite brooding angels—quiet, restful, belored brooding angols—quiet, residul, belotel images of fair import, thought of pleasant meaning, dead yet living, and dear always.

London Queen.

Go Ahead.

Our Joung Folks.

Go ahead, and do not tarry, Naught is gained by standing still: What though you at times miscarry, Let not fears your bosom all. Bearon the causes of your errors, Gather wisdom from the past: To the wind give idle terror, And you'll go shead at last.

Go ahead-in useful daving. Let your motto be "I'll fry !" To the one who is despairing, Bankrupt hopes and heart are nigh. What though you and wealth be strangers Onward, unward be your aim, And those real or functed dangers Boon you'll put to flight or shame.

Go ahead, thon, don't defer it, Life's short span soon tits away; If you'd finish mobb of morit, You must ply your task to-day. Set the ball leight at motion, To keep it going to ain each nerve, Nor doubt that cidera to promotion Will yield the learn is you deserve.

The Secret of Non-Success.

"Have you been a good boy to-day, Fred ?'

The question rang in Fred's ears as he went up stairs. It was with him all the time he was kneeling by the side of his bed, and when he lay down he could not sleep for thinking "Have you been a good boy to day, Fred ?"

to-day, Fred 7

His mother's searching eyes looked gravely into his face as she asked the ques-

"It is pretty certain that mamma thinks that I have not been good," thought Fred. "But what do you think?" asked consaience.

Fred tried to quiet the voice. He closed his eyes and pretended to go to sleep; but it was of no use, for his thoughts were too busy to allow him to do so, and presently he gave it up, opening his eyes and resigning himself to that which was inevitable The moon was shining brightly, and the room looked cosy.

"I ought to be a good boy, thought red. "Everybody is very kind to me, Fred. and all my wants are supplied. And yet it is certain that I am not good. I want to be; but somehow I always fail. I cannot think how it is. It is not because I am careless and indifferent. I care very much to please my father and mother. I want nothing more than to give satisfac-tion, and satisfy my own conscience too. seem to be always busy, and yet I never get things done as soon as Harry. I am tired out at night, and yet I am sure mamma thinks I am idle, and do not try to do my best. I am a most unfortunate

Just then Harry, who was sleeping in another bed, seemed to be disturbed in his sleep, and Fred thought he would get his brother to wake up and say a comforting

"Harry! Harry! I say, Harry!"
"Yes. What is it?"

" Are you awake?"

"Well, I feel so wretched."

"Do you, Fred? What is the matter? Are you not well?"

"Oh, yes, I am very well, but I don't get on well. I am for ever being blamed, and feeling that I deserve it, and yet I try

to be all right, you know."
"Oh, yes, to be sure you do. You are a very good fellow, Fred; go to sleep."
"Oh, no, Harry, I am not good, though
I do not think I am very bad. It must be

that I am unfortunate.

Harry laughed at that.

"I do not believe in misfortune, Fred." "But do you believe that it is my own Well, yes I do," said Harry, with hesi-

"But why do you think so? Speak out. I don't mind if you do say something un-pleasant."

Well, thon, Fred, I bolieve that the only unfortunate thing about you is your habit of beginning too many things and finishing too few. If you notice, you do not stick to one thing at a time, and nothing seems to be done, and mamma blames you. You are always behindhand, and have no accomplished work to show. If you will just finish one thing before you

begin another, I believe you will come to the end of your troubles. Good hight." the end of your troubles. "Good night. I will think of what you have said."
The more Fred thought of it, the more

sure he felt that his brother was right; and at last he fell asleep, resolving that he would in future do one thing well before beginning another.

ş. U.

ш

oi oi

you and, and old examits of owner the wind the w

The next day, however, Fred found that it was not easy to break off a bad habit. He was in the middle of brushing his clothes, when he remembered that he had not cleaned his teeth. Ee half cleaned his teeth, when he left off to begin to brush his hair, and so he went from one thing to auother until the belt rang, and he was obliged to burry down to breakfast.

Your hair does not look smooth, Ered, remarked his mother, and he remembered that he i rgot to finish it.

After breakfast he took up his books to way through, when he left off to spin a top | family, or among the osculating southmenfor his intic brother. He fiftished that, | tallsts of Liymouth Church, we should for his little brother. He fiftished that, and then went back to his books, but instead of learning one lesson quite per-fectly, he read them all, so when school time came he knew none.

But one good came from his having lain awake that night, and talked to his brother. He was now watchful of himself. When he found that he had half a dozen things begun and none finished, he made himself go back and fluish the first one and then the other. At first it was quite hard work, and he had to exercise strong restraint over himself. But after a time it became more easy; and he found that it saved time, and was the means of accom-

plishing more work.

But did he succeed better when he had The title habit?

The pleased with him, and that his feashers the insulting samiliarity.

did not so often have occasion to reprove him, and that his conscience did not make him as uncomfortable as before. He did not again call himself unfortunate, for he had discovered the secret of his non-success and overcome the fault.

Home and Blessings.

While among invisible things the foot of the Cross is the most sacred place, home is the most precious among visible; society roots in it; in it careers are made or marred, and seed sown to bear fruit for eter-nity. How then shall we make home happy and holy? To business men, who make their daily bread in a very hot oven, this is a very impertant question, and their homes will be what they make them. If prosperous, spend some of your surplus in adorning home; if things are awry, learn from wife and child that every man is not a cheat; watch your little shaver as he builds his block houses, and see how very easily things tumble down that are out of the perpendicular. To have a good home, stay in it. All wives hate the name of clubs, and if there should be a righteous upusing, to make a conflagration of all club-rooms, billiard-tables, gaming-tables, and liquor-saloons, it would be such a good demonstration of women's rights as ought not to provoke the interference of the fire department.
God designed to pack men into families,

and home religion reaches all the way from the cradle to the judgment-seat; the church in the house must supplement that in the temple, if religion is to control mankind To fill homes with sunshine and holiness, there is one watch-word, one key-note whose variations will fill the house with harmony. Love ! Love God supremely and sincerely and his smile will fill your dwelling. Let love to Jesus reign, and your home shall be another Bethany; love will break the alabaster box of continent rear the altar of devotion, and offer not

only the yearly, but daily sacrifice.

Our homes are what we choose to have them; we cannot all have luxury, but we can have love; if we do not have a cannot keep a can have sympathy. If we cannot keep a can have love; if we do not have style, we carriage, we can a good conscience. We cannot keep away death; but our houses need not be dark, for if the bright-eyed sisters—Faith, Hope, and Charity—be kept abiding, they will lift up the windows and let in the sunshine from God's throne. Light, then, the lamp of cheorfulness; in vite them to abide, and ask Jesus to go with you, and take an inventory of your mercies. That wife can only be reckeded by Solomon's label. The hungry boy is worth his weight in gold. You will only know the value of those daughters when somebody comes to transfer them. Your Bible is an unfailing casket of treasure. Our cup is overflowing. It contains—if not all we desire—more than we deserve. The good Spirit is not taken away. Christ is yours, and all in him.—Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

Consult with your Wife.

In a conversation I once held with an enument minister of the Gospel, he made this fine observation: "We will say no-thing of the way in which that sex usually conduct an argument; but the intuitive judgments of women are often more to be relied upon than conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning. No man that has an intulligent wie, or is necustomed to the society of educated wo-men, will dispute this. Times without poring occuracy, which you have been poring over for hours, perhaps with no other result than to find yours if geting deeper and deeper into the tangled maze of difficulties. It were hardly generous to alle that they achieve these teats less by reasoning than a sort of ragacity which approximates to the sure instincts of the animal races; and yet there seems to be rome ground for the remark of a witty French writer, that when a man has toiled step by step up a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top; but she will not be able to tell how she got there. How she got there, however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman reaches are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of domestic and secular life, nothing but prejudice or self-conceit can prevent us from acknowledging. The inference, therefore, is unavoidable that the man who thinks it beneath his dignity to take counsel with an intelligent wife, stands in his own light and betrays that lack of judgment which he tacitly attributes

THE N. Y. Intelligencer thus disposes of the assertions made in London by Mr. Sheatman in his misorable defence of

Beecher:
Mr. Snearman, who it wil, be remember ed, was Mr. Beecher's lawyer, and who chies to be Mr. Beecher's besom friend, has been making a speech in London, at Dr. Raiker's City Temple, in the course of Which, according to the London Telegraph, he explained the "American kissing customs," and showed that it "was the common practice in the United States for gen tlemen and olargymen to kiss the wives of their intimate friends." If Mr. Shearm in-had confined limsoff to the statement that have nothing to say, since he is a compotent witness as to the manners, customs and neages of both. But when he says that this silly and deliasing familiarity is the "common practice" in the United States, he is a "common faisifier." We can assure Mr. Shearman that, outside Plymonth Church, and perhaps of his own domestic circle, the wives of American gentlemen do not permit their most intimate male friends, who are not near rela tives not even when they are elergymen to kiss them; and, moreover, if such as the or Mr. Beecher should attempt it outrne or are mesoner snoun attempt to out-side of their special clientelage, they would speedily be made intimate frierds with serviceable horsewhips by indigment husbands, laid on so heartily that they would not soon be in a sondition to serent

BRITISH AND FORFIGN ITEMS.

Tur Unitarians of Bolfast have thanked the Irish Church for altering the Athanasian Creed.

THE Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of Londov at tained his forty-first birthday on the 18th of June.

GLADSTONE'S deep religious sentiment was received from his devout mother, who hold a mild evangelical faith.

THE Rev. Dr. David McEwan is to be the successor of the Rev. Dr. McFarlane, in Chaplain Presbyterian Church, London.

An English medical journal reports the accomplishment of the teat of numbering the hairs of a head. It announces that there are from 160,000 to 200,000 hairs on a lady's head.

A Unitarian minister wrote an article lately on "The books and authors which helped me from Orthodoxy to Unitarian-ism.' Among the authors he enumerated Robertson, Ruskin, and George Macdonald.

Mr. George B. Bruce, of London, one of the elders of the English Presbyterian Church, has undertaken to build a new Church and manse for the Presbyterian congregation of Wark, near Newcastle. upon-Tyne.

Pro IX., who has reigned longer than any of the two hundred and fifty-six Popes who governed the Church before him, has entered on the thirtieth year of his Papacy; fully a month ago he began the eightyfourth year of his life.

THE Word and Work reports that a young Norwegian, who was converted at one of the earlier meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, has returned to Norway and started a Sunday school, the firs. ever opened in the north of that country, which bids fair to be the seed of much permanent blessing.

THE Rev. Flavel Smith Cook, Vicar Christ Church, Chifton, refused to give the sacrament to Mr. Jenkins, one of his parishioners, because Mr. Jenkins is a dis-believer in eternal punishment and in the personality, if not in the existence, of the devil. The Dean of Arches has uplied Mr. Cook in his views and subsequent conduct.

THERE are many ways more or less polite of conveying to a man the information that he is guilty of falsehood in his state ments. The London Quarterly Review does it quite distinctly and pointedly when it convicts Archbishop lanning either of the "sumplicity of ignorance," or a re-

THE English Ohurch Union is of opinion that, in order to bring about a generally satisfactory settlement of the present Ritual controversy in the Church of England there should be no prohibition of the fol-lowing usages when desired by clergy and congregations, viz.:—(a) The Eastward Postion, (b) the Vestments, (c) the Lights, (d) the Mized Chalice, (c) Unleavened Bread, (f) Inconse.

THE Corman Minister of Finance reports a deficiency in the Budget for this year of \$5,000,000, and the tax on beer is to be raised—a proceeding which will be immensely unpopular in Germany, where everybody coustines largely of the ruby liquid. Such a large deficiency as \$5,000,000 would seemisingular, with the millions which have been paid by France, were it not apparent that Germany has been putting all her money into her armies.

Ar a meeting of the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, a letter was .ead from the Rev. number you must have known them to G. R. Budenoch, of London, a probationer decide questions on the instant, and with of the Free Church, stating that since the unerring accuracy, which you have been passing of the Patronage Act there was poring over for hours, perhaps with no nothing to hinder his joining the Estab lished Church, and he had accordingly done so. Sir R. Moncreiff said the only notice they had to take of the matter was to record in their minutes that Mr. Dadenoch's letter having been read, they found that he was no longer a probationer to the Free

> A WRITER in the Episcopal Recorder says that he can recall three living bishops of the Episcopal Church who came from Presbyterian families, one from the Congregationalists, another from the Unitarians, and another from the Society of Fronds, most all of them captivated with Ritualistic flummery. And then he queries whother the description given by the Churchman of the Reformed Episcopul Church, to wit:—"A cave of A ullam for the uneasy," might not be more fitly applied to the Church which the Reformed Episcopalians have abandoned? BRIGHAM Young and Cardinal McCloskey

> are widely separated in social life and ecelesiastical position, but in one thing they agree—they do not like the public schools of America. The Cardinal lias adjusted all the machinery of his Church to the work of deranging the system which he thinks dangerous to the faith he is get to defend; and Brigham Young, it is reported, talks sometimes of moving his colony to some point where he can "get away from the public school system of the United States." There are sects, therefore, still remaining in which ignorance is the mother of devo-

> Tur papers describe a carious confirma tion scene at St. Julin's, Brixton, where the Bishop of Winchester officiated on the fesaval of St. Philip and St. James. We (the Rock) can readily believe that "his lordship's tone of teaching was decidedly sac-ramental," if what follows be true His lordship, having kuelt in cilent, prayer at a fall-stool, returned to the east end of the nave, where a thione of white velvet and gold was prepared for him. Seven lamps burned before the high altar, which bore wases of anowy exotics, and some forty candles; the side altar, likewise, was decorated with flowers." And this is a Bishop of the Reformed Church of England!

"I AM now most thoroughly of opinion," wrote the late Dr. Chalmers, a ter he had been taught savingly by the Holy Ghost, "and it is an opinion founded on experience, that on the system of 'do this and ence, that on the system of "do this and live," no peace, and even no true and worthy obedience can over be attained. It is "Believe in the Lord Jens Christ, a thou shalt be saved." When this believes the beart, joy and soundence enter along with it."

Eolomon's Throno.

The following account of this remarkable piece of mechanism purports to be taken from the Persian manuscript, called "The Hictory of Jornsalem": The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emeralds and rubics intermixed with

poarls, each of which were as large as en ostrion egg. The throne had seven sides. On each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were of precious stones, representing fruit, tipe and unripe; on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of plumage birds, particular ly the peacock, the stanh and karges. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as to occasionally utter melodious sounds, such as the car of mortal never heard. On the first step were delineated vine branches, having bunches of grape compos ed of precious stones of various colors of purple, violet, green and red, so as to ren er the appearance of real trun. On the sec ond step, on each side of the throne, were two lions of terrible aspet, large as life, and formed of cast gold.

The nature of the remarkable throne was

such that when Solomon placed his foot or the first step, the birds spread their wings and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his reaching the third step the where assemblage of demons, and fairies, and men, repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, volces were heard addressing him in the following manner: "Son of David, be thankful for the blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon us." The same was repeated upon his reaching the fifth step. On his reaching the sixth, all the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the birds and animals became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed hunself upon the royal seat, when the birds, hons, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on Solomon, after which two of the karges descendod and placed the golden crown upon his head.

Before the crown was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book were written the Psalms of David, and the dove having presented the book to the king, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related that on the approach of persons to the throne, the lions were went to set up a terrible rear, and to lash their tails with violence, the birds aine, and the demons and genit to utter horrid cries; so, for fear of them, not one dared be guilty of falsohood; but all confessed their crimes Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David.

The Jesuits.

Professor J. Huber, Professor of Catholic Theology in the University of Munich, has just given to the world a startling book on the Jesuits, which groups together the pro-minent facts pertaining to the organization and the general management of the society with striking clearness. If any one has any doubts as to the present exist ence and power of the once notorious so-ciety, the study of this system will inevitably lead to the conclusion that, of all the schemes for the subjugation of the human spirit and for the establishment of a mighty spiritual dominion, none was ever so cunningly devised as Jesuitism. Ignatius Loyola deserves to be ranked among the most during and skilful of inventors. When Pope Paul III. read the statutes of the society, and saw what services it might render to the Roman curia, he is said to have exclaimed. "Hie est displus Dai," (" Thus is the finger of God.") Other persons, not making any pretensions to in-inlibility, have been inclined to ascribe the origin of the society to a very different source. But all agree that the institution, looked at simply in the light of the end for which it was framed, is a master-piece of consummate skill and ingonuity. Refer-ring to certain peculiarities of the order, M. Huber says:

"The Jesuits united the characteristic features of almost 'I the other religious societies in theirs; but they added a new feature, peculiar to themselves, and which arose from their regarding it as their mission to defend the temporal and spiritual pretensions of the Roman State; this new feature character of the society. The history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries bears witness to the tromendous nower with which it worked for the destruction of Protestantism and for the promotion of Catholic interests.

All who are interested in the great conflict may derive fresh stimulus to action from reading this book of Professor Huber's. It is well to understand the real tactics of one's foes, and it is not a little encouraging to be able to see that in spite of great power still possessed, there are many indications that is decreasing, and not mereas ug. Take the following:

DECLINE OF THE JESUITS.

"Formerly the Jesuits were the recognized masters of the educated Catholic The respect which they enjoyed in the world of econce was great, though but Httle deserved. To day they are fallenter this height, and their activity is directed to the teaching of the lower classes. This intellectual decay of the Order is becoming more and more clearly manifest, and its influence therefore is caninishing in proportion. . . Like J sus is destined to a slow but certain onth. The two institutions have ended w becoming prisons for the human mind. I now will remain in the memory of distory as tombs containing a distinct race, but in which no living being will any longor abide. Thus the edifice of the Romish Church and that of the Society of Jesus will one day be deserted, although they were raised for eternity and appear to be indestructable.

THE Ca anda Gazetta declares the enactment that the bushel as' a standard for grain-measurement is to cease, and he cental of 100 pounds to be adopted. Two thousand pounds avoirdupois or twenty centals to constitute a ton.

Miscellancons.

THE LARGE SAW mills et Amprior, belonging to McLachim Bros., were barned down on the 10th inst. Loss \$75,-000. Insurance \$10,000.

The Royal West Indian mail steamer Shannon, from Southampton, is fast ashore on the Pedro Bank, south of Jamaica. All the passengers, mails and specie are landed in Januaica. Sm Moses Monterione, of London,

who at the advanced age of 91, went to Jerusalem to examine the condition of his brethern of the Jewish faith, is reported to be in good health. THE VILNEY (Europe) International

grain and seed fair was opened on the 23rd ult. The official returns announce & falling off of the crops in Austria and Hungary. A cyclone unroofed a house on the

23rd ult., fatally injured a woman, tore up 18 large apple trees by the roots, and then burst into a deluging ram-storm at the village of Waverly, near Newark,

GILMORE wants at the Centennial at Philadelphia, next summer, the One Hundredth Psalm sung by 100,000 voices on the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He says he can organize such a chorus.

Elehty-six lady painters contribute to the Paris Salon this year in the department of works in oil. Twenty-three are represented in the gallery of Sculpture, and a greater number appear in the water-colour department.

The army worm has appeared in Cape Breton, and is proving destructive to crops. Captain Sampson reports that while fishing for codfish cast of Scatario, a swarm of these insects fell with the ram on the deck of his ves-

An ordinary lighthouse, where oil is used, gives an illuminating power equal to about 200 candles. An electric light in England flashes over the North Sea its condensed beams, each of which is more than an equivalent to the combined light of 800,000 candles.

ST PETER'S CATHEDRAL at Rome is estimated to hold 54,000 people, Milan Cathedral holds 87,000; St. Paul's Lon-don, 25,000; St. Sophia, Constanti-nople, 28,000; Notre Dame, Paris, holds 21,600. The Cathedral at Pisa holds 13,000; and San Marco, Venice, 7,000.

Mr. Collie, the fugitive bill broker, built and dwelt in the handsomest house in London. He spent some £30,000 on his picture gallery. A few years ago he was a poor man Sir Morton's Peto's house, which stood on the ground when Collie bought it, was too small for his ideas, and he had it torn down.

In Cape Colony, Africa, about 800 miles of railway are about to be coustructed at a cost of about four or five million sterling, and in New Zealand there are 550 nales of radway in construction, and 860 more authorized. India has already 5,872 miles of railway open, while 1,827 miles remain to be completed.

Tire Journal de St. Petersburg fears that the Mohammedanism of Asia may become equally inconvenient and dangerous to England and Russia. It intimates that Russia would offer no opposition to a union of the two governments for keeping down Mohammedanism by force—a union which is not likely to be accomplished. As attempt which has just been made

to introduce living humming-birds into the Paris Jardin d'Acclimation has failed, although a traveller managed to bring six alive to Paris by feeding them with honey. The only other hummingbirds which have reached Europe alive were those brought by M. Delattre in 1855 from Central America, but these died a fortaight after their arrival in Paris.

A LETTER originally written to a Mr. Campbell by Miss Planta, who was governess in the family of King George the Third, was discovered by Mrs. Dr. S. Tredwell, of Mineola, L.I., among her late hasband's papers. The letter contained a description of the family of King George. Mrs. Tredwell sent it to the Queen, and has received a half length portrait of her Majesty.

CATLIN'S CAVE, situated about half a mile below the American Fall at Ningara, received its name from Mr. Catlin, who discovered it in 1825. The cave is ... formed by deposits of calcareous tufa, from the drippings of lime water springs. It is seldom visited because of the difficulty with waich it is reached; but by those, who are thoroughly interested in the study of geology it will, be found a pleasant place to spend a few hours.

THE PROPELLER Equinor, on her way from Chicago to Bay City, Mich., with salt, and towing the schooner Emi a E. Way with lumber, was overtaken by a storm about two o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., near Point au Sable, 280 miles north of Chicago. Captain Woodworth, of the Equinox came to the stern of the propeller and called out to out the lines, when the propeller careened, sank in a few minutes, and at least, twenty-two persons were drowned. The vessel was not considered very

British American Fresbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$2 m year, in advance. Postace by mail, 40 cent per year, payable at the office of delivery. The pine and Post Office Orders should be drawn in favor of the Publisher.

Club Rates and List of Premiums furnished on application. All who are designed to fid in extending the circulation of the Phesisterian hould send for the List of Premiums at once, as now is the finite to secure new names.

Adverse: Address

C. BLACKETT BOBINSON. Publisher and Proprieto P.O. Drawer 2484

"Subbath School Presbyterian," PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AT 102 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

TERMS: 20 cents per annum, in quantities. sand are payable strictly in advance.

* * * The numbers for March and April are now before us, and wear a neat and attractive appearance, especially the April issue A comparison of these two shows decided progress, the articles in the latter being shorter, pithier, and more readable for children than in the former. The paper is toned, and both printing and illustrations are well executed.—The Liberal, 6th April.

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

Specimen copies will be sent to any address. C. BLACKETT ROBINSON. P.O. Drawer 2161, Toronto, Ont.

British American Bresbyterian. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS,

We must remind many of our subscribers of the fact, which they may have overlooked. that their payments to the PRESBYTERIAN are considerably in arrears. Some have sent us no money for more than two years, while they have expressed cordial good wishes for our success. In the vast majority of cases, we believe, this has arisen simply from forgetfulness, but that does not the less put us to very great inconvenience, while it hinders us from making those improvements in our paper which we should otherwise be able to effect. It may be thought the sum due by each is so small that our lying out of it can cause little inconvenience, but when the aggregate of these little sums amounts to thousands of dollars it makes all the difference in the world. Very many of our subscribers remit their dues with praiseworthy regularity. Let every one who knows that he is in arrears go and do likewise.

COMMENCEMENT OF A STORY.

Our readers will notice that we commence with this issue, a serial story which will extend over some months, and will be found exceedingly interesting and instructive. The present will be found a very suitable time for subscribing to the PRESBYTERIAN.

THE MARROW OF THE GUIBORD CASE.

In its rise and first stages the case of Gnibord versus the Priests of Rome, is not of any great interest to Presbyterians. Here was an excellent man, Guibord, who claimed to be to the last a good sound Roman Catholic. On this ground his friends, ia death, claimed for lum burnel i consecrated ground, and with the burnal rites of Rome. The priests denied that he died a good Catholic, and on this ground they refused his corpso a grave and a funeral coremonial. This was the marrow of the dispute in its first stage. Now, to Presbyterians who look with perfect indifference on all superstitious questions about consecrated ground, and prayers for the dead, over the dead, or to the dead, this dispute as to burial with these rites or without, is a matter of empty form and mere moonsnine. If Guibord and his friends believe that he could live a good life and yet be in rebellion against the priests of Montreal, and if they believed he could die a good death without having assistance from the same pricats, then ought they to have carried the matter further, and to have concluded manfully and logically that a man that could live without priestly direction and die without priestly absolu. tion, might be content to be buried without priestly consecration. It had been botter for all parties if Guibord and his friends had come to this conclusion. Guibord lived protesting against ultramontanism (which now is the Church of Rome) and against the same he died protesting; why, therefore, cease the protest in the burial? Hisfriends, however, did not take this view of the matter, but claimed burial rites and burial ground from a church from which they had, to all intents and purposes, separated. The chards with some show, surely of reason, refused the claim, and the Camichionnic spyingled from the decision their elevent (se than claimed ii) to the end magnificate. People outside planty. The 'Remisle' Climeit which, iid concerned.

the Romish Communion might be excused the burial very much, as Gallio did Jews brought before his tribunal matters foreign to his jurisdiction.

When appeal was made to the Privy Council of England, the knowledge could not be absent from the memories of Presbyterians that the judicial mind of that country is, through the Erastian constitution and position of the English Establishment, in a very hazy condition as to the line that separates things cock-siastical from things civil.

It would be nothing strange to Presbyterians, judging from the treatment the Church of Sectland on various occasions received from English Parliaments and judges, if the Privy Council should take up an Erastian position in the Guibord case, and order not only a grave to be given Guibord, but also to be given into the bargain the Romish ritual at the grave. This is the way Parliament and Councils treat the English establishment, and the way they thought of treating the Scottish Church, till they were more than once told that "in Scotland there be two kings, - King James and King Jesus," or in other words, that the State and the Church are co-ordinate jurisdictions, each supreme in its own affairs. If it did happen that the Privy Council had ordered the priests to say or sing the usual service over Guibord's remains at his burial, then in disobeying that injunction, the Church of Rome would be acting properly, and, in its disobedience, it would have the sympathy of all enlightened Presbyterians. Religious acis do not lie within the jurisdiction of the State, and it is nothing less than persecution for the State to order these acts to be performed against the conscience of the Church, whether Established or non-established, Protestant or Popish. Fortunately, the Privy Council has, in its decision, steered clear off this dangerous rock, though its reasonings as to whether Guibord was, or was not truly excommunicated, is in dangerous proximity to it. The decision, "Burial in the family burying ground with, or without religious service," is pure and simple a civil matter, giving to Guibord's remains civil rights, and in this purely civil verdict, the Canadian Institute rest content, for all they claimed the day they were driven from the gate of the eemetery, was simply the civil right of taking possession of a plot of ground, without asking the presence of a priest or a single act of priestly service. In this way the question at issue is now marrowed down to a position in which thore can be no difference of opinion outside the ultramontane camp. To determine whether a lot of land does, or does not belong to a family for the burial of their dead, is purely a civil question, and lies, therefore, within the jurisdiction of the civil courts of the country. To resist their decision, even although it should be based on reasonings illogical and illegitimate, is to rebel against the sovereign

As to the ground the Privy Council took when it argued the ecclesiastical question as to whether Guibord was excommunicated or not, it must be admitted to be utterly untenable. A refusal to distinguish between things civil and things spiritual, is to-day nothing uncommon in English law courts, arising from the Erastian bondage in which the English Established Church allows itself to lie. But Scotland has for three hundred years resisted such encroachments of the State on the province of conscience. According to the finding of Lord Benholme in the Cardress case, when the State and the Church were last in conflict in Scotland, "an eccletiastical sentence, pronounced by an ecclesiastical court, in an ecclesiastical case, is not matter civil but spiritual, and therefore not within the competency of the court of session to deal

and resist the ordinance of God.

If the Romish authorities are agreed among themselves on this point, then it is a settled point that Guibord did die excommunicated, whatever that means or does not mean. The true business of the council was not, therefore, to solve this ecclesiastical knot, but to say whether or not the ecclesiastical technicalities involved in this question, were of such a nature as to carry such and such civil consequences, such as to invalidate the claim of Guibord's family on a certain piece of land. One man may convey land to another man on conditions which the State cannot recognize as legal. The State could not recognize it as a legal condition in a deed of real estate that the person buying it should have a legal right to it only while he believed every new doctrine Rome may enact. That the State should sauction the dispossession of the man when he ceased to believe a lie, and began to believe the truth, would be per-

doubt, very readily enter a clause to such If they felt, therefore, about the appeal and effect in all its deeds of real estate, but to carry out the ecclerisatical sentencer of the ("cared for none of these things!") when the | Church to these civil issues, would unsettle the whole basic of society. In the eyes of the law a lot in a cometery is just a piece of land to be used in burying the dead by those who have a legal claim to be huried there. The law deals with a matter of fact question as to ownership, possession, or use. On this point the law is entitled to speak, and its decision is exclusive and ultimate when it does speak. It has spoken in the Guibord case. The duty of the Church of Rome is to submit. The Church of Scotland in all its contendings with the State, never opposed its decisions on civil issues. It offered a bold front when the courts of law offered to touch matters spiritual in ordering the "reduction of its decisions," but when the State enteredite own domain and dealt with such questions as property, and real estate, the Church at once bowed to the authority of the State, as the supreme authority on all such civil issues. There have been instances in which the State gave, as the Church believed, wrong decisions as to Church property—handing over Church manses and acres of burying ground to parties who had no legal claim to them, (as during the short reign of Episcopacy in Scotland,) but as long as the State left the Church free in its spiritual functions, the Church simply entered its protest, gave up all these civil things, and went on its way, in its own sphere with its own work.

CHURCH UNION AND PASTORAL REMOVAL.

The case mentioned by "Justitia," in his letter of last week's issue, is not, by any means, a solitary one. Again and again have Church Unions been attempted. but rarely successfully, by the sacrifice of the pastor. It seems to be too generally taken for granted that the minister of a congregation has no rights, which the congregation or church is bound to respect, provided his being turned adrift can save a few dollars or gratify the whim or ill-will of one or two of the church members. When a minister is generally unacceptable, it is by far the best plan for him, hard though it may seem, and hard though it is, to resign, but almost invariably in cases of proposed union between congregations in the same locality, the minister to be sacrificed has, as a matter of fact, been both successful, and, so far, popular. Two or three wire-pullers have, in most cases, been the only parties auxious for his removal, and even they have for a blind indulged in the talk of his being eligible to be called after the union had been consummated. But with the great majority there has been no wish for a change of minister, very much the reverse. There has been, however, a dislike to go contrary to the suggestions of leaders, or to seem opposed to union, and the consequence has been the virtual dismissal of useful and laborious ministers, with a lack of considerateness or even courtesy, which no ordinary business man of the world would ever show in parting with his confidential clerk.

Anxiety for union is exceedingly commendable, and the actual consolidation of two comparatively weak congregations when it can be properly effected, is a good work. But a movement of the kind which begins with the sacrifice of diligent and conscientious ministers, in order to gratify the childish whim or the unreasoning prejudice of a handful, is not one upon which the blessing of God '- likely to rest. The case to which "Justitia" refers, we knew well, and others equally discreditable, anu, as far as union is concerned, equally unsuccessful, could easily be pointed out. Chris' ns in their church matters especially, ought to remember that they are expected to walk by a higher law than what provails among men of the world, not by a lower.

Ministers and Churches.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Whitby, on Wednesday the 15th inst., the resignation by the Rev. Mr. Ballautyne, of the pastoral charge of the congregation of Whitby was accepted, said resignation to take effect on the 17th of next month. Mr. Ballantyne has had a very successful pastorate of five years in Whitby, and his resignation has been tendered and accepted congregations in Whitby to unite. It is to be hoped that the result will gratify the most sanguine expectations of the movers in this matter, and that another sphere of usefulness will speedily be opened up to the retiring pastor, who has not allowed any personal considerations to stand in the way of what has been thought best for the interest of the Church in that locality.

We notice with pleasure that the Rev. G. Bruce, who L for some years laboured with so much acceptableness and success secution. If the State acted on this prin- in Newmarket and Aurora, is to be settled ciple, the Church of Rome might enter in in St. Cathorines on the 28th inst. We deeds of all lands sold by them to the Ro- have sure that Mr. Buree's many friends man Catholes of Montreal, flat these lands throughout the country will join cordially his daughters dead on his own hearth-should return to the Church of Rome in the hope that the relationship when than have them pass through the will all the houses built thereon, there formed may be of long continuance, and

Nook Acviews.

SCRIBNER FOR OCTOPER.

The first page of Seribner's Monthly for October has a design by John LaFarge, N. A., accompanying the balled of "Jessamine," by George Parsons Lathrop. Major Powell, the well-known Western explorer, gives in this number an account of "An Overland trip to the Grand Canon" of the Colorado, the descent of which he has aiready described in that Magazine. In the present article he tells the tragic fate of the small band who left the main party during the former expedition. Major Powell introduces a curious Indian story in the course of his narrative. Mr. Francis Gerry Fairfield prints a remarkable study of Poe, under the title of "A Mad Man of Letters" L. L. I., writes" Recollections of Liszt and Von Bullow;" Edmund Clarence Stedman concludes what he has to say about "Minor Victorian Poets," prior to the publication of this series in book form by Osgood. "Some Vegetable Eccentricities" are described by Byron D. Halsted (the illustrations of this paper are noticable); Mr. Frank R. Stockton con-denses, "with variations," the story of "Pierrot Warrior and Statesman;" Mrs. Walker tells about "The Winthrop-Drury Affair;" Dr. Holland continues his " Story of Sevenonks;" Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island" appears in its condensed form, but occupies more space than usual; and there is a "Plea for Shppors" by an anonymous writer. The poets of the number besides Mr. Lathrop, are Susan Coolidge, R. K., Mary L. Ritter, William Motherwell, (a posthumous poem by the author of "Jennie Morrison", H. H., Kate Carlisle, Mary E. Bradley, George A. Baker, Jr., and R. W. G.

Dr. Hollaud, in Topics of the Time, discuses "Church Debts," "Offensive People,"
"A Word for the Woman," and "The Slow Times." The Old Cabinet is con-Grow Times. The Old Capital to cor-cerned with "How Badly We Do it;" Home and Society, Culture and Progress, The World's Work, and Brica-Brac have their usual variety.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR OCTOBER

Closes the second volume of this magazine, and brings to its readers some thirty interesting articles, the majority of them beautifully illustrated. The frontispiece is a very fine wood-cut by Granville Perkins. representing a battle at sea between the American frigate, "Essex," and an English ship, "Phœbe," during the war of 1812, which contest is also described in the opening article.

Ella Rodman Church contributes an article entitled "Some Queer Animals," and describing the Dragon, Harpy, Basilisk Phonix, Roc, and other similer mythological creatures.

Following close upon this is a very natural, as well as amusing story by Mrs. Sarah Winter Kellogg, under the title of "How it Went"—a very suggestive one when applied, as we discover it to be, to the manner to which a winter's earnings glided from the hands and pockets of two merry youngsters. We also find among the stories a quaint little fable by Mrs. Diaz, another amusing episode in the fortunes of Lucretia P. Halo's comical "Peterkin" family, and the capital story of "Jenny Paine's Hat," by

Descriptive articles, also, are not lacking, and if the young reader prefer solid information to fiction, he will find something to his taste in the woll-illustrated descriptions of "The Frigate Bird," and of a hunt for horses on the Western plans. "Lord Cornwallis's Day," too, is an interesting account of a sumewhat novel celebration in a Massachusetts village of an anniversary of that general's famous surrender. The poetry of the number is furnished by "H. H.," Edgar Fawcett, Fanny Percival, Mary A. Lathbury and Mrs. Carnay, author of "Little Drops of water," and "Deal Gently with the Erring."

* FESSIONAL. By Father Chiniquy. Montreal: F. E. Grafton, 1875.

This is unquestionably a startling volume. It gives a view of the confessional which, even the greatest opponent of that system, unless formally acquainted with its internal m. vements, could scarcely have imagined. That the confessional, the chief source of priestly power, has long been known, that it has often been terribly abused to the most infamous purposes, has also been put beyond all reasonable question; but many may not be prepared to think it so dark and hideous as Father Chiniquy paints it. At the same time we are to bear in mind that Mr. Chiniquy speaks with authority as of what he knows and has passed through, and that he gives simply in order to allow the two Presbyterian | us many cases, names and places, by which what he alleges may be verified. Besides, apart from all experience, it is only natural that the confessional should often become the sink of unmentionable foulness, which in these lectures it is represented to be Men sworn to celebacy, studying all the unmentionable abominations contained in the Roman Catholic text book of "Moral Theology," and listening to and drawing out the confessions of individuals n reference to matters of which in theory r practice, these celebates ought never to know anything, is not the most likely way to keep the priests' hearts pure, or their practices anything like holy. Everyone who has looked into the "Moral Theology" of those-celebates will say that ten thousand times rather would he see

which the varied iniquities of the confessional are unspairingly discussed and exposed. We cannot be surprised that the lectures of which the substance is here given, should, when delivered in Montreal, have caused great excitement, and called forth lively indignation among Roman In fact the great protection of the confessional has been that the Protestants could not tell the hard facts in testants could not tell the hard facts in reference to it, or give the language in which the whole has been discussed by standard Roman Catholic Doctors of Divinity. These facts are too horrible, and that language is too obscene for general discussion and general perusal. There is not a priest of the Church of Rome but knows right well that nage after page could be given from that page after page could be given from their most esteemed writers and text compilers, so unutterably filthy that not one of them duest, for his life, give a translation of them, and get such translations printed in any newspaper in Ontario or even Quebec. Mr. Chiniquy has taken the bull by the horns, and has done what many have shrunk from. He has given in the original Latin a few extracts from Dens, Liguori, etc. To translate them would, of course, be out of the question. We com-mend Mr. Chiniquy's book to the careful

Scriptural Mode of Baptism.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Sir,-My communications on the above subject in your paper, have formed the basis of the following editorial in a late number of the Canadian Baptist:

" A correspondent of the BRITISH AMERI-CAN PRESBYTERIAN is evidently somewhat exercised in mind regarding the 'Mode of Baptism,' and considerably dissetisfied with the arguments he has been accustomed to hear on the subject. In a recent issue of that paper, he has the following

(Here follows my last communication in the Presbyterian. The Baptist goes on :)

"If we are not guilty of intruding our advice unsought, we would recommend Mr. McPherson to certain book called the New Testament, as the very best authority on the subject. There he will find that baptism was administered "in the Jordan," or at a place where there was much water;" that the candidate and the adminstrator. both "went down into the water," "came up out of the water; and that the action of bantism is represented as a burial. If he be still unconvinced, let him read any Church History of note, and he will soon discover when and why sprinkling was introduced instead of baptism. Or let him gather the opinion of scholars or lexicographers of every name; and he will find that they all with one consent assert substantially the same as Dr. Chalmers, that "the original meaning of the word baptism is immersion." In connection therewith I wrote a short

article protesting against some of the silly arguments of the Baptist on this subject, but as three weeks have now elapsed, and that article has not appeared, I have come to the conclusion that the editor of that journal is unfair enough to grab at everything that seemingly favours his side of the question, taking no note of anything that is not calculated to add weight to his position. This being the case, allow me through your columns to inform that editor that I have read a "certain book called the New Testament," but have come to the conclusion that it is no "authority" on the subject. It is published by the American Bible Union, and talks of persons being "immersed in the Holy Ghost." That "book called the New Testament" will not do. I have looked over the New Testament (the real one this time), and find that people were baptized, spiritually, by being "filled with the Holy epiritually, by being Ghost," by the Holy Gghost being "poured out upon them," etc., etc.; and certains ly these baptisms were not immersions. I also find that baptism is a "burial unto death," not the grave; these baptized are spoken of as being "planted in the likeness of His death," not His burial, and this is, the work of the Spirit with which they were baptized, by its being "poured out upon them," or by being "filled with" it. I also find by lexicographers that "went down into "and" "commune out of "may he down into" and, "came up out of," may be rightly translated, "went down to" and came up from." I also find from good au-thority that while the original meaning of the word Bantism is immersion, yet words and their meanings change, and that latterly it was used in many cases to signify a "washing away," or "cleansing." I am dissatisfied with the many senseless arguments of the advocates of sprinkling, but hope this will no lead him to imagine that I admire the silly arguments which are often advanced in favour of immersion. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, you and he will notice that I have not said one word either against sprinkling or immersion in any of my letters. I simply intend to enter my earnest protest against the kind of arguments which are often used by Presbyterians and other pedo-Baptists, without committing myself to the defence of either side. A great deal of nonsense has been said and writen on both sides, and it is to this nonsense that I here object, and not to the mode in which the ordinance is Yours, etc., A. McP. administered.

Born Cross.

The worst hearers are the captious peo pla. Some of hem are captions through self-conceit. What they do not know is not worth knowing. Everything that is said is wrong, if they have not suggested it. Others have been crossed in some way, or were born or a. They are fault-finders by nature. They live to pick flaws. If they are not numerous, and do not spread their venom through the congregation, they san be disposed of by getting sed to them and paying them no attention. Schretimes, paying them no attention. Sometimes, however, they infect the whole congregadion with their spirite and then wee to the should return to the Church of Rome in the hope that the remember of lang priest or distinguished on the hope that The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

fight of the organization committee The Committee of the Presbyterian burch in Canada, appointed by the Gen-isl Assembly, constituted in Montreal on si Assembly, and in Market of Market Assembly, mot in St. Pan's next Assembly, mot in St. Pan's architecture of the Market of September, and her deliberating for eight dare, concluded a proceedings at a late hour on Wedness rening, the 8th inst. The subjects the engaged the attention of the Comlites were varied and important, having

ifte we to the following matters, viz., krence to the following matters, viz., checketical Procedure, Parliamentary epidetion, Synodical Functions, and egialation. iness, Missionary and other schomes, espees, Australian for the Ministry, Ex-elleges, Education for the Ministry, Ex-gination of Students, Admission of Min-ters from other Churches, Amalgamation Ministers' Widows', and Orphans' Fund, grey, Periodicals, Clerkship of the Gen-ial Assembly, Mode of Electing the Moenter of the Assembly. Upon these and the subjects the Committee had instructo consider in detail and to report to next annual meeting of the General sembly such recommendations as might spear to the Committee to be of practical portance and utility.

THE PERSONNEL

the Committee being composed of the presentative man of the four Churches ently united, formed, it is needless to such a combination of brain power as is seldom found possible to concentrate on given subjects. The whole number sointed by the General Assembly was hiy eight, of whom sixty six were min-There were in actual attendance ity-one members, including twelve layn. They came from the four Provinces Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and lova Scotia, implying a journey, coming d going, of between fifteen and sixteen dred miles on the part of several of the indred miles on the part of several of the embers. The colleges were strongly retented—Drs. Cook, MacVicar, Snodass, and Caven, the Principals respectely of Morin College, Quebec; the Mondal College; Queen's University, Kingsen, and Knox College, Toronto, were prent, as were also Professors Gregg and Llaren from Toronto, and MacKerras Wingston. Of Doubers in Divinity om Kingston. Of Doctors in Divinity of Law there were, in addition to the amed Principals, Doctors Taylor and amed Finiopals, Doctors Taylor and cakins, of Montreal; Topp, of Toronto; ell, Walkerton; Bayne, Pictou; Proudbot, London; Waters and Bennett, St. chn, N.B.; Patterson, Nova Scotia; chrane, of Brantford; and McNish, of Longold

The Rev. Dr. Topp, the Convener of the ommittee, presided over its deliberations. be Rev. P. G. McGregor, of Halifax, and be Rev. John Gray, B.A., of Orillia, Ont., ted as Secretaries. The late Church of cted as Secretaries. The late Church of cotland in the Maritime Provinces had done representative present, the Rev. orge M. Grant, M.A., who is, however. knowledged to be a host in himself. In dition to the above named, the followir, the also present:—Mesers. William Reid A., D. J. Macdonell, B.D., J. G. Robb, A., John M. King, M.A., and John milh, of Teronto; Robert Campbell, M.A., fontreal; Daniel M. Gordon, B.D., and im Moore, of Ottawa; James Patterson, temmingford; Kennoth Maclennan, M.A., temmingiord; Aentoth Mattenbut, M.A., teterboro; Peter Wright, Quebec; D. H., letcher, and John McCail, Hamilton; chn Laing, M.A., Dundas; Thomas edgewick, Tatamagouche, N.S.; John KTavish, Woodstock, Ont; J. K. Smith, LA, Gult; Thomas McPherson, Stratid; James Middlemiss, Elora; William of the Control of ser, Bondhead; Robert Uro, Goderich; obert Torrance, Guelph; John Scott, nce; J. Burton, Belleville; R. H. arden, Toronto; Alex. Young, Valley-ld; J. Hastie, Prescott; and James owler, Bass River, N.B., Ministers: And esses. Hon. John McMurrick, Toronto; adge Stevens, New Brunswick; Robert ell, Carleton Place; George Hay, Ottawa; lam Gordon, M.P., Port Perry; Thomas Crae, Guelph; John C. Thomson, leCrae, Guelph; John C. Thomson, nebec; Wardon King, John L. Morris, wid Morrice, John Stirling, and James il, of Montreal, Lay Elders.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The subjects appointed by the General sembly for consideration having been mounced by the Chairman, it was agreed take them up consecutively for discusn, and that when the Committee should seized of the whole matter, and had rewed such explanations as the members rere able to give of the practices heretofore oblowed by the respective Churches previus to the Union, that then it should be mitted to sub-committees to consider in light of the information thus obtained, ad having also the mind of the whole mmittee upon the various subjects—the fferent matters in detail, and to embody usir conclusions in a report to be sub-milled to the General Committee, and by it be reconsidered, clause by clause, bee its adoption.

For example, in regard to the question establishing a Ministers', Widows', and iphaus' Fund for the United Church, atements were made by parties officially nnected with the several pre-existent nds, setting forth their respective capiand other sources of revenue, their des of administration, the number of annitants, the amounts paid to each. etc. With such data the Committee were in a ceilion to discuss the merits of each, and rive at certain conclusions. With these or their guidance, the sub-committee pro-feded to formulate the outline of an quitable plan for the United Church. This turn being considered by the General mmittee, and amended, was finally depted, and ordered to be sent up to the cheral Assembly in the form of a recomendation.

THE RESULTS.

It follows, necessarily, that the work of It follows, necessarily, that the work of a Committee was simply of a preparatory starte. It had not the power to make a ingle enactment. But, taking for granted hat its membership fairly represented the nind of the different sections of the health of the different sections of the health it will be found that important and slubble service has been wordered by the eagetting of practicable measures, and service facilitating the franket and ferry facilitating the franket and for the service of the service in the ferry facilitating the franket and for the service in the ser

ness at the next meeting of the seembly, when there will, in all probability, to present a constituency so large as to be otherwise numerageable for oversking the amount of business that will be brought before it. The following are understood to before it. The following are understood to be some of the more important recommendations of the Committee:

1. That the mode of electing the Moderator of the General Assembly he by an open vote of the members composing the court at its first sederunt. (In the Church of Scotland branch, use and wont had vested the nomination of the Moderator in a socalled College of the ex-Moderators. In the C. P. Church the Presbyteries had the privilege of nominating).

II. HOME MISSIONS.

That there be one Board of Management for the whole Church, consisting of fortyfive members, of whom one third shall belong to the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, and the remaining two thirds to the other Synods of the Church, including Manitoba; that the Committee be correspondingly divided into two sub-sections for the transaction of business within their respective districts, empowered to act separ ately, but to report jointly to the General

That the Fund to be administered by the Board shall consist of two parts—(1). The Home Mission Fund proper, for the support and extension of mission stati as throughout the Dominion; (2) the fund fer supplementing organized congregations unable of themselves to provide fully for the maintenance of ordinances.

That the support of Manitoba College shall in the meantime be a charge on the

Home Mission Fund.
That congregations not self-supporting, but able to pay at least \$400 annually toward stipend, and at the rate of \$4.50 per communicant, or \$6 per family, may be supplemented by the Board: and that the minimum stipend, exclusive of manse, from all sources, shall be \$700 in all such cases. (This recommendation is to the effect that separate collections should be taken up throughout the Church annualy for the Home Mission Fund, and for the supplementing of small congregations, and no settled minister in the Church should receive a smaller stipend from all sources than \$700). In cities and towns this sum inay be exceeded at the discretion of the Committee. The amornt of supplement shall in no case exceed what is necessary to bring up the stipend to \$700, and in all cases it must be proved to the satisfaction of the Presbytery of the bounds that a congregation has contributed for stipend to the extent of its ability.

III. FOREIGN MISSIONS.

That there shall be one central fund for the support of foreign missions to which all the congregations and mission stations shall be required to contribute annually and one Board of Management annually appointed by the General Assembly. In the meantime, however, it is deemed expedient that the fund be divided into two sections:—(1) Ontario, Quebec, and the North west; (2) the Maritime Provinces. (This, in consideration of the fact that the Churches of the Maritime Provinces, at the time of the Union, were committed to a very successful system of foreign missions, established a number of years ago, in the South Sea Islands, the West Indies, and alsowhere.) MINISTERS', WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

That one Fund be created for the whole Church; that respect be had to the provis-ions contained in the Act 88 Vic., 61, passed during last session of the Legriature of Quebec, to the effect that no widow or orphan of a minister, who had formerly belonged to the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, shall receive a less annuity from the fund of the United Church than would have pertained them, in terms of the scale in force at the date of Union, if the Churches had not united; that the terms on which ministers be admitted to the benefits of the Fund be as follows :- The payment, by each minister applying for admission under thirty-five years of ago, of \$8 annually; and from thirty-five to forty years of ago \$10; forty to fifty years of age, \$12 annually—annuation by replica annually application by parties over fifty years of age to be subject to special consideration; that the ministers of the late Presbyterian Church of Scotland in Canada to continue to pay, as heretofore, \$12; the ministers of the late Churches in the Lower Provinces, \$8, and the ministers of the late Canada Presbyterian Church at the rates first mentioned, \$8, \$10, and \$12 annually; that, saving the above provise in favor of the Church of Scotland in Canada, the payments to widows and orphans be in all cases equal, namely, \$150 per annum to each widow, with the additional annual sum of \$20 for one child, \$36 for two children, \$50 for three children, and \$10 for each additional child. In the case of orphan children, the annuity will be the same as to a widow until the annuitant or annuitants have reached the age of eighteen years for girls, and twenty-one for

AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS.

That there be instituted one fund for the payment of retiring allowances, to be supported by annual congregational collections throughout the Church, donations and bequests; that ministers retiring from active service, with the consent of the General Assembly, after ten years' service be entitled to an annuity of \$100, and \$10 a year for every additional year's service, up to forty year's service, if the fund admit.

COLLEGES

In addition to the revenues derived from their endowments, it was ascertained that the following sums are requisite to main-

vided by congregational contributions, under the authority of the General Assembly, and, to this end, that the territorial system be adopted; that the Synod of the Maritime Provinces be the constituency for the support of the Theological Hall at Hallfax, that the territory bounded by the Maritime Provinces on the east, and by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway on the west, be assigned for the support of Montreal College; and all the territory west of said railway for the support of Knox College, Toronto, and the Queon's Theological Hall, at Kingston In the event of it being judged necessary to augment the equipment of the said colleges by the appointment of additional professors under the above system of support, it was conceded that Morrin College, at Quebec, be entitled to an equitable consideration.

CLERKSHIPS, AGENCY, AND PERIODICALS. (1) The Rev. William Reid, M.A. Toronto, nev. Professor MacKerras, MA., of Kingston, and the Rev. William Fraser, of Boudhead, he appointed joint clerks of the Assembly, the two first named with a salary of \$250, and the last named \$150, per annum, exclusive of incidental expenses. (2) That two agents be appoint od, for the management of the financial affairs of the church—their respective duties to be hereafter defined-one in Toronto the Rev. William Reid, M.A., and one in Halifax, the Rev. P. G. McGregor, each with a salary of \$2,000 per annum. (3) That one periodical be published monthly under the authority of the General Assembly, as the official record of the Church; that it be published in the city of Montreal, and that Mr. Croil be the editor; that it be supplied to congregations at the rate of \$25 per 100 copies, free of postage, and to single subscribers for 60 cents, per annum; that a committee be named to make arrangements for commencing the issue of the periodical on the first of Janu ary, to be named the Presbuterian Record with an edition of at least 80,000 copies; and that the same committee he ch to report on the feasibility of establishing and maintaining a monthly periodical suit-able for circulation in the Sabbath Schools

ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEDURE.

A report was also read and adopted defining the questions to be put to ministers, elders, and deacons at their ordination and appointment; prescribing the formula to be singed by ministers at their induction, the terms of the Barrier Act, the form in which Church records, reports, and like official documents are to be engrossed, with other matters of detail which do not require to be specified.

There being no further business the members united in singing the last three verses of the 122nd Psalm, commencing

with the lines :-

of the Church.

"Pray that Jorusalem may have Peace and felicity. Let them that love thee and thy peace Have still prosperity"

After which the chairman engaged in prayer, and closed the proceedings with the Apostolic Benediction.

It only remains to be added that the proceedings were conducted throughout in a business-like manner, and that nothing could exceed the fine spirit and temper which prevailed. The discussions were characterized by marked ability, and tone of earnestness and conciliation which not seldom rose to magnanimity. A frank and fearless expression of opinion was honestly given--predilection for particular systems was pronounced, but of the old dividing party lines not the faintest trace could be seen. Had the members of this Committee done nothing more, they might justly feel proud that they have solved a problem hidden for generations from the wise and prudent, and proved, beyond con-tradiction, the essential unity of the great Presbyterian family.

Presbytery of Whitby.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Whitby was held in the Second Presby-terian Church, on Monday, September 15tli. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the resignations of Messrs. Ballantyne, of Whitby, and Calder of Orono and Kendal. Commissioners from both con-gregations were heard. The above mentioned ministers were also heard. In the former instance much time was occupied had compelled Mr. Ballantyne to put his resignation in the hands of the Presbytery. It appeared that negotiations had for some time been going on truerds a congregational union of the two Presbyterian Churches in the town-St. Andrew's and the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Ballantyne is at present the minister. In view of this fact, and as the matter was ripe for accomplishment, Mr. Ballantvne resigned his charge. The Presbytery agreed to accept t, the resignation, to take effect on the fourth Sabbath of October. The following motions will, perhaps, set forth more fully the mind of the Presbytery in the matter, and which were adopted: Moved by Mr. Spencer, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, "That Mr. Ballantyne's resignation be accepted, and in accepting said resignation, the Presbytery charitably take it for granted, that the two congregations for the union of which he has tendered and pressed his resignation, will act toward him in a gener-ous spirit and measure, such as will be worthy of Christian brethren, whom the Lord has blessed in temporal things as in spiritual." In addition the following was spiritual." moved by Mr. Konnedy, and adopted as the sentiment of the Presbytery: "It is with real regret that the Presbytery part with the Rev. Mr. Ballantyne, who, during the few years of his connection there with, has proved himself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth to the people of his charge, and efficiently aiding in the transaction of the business of this court. His scholarly acquirements, gentlementy learning, and exemplary Christian spirit and conduct, have commended and undested him to his

tive strength, and to actual independence. His resigning the paytorate of such an attached and grateful people, is a sacrifice laid on the altar of union that illustrates the unselfishness peculiar to Christianity, and cannot full of its reward. The Presbytery have no doubt Mr. Ballantyne will soon be sought by some of the vacant churches, and feel confident that wherever he may be called to labor, he will prove himself in the future, as in the past, an able and faithful preacher, and an affectionate and successful paster." The Presbytery then entered upon consider-ation of Mr. Calder's resignation, when, on representation by commissioners from his charge of the undestrableness of his leaving, he signified his intention to withdraw The Presbytery Laving no other business before them, was closed with prayer by the Moderator .- Walter R. Ross, Pres.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Dr. J. W. Dawson, Principal of McGoo College, Montreal, one of the most prominent of the opponents of the Darwinian theories, read an intersting paper on the subject at the science meeting at Detroit recently. The conclusion was as follows: Can we formulate a few of the general

laws, or perhaps I had better call them the general conclusions, respecting life, in which all Paleontologists may agree? Perhaps it is not possible to do this at present satisfactority, but the attempt may do no harm. We may then, I think make the following affirmations:

1. The existence of life and organization on the earth is not eternal, or even coeval with the beginning of the physical universe, but may possibly date from Laurentian or immediately pre-Laurentian times.

2. The introduction of new species of animals and plants has been a continuous process, not necessarily in the sense of lerivation of one species from another, but in the higher sense of the continued operation of the cause or causes which introduced life at first. This, as already stated, I take to be the true theological or Scriptural as well as scientific idea of what we ordinarily and somewhat loosely term creation.

8. Though thus continuous, the process has been uniform; but periods of rapid production of species have alternated with others, in which many disappeared and few were introduced. This may have been an effect of physical cycles reacting on the progress of life.

4. Species like individuals have greater energy and vitality in their younger stages, and rapidly assume all their varietal forms, and extend themselves as widely as external circumstances will permit. Like individuals, also, they have their periods of old age and decay, though the life of some species has been of enormous duration in comparison with that of others; the difference appearing to be connected with degrees of adaptation to different conditions of life.

5. Many allied species, constituting groups of animals and plants, have made their appearance at once in various parts of the earth, and these groups have obeyed the same laws with the individual and the species in culminating rapidly, and then slowly dimishing, though a large group once introduced has rarely disappeared altogether.

6. Groups of species, as genera and orders, do not usually begin with their highest and lowest forms, but with intermediate and generalized types, they show a capacity for both elevation and degeneration in their subsequent his-

tory.
7. The history of life presents a progress from the lower to the higher, and from the simpler to the more complex, and from the more generalized to the more specialized. In this progress now types are intro-duced and take the place of the older ones, which sink to a relatively subordinate place, and become thus degraded. But the physical and organic changes have been so correlated and adjusted that life has not only always maintained its existence, but has been enabled to assume more complex forms, and older forms have been made to prepare the way for newer, so that there has been on the whole a steady elevation, oulminating in man himself. Elevation and specia lization have, ho over. secured at the expense of vital energy and range of adaptation, until the new element of rational and inventive nature was introduced in the case of man.

9. In regard to the larger and more distinct types, we cannot find evidence that they have in their introduction been precoded by similar forms connecting them with previous groups; but there is reason to believe that many supposed representative species in successive formations are really only races or varieties.

10. In so far as we can trace their his characters from their introduction to their extinction, and their earlier varietal forms are similar to their later ones.

11. Paleontology furnishes no direct evidence, perhaps never can furnish any, as to the actual transformation of one species to another, or as to the actual circumstances of creation of a species, the draft of its testimony is to show that species come in persaltum rather then by any slow and gradual process.

12. The origin and history of life cannot any more than the origin and determination of matter and force, be explained on purely material grounds, but involves the consideration of power referable to the unseen and spiritual world. Different minds may state the principles or different ways; but I believe that, in so far as Paleontology is concerned, in substance they must hold good at least as steps to higher truths. And now allow me to say that we should be thankful that it is given tain the undermentioned colleges in their present state of efficiency, namely:—Kuox College, Toronto, requires \$11,000; the fleological Faculty of Queen's College, Kingston, \$2,000; the Montreal College, Kingston, \$2,000; the Montreal College, Kingston, \$2,000; and the Theological Hall, of Halifair, \$5,000 annually.

The copinion was very generally enteriained that the Inited Church should the good work he has enabled Mr. Ballanianed that the permanent endowment of the good work he has enabled Mr. Ballaniablis. Spirit which has breathed into an our intelligent life, and is the source of all true the meanting it is recommended that the lightest revenue of all true the meanting it, is recommended that the lightest revenue of spirit which heat section to which he has raised is to compare.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TREMS.

Signor Gavazzi has purchased, at his own exponse, an old monastery near Florence, Italy, for a Protestant mission.

Mr. GLADSTONE:—"Please 'm, is the Church of England worth preserving?" Britannia —"Worth preserving? Dear me, William, don't you know it's been in a pickle this over so long?"-Punch.

A MEMBER of the Free Church of Scotland has promised, with the aid of a few friends, to clear off the debt upon the Highland Churches and manses, amounting to £7,000.

A MEMORIAL, with more than 120,000 signatures, has been sent to the Queen against the practice of the Ritualists, praying her not to sanction the eucharistic vestments, or the facing of the East. An association has been formed in Eng-

land for the "purpose of preventing the franchise from the encroachment of wemen," in other words, of laboring against female admission to the right to vote. One of the curiosities of English eccle-stastical law is, that while a clergyman of the Established Church may preach in the

streets, in a theatre, or in a music hall, he may not preach in a place of worship belonging to Dissenters. ARMIES of rate have destroyed, for several years successively, the crops of the Tounjoo Karens in Burmah. Churches

Tounjoo Karens in Burmah. Churches and schools established by the Baptists have been broken up. The Government has opened relief works.

In one of the French departments there is a "Society for the Protection of Birds Useful to the Farmer." All nests found are reported to the society and protected by it. In the past year the society protected 214 nests, from which came 904 birds.

In England, in the Diocese of the Bishop of Oxford, at a place called Clewer, there is a conventual establishment, entitled the "House of Mercy." In that institution, says the editor of the Rock, " the practice of Auricular confession is carried on in the strictest privacy."

THE Legislature of the Cape Colony, South Africa, has passed the bill abolishing State aid to religion. The bill, however, provides for the continuance of existing grants to Churches during the lifetime of the present incumbents, and for five years to their successors.

A FOREIGN contemporary says:-"In France one-fourth of the boys and two-thirds of the girls—altogether, nearly onehalf of the juvenile population—are being instructed by the nuns. The result is that more than thirty percent, of the population are unable to read or write."

OLD Catholicism is spreading in Italy. In a meeting held at Naples it has consti-tuted itself as a denomination, under the name of "Italian National Catholic Church." About three thousand members were represented. The Archbishop (in partibus) Panelli has been elected bishop of the new Church.

THE Ritualists of England are more pronounced than ever in their Popish observances. The festival of Corpus Christi, which is thoroughly Romish, the Christian World says, has been celebrated with special pomp, and in a way most fitted to outrage all Protestant feelings. At St. Albans prayers are offered for the dead.

LADY FLORA HASTINGS has gone over to the Church of Rome. This young lady is a cousin to the Marquis of Bute, and eldest daughter of the recently deceased Countess of Loudoun. She is just twenty-one years age, and has been spending the winter in the Isle of Bute, where her guardian, the Marquis of Bute, and Lady Bute have been residing.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is no "infidel," certainly not "worse," for he "provides" for his own relations. To a near relative of his wife he has just given a "living" worth more than \$4,500 a year, to a corein another living." a third clere. to a cousin, another living;" a third oler-gyman, who married his cousin's daughter, another, with \$8,000. This last gentleman is also the archbishop's chaplain.

THE English Presbyterian Presbytery of London met lately, and received a memorial from the session and congregation of St. James' Church, Wood Green-which congregation has just severed its connection with the Established Church of Scotland -asking to be admitted into the communion of the English Presbyterian Church. A committee was appointed to confer with the session.

THE English papers are busy discussing the probable effect of the "Public Worship Regulation Act." The Hoar says that "it will be nothing unless it introduce cheapness and expedition into ecclesiastical suits." The Morning Post thinks that "the gravity of the situation cannot be over-rated. It is a call to all concerned to reconsider their position, and to take their stand only on ground that is worth de-feuding. If they can consent to modera-tion, the one (party) being careful not to give offence, and the other not to take it. the Public Worship Act will be a dead letter.'

THE Primate of England (alias the Archbishop of Canterbury, alias Mr. Tate) has been sharply rebuked by one of his clargy, Rev. Mr. Aatley, for censuring Mr. Moody inquiry, or "after-meetings," as conducted by incompetent persons, and as amounting to confessionale. As a personal participant in them, he denies the charges. This is the way he talks to his superior: "Doubt-less the counsel iven at these meetings is often crude and unwise, and perhaps flip pant. But, my lord, are all who profess to have had the 'regular call to the cure of souls'-in other words, all ordained ministers of our Church—qualified to guide the anxious and heavy laden? He would be a bold man indeed who would veniure to afilrm it. I will make bold to assert that there are hundreds (may I not say thou-mands?) of elergymen who, in spite of the regular call, are nothing better than thind leaders of the blind. Nay, I will be bolder still, and will venture to asset that the most inexperienced assistant at one of these after meetings is a safer guide of the conscience than any Rithalistic or Colonic conveying. or the stand money trade to distance of the territory

Choice Literature.

Still and Doop,

BY E. M. P. SKENE, AT POS OF "TRIED," "ONE LIFE ONLY," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

"Mary." The roice was very low and feeble which appake that single word, but it was instantly heard by her to whom it was addressed. "I am hero dear; I was only gathering this levely white rose for you—is it not beautiful? So pure and deheate!"

"Yes, it resembles you, my child, with your white dress and tair sweet face," said the old man who had first speken, with the ourtly gallantry of a generation that is rapidly passing away. "But come, now, and sit down beside me; there is much that I have wished to say to you for a long time past, and this hour seems well suited to the task—all is so still and tranquil."

It was in truth a peaceful scene on which the eyes of the speaker rested. His chair had been placed in front of the picturesque little villa, which he had inhabited for more than twenty years, and as the house had been built on the brow of a hill, it com-manded an extensive view on either side, over one of the fairest counties in England rich pasturelands, sweeping away in graceful indulating lines towards the far horizon, alternated with orchards and gardens and wooded kholls, where pretty country houses peeped out, half hidden by the clustering trees, and immediately below the sloping lawn where the old man sat, a little murmuring brook ran merrity along, its clear waters dividing the grounds of the villa from a soft green meadow which lay beyond; and over all the sylvan beauty of that smiling landscape, had falten the calm and glory of the sunset hour, bathing it in the lovely light of the atter-glow, which filled the western sky as with a sea of gold and hushing it into that indescribable peace which steals so gently on the living world after the death of day. Scarce was there a sound or movement in all the tranquil scene; only faint sighs from the rising night wind rippled the long grass in the field, and swept the fragrance of the roses in the villa garden through the scented air, while, occasionally, soft musical murmuis told that the little sleepy birds were nest-ling down to rest, among the ivy leaves that clothed the sheltering walls around the fair domain. Overhead there was not a cloud or a stain in all the heavenly vault, but just where the limpid blue of the upper arch merged into the clear opal of the suo's forsaken shrine, one pure pale star had started into lite, and hung, quivering in its silver radiance, over the darkening

There is no period of the twenty-four hours when the subtle sympathy of nature with the human spirit makes itself so deep ly felt as in these moments of the uncarthly twilight calm, and its influence had fallen, with manifest power, on the two persons who now sat together side by side on the upper part of the lawn, where no trees impeded their view of the far-preading landscape all around. The elder of the two could, in tuth, have nowhere found a more apt type of his own expung his than the fading light of that summer evening. For not only was he in the evening of his days, but already the shadow of the great night, whose mystery no living eye has ever pierced, was stealing over his wan face and attenuated frame. He was a man between sixty and seventy years of age, whose whole appearance and manner had the unmistakable stamp of high birth and breeding, while his refined and clear cut features still retained traces of the striking beauty for which he had been remarkable in the days of his youth and strength. For many months past he had been aware that a fatal malady was sapping his life, and he knew that now the end was very near. Yet, though his extreme emaciation and pallor were due to his physical sufferings, it was not any bodily allment which had set on his forchead the seal of unspeakable pain-borne by him in impenetrable suence for all the years which made up the sum of her young life who now sat in her fair stillness by his side. There was not the slightest trace of a likness between them, as indeed there could not be, for they were in no way related by the ties of blood; but Mary Trevelyan had never known any other father, and the house of Louis, Comte de L'Isle had been her home from the days of her earliest infancy.

We have given this man his true name and title by birth, but for more than thirty years 10 had renounced his nationality, and become naturalised in England, while never in all that time had he set foot on the shores of his native France, well as he loved her still. In his adopted country ho was known as Mr. Lisle, and none but himself knew that an old French chateau, where his ancestors had dwelt for many generations, and a noble estate in his own fair land, had passed away from him be-cause he would not compromise the principles which were to him more precious than wealth or position. All his life long he had been an ardent Legitinist, following therein the traditions of his family; but in his devout and earnest mind the belief 'n the divine right of kings amounted to re-ligion, so he did not hesitate to sacrifice to it ligion, so he did not nestate besternes to it even name and country. In his youth he had held a confidential poet in the service of Charles X.; and when that unhappy king was forced to fly from France, Louis de L'Isle not only insisted on sharing his fallen fortunes, but he took a solemni vow that he would never return to his native country till the day when the Bourbons should be called from exile, and the true heir of their princely race should be placed upon the throne of his lathers. That day had never come, as we know, but the loyal true-hearted man had adhered to his resolution, and he had, indeed, been greatly strengthened in it by that which he termed the apostacy of the only relative he had left in France. This was Armand de L'Isle, a brother of his father's, but so much younger that he was very little older than Louis himself. He war a cold, egotistical, narrow-minded man, whose master passion was the desire to promote his own interests, and whose whole being was so completely given up to a miserable idelatry of self,

that there remained no place for nobler sins or purer worship. Armand smiled contemptiously when he beard that Louis had abandened would and position to follow his kingly master into exile, and he composedly entered into possession of the estates, which, he declared, had been forfeited by his nephew. In this proceeding he was openly supported by the reigning powers; and so astute and worldly-wise did he prove himself to be, that with every did he prove himself to be, that with every succeeding change of government or dynasty which gained ascendancy in restless France, he managed always to be on the winning cide, even while he never took the smallest active part in the service of his country. Such a character and such a career could not but fill a noble-minded man like Louis with ineffable disgust, and he resolutely repudiated all relationship with his uncle, and refused to hold the smallest communication with him. He never so much as mentioned his name ; so that his own family were not aware of the existence of this undesirable relation, and as years went by, he completely lost sight of him, and did not know whether he were alive or dead. Louis knew that Armand had married a very wealthy woman, of low birth—the first unequal alliance which any of their noble family had ever made-but while this step served to increase his judig-nation against his unworthy uncle, it proyented him from ever hoping to regain his lost estates, as he concluded that Armand would have children, to whom he would take very good care to secure the succession. Louis therefore turned his thoughts away determinately and for over from the old home of his race, and caused himself to be naturalised in England, as we have said, in order that his son at least might not have the pain of feeling that he was hving in exile. To himself the total soverance from his native land was an unques-tionabte trial, but he found a compensation for it in the love of his young English wife, which drew the sting from that and every other sorrow. For well-nigh thirty years she was the very sweetness of life to him; and in her devoted faithful heart he had found a refuge for every care, till, a few months previously, she had preceded him to that yet much surer Home; where a love that cannot die makes sunshine evermore. And now he was following swiftly on the noiseless steps with which she had passed to that unseen country, the native land of sculs that are loyal to the sinless King. and there were but two in the world he was leaving, over whom his thoughts ling-ered with a fond regret—Bertrand Lisle, his only child, and Mary Trevelyan, his adopted daughter. His son had been brought up entirely as an Englishman, brought up entirely as an Englishman, and was now, at the age of twenty-six years, serving his adopted country as charge d'affairs to one of the principal Legations on the Continent; while Mary, who was five years younger, had, ever since the death of Mrs. Lisle, been a most devoted nurse and companion to her adopted father. Yet, she knew absolutely nothing of the Notes and companion to her adopted father.

You she knew absolutely nothing of the causes which had linked her in such close bonds with a family to whom she was in no way related. She knew that her own paredts had both died on the same day that she herself had been born into the world, and that from the very hour of her mother's departure, Mrs. Lisle had taken her to her heart as her own child; but no explanation had ever been given to her of the circumstances which had led to this arrangement, and when she became old chough to feel some wish to penetrate the mystery, Mr. Lisle drew from her a promise that she would never ask of any one a single question on the subject. She had obeyed, as was natural to her reserved chaincter, without a word of expostulation; but an indefinable instinct taught her from the first, that the hidden grief which had cast so deep a shadow over the life of Mr. Lisle ever since she could remember, had in some way had its origin on that mysterious day, when, out of the very shadow of death which had overtaken those to whom she owed her being, she herself had dawned into the light of the hving world.

that there remained no place for nobler

They formed a striking picture, those two, as they sat there in the peaceful twinght. The dying man lay back in his easy chair, with the pallor of approaching dissention on his finely moulded features, his thin hands stretched out upon his kness, his whole attitude betokening the utter exhaustion of his vital powers. The young girl, who sat by him in all ... bloom and freshness of her life's early summer, clasping her little hands fondly round one of his, was, in truth, as he had said, fair and sweet like the white rose she had faste and in his breast. She was not by any means possessed of striking beauty, though her slight figure was singularly graceful, but there was an indefinable charm in her pure calm face, which made itself gradually lelt by all who approached her. Her dark hair, which was very soft and abundant, contrasted almost too strongly with the marble whiteness of her color less complexion, but it harmonised well with the drep grey eyes, fringed with black lashes, which were so marked a feature in Ler countenance, that the absence of warmer unts was scare ly n sticed. Her mose striking pacularity, however, both in manners and appearance, was the extreme stillness and quietude which at all times characterized her. No ripple of agriction seemediever to disturb the joure con our of her pale to a diet was always like the surface of a piscal lake, perfectly inction-less and unruffled, and although a sweet smile would often curve the delicately formeddays, they were never seen to open for the heart laugh or unrestrained merriment natural to her age.

Yet her expression was not in the slight-est degree sorrowful or auxious, and she bore no trace of the lines of care, which in truth slie had never known in any shape while a glance at her refin d thoughtful face was sufficient to show that it was no lack of mental power which gave her a look of changeless calm, such as 18 20th often seen in this restless world. This perfect stillness seemed to prevade her whole being —her step was entirely noiseless, her voice so low and soft that it could scarce oe heard where loader tones were counting, even her movements were so full of repose that her entrande seemed only like the passing; of a gentle breeze through the room. Many persons declared that Mary Trevelyan's extraordinary quietness was the results of an absolute want of feeling, but any one who had noticed on this evening the ex-pression of Mr. Liele's mournful eyes, ashe turned them upon her, would have seen that this was at least not his opinion. "My darling," he murmured, " as I told

"My darling," he murmured, "as I told you, I have much to say to you, and this soft air cannot hurt me—do not be afraid to let me stay out while I finish all I have to tell. I shall speak to you best while the shadows are gathering around us." Gently she stooped, and lifting up the old man's clock, which had fallen down, she wrapped it tenderly round hum, and said, in a tone low as the stelling midt wind. "Say what low as the sighing night wind, "Say what you will; dear, be sure that I am listening."

To be Continued.

The Days of the Week and the Planets

One of the cardinal principles of astrology was this: That every hour and every day is ruled by its proper planets. Now, in the ancient Egyptian astronomy there were seven planets—two, the sun and moon, circling round the earth, the rest circling round the sun. The period of circulations was apparently taken as the measure of was apparently taken as the measure of each planet's dignity, probably because it was judged that the distance corresponded to the period. We know that some barmonious relation between the distances and the periods was supposed to exist. When Kepler discovered the actual law, he conceived that he had in reality found on. conceived that he had in reality found out the mystery of Egyptian astronomy, or, as the mystery of Egyptian astronomy, or, as he expressed it, that he had "stolen the golden vases of the Egyptians." Whether they had clear ideas as to the nature of this relation or not, it is certain that they arranged the planets in order (beginning with the planet of longest period) as follows: 1. Saturn. 2. Jupiter. 3. Mars. 4. The Sun. 5. Venus. 6. Mercury. 7. The Moon. The hours were devoted in continuous succession to these bodies; and as there were twenty-four hours in each were twenty-four hours in each Chaldean or Egyptian day, it follows that with whatever day the planet began, the cycle of seven planets (beginning with that one) was repeated three times, making twenty-one hours, and then the first three planets of the cycle completed the twentyfour hours, so that the fourth planet of the four hours, so that the fourth planet of the cycle (so begun) ruled the first hour of the next day. Suppose, for instance, the first hour of any day was ruled by the Sun—the cycle for the day would therefore be the Sun, Yonus, Mercury, the Moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, which, repeated three times, would give twenty one hours; the twenty-second, twenty third, and twenty-fourth hours would be ruled respectively by the Sun, Yonus, and Mercury, and the first hour of the next day would be ruled by the Moon. Proceeding in the be ruled by the Moon. Proceeding in the same way through this second day, we find that the first hour of the third day would be ruled by Mars. The first hour of the fourth day would be ruled by Mer-Jupiter; of the sixth by Venus, and of the seventh by Saturn. The seven days in order, being assigned to the planet ruling their first hour, would therefore be—

The Sun's day (Sunday).
The Moon's day (Monday, Lundi).

2. In Moon any (Endury, Lund).
3. Mars' day (Tuesday, Mardi).
4. Moroury's day (Wodnes av, Mercrodi).
5. Jupiter's day (Thursday, Jeudi).
6. Venus' day (Friday, Veneris dies

/endredi). 7. Saturn's day (Saturday, Ital,

Sabbato). Dion Cassius, who wrote in the third century of our era, gives this explanation of the nature of the Egyptian week, and of the method in which the arrangement was

derived from their system of astronomy. It is a noteworthy point that neither the Greeks nor Romans in his time used the week, which was a period of strictly Oriental origin. The Romans only adopted the week in the time of Theodosius, towards the close of the fourth century, and the Greeks divided the months into periods of ten days; so that, for the origin of the arrangement connecting the days of the week with the planets, we must look to the source indicated by Dion Cassius.

That the Egyptians dedicated the seventh day of the week to the outermost or highcause it was held unlucky to work on that day. It hy no means follows from the fact that Nisroch, or his Egyptian representative, was the chief deity, that he was therefore regarded as a beneficent ruler. . . . And, indeed, the little we know of Egyptian mythology suggests that the beneficent Gods were those cor-responding to the sun and moon—later represented by Usirs and Isis (deities, how ever, which had no other mierpretations) Saturn, though superior to the sun and moon, not only in the sense in which modern astronomers use the term superior, but also in the power attributed to him, was probably a maleficent, if not a malig-nant deity. We may infer this from the qualities attributed to him by astrologers. "If Saturn be predominant in any man's nativity, and cause melancholy in his temperature," says Burtou in his "Austomy of Melancholy, "then he shall be very anstere, suiten, churksh, black of co.or, profound in cognations, init of cares,

always elient and solithy.'
We may, not unreasonably, conclude therefore, that either rest was enjoyed on Saturn's day as a religious observance to propitiate this powerful but gloomy god, or cise because bad fortune was expected to attend any enterprise begun on that day over which Saturn bore the sway .- Con temporary Review.

thiseries, and discontent, and and fearing,

Concerning Speezing.

The nose can hoast one prerogative entirely us own—that of bringing a blessing upon us owner's head. How it comes by this honorable distinction is a mystery, none the easier of solution by reason of the custom of blessing a sneezer being well nigh universal. According to one tradition, the practice arose in the pontificate of Gregory the Great, when Rome was scourged by a plague peculiar for instant death following upon a sneeze, "whereofit

grow into a custom that they who were present, when any man sneezed, should say, God bless you! This story must have been a plous invention to disguise the heathenish origin of the odd-castom, which was familiar to Romans long before they had any ocquaintance with Popes. They, in all likelihood, merely imitated the Greeks. Ross, taking the one from Aristotle, says the Greeks worshipped the head in sternutation, as being a divine part, the neat of the senses and cogitation. He assures us "Promotheus was the first that wished well to the encezer, when the man, which he had made of clay, fell into a fit of sternutation upon the approach of that celestial fire, which he stole from the sun." But if the rabbins are to be believed, sneezing heralded death rather than life; for they taught that men in the old, old days only successful discount in their lives, and then died of the shock to the system; until Jacob, by his prayers, obtained a more merciful dispensation, conditionally upon the act of sneezing being followed by a "God bless!" whereupon all the princes of the earth commended their subjects to let a benediction ever wait upon a aneeze.

Augient Hindu etiquette prescribed an interchange of blessings. Mr. Childors, in "Notes and Queries," thus translates a passage in the Buddhist Scriptures: "One day, Buddha, while seated in the midst of a large congregation of disciples, to whom he was preaching the law, chanced to sneeze. Thereupon the priests exclaiming, "May the Blessed Lord live! May the Welcome One live," made a loud noise, and seriously interrupted the discourse. Accordingly, Buddha addressed them as foilows: Tell me priests, when a person sneezes, if the bystanders say, May you live, will be live the longer or die the sooner for it? Cortainly not, Lord. Then, priests, if any one sneezes you are not to say to him, May you live; and if any of you say it, let him be guilty of a transgression. From that time forth, when the priests sneezed, and the bystanders exday, Buddha, while seated in the midst of the priests sneezed, and the bystanders exthe priests sneezed, and the hystanders ex-claimed, May you live, sirs; the priests, fearful of transgressing, held their peace. Peopte took offence at this. What, said they, do these priestly sons of Sakya mean by not uttering a word when we say, May you live, sirs? The matter came to Buddah's ears. Pricets, said he, the laymen are the corner-stone of the church; when laymen say, May you live, sirs! I give my sanction to your replying, Long life to you! Buddah was not disposed to losa disoples by running counter to their superstition; so the believing Hindu still looks were a strong as more than a still looks were a strong as more than a still looks were a strong as more than a still looks were a strong as more than a still looks were a strong as more than a still looks were a strong as more than a still looks were a strong as more than a still looks were a strong as more than a strong as more than a strong as more than a strong as the strong a looks upon a sneeze as something porten-tious, and will pause in his devotious if he chances to sneeze, and after touching his forehead, nose, chin, and cheeks with the tips of his fingers, begin his prayers again. In the land of the Cacaques, sneezers used May the sun protect you! and whenever the custom prevailed the formula observed was almost identical, and plainly originated in some funcied connection of sneezing and death."

Superstition never yet was consistent. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Greeks welcomed a sneeze as a lucky omen when it made itself heard between midnight and morn; and the Romans hailed one with joy, provided it was a sneeze to the right. But if the notions of some good folks be correct, a sneeze in any direction ought to be acceptable, since it proves the eneezer is in full possession of his wits, for no idi ot can, they say, sneeze under any provocation.—All the Year Round.

How to make Rag Carpets,

If you want something for your kitchen floor, firm, warm, and durable, from which spots can be easily removed, which can be shaken, turned, and be as good as new again for several years, use rag carpets. They can generally be obtained of carpet dealers at from sixty cents to one dollar a yard; but often a smoother article can be made at home, at least ready for the loom. For this purpose save the old clothes—old flannel, sheets, and under garments, old dresses—in fact, everything which will make long strips. Old clothes of good colors are doubly valuable. Calicoes not est planet. Saturn, is certain; and it is colors are doubly valuable. Calicoes not presumable that this day was a day of rest too much worn are excellent material. Cut into strips about an inch wide, sew end ther this was ordained in honor of the chief to end, and wind smoothly into balls of planet—that is their supreme deity, or beabout one pound weight. Allow from one and one-fourth to one and one-half pounds of rags to a square yard of carpeting. Col-lect all odd pieces of any color for the mosaio or hit-and-miss stripe. Out and mix these thoroughly before sewing, so as to make this stripe as uniform as possible. A few pounds of remnants from a woolen factory or soft listings, of any needed color. make a nice stripe, and require little sewing. Do not put too much black into a A stripe of several shades of red brightens up a carpet wonderfully—and who objects to a little brightness in the kitchen? Winte woolen rage take a nice coclineal red, white cotton a durable green from fusive and logwood set with the vitial. A cinnamon color may be dyed with copper is. beleet a coarse strong warp of some d. rk golor—brown and side colors are good allowing on pound of warp for every three and one fourth yards of carpeting. Keep the exact weight of rags and warp to compute with weight of carpet when returned, and employ a good weaver. Many prefer a kitchen carpet out down with range so to a ki chen carpet put down with rings, as it can thus be easily taken up and shaken.— Scribner for September.

The Wonders of a Hen's Egg

The following interesting observations on the changes that occur from hour to hour during the incusation of a lien's egg are from Stnim's Reflections: "The hen has fore some lineapents of the heart may be seen to best at the end of the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horse shoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vessels of blood ire to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is visible; one of those is the last collections in London exceeded £10,000, ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fillieth hour one: Mesers, Moody and Sankey.

auride of the heart appears, resembling a mose folded down upon itself. The besting of the heart is first observed in the auride, and afterwards in the ventrole. At the and of seventy hours the wings are dis-tinguishable, and on the head two bubles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Toward the end of the fourth day the two Toward the end of the fourth day the two aurieles already visible draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more the lungs and the stomach become visible, and four hours afterward the intestines and loins and the upper jaw. At the fourteenth hour two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood, instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day the brain begins to have some consistency. At the two hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation the bill opens and the flesh appears in the breast. "In four hours more the breasthone is seen, In six hours after this the ribs appear, forming from the back, and the bill is visible as well as the gall bladder. The gall becomes green at the end of 230 hours.

gall becomes green at the end of 230 hours; and if the chicken be taken out of its covering it evidently moves itself. At the 246th hour the eyes appear. At the 288th the ribs are perfect. At the 881st the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of 855 hours the bill frequently opens and shut, and at the end of the eighteenth day the first cry of the chicken is heard. It afterwards gets more strength and grows con-tinually, till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

About Gardening.

A home should have a garden of some kind attached to it. However poor the house may be, a little plot of garden in front of it, where something pretty is growing, where green vines are climbing upward into the sunlight, where birds, and bees, and children love to gather, and the passer by pauses to look with interest and pleasure, gives it a far more home-like and attractive aspect than it can otherwise have. Many an ordinary house, with a well kept and tastefully arranged garden, presents a far more pleasing and attractive appearance than a much costlier mansion whose bare walls have no variegated settling of natural beauty to give completeness the picture. It is surprising how much a few flowers set in the window add to the cheerfulness of the room they adorn, and the home-likeness of the house as seen from the street. A few honeysuckles or woodbines trailing over an arbor or along a house wall, alter the aspect of the place at once, and create an impression favorable to its inmates. This is the time of the year for making preparations for the summer garden; and we advise our friends in particular to spare on pains in having such a plot of some kind, in which they can work an hour or two every day, for the health that comes from the exercise, and the invigoration such contact with nature always gives. Every child wants a garden, and whenever it is possible, even the smallest child should have the pleasure of planting a few seeds and seeing them grow, week by week, until he feels some-thing of the beauty and mystery there is in nature, and falls in love with her methods and law. The garden is the best of nurseries, and it needs only the fine tact and mastery of nature's art to make it the best of schools. It would be well could it be arranged that in the summer time the table could be sometimes spread upon the lawn, exchanging the woolen carpet for one of green grass, and the accustomed pictures of the diving room for the fine landscapes isible from almost every country home. The garden is merely the frame in which a home is set, and the more that is done to make the setting beautiful the more shall we prize and enjoy the jawel it contains.—
Exchange.

The Modern House.

The nineteenth century house, however, has no special provision for the admission of fresh air, and except in warm weather, its entrance is jealousy prevented. Venti-lation is change of air, and unless scientifically arranged, and especially warmed in cold weather, such change of atmosphere means cold currents, with their attendant train of colds, catarris, brouchitis, neu-ralgia, rheumatism, and the evils that spring from them. Again, perfect ventila-tion means the realization, in a great measure, of the condition of air out-ofdcors; and few persons, probably, have estimated the enormous flow of air requisite to effect this. The ordinary notion is, that the proper reval of the air in a room ought to be measured by the quantity passed through the lungs of an individual in any given time. But an ounce of poison may vitiate a gallon of water; and nothing short of the removal and renovation of the whole of the tainted portion, as fast as it becomes tainted, can insure perfect salu-brity. Dr. Dalton estimated the average respiration of a man to be 24 cubic inches, respiration of a man to be 24 cubiq licenses and the average number per minute to be 20: consequently 400 cubic feet pass through the lungs of an ordinary man in twenty-four hours; while the fallacy to which we have alluded assumes that a supply of 400 cubic feet in the room, in twenty-four hours, many a reflicient tentiwenty-four hours, insuies-sufficient ventilation. Certainly, if any one would draw breath out of one beg, and discharge the tainted air from his lungs into auother, he would always breathe good air. But it calculated that a man will thint and render unwitolesome by mixture 17,500 cubic feel of air in the twenty-four hours; for every respiration not only robs the imbited 2: ouble inches of a certain portion of its oxygen, but it has mixed with it a quantity of carbonic-acid gas and some vapor; and theoretically, at least, the second respiration, drawn from a room in which the sit is stagnant, begins the process of blood-poisoning." "House Ventilation," in Popu.ar Science Monthly.

Scientific and Aseful.

MOOR APPER PIR.

Two sods crackers, one ogg, one cap of sugar, and one of water, the juice and yel-low find (grated) of a lemon. Bake with upper and under crust.

BEEF AND DIPHTHERIA.

The Riverhead (L.I.) News says: "A The Riverhead (L.I.) News says: "A young lady of this village was recently attacked with diphthecia in a virulent form. Slices of fresh pork were bound on her neck without any good results. Her father hearing that the city doctors were using beef extensively for the same purpose, tried it, and in six hours the beef turned green, relieving the sufferer."

oure for burns.

The Gazette Medicale, France, says that by an accident charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and deserves a trial.

COLOR ARRANGEMENTS.

A few simple-rules in the arrangement of flower bods will materially enhance the effect produced. Among these are:

1. Avoid placing rose-colored next to

scarlet, orange, or violet.
2. Do not place orange next to yellow, or blue next to violet. 8. White relieves any color, but do not place it next to yellow.

4. Orango goes well with blus, and yellow with violet.

5. Rose color and purple always go well

тик понка от тие жистента.

A farmer near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, reently struct his plow upon a large cartien jer, of one hundred gallons capacity, resting on a smaller one, both containing human bones, among which were three skulls in a good state of preservation. The colossal jars were covered on the outside with hieroglyphics and figures, and the general finish was much after the manner of earthenware of the present

THE NEW SCOTCH SCREWS.

A new mode of manufacturing screws has been introduced at Edinburgh. By this method the screw, instead of being made as formerly, b cutting away the iron of the bolt to leave the thread, is formed by rolling the screw on the blank belt while het. It is claimed for this pro-cess that a great saving of time and labor is effected. Recent experiments showed that the tensile strength and the holding power in both soft and hard wood of rolled screws, were considerably greater than those of cut ones.

PERILOUS BEE RIVING.

One day last week a swarm of bees settled One day last week a swarm of bees settled in the top of adarge popular tree on the farm of Mr. Van Boston, in Anderson county. The tree was without a limb for the distance of one hundred and sixty-seven feet. Mr. Leathers desiring to seems the bees, and the owner of the tree not wishing it out, conceived the idea of elimbing the tree, and successfully carried it out. To effect his daring purpose he used an auger and pins, inserting the first pin four feet from the ground and the others three feet apart, till the bees were reached three feet apart, till the bees were reached and secured. There were thirty-seven pins two feet long, which remain in the tree as an evidence of the bold adventure.—

Frankfort (Ky:) Yeoman.

THE PEROCITY OF WHITE MICE.

There is a large containing four white mice at the Delta Saloon, Virgina, which are quite a study. After seeing their manovures for an hour or two, one is not at all surprised at the racket made by mice generally, for during the early part of the evening they take constant and violent They consume a great deal of water, taking a drink every ten minutes or oftener. It would be supposed that or oftener. It would be supposed that such a small animal as a mouse would not be at all ferocious, and aggressive; but spell appears to be the case with the white species, at least. A chipmunk that was put into the cage with those at the Delta was attacked by them all, and very quickly despatched, without one of the mice being despatched, without one of the mice being injured in the least by the unfortunate victim. A give mouse, which was subsequently pit into the same cage, was very roughly handled, being attacked by two of the white mice, who took hold of him like a couple of bull dogs, and rejeated the attack again and again, shaking him by the throat and biting his legs and tail, the latter being nearly severed from his body. Pehaps white mice, like red ants, are a particularly ferocloud species of the genus to which they belong. Virginia (Cal.) Ohronicle. Ohronicle.

STEEL FROM THE EYE.

A medical gentleman writes to the Lancet: "In consequence of the diffi-eulty I experienced in removing from a patient a portion of steel deeply bedded in the cornea, which did not yield to spud or needle, some other means of removal became necessary. Dry, soft, white allk waste suggested itself to me, and was waste suggested itself to me, and wast mound round a thin piece of wood, so as to completely envelop its end. This soft application was brushed once backwards and forwards horizont-illy over the part of the cornea where the foreign substance seem fixed. To my astonishment it was at once entangled by the delicate but strong mestics of the silk, and was withdrawn with the greatest sage, caught by the same. A gentleman in turning steel at a lathe auddenty-felt that a portion had alathe anddenly felt that a portion had entered his eye. He went at once to a surgeon, who with the most skilful manipulation, failed to extract the same, saying it would soon work out of itself. The next morning the next was a saying at the same of the same morning the patient say me, having suffered aevaryly since the accident, and on the drat application (har portion of sheet was

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

From the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindory, Buffalo, N. Y., we have received "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English; or Medicine Simplified," by R. V. Pierce, M.D., Counsellor-in-chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weakness and diseases, to bear or ourse, is its benefactor. diseases, to bear or cure, is its benefactor. Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the discuses to which we are heir, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Dr. Pierca has rendered, in our judgment a benefactor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophic principles involved in their cause and removal. He is sparing of remedies, and usually prescribes such as are rafe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowledge, it is exceedingly readable and interesting, especially the following subjects:—Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pacudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the sick, Sieep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accursed in its results in modern society, he is most in its results in modern society, he is most explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and to society, shows the truth as that life begins with conception—with great force, to which is added faithful warnings. Price of the Medical Advisor \$1.50, sent post-paid. Address to the author at Buffalo, N. Y.

Special Aptices.

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' EXCELSION EC-LECTRIC OIL !- WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD .- Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. fity cent's worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical: J. Collard of Sparta, Ontario, writes, "Send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from any and want more now its cures from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguiro, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 doz. Thomas Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only I bottle left. I nover saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodward, writes—"Sendme some more Eclectric Oil, I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Millor & Reed, Ulverton. P. Q., writes—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without defor. Sond us a further supply without de-lay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., writes—"Send us one gross Eelec-tric Oil. We find it to take well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25.
sents. S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.
AndINORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto,

Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

MAPLE GROVE, ANCASTER.

MAPLE GROVE, ANCASTER.

Mesers. W. G. Ohute & Co.

Gentlesien,—I feel bound by a sense of duty, and a desire to benefit my fellowbeings, to make known the wonderful effect of your Indian Rheumatic Cure has been been by asse. I suffered from the manual content of the content o effect of your Indian Rheumatic Cure has had in my case. I suffered from rheumatism for six years, and tried everything said to be bemficial without obtaining rehef, and I come to the conclusion to try nothing more; but my husband hearing of your medicine wished me to try it, and with a doubting heart I tried one bottle, and I was so much relieved by it that I tried another, which completed the cure. I hope you will publish this, for these are facts, as many in this neighbourhood can testify. Hoping your medicine will reach every one afficieted, I romain, yours turly.

Mrs. WM Scott.

Sold by all Medicine dealers, Price, pint

Sold by all Medicine dealers, Price, pint bottles, \$1.60. Manufactured only by W. G. Chute & Co. Hamilton, Out. [AD77.]

\$2,500 A THAR MADE WITH OUR CRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.
Represents 5 different books. Agents say this is th

PEST THING MYER TRIED.

The books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. Agenta Wanted out these and our magnificent Editions of Family Bibles. Full particulars free on Application. Address JOHN E. PO's TER & CU., Fublishers, Philadelphia

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY—Agents wanted! All sex, young or old, anake more money atwork for sein their spare moments, or all their lime than tanything files. Particular free. Postexrd to States costs but I out Address, G. STRNSON & CG. Portland Maine.

HARDWARE.

Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons. Table Mats, Tea Bells, 3:0,, &c., &c.

RICE LEWIS & SON, HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitic or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

AIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Li-VER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine, We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming-Bros., will do will to write then, orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. C. M. Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Puttiburgh, Fa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, pest-paid, to any part of the United State's, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Country Storekeepers generally,

Dr. C. M'Lane's Vermifuge

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would-have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG, and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE,

TO EXPEL THE WORMS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HOISERY!!

ORAWFORD & SMITH

Invite specialattentier to their New Stock of MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY.

Children's and Ladies' Scotch Morino Hose, Children's and Ladies' English Morino Hose, Children's Coloured and White Cotton Hose, Ladies' Coloured and White Cotton Hose, Children's and Ladies' Baibriggan Hose, Onlidren, sand Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, Ladies' Screen and English Merine Underclothing Cents' Soutch and English Merino Underclothing,

49 KING STREET EAST.

ALEXANDER & STARK, (Formerly Blaikie & Alexander.)

STOCK BROKERS.

AND ESTATE AGENTS.

(Members of the Stock Exchange.) Orders from the country for the purchase

or sale of STOCKS,

*DEBENTURES and MORTGAGES, Promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED

10 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

WILLIAM CORDON'S,

134 YONGE STREET, A quantity of that new Patent

FLOOR CLOTH COVERING.

CALLED

CORTICINE! Suitable for Offices, Dining and Bullard Rooms. It is known to be of great durability Also a large assortment of

BRUSSEL AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes, or Information for Everybody, in every County in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 900 honoschold recipes, and is suited to all classes and conditious of locity. A wonderful book, and a household necessity. It sells at sight Greatest inducements over efferred to book agents. Estimits copies sent by math. Postpaid, for \$200. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Amir Arbor, Michigan.

DR. FOWLERS EXTRACT WILD STRAWBERRY

Dinriken, Cholern, Dysentery, Cholern Morbus, Vomiting, Colles, Sour Stomach,

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Dr. Bowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry HAS NO EQUAL for CHOLERA MOR-BUS.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry SHOULD RE IN EVERY HOUSE-HOLD.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawhelty YS PREASANT TO THE TARE, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry IS THE CHILDREN'S PRIEND-FOR COLTO AND DIABRILEA.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry 18 BECOMING A MOUSEROLD WORD.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry ONLY REQUIRES A TRIAL.

Dr. Powler's Extract of Wild Strawberry IS WARRANTED TO BE AS RECOM-MENDED, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry STANDS ON ITS OWN MERLIES. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry HAS RESTORED CHOUSANDS TO

MEALTH. Dr. Powler's Extract of Wild Strawberry IS USED BY RICH AND POOR,

Dr. Rewice's Extract of Wild Strawberry IS RECOMMENDED BY PROFESSOR,

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry IS RECOMMENDED BY THE OBER-

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawbork IS RECOMMENDED BY PHYSI-Olans.
Dr. Rowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry
RECEIVEN RECOMMENDS' FROM
ALL WIRD USE IT.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry IS SOLD RY ALL DILUGGISTS.

371 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON, PROPRIETORS, TORONTO.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR. FALLING FITS, BY, HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILES.

Persons laboring under this distressing business, will and Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for caring Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the affects they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afficted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humano act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 28th, 1887.

SETH HAVOR, Baltimore, Md — Dear Sir, Seeing your, advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Piles, I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1883 'Inmediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I sagain whitmed to my family physician; was cupped and hied soveral different times. I was gone-anily attacked without any premonitory symplims. I had from two to five fits a day, at keter wood fall whereas it was often attacked they alconground the falls. I was some the summer of the su cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made knewn everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected nay have the 'buesit of them. Any person yishing further information can obtain it by calling at my resi-dence, No. 823 North Third St., Philiadelphia, Pa WILLIAM ELDER

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY:

IS THERE A CURE FOR EXILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer.

Orenala, Miss, June 39 — Serit S. Hance. — Dear Sir. You with find enclosed five dolines, a birch? send you for two boxes of your Epilepite Palls. I was the first person who tried your Pills an this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fils for two years. I wrote for and preceived two boxes of your Pills, which ho took according to directions. He has never had a fit since was by my persuadion that Mr. Lyou tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one, he had fits nearly all his life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of according my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recumineded them, and it in on instance Whee's I have had a chance of hearing from their effect inve they failed to cure. Your, etc., CH. GUY.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PÍLLS.

BY HANGES EPHLEPTIC PILLS.

MONTHOMBER, TOSAS, June 20th, 187.
TO SETH S. HANGE, —A PERSON In my compley had been, efficied a bith Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and often times several in guick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mand appeared totally detanged. In which said he would continue for a document of the would continue to the would continue for a document of the would continue to the year remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gaye them according to directions, each they effected a permanent cute. The permans and they effected a permanent cute. The perman is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of 40, and has not had a fit since he commoned taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my principal wagener, and has, ance that time, been exposed to the severest of weather I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to sive it a trail.

B. L. Defenzes.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

RTILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following realimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Misaissippi.

Shits S. Hanck, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir; I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasma, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. Ligon, has long been afficted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he graw older they seemed to intrease. Up to the time he commenced taking your fulls he had them very orten and quite severe, prostraing him, body and mind. His mind had suffered actionally, but now, I am help you say, he is expected not only but now, I am help you say, he is expected not of the month of the control of the collection of the month of the collection of the month of the collection of the month of the collection of the remady that will very thom. I ourse respectfully, etc.; W. P. Ligok.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, or recipt or a r matta.cc. Address, hard S. MANCE. 108 Hattance Set Histones, Ma. Price, one box, 61 two differences of the country of the cou

JAMES SHIELDS & CO..

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES.

And Manufacturers of

Biscuits and Confectionery.

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Sis.

TORONTO.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few ard of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that Chebrar Percorat, will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumptions, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Conglus, the foreguners of more scrious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be omputed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most acceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become lineurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, Cherray Pectoral is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature grayes, and saved to the love and affection sentred on them. It acts speedily and surely sagainst ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring seep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and soccessful chemical investigation, no cost or toll is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It—may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as mentiorable and expable of producing c

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Aunitatical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Sole Agents

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE DICOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellons. Inveternic cases of Scroulous discase, where the system seemed by the scroulous discase, where the system seemed by the scroulous discase, where the system seemed by the scroulous affections and the country, that the jubble searcely head to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scroulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undormines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfectiling or fatal discases, without exciting a suspicion of its piesence. Again, it seems to breal infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous tornes, either on the surface or among the vitats. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lucar of the mark or among the vitats. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the harrs or heart, or tumors formed in the lucar of its hows its presence by sruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some par' of the body. Hence the occasion, a prear. Persons afflicted with the follouing complaints generally find immediate relief, and at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPAHILLLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheutm, Scald Head, Ringworn, Sorr Eyes. Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Scriptions disease. Also in the more concealed-forms, as Duspepsia, Drepsy, Herer Disease. Fits, Entlepsy, Neuralaids, and the various Ulcrrous affection, of the nuscular aid here ous systems.

Syphilis or V. inevent and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though slong time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any maile ine. But long continued use of this media ine will cure the ormplaint. Leurorrhea or Unities, Vierrie Ulcerations of cach case are found in oua Almanac, supplied grats. Leurorries of extrain as a inters in the bilood, yield officky to ft, as also Vierrie Complain

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER-& CO., Lowell, Masse,

Practical and Analytical Chemiste SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NORTH ROPE LYNAN, Toronto, Sole Agents

\$200 a month to agents everywhere. Ad-

Contract of the Contract of th

Births, Marringes and Deaths.

On the 18th inct, at the residence of the brild's father, by the fley, M. Beer, Libert Hynne, as musteriver Binevele, to Miss Ellen B. Scott, fourth thanging of I range Scott, for, I act expect.

At the weed, South then, as her leth by the Ber Hugh Camont, D. M. Ther. Gordon, third bened that gordon, Log to the effect of the Sprowl, Esq., both of Revberger, out.

Official Announcements.

ARRANGEMENT OF PRESBYTTRIES IN QUEBEO AND CNTARIO, AND APPOINTMENTS OF MEETINGS.

Robon, The Presbytery of Ruson will most in Realouth, on the 2nd Theoday of October, at 11 3.10.

Bruce -The Presbytery of Bruce will meet at Paisley, on Tuesday, September 2sth, at 2 o'clock.

Panely, on Tuesday, september 2sta, at 2 o slock.
Chathan.—At Bothwell, on Monday, September
2th, at 3 o'clock p m.
Kingston.—Next meeting to be held in St.
Androw's Church, Belloville, on the second Tuesday of October ensuing, at 7.30 p m
Toronto.—Next meeting in the lecture room of
Kinox Church, Toronto, on the first Tuesday of
October, at 11 a.m.

OTTAWA—An adjourned meeting at North Gower on the 12th October at 3 p.m. Next quarterly meeting in St. Androw's Church, Ottawa, on the 9th November, at 3 p.m.

HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

The Home Mission Committee will (D.V.) meet in the Descons Court Room of Knex Church, Toronto, on MONDAY, OOTOBER 4TH,

at half past seven o'clock in the evening.
The Conveners of the various Presbyteries'
Home Mission Committees, are requested to hil
up and forward by the 1st October, to the Rev. R.
H. Warden, The Schedues sent them some weeks

H. Warden, The Schodules sont them some weeks ago.

All Missionaries, Catechists, &c., desiring to engage in Mission Work during the winter half year, will please forward their names and addresses to the Convener of the Committee, Hov. Dr. Cochrane, Brantiord, provious to the date of meeting.

Alembers of committee will receive reduced fare Tickets for the Kaiiways on application to Rov. W. Reid, Toronto. These must be presented at the DEGINNING of the journey.

OPENING OF

KNOX COLLEGE NEW BUILDINGS!

The New Buildings of Knox College will be op-

Wednesday, 6th October, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

REV. DR. HALL, OF NEW YORK.

and others, will give addresses on the occasion. It is expected that many of the subscribers and friends of the College will be present. Those coming by the Grand Trunk Railway, or the Great Western, may obtain certificates entitling them to roturn tickets at ONE FARE AND A THIND, on applying to Rev. W. Reid, Drawer 2367. These cortificates must be get before the journey is commenced. It is hoped that other Railways will give the same privilege.

THE REV. A. MELVILLE,

Sometime befove he died, left a number of his volumes of Sornons in the hands of mon with whom he was acquainted, with a view to have them sold. Mr. Molville, though correct and precise in the disposal of nearly all his effects, neglected to give information to his Executors in relation to his volumes of Sornons that he left in different places of the country. His son, Mr. John Melville, who is one of his Executors, would take it as a special favor if those persons who were entrusted with a number of the volumes referred to, would tell him by letter how many volumes they received, and how many troy have yet on hand. Address,

JOHN MELVHILE, Spencerville, Out

BRAESIDE ACADEMY,

COTE DES NEIGES

Will reopen ON SEPTEMBER STH, 1875.

For Circulars, etc., address the Principal, PROF. JAMES MCCREGOR, M.A.

KNOX COLLEGE

VIEWS OF KNOX COLLEGE JUST MADE AND

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSON'S,

flate Ewing & Co.,) 39 King St., West.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

BRANTFORD

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE

RANTFORD, ONTARIO.

(In connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.)

PRESIDENT-REV. WM. COCHRANE, D.D. PRINCIPAL-REV A F KEMP, L.L.D. With a full staff of resident Governesses and Mas-ters in Music and Painting

The next Session begins Thursday, Oth September, 1675. The Calendar for the year, containing full particulars as to Stadies Fees, etc., is now ready, and may be had of the Frincipal or Secretary.

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

WM. SANDERSON, Secretary. Brantford, 29th July, 1875.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,

KINGSTON, ONT.

Ession 34th will begin on the October next. For copies of Calondar for 1875-6 containing full information as to courses and subjects of study, graduction, scholarships fees &c. &c. apply to PROFESSOR MOWAT

Registrar of Queen a Luiversity.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN Commercial College,

DESIGNED TO

Educate Loung Men, Middle ug d Menund Boys in Commercial Branches,

Special attential regards to the school of Prote keeping as approach overy department of Trade and Commercial and the Personal Poundanahip Commercial at the control of the Commercial and the control of the control of

YORKSHIRE

Is the best food known for fath bing HORSES. COWS, CALVES, SHEEP

> AND PIGS, with great wering of time and money.

IT GIVES SERENGER and Lill I. t. Horses oven during hard work.

COWS FED WITH IT produce more MILK and BUTTER, at the same time merses in flesh, and for stait-feeding its effect is marveilous. PRICE 27 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOX

A Dollar Box contain: 200 feeds.

HUGH MILLER & CO., Agaleultural Chemists, 167 King Street East, Toronto

CHINAHALL

71 King Street East, Toronto.

The undersigned begs leave to acquaint his customers and the public that he is opening avery day the most beautiful and assful things in the trade, selected by hinself when in England, Ireland, and Francothis summer

Come and see the new styles.

GLOVER HARRISON IMPORTER.

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

> FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS, Manufacturers of

PETROLEUM GAS WORKS

Engineers and Pinmbers' Brass Work, &c., Conservatory and Green House Heating. Importors and Wholesale Dealers in Iron and Lead Pipes and Plumbers' Materials. 109 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 129. Illustrated Catalogues sent free 17No duty on Church Bells.

GIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT THE Remaselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduntes obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sopt. 16th For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Proy. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1875.

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

Address-

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

LANDS FOR SALE Near WALHALLA, Scuth Carolina. Small Tracts and easy terms. Address—W. J. DUFFIE, Owner, Columbia, S. C.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home Male or Female, 330 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sont free. Address with 10 cent return stamp, C ROSS, Williamsburg, N.Y.

A REPRESENTATIVE & CHAMPION OF AMERICANART TASTE

Prospectus for 1875-Eighth Year.

THEALDINE, The ART JOURNAL of America

ISSUED MONTHLY.

has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art ournal, did not prove the indilference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once allied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and comportal triu uph - THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellancy of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white Although eac is succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year While other publications may claim sugarcric cheapners, as compared with rivals of a similar class. THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at one of the year while other publications may claim sugarcric cheapners, as compared with rivals of a similar class. THE ALDINE will be most any other shape or and unapproached—absolutely withou competition in price or character. The possesser of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engreyings in any other shape or number of volumes for the times its cost, and then, there is the chrome, besides!

The hatlonal feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American

there is the chromo, besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no variow sense. True art is cosmopolitan, While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not commo itself ontirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad an is uppreciative art taste, one that Will discriminate of by ongrounds of intrasts ment. Thus, while picking before the patrons of THE ALDINE, as a leading characteristic the productions of the most noted American artists, afternion will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtain the from home or foreign sources. The ortistic illustration of the real source, and its magnificent plates are at a state of the first and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfore with the popular in each of the work.

TERMS.

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

\$6.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
(No charge for postage)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 Cents

file ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates, cash for subscription must be senter the publishers direct, or manded to the local canvasses, unitious responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the excitator is given, bearing ing the fac-simile signiture of James Button Provident.

THE ALDINE COMPANY,
MAIDEN JANE, NEW YORK

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE

IMPORTERS.

Domestic Hardware, RODGER'S POCKET AND TABLE OUTLERY.

TORONTO.

PURE GRAPE WINE UNFERMENTED,

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES. and the

BEST WINE FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES Manufactured by R. SMITH & CO., Fairfield Plain, P.O., Brant. Send for Price List and Testi-montal.

NEXL C. LOVE, Drug.lst, 155 Yonge Street, Agent or Toronto. AKIN & McLELLAN, General Agents for the Province of Quebec, Box 106 Point St Charles, Montreal.

Agents Wanted for

The Spirit and Power of the religion of Jesu Christ, axillustrated in the Sufferings and Triumph curief, a silustrated in the Sufferings and Triumphs of His followers. A nobler, sweeter and more thrilling story is not to be found in the whole range of history. Magnifecently illustrated on steel with the best engravings of Sartain and Illuman and splendidly bound in the highest and latest style of the art. The most beautiful and attractive book ever offered to Agents. For circulars, with full description, address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

MARYLAND FARMS and Exomes, 10,000 Location healthy. Titles good. Address WML. S. REFACEFLY. Attornoy, Deaton Maryland

AGENTS WANNED for the fastest selling book circulars and our extra terms to Agents.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila, Pa.

JUST PUBLISHED! The Priest, the Woman and the Confessional,

BY FATHER CHINIQUY.

Price One Dellar, free by mail. Agents wanted for all parts of the Dominion

PRESENT CONFLICT.

A new book on the most vital question of the day of the most intense and deepest interest. First agent sold 33, second, 17, third, 25, first week. First ngent, 31 second week. Every body buys it.

AGENTS WANTED. Sond for circular and second week. Every body buysing agency.

P. W-ZIEGLER & CO., 518 ARCH ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

LANDRETHS' TURNIP SEEDS.

By mail, post-paid, safe delivery insured. One lb. 85c.; 1 lb., 5c.; 2 lb., 25c. D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

CYCLOPEDIA OF THINGS WORTH KNOWING

valuable book for the HdUSEKEEPER ARMER, MERCHANT, and MECHANIC. Re liable information upon every subject. 530 pages, Royal Octavo, AGENTS WANTED Millers' Bible & Publishing House 1102 & 1104 Sansom St., Philad's, Pa.

"EVERY SATURDAY"

MERGED INTO Littell's Living Age

THE LEVING AGE has been published for more than thirty years, with the warmest support of the best men of the country. It has admittedly continued to stand "at the head of its class," and its success is now greater than ever before. It mas absorbed its youngercompetitor, "EYEREYSATIR-DAX," and is without a rival in its special field. A weekly magazine, of sixty-four pages, The Lry-ING AGE gives more than

THREE AND A QUARTER THOUSAND

"A Magnificent Conception Wond rfully carried out."

The necessity of a popular medium or the representation of the productions of our great artistance has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art ournal, did not in this country to establish an art ournal, did not country to establish an art ournal, did not country to establish an art ournal, did not country to establish and art ournal, did not country to establish and art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in this country to establish and art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in this country to establish and art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in this country to establish an art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in this country to establish an art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in this country to establish an art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in this country to establish an art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in the followed each attempt in this country to establish an art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in the followed each attempt in this country to establish and art ournal, did not consider the followed each attempt in the followed each each attempt in the followed each each attemp During the coming year, the serial and short stories of the

LEADING FOREIGN AUTHORS

will be given, together with an amount manprached by mry other periodical in the world, of the best literary and scientific matter of the day, from the pens of the above named, and many other, foremest living Essayists, Scientists, Critics, Discoveres and Editors, representing in every department of knowledge and progress. The importance of This Living Anx to every American reader, as the only satisfactorily fresh and COMPLETE compilation of an indispensable current of literature,—indispensable occause it embraces the productions of

THE ABLEST LIVING WRITERS

in all branches of Literature Science, Art and Politics,—is sufficiently indicated by the following recent OPINIONS.

"Reproduces the best thoughts of the best minds for the civilized world, upon all topics of living interest."—Philadelphia Inquirer.
"In no other single publication can there be found so much of storling literary excellence."N.X Evening Post.
"The best of all security of the part of the literary of th

LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

CLUB PRICES FOR THE Bost Homo and Foreign Literature.

("Possessed of The Living Age and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situation."—Philia Bulletin.]

For \$10.50 (covering programment of postage on both periodicals, inscend of our \$10,00 with postage not propaid, as hereoforcy The Living Age and either one of the Auerican four dellar monthly magazines for Harper's Weekly or Basar, or Appleton's Journal, woolly) will be sent for a year, or, for \$9.50, The Living Age and Scribner's St. Nicholas Address as above.

Zegnt Enras.

Rose, maodonald & merritt,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, NOTARIES CONVEYANCELS,

ODLES. No. 78, King St. Esst, Toronto. J. E. ROSE, J. H. MACDONALD. W. M. MERRICT.

TOHN G. ROBINSON, M. A.,

BARRISIER-AT-LAW, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE: 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Business Enrils.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A MODONALD

Renovator and Dyer, Of Scutioman's Wearing Apparel, No. 24 Albert Street, Cor. of James, TORONTO

R. MERRYFIELD

Boos and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.

A large and well assorted Stock always on hand,

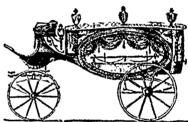
A LEX. GEMMELL,

BOOTMAKER, Sign of the " Go den Boot.

97 KING STREET, WEST,

Has in Stock a very large assortment of Gentlem Sewed Boots, Home Made First-class English Boots at reasonable prices

J. YOUNG,



UNDERTAKER 861 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. BRUCE & CO

Artists and Photographers, 118 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Opposite Rossin House.) Operating done by Mr BRUCE, so well known as Chief Operator and Manager at Notman's for the past six years.

PORTRAITS IN EVERY STYLE—THE FINEST IN THE DOMINION. Satisfaction guaranteed at moderate prices.

Discount ailo ed to Clergymen and Students. Medical and Dental.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST,

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

W. ELLIOT, DENTIST,

Ugos his own nov PATENT FILLERS. EXTRACTORS,

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

Druggists R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D.,

OCULIST & AURIST, 23 Shuter Street, corner of Victoria, TORONTO.

CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS,

FIRST PRIZE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION 1871-72. Ecclesiastical and Domestic Stained Glast Windows executed in the best style. BANNERS AND FLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER

ESTABLISHED 1886.

MENEELY'S BELLS.

JOSEPH McCAUSLAND, PROPRIETOR,

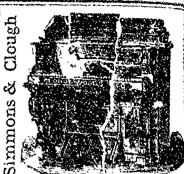
The gonuine Troy Church Bells known to the public since 1826, which have acquired a reputation quequalted by any and a sale ex ceding that of all others. Catalogues fro. P. O. Address, either Troy or West Troy, N. Y. MENEELY & CO





NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Chunches ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sept free RENRY MESHANK & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



One of the finest Madical Instruments in shape of a Farlor Organ that so here ever age this coast. For power and beauty of togethink it for excels the Mason & Harring, Bunder may other Instrument of a like characters which we have ever met.—Spritt of the Red, W. Walla, W. T.

Write for Illustrated Price List. DEALERS. THIS IS THE ORGAN YOU WAS

YOU CAN PET CONSCIENC

LESLIE, SKIRROW, & SMITH

Wholesale Agents for Canada, at

93 YONGE STREET, Toron

Also for GEO. WOODS & CO.'S ORGAIR, and CANADA ORGAN CO 'S, Tornito, KNABS STODART, MARSHALL & WENDELL, HEINTZMAN, etc., FIL...OS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

STOCK'S EXTRA MACHINE OIL

Office of the Joseph Hall Mannfacturing Co Oshawa, Ont., July 17,1

GEORGE STOCK, Esq., Toronto. GEORGE STOOK, Esq., Toronto.

Dran Sir,—We have been using your oil on machinery for some years, and have no hesitat in saying it is the only good oil of the kind web over had, and it is the very best machine oil web over used. We recommend it to all our far customers as the best oil they can possibly We suggest that you put it up in 5 gallon can their use, and we feel sure it will sell freely, one who gives it a trial will continue to use it.

Yours truly, F. W. GLEN, Preside As foremen of the above works, I was to would rather have Stock's Extra Oil value Le Olive or any other oil I have ever used.

Addross

*. HENDERS Address STOCK & WEBSTER, & Colborne St., Toronto.



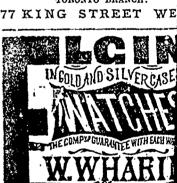
Ail kinds of Sewing Machin AND

BOOT & SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRE BY J. D. LAWLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE

PRINCIPAL OFFICE. No. 365 Notre Dame TORONTO BRANCH:



VOICE \mathbf{OF}

By RRV. ALFRED NEVIN, D.D. A new and valuable Book of absorb terest. It is a Complete Compendium ered History. Blography, and Chros te contains all the Historic and Leg Lore of the Bible, Blographical According Patients, Prophets Patents Kill Herson. Also, the occurrence of Politics Patents, from the last of the Prophets From the Birth of Christ (not found in an single volume). A royal octave of Son embellished with numerous landso gravings. Liberal forms to Agents. Millers' Bible & Publishing

1102 & 1104 Sansom St, Philad Agents Wanted for Dr. March's Great "OUR FATHER'S HOL

W 11 its riches and beauties, its Blooming Singing birds. Waving palina, Relling clow tiful bow, Sacred mountains, Delightfo Mighty oceans, Blazing heavens and coun-ings in millions of worlds. We wait a R inan or lady in each town and county. Send for circular and full particulars. P. W. ZIEGLER & CR., 518 Arch S., I

AGENTS WANTED for Dr.
NICHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE
and a magnificent NEW BOOK Just from
Address, J. C. McGURDY & Co., P. illado

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS AN ERROADWAY N will all spoon of '100 P LANDS & OHE dest close unifers including WATERS' LOW PIEIGES OF DURING-THEN HONTER, or part of the continue in simil mouthly payment on the WATERS' NEW PIANOS, are the best made; Transity will a fine singing tenes pure and ones. WATERS' CON ORGANS cannot be excelled in beauty they down relition? Corto Step is a fine limitation of the Voice. Agents Wanted.

A liberal discount to Tenchers, to the consents to the trade. Illustr, Of Mailed.