The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique. Which may after any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below. Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur Covers damaged/ Covers damaged/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée Cover itile missing/ Le titre de couverture manque Coloured maps/ Coloured maps/ Coloured maps/ Coloured pases and/or illustracions/ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed				i ecimina an	u Dibilograp	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	140163	1661111	rques	et bibi	iioyia	pinqu	63				
Covers tamaged/ Couverture endommagée Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Meulié avec d'autres documents 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 Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, chese have been omitted from filming/ It 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. 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 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	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						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									ue		
Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque Coloured maps/ Caites géographiques en couleur Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) Coloured plates and/or illustiations en couleur Coloured plates and/or illustiations en couleur Coloured plates and/or illustiations en couleur Maund with other material/ Reliè avec d'autres documents 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. Coumentaires supplémentaires: This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Co document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous. 10X 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	1 1							Į			-	-						
Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque Coloured maps/ Cai tes géographiques en couleur Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Melié avec d'autres documents Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge interieure Melia kees added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ If 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. Title départ de la livraison Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires: This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Co document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.	1 1	•						[1 /	-	-		ėes					
Le titre de couverture manque Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material/ Reliè avec d'autres documents 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 Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ If 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. Additional comments:/ Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index Title on header taken from:/ Le titre de l'en-tête provient: Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison Title page of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de fa 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 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	1 1							[-								
Cates géographiques en couleur Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) Coloured plates and/or illustications/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Continuous pagination/ Relié avec d'autres documents Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ If se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une resturation apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n ont pas été filmées. 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 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	1 1		•	nque														
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents 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 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. 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 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						1 1 -										
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Qualité inégale de l'impression 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 Title on header taken from:/ Le titre de l'en-tête provient: 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. Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison Titre de départ de la livraison Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires: This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Co document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous. 10X	1 1							[} /		-							
Pagination continue Pagination continue					r									ressio	n			
Comprend un (des) index	1 1 71																	
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure Cattire de l'en-tête provient:	_V alor	ng interior m	nargin/						1					ex				
within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ If 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. 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 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	dist	orsion le lor	ng de la ma	arge intérieu	re													
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n ont pas été filmées. Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) 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 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/						l I _											
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 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n ont						, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,											
Commentaires supplémentaires: This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous. 10X 14X 18X 22X 26X 30X	pus											ériod	liques)	de la	ı (ıvrais	son		
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous. 10 X 14 X 18 X 22 X 26 X 30 X	1 1			taires:														
	Ce docum		é au taux d			•												
12X 16X 20X 24X 20X	10X		14X		18X	Ţ		22 X		 1		26 X			Т	30 ×	1	
		12 X		16¥		20 Y				24.				20%				

16X

20 X

24X

28X

British Presbyterian. American

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

No. 32

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rev. J. K. Smith, M.A .-- A New Church. _"Spiritualism."—Meeting of Y. M. C. A. -New Ruildings.

From our own Correspondent.

I referred in a former communication the Outario ministers that visited these seaboard Provinces in a permanent way by some of our congregations, if that ! were possible. I very prudently refrained from giving names, then. however formal steps have been taken, and news to that effect has appeared in a published report of a meeting of Presbytery, there can be no harm in divulging at this time. A call then is to be made out by Fort Massey conthe city of Halifax, has grown rapidly towards the South, until the finer residences for the most part are found in This tendency, however, it is to be that section. Our churches were all in hoped will right itself in the long run. the North part of the city, When action was taken to creet one in the south it was contemplated, I believe to close either Chalmers or Poplar grove, but when the time came, it was found that the closing of either was not practicable, A new congregation was therefore formed. The building is the finest in the Synod taken all in all, and there have gone from the other congregations to form the new one some of the best known Church workers in the Provinces, men whose names, if they were given here, are known far and wide over the United States as well as at home. It is well known down! here that Mr. Smith has in Galt a membership that surpasses any other con-gregation of the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion, while that of the charge which is about to call him (the call will be made out ere this is in type) does not much exceed 100 In such circumstances, the attempt to get him might seem an Utopian one. But other circumstances might affect the decision. At all events, should Mr. Smith see his way to come to the seaboard, he will be welcomed heartily by the brethren here. And if the Canada Presbyterian Church feels aggrieved at the "Inreeny," why she may retaliate on the principle known as quid pro quo. Such an interchange will prove our real unity quite as much as the negotiations for union that are being carried on.

Among the strolling players that pay us flying visits from time to time, and whose visits are all the more frequent the more easy travelling becomes between here and the United States, we are favored at present with the presence of a spiritualist editor and lecturer. With all the brazen-facedness that characterizes such men, when he arrived a few weeks ago, he issued a challenge through the press to any clergyman or representative man to meet with and that no one in the city was so ond of notoriety as to give him the opportunity of "spreading" himself in presence of a respectable audience. To be made a public spectacle is just what such men want; it is the food of their lives. To be let alone, to be ignored, is the greatest punishment that it is possible for them to bear. Lectures are announced to be delivered by him on Sabbath afternoons and evenings on mediums and the other departments of his art. I have not heard what the character of the audience is, or what the kind of the lectures. He expressed sur-prise that a city of the population of St. on should be so far behind the age as was on these subjects, which was one of the highest compliments he could pay

The Young Men's Christian Associaon Convention for the Maritime Proinces has just had its annual meeting I have not seen a report of s proceedings as yet, save the teletams that appeared in the papers. here seems to have been a pretty fall tendance of delegates. The veteran hane Miller was expected to be present. nt seeing no report of his actual arrival anything that he did or said, I preme he was not. The movement has thin the last few years. The Asso-

year ago solved the difficulty for thom. Piers, quite pleasant walks are to be The building will be a very respectable found in the suburbs, all the more one, costing some \$40,000 or \$45,000. In Charlottetown, also, a building is in process of erection, being in a more advanced state there than here. In Halifax, where the most vigorous and aggressive Association in the Provinces, perhaps is found, a building is not commenced yet, but one has been in conto the likelihood of an attempt being templation for some time. The commade to secure the services of some of mittee are accumulating funds for the purpose. Many of the Associations in the towns and even in the rural districts are growing and prospercus. There is no doubt that in some of the proceed-ings of many of these organizations though I had almost as full information more zeal than discretion is shown, as to one case, as I have now. Since especially in the young men stepping out of their legitimate sphere, and in a forwardness which is very unbecoming, but it is no less doubtful, that a good work has been done and is being done by them? It seems to me, however, that there is too much of a tendency in gregation, Halifax, in favour of the the movement, as indeed the tendency Rov. J. K. Smith, of Galt. The con- is manifest in the present day in other gregation is a new one, not more than directions as well, not so much in words, a year organised. For some time past for they would repudiate such a thing, as in deeds, to go outside church organ-

St. John, 11th Sept., 1872.

ISLE OF MAN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Every Canadian School boy and Schoolgirl knows of the existence of an Island in the middle of the Irish sea, with the above peculiar name, whose ponce are stamped with three legs, whosecuts have no tails, but, as an actual visit to it has taught me there are many other peculiarities connected with it, not so well known, I have thought a talk about it might be interesting to some of your renders.

Its singular position has given it a singular history. Amid a cheequered career its spirited inhabitants have ever preserved their independence, and still speak proudly of the "Kingdom of Man." For about a continue than have For about a century they have had the same King or Queen as Britain, but they still retain their Parliament, or House of Kings, and frame and administer their own laws in every thing except excise. The central position of the Island and its independence, so favored the smuggling propensities of the hardy Manxmen, that in 1765, Great Britain was glad to undertake heavy payments to the Duke of Athol, then King of Mona, for its sovereignty, but it was long ere the contraband trade was brought to an end. In 1792, the annual loss by it was estimated at £350,000, while the seizures made on the coast of Ireland alone amounted to £10,000. Now the 52,000 inhabitants gain a fair living from fishing, farming, mining and every entertaining the shoals of visitors, who summer flock to its shores. Its nearness to the great populars centres of manufacture and trade, the midland counties of England, is greatly discuss the merits or demerits of his in its favour, besides having claims of speculations. I am glad to say its own in the clearness of its bracing atmosphere, the excellence of its sea bathing, its picturesque scenery, its storied ruins, and above all its equable climate. Few places have so high an average tempterature in winter 40.90 ° combined with such a low summer average—56.07°. During the past two months 70° has been rarely reached, and to a Canadian, it is amusing to find the people complaining of the heat at that moderate figure.

> The original language of the Island, like the people, is Celtic. a sort of half brother to the Erse and Gaelic. Its literature is meagre, and as it is now but little spoken, it is of interest chiefly to the philologest. By Bishop Shirley, it is described as "an unmitigated portion of the curse of Babel," and quite in keeping seemed the specimens we got from the idle children, who, on every inland excursion, have followed our car up the hills, singing what they called Mona sings for halfpence.

DOUGLAS.

The chief town is situated in the Southern corner of a magnificant bay. about the middle of the Eastern coast. The heart of the town is old and crowded, with very marrow irregular streets, said to be planned by the smugglers for on greatly extended in this quarter easy escape, and certainly better adapted for that purpose than for modern

attractive from the passion for flowers which is characteristic of the Maux, even the poorest cottage being gay with a profusion of floral beauty, such as the climate favors. The common Nipissing. The week following I reach-garden hedge is the graceful Fuschia. ed Mattaioa village, and remained there But the great attraction is the bay. Here there are separate bothing grounds for ladies and gentlemen, with every requirement for comfort and decency, at small cost. After a plunge in the clear, strong brine, you can take a constitutional row, or a solitary strol to explore the rocky recesses left bare by the tide, and rifle them of some of their treasures. In Canada you may know that,

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods," but only in such a scone as this do you learn the poet's meaning when he tells you he finds,

. Society where non intrudes, By the deep sea, and music in its rear, I love not man the less, but nature more, For the courinterviews, in which I steal, From all I may be, or have been before. To mingle with the universe, and feel What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all con-

The population of Douglas is about 14,000 though the number crowded into it in summer must often be as many more. There are two or three boats daily from Liverpool, one from Barrow, and others occasionally from Dublin, Glasgow, &c. The migratory habits of the British are well known. As many as 2,800 visitors have arrived here on a Saturday evening from Liverpool alone. This year from the highness of wages and the general prosperity of the country the well-to-do working classes are very largely represented among those to whom an "outing" seems indispensable, though many of them would be much better at home as far as health, as well as pocket is concerned. Taverns, as usual abound herein town and country, and are fully patronized. On the drives to inland towns you meet with the usual, "Halfway House"—often, too, an "Old" and "New"—besides "Quarter Houses" in plenty, Castletown, to the south and Peel, to the west, are worth visiting for the old Castles to be found there. Castle Rushin, in the former, is a small compact fortress, in the centre of the town, with very thick walls. Though understood to be over 900 years of age, it is still in such good preservation as to be available as a prison. It was here that last month a poor man was hung for the murder of his father—the first case of capital punishment in the island for forty years. Perhaps the greatest curiosity of the Castle is its clock, a huge but simple piece of mechanism, presented to the King of Mona (Earl of Derby), by Queen Elizabeth. It is still

the town clock of the place. The situation of Peel Castle is most romantic. It well preserved and extensive ruins occupy the coast of a rocky islet, only recently connected with the town by an embankment. Among its ruins are a small cathedral and several ecclesiastical buildings, one of which tradition links with the name and ministry of St. Patrick. Around the whole runs a wall, from the ramparts of which the inmates must of viewed with alarm the passage of the Great Armada, till the rumour of wrecks at Spanish Head called them away to share the plunder. Now you see only the herring fleet of the Islanders, near a hundred strong on the Southern horizon, with the Irish coast dimly visible on the western. It is such a place as Sir Walter Scott delights to picture, as every reader of "Peveril of the Leak" well knows. Laxey Village and Leadmines occupy a beautiful glen seven miles north of Douglas. As the miners just now are on strike, the interest of the visitors centres more than ever on the great wheel, of which the natives are exceedingly proud, being built by one of themselves to keep the mine clear of water. Its diameter is 72 feet 6 inches—said to be the largest in the

But the season wanes. Farewell to Mona! In the words of one of her own poets :-

"Bright gem of the waters!
Thy sons and fair daughters
Still ching to thy mountains and sea begirt
strand.
Of may soft dews distil,
Sun gild each vernal hill.
And health, peace and plenty still crown thy
fair land."

A CANADIAN ABROAD.

August 1872.

The voice of the majority is no proof of justice .- Schiller.

upon the higher ground around the bay the reed ripes of an organ, are usually are in getting a suitable and central Hotels and private residences. Leaving pretext is pompously placed in front for but a large fire that broke out a the motley throng on the Danada and proposed in front for the proposed in the proposed in front for the proposed in the proposed in the proposed in front for the proposed in the The true motives of our actions, like

UPPER OTTAWA,

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBLES OF THE KNOX COLLEGE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. -In my last letter I mentioned my visit to lake Talon on my way from lake ed Mattaion village, and remained there for a few days. It was now about the middle of July and the heat was sometimes intense. Whilst there I began to feel the effects of being exposed to all kinds of weather and repeated fatigues. caused by constant exertion, which now made me seek medical aid. To do so I had to descend the river to Pembroke, a distance of about 100 miles, which I accomplished in three days, rowing nearly one-half of the way. I was then prohibited from work altogether, and remained in Pembroke nearly a month, until the 10th of August. I then returned to Roche Caiptiane to hold ser vice amongst the men engaged in build ing a new steamboat, and, after the afternoon service held at Rockliff, was so prostrated that I had one fit, and others were prevented only by the greatest care. Consequently, obtaining leave from our worthy President, I left for home, reaching it on the 24th of Aug., and, according to medical advice, with ne prospect of being able to be with you this winter. I am afraid I must seek in a southern climate the health f I have lost in the north. I leave the field with deep regret. The people are kind, liberal, and auxious for stated services.-No visible effects have followed my labors that I have witnessed, although there were many encouraging tokens for good, but it is the Master's method for one to sow and another to reap. May this be indeed the case, an abundant harvest with plenty of laborers to cheer the hearts and encourage the hands of the zealous and faithful. Aduc, my bret!iren, and may God be with you.

THOMAS T. JOHNSTON.

DOMESTIC HELP.

Editor Buitish American Presbyteman.

I suppose you don't meddle with such questions as those that concern the kitchen and the comfort of poor troubled mothers of families with no servant girl. You might though. I am one of the unfortunates, and upon my word, I don't believe that it pays. I don't want to shirk work, and I don't do it, but I believe when there is anything of a fair. moderate income at all, in spite of all the expense and annoyance of servant girls, it pays to keep them, ave, pays in hard cash and comfort as well. I have hard cash and comfort as well. a good many children and a tollerably large house, and as servants are very scarce at present, and rather high minded, we thought that we could do without. But the truth will appear in a very short time. It is not profitable: sewing has to be given out, children have to be neglected, worry and weariness become the order of the day, and the positive outlay is greater without than with. No doubt servants are a great bother, but perhaps the fault is not always with them. "Like mistress, like maid," will often be found to be true. I know I am tired of being without "a girl," and out of pocket at the same time. I have no time to make dresses, for washing pots and pans, cooking, scrubbing, &c., take up my time. So don't let husbands that can time. So don't let husbands that can afford it, at all, grudge their wives a servant It pays, and I mean to go back to it again.

Yours,

Volatility of words is carelessness in actions .- Lavater.

How dangerous to defer those moment ous reformations which the conscience is solemnly preaching to the heart! If they are neglected, the difficulty and indisposition are increasing every month. The mind is receding, degree after degree, from the warm and hopeful zone till at last it will enter the arctic circle and become fixed in relentlessness and eternal ice .- John Foster.

There are in this world two kinds of natures-those that have wings, and those that have feet-the winged and the walking spirits. The walking are the logicians; the winged are the instructive and poetic. Natures that must always walk find many a bog, many a thicket, many a tangled brake, which God's happy little winged birds the over by one noiseless flight. Nay, when a man has toiled till his feet weigh too heavily with the mud of earth to enable him to walk another step, these little birds will often cleave the air in a right line toward the bosom of God, and show the way where he could never have found it .- Mrs. Store.

THE SIZE OF LONDON.

According to the last census, London has a population of 3,883,072. This is more than the combined population of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chieago, Baltimore, Cincinnatti, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Buffalo and Allegheny City, Pa. To lodge this vast multitude, 777,000 dwellings are required, and the people consume annually about 4,480,000 barrels of flour, 120 000 bullocks, 2,075,000 sheep, 40,-000 calves, 61,150 hogs, and one market alone supplies annually 7,848,750 head of game. This, together with 5,200,000 salmon, bosides other fish and flesh, is washed down by 75,600,000 gallons of ale and porter, 8,509,000 gallons of spirits, and 113,750 pipes of wine; 22,750 cows are required to supply the daily consumption of milk. The streets of the metropolis are about 2,900 in number, and if put together would extend about 1,000 miles. They are lighted by 6,630,000 lamps, consuming every 24 hours 22,270,000 cubic feet of gas. The water system supplies 77,670,824 gallons daily, while the sewer system carries off 16,629,770 cubic feet of refuse matter. A fleet of 1800 sail is employed, irrespective of railroads, in bringing aunually 5,260,000 tons of coal. Bituminous coal is evelusively used, and the smoke arising from this immense quantity is said to be so dense that it can be seen 35 miles from the city. To clothe the inhabitants requires 4,160 tailors, 50.400 boot and shoemakers, and nearly 70.000 dressmakers and milliners. Berlin, according to the recent census, has a population of 828,018; Paris, in 1867, the year of the Exposition Universelle, 1,889,462; and Constantinople in 1864,

MARRIAGES PERFORMED THREE MILES FROM SHORE NOT LEGAL. - A California court has just decided that no marriage performed over three mile from shore is legal, and this decision : said to have fallen like a bombshell "among scores of families in that State. People not living in California naturally ask why such a decisi a vas made, and alsowby it should fall like a bombshell among any families whatever. The reasons for the decision, and also for its startling effects, are to be found in the fact that eloping and romantic couples in California have been in the habit of going out to sea to be married. A domestic difficalty, involving questions of property, have arisen in the courts, the counsel for one of the parties raised the point of law that, as the jurisdiction of the State extends but three miles from the shore, the powers of clergymen and justices become vacated when they go beyond that line; and consequently, that all couples whose marriage ceremonies were performed beyond the jurisdictional line. are in fact not married at all. The court sustained this point, and hence the consternation is so many families. It is stated that there was a good deal of re-marrying as soon as this decision became known .- - New York Ledger.

Seven years ago, Charles L. Brace was a delegate to a Prison Congress in England. He has been there again this summer on the same mission. Writing to the Times, New York, concerning the condition of things in England, especially among those whose welfare he has most at heart—the poor and the criminal-he says: "During these seven years, the Reformers of England have brought about what ought to have been accomplished a century since—the beginnings of a system of national education. Had England a hundred years ago given education instead of alms, she would have been a vastly happier and better nation now. So far as concerns the prevention of crime, the checking of the growth of the daugerous classes and the solution of social problems, I consider the movements of the National Education Reformers as vastly more important than all the charities or elecmosynary institutions. The free school, or better still, the enforced education of the poor, is the best preventation of crime and pauperism.

At the late International Prison Congress in London the remarkable decrease of crime in culightened countries was a subject of much comment and congratulation. It was attributed mainly to the effect of industrial schools and refermatories, and to the diffusion of knowledge among the people, leading to juster moral views, to increased capacity on the part of the masses to earn their living by remunerative labor, and to curioration in order to escape the great cause of criminality-poverty.

Contributors & Correspondents.

DUTY TO BE MEASURED BY ABILITY.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM COCHRANE, M. A. BRANTFORD ONTARIO.

" She hath done what she could." Such was the eulogy pronounced by Christ on the woman of Bethany, who brake the box of precious ointment and poured it upon his head. Briefly but tersely it sets before us the true measure of Christian ebligation. Not what other pro fessing Christians do--nor what he satisfy the miserably low stand u duty and generosity which no ourrent in the Church of . that each man in his o re of action, according to atal and moral endowments a a apon him by his Maker, and a copportunities afforded him for their exercise, shall do what he can for the good of the world and the Glory of God. If in all our churches, this was the standard of Christian endeavour, Zion would no longer mourn, nor the walls of Jerusalem lie desolate.

When the Saviour uttered the words, he had a two-fold object in view. On the one hand he desired to rebuke a parsimonious spirit that had crept in among the disciples, in virtue of which they regarded everything as so much wasted capital that did not directly produce substantial results, and on the other to hold up before them the example of this Christian woman, whose overflowing heart and burning love towards the Saviour, led her to give, not only the most valuable gift in her possession but her all to Christ. The event took place in Bethany, a place memorable and endeared to Christ for many reasons. Here as he sat at meat in the house of Simon the leper, there came a woman-Mary the sister of Martha and Lazarushaving an alabaster box of ointment of Spikenard, "very previous," which she brake, or literally crushed together, pouring its contents opon the Saviours head. Such a sudden and unlocked for act, the act of a woman in straightened circumstances, and more likely to be an object of charity than the giver of such a costly present seemed surpassing strange in the eyes of the disciples. Some had indignation within themselves, while another gospel indicates that all the disciples shared more or less in the same opinion. Most probably the feeling of indignation rose first in the heart of Judas, but ultimately spread over the entire brotherhood, until a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevailed. "Why was this waste of ointment made? What good end or purpose can such destruction of precious ointment secure? It might have been sold for three hundred pence, and the proceeds given to the poor! And so they murmured against her.

The objections urged against such "This, he said, not that he cared for the the bag, and bare what was put there-

In our own day, the claims of the poor are often made an argument for withpathies of the Church of Christ. These mon seekers of the worst description. When the collector presents the subWhy give for Foreign Missions, says mother? Scription book, there is a careful seruone, or for Home Misions, says mother? Itiny of the names and amounts already very different would the resources of the collector presents the subdid but realize that they are account. Weight of a cross carried even to Golgo
when the collector presents the subdid but realize that they are account. Weight of a cross carried even to Golgo
when the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subdid but realize that they are account. Weight of a cross carried even to Golgo
when the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subdid but realize that they are account. Weight of a cross carried even to Golgo
when the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the resources of the collector presents the subthat the very different would the collector presents the subthat the very different would the collector presents the subthat the very different would the collector presents the subthat the very different would the collector presents the forefathers, we might worship under the as, "I cannot give more than Mr. so prise become! Men frequently, and it and so," or, "If he gives I will give," homely structures than the taste of the age demands, and take the money thus common in the Christian world. This miserable practice has become so gederands, and take the money thus common in the Christian world. The common in the Christian world. pure senishness, and to all men Christ many cases they take as their model replies as he did to the disciples who complained of the waste of ointment.

"Let her whom why trouble ye her? give but soldom for any object and then She hath wrought a good work on me. Ye have the poor of the with You, and take the minimum of such men's offer-sphensower Ye will, Y many to thou you!

Such conduct is unworthy of Christ both one what show what show I!"

Such conduct is unworthy of Christ with the grant waste to the conduct is unworthy of Christ. hath done what she co 11."

blameless and unimp achable, but good in itself, because of the motive that prompted it. It had a worthy object contribution, for the simple reason that This valuable gift, which seemed in the eyes of Judas and the other disciples (Christian principle. They live only for this transverse and middle levels and principles). sinful extravagance, and might have been so in other circumstances, was the offering of purest gratitude. It was well timed, for this was the Saviour's last visit to Bethany, and if this poor woman would show her love, she must do so such men the model of a religious life, now, or loose the opportunity for ever. as no church member would dare to go

alms giving are commendable, but there are occasions every day for such acts of Christian benevolence, but the present is the only opportunity this woman has of testifying what she feels towards her Lord and Master. She hath done what she could, or what she had she did, according to her means she freely gave. The outward act was but a feeble exponent of her inward feelings, but it gave evidence that whatever she held dear upon earth, she was willing to sacrifice for Christ. She had been forgiven much and therefore she loved much. She had a grateful recollection

his past kindness. She felt herself ted to Sovereign grace, more than gue could describe, or the longest of devoted consecration repay Thus it was, that she not only poured out upon his head the precions ointment, but she brake the box in order to show that he was more than willing to sustain a loss. Her life—her all, was henceforth to be a willing sacrifice in Christs service. In the words of the well known hymn, we seem to hear her

Oh to grace how great a debtor, Daily I'm constrained to be? Let that grace Lord like a fetter, Bind my wandering heart to thee! Prone to wander, Lord, I feel it, Prone to leave the God I love— Here's my heart -Oh take and seal it! Seal it for thy courts above.

There is nothing wasted in the whole round of Christian sacrafice or labour. Even when our charity and benevolence have unconsciously been exercised towards unworthy objects, there is more than compensation, in the growth of sympathy and tenderness within the soul, and when our Christian liberality has been expended upon worthy objects and enterprises, there is more than a recompence in watching the results of our humble efforts. Every Christian act is immortal. It may not instantly appear so, but it blooms and blossoms in future years, to the honour of the Master and the glory of His name. It was so in the present instance. This poer woman sacrificed her alabaster box and precious ointment, but she rereceived Christ more richly in her soul. As she poured out her fragrant omtment upon him who so soon was to shed his most precious blood for her, she increased her interest in heaven, and her claim to immortal treasures. Nor did the action perish with the occasion. Verily I say unto you, says Christ, wheresoever this gospel is preached throughout the whole world, this that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her." Her example is thus held up for imitation in all time coming. Her name is embalmed in the volume of inspiration, whilst illustrious heroes, according to the judgment of the world, are long forgotten. Thus hath God chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise and the weak, to confound the mighty.

From this simple narrative we may learn certain truths as to the measure The objections urged against such apparent extravagance seem at first sight well founded. But in another gospel, the secret of the disciples indignation is explained, and is referred to tion? what proportion of my time and the covetousness and avarice of Judas means am I bound to give to the service Iscariot who kept control of the treasury. of Christ? In Jewish times, a tithe was demanded of every member of the poor, but because he was a thief and had Theoerney, but under the Christian dispensation the standard is higher-we are to do what we can. To be more explicit, our charity is not to be measured by the benevolence of others. Giving as holding all acts of benevolence from others give, or in proportion as others every other object, presented to the sym- give, is one of the most fatal errors of our day, but almost universal in certain claims of the poor upon the generosity churches. Just as some men measure of Christians are urged, not by men really their piety and devotion to religion, by interested in their welfare, but by a class | the piety of their neighbours, so do men who seek credit for benevalence and measure their gifts to the church by the church and be a means of infinite bless- cannot understand, some are blurred charity, when in reality they are mam- liberality of their fellow members.— ing to the world. If church members with blood and deep with the heavy members of the world are their fellow members. age demands, and take the money thus common in the Christian world, that to oftener found upon the lips of Christians preferment, or we listen to words of expended for the support of the poor in | secure con ributions for the most praiseour several localities? Why have so worthy enterprises discreditable expedimany Bible and Tract Societies spread all over the land, depending for support upon the Christian Church, when so that and obligation and regulate their many are destitute of the necessities life by such standards to the exclusion of life? Such language springs from of principle and God's higher law. In pure selfishness, and to all such Christ many cases they take as their model

the done what Social II." tian professors, There are men in "A good work. Not simply an act every community possessed of thousthis world—they deny all the claims of the Church of Christ. They are not their brother's keeper, either in temporal or spiritual affairs. No church member should be satisfied in making "Ye have have the poor always with before the bar of God and say, "I made you, but me ye have not always," said these men my standard in Christian practice." According to our individual en-

Our benevolence is not to be measured by

the amount of our donations. An exam-

ple of the truth is to be found recorded

in the twelfth chapter of Mark's gospel,

where a poor widow cast in two mites

into the treasury. It seems to have been a sort of extraordinary voluntary collection, made at the feast of the Passver. Having finished his public in structions, Christ took his seat over against the treasury. Many that were rich cast in much. After a while there came a poor woman (whose humility and the smallness of her contribution prevented her coming sooner,) and cast in two mites, which make a farthing. It was done unostentationsly and with no thought that the act would be ree z mized. But as Christ saw the gift, small in itself, doubtless, contrasted with the larger offerings of the rich, and knew the motive that prompted to the act, he said to the disciples, "Verily I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than all they which have cast into the treasury; for all they did cast in of their abundance, but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living." It is very easy to understand why the Saviour so highly commended her. She was a widow—a poor widow. No mention is made of earthly support. She depended for a living on the labour of her hands, and seemed rather to need support and charity than give to others. Yet this poor widow east in all that she had. That which was originally intended for pressing wants she gave to the treasury of the temple. Not because of the amount, however, but because in proportion to her means she gave more than the rich, who east in their silver and gold, is her name mentioned and her example noted. They gave of their abundance, she of her poverty; they gave what they never missed, she gave all her living.

A man may give what seems liberally for the cause of Christ, and yet give far ess in proportion than the widow and her mites. A man of large capital subscribes five hundred dollars for church extension or missionary effort. His poor neighbour or workman, possessing no capital whatever, but living from day to day by the sweat of his brow, give five dollars. Which gives most? According to the judgment of the world it is the former. Five hundred dollars!! The church is amazed and gratified beyoud measure at such wondrous munificence! The religious papers hasten to spread the news of such unbounded liberality, and the man is canonised as a perfect saint! And yet, according to the judgment of heaven, the poor man gives vastly more in proportion than his richer master The one gave out of his abundance, the other out of his penury. To the one the gift was a matter of no consequence. It did not call for the practice of self-denial in the smallest degree ; but in the other case there was a sacrifice of some of the comforts of

The conclusion we arrive at is, that the only standard recognised by the Word the oney standard recognised by the Word trouble with some shepherds is, that of God for giving and working in the they put into the rack, year after year, Church of Christ is ability. We are to only one kind of hay and very dry at give according to our means, and labour that; so dry that the sheep are dry as according to our opportunities. It is not the amount of our labour that is reckoned, but the fidelity and sincerity of our work, and the cheerfulness which prompts our gifts. The simple record, "She hath done what she could," is better far than the adulations of our fellow men or the honours of the world.

THE ONE PURPOSE.

The substance precedes the shadow. Every step of life has been trodden before. We may mark these footsteps in the sands of time; some are easily dis-

than. "I am unfitted for the duty. I those who seeing, see not the path cannot discharge its obligations." What straight and clear before as. does Christ demand? Nothing but what you can give and that cheerfully. He does not expect you to exercise intellectual powers which have never been given or cultivated, but he demands that what you do possess be expended for his glory. Do what you can-"It accepted according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not." And so in regard to money of-And so in regard to money offerings. If you can say in every instance, with a clear conscience, "I give quired. The contribution may be small not more in a lifetime than the alaaccepted for the spirit which prompts the giver.

churches are our poorer brethren. They give what they can and in the right spirit; those who give least deny them-selves the most. So it was said of the churches of Macedonia. Having first based upon that benevolence which shall given their own selves to the Lord, they expunge selfishness from supreme congave up to and beyond their power. "In a great trial of affliction, the abundance of their joy and their deep pov-erty abounded with the riches of their to man.

dowments and possessions we are at hberality." Surely, Christians of the last to be judged, not by the generosity present day, enjoying such priceless or parsimony of others.

privileges under the gospel dispensation, privileges under the gospel dispensation, ELIJAH'S REMONSTRANCE WITH JEZ. are bound to exemplify the spirit of the Apostone age, and give generously for the extension of Christ's Kingdom, to which they owe so much. "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich."

HOW TO FODDER.

A writer in the Christian Era presents truth in the following sensible words:

"Don't put the ferage too high. It must be accessible. Some under shepherds walk on stilts and carr, the fodder so high above the heads of the fold that only the taller ones can reach it. Put the food so low that all-sheep and lambs—can get at it and can get each and all their portion in due season.

"Another thing: Let it be genuine fodder, the real merd segrass and redtop' of God's Word. Not the witch grass' of human speculation nor the white-weed of human fancy, much less the 'thistles' of hersay and false doc-

"The great Shepherd never commissioned Peter nor any other undershepherd to feed his flock with 'mullen stalks.' None but the bright sweet hay, right from God's own meadow, will answer, all fresh, and fragrant with the smell of inspiration.

"'Feed my sheep, feed my lambs; you can't do this with rainbows, nor with dissolving views, nor with flowers. Fill and flood a sheep-food with wreaths and bouquets of rarest, beauty, and how soon the fleecy inmates will pine and perish with hunger. So with God's sheep. Flowers for the pulpit are well, they please the eye. But mere flowers from the pulpit are poor things. They may please the ear, but can never feed the soul. Sheep must have sheep's

"Still further. The sheep-feeder must deal out his provender diversely Sheep like and need variety. Not new false pabulum, not some strange dectrines; - but the old made new. Not the same unvaried, but varied. While some should leave the hearers beseeching for the same things the next Sabboth, we must not give them the same things; not the same, that is, in the species, but in the genus.

"Follow the Bible. Copy Christ. In God's word, as in a forest, we find uni-ty in the genus but a vast diversity in the species. Christ addressed not one part or passion of our nature only. There was no one manner of address. He put not always the same set of truths before the mind. So should it be with his under-shepherds. Like discreet house-keepers, they ought to vary their provisions. 'Chango of pasture makes fat calves.' Sheep fare and feel better the quadrupeds and the bipeds-thing on a variety of forage. They want some besides hay. And of hay they want and should have different kinds of it. The well as hungry.

THE ONE PURPOSE.

This principle, if rightly understood and practiced, would revolutionise the carnible, some are marred with lines we cannot understand, some are blurged

Turning to argue, turning to question, our eyes are dimined, and when we are satisfied with the object which has for the time attracted, we would return and pursue the right path; we would follow Jesus in the way, but we know not where to go; we have lost our bearings, we have doubled on our own track, and The most cheerful givers in all our you doing your work well?

> There never was a stable liberty born into this world until aftter Christ had shown the way. For liberty must be trol. You never will have ripe justice until you have that which springs out of filial love to God and impartial love

Selected Articles.

BY PETER BAYNE.

"A nation shall be true unto itself:
An elien life means falsity and death.
No place, no name, no right to land or life
Hath Ivrael seve us chosen by the Lord
To testify for him; to set the fact
Of his existence, onenes, sorreignty.
Massively visible before the world.
To be a hieroelyphic for mankind,
A word, with large the city, bill and with. A word, writ large in city, bill and plain; A javelin, hurled by his own hand among The heathen nations, startling, making room, Like lightning-flash amid the oaken boughs, By special means, exceptional and stronge, For God's own nation. Port us from his voice His hand, his cyc, his personal governance, What are we'll hach a a broken from the yoke Of our Dayptone hashes, robbers armed, Who came with red to rininating knife Into our merchi or house infringers rude Of the unscharted yet of an pact Of the answhell divide on in pact. That kints the family of mother men. In andeable 1 with 11 monday peace; tooks people, or the cusinies of mankind; A prophet nation, chosen of the Lord. To preach his Word, or clean manico will Whom men should serze and fetter. In c. seives, Wo are a puny breed, a feeble folk, Led by our King, we are a sacred band, Armored it, light and helped with rightcourness, Armored it, ight and heiped with righteousness, Bearing the ark that shrines the truth divine Which shall regenerate a death-struck world. O Jezebel, hadst thou but known the day, Hadst thou but heard the voice that called to thee When then, still young, from Sidon's coast, didst como

To roign in Israel, hadst thou loved the light, And turned from idols to the living God; Hadet thou been wedded truly to the land, Oh, how serene with heaven's best blessedness, How richly dowered in joy of doing good, How full of love and peace, thy life hath been! A Ruth in crowned and radiant graciousness, A Deborah in regal strength of soul.
Around thee, as we learned to love thee well, The air would all have rung with welcoming; Thy voice and that of Ahab would have been A rallying sound to bring again to one Our Ephraim's and Judah's scattered flock; And glory brighter than of David's throno Had beamed from Dan even to Beershohe And now thy day is pa-t, thy night draws near."

PREPARING A LESSON.

To the question, "How to prepare a Bible lesson;" the following answers were given at a recent Sabbath School Convention. They are brief, but illustrate well the different methods by which a variety of teachers endeavor to achieve the same great result, a wise and forcible presentation of God's word:

1. Realize that all true spiritual light comes from God, and pray for the Spirit's help.

2. Read carefully the passage itself without helps, to get out of it what you can. What is thus gotten is your own, awakens you, and will awaken others.

8. Then consult commentaries—a good, brief, suggestive one if possibleand thus get the light of other minds to aid your own.

4. Spend what time is possible in searching for and laying up illustrations and apt anecdotes, to illuminate and fix the truth in the mind.

Study every word slowly and carefully, endeavoring to grasp the idea of the passage. If anything is likely to be beyond the reach of the scholars, con-sider carefully how to make it clear to them by illustration, , etc. Use com-mentaries if anything seems obscure.

After prayer, read the Scripture, then study it with the help of commentaries; and then talk it over alone m your room, just as though you had your class before you. Drill yourself

ENGLISH MOTHERS.

It is a marked feature of social life in England, and certainly one of its especial charms, that mothers and daughters are so uniformly seen together at their own home. Not only is the mother the first lady to whom you are introduced at the house where you visit, but mistress of the ceremonies throughout; not only does she preside at the dinner-table, but in the evening party she sits as queen. Whatever may be your its impressions of such an arrangement, if it happens that your sympathies are with the younger ladies -yes will very soon learn to think that the motile is ibsence would be very sincerely regretted by the daughters. As a pict re, all mustadmit the arrangement to be perfect. The portly form and macronly degnity of the are adrift in the pathless forest. Jesus mother are an exquisic foil to the came seeking out sumers, and alone, youthful beauty and maden coyness of one by one, he found them and dealt the daughters. And you will find no with them. At the well, at the table, thing to mar, but everything to enhance according to my ability and as God hath | in social converse, in the marts of bus- the interest of the picture. The mo-prospered me," nothing beyond is re- mess, in the waiting-place of the sick, ther's presence never seems to operate at the marriago feast, always, every as an unwelcome restraint. Between where; it was his one business, and he her and the daughters you will mark baster hox of ointment, but it will be did it well. Christian, to win souls for the most joyous, playful, loving freedom tiod is your one business, are you "in- without the sacrifices of a little of stant in season and out of season, are parental dignity and authority on the one hand, or of sweet and graceful filial duty on the other. It may be said of English families generally, that these two things are eminently characteristic, to wit, uniform parental authority, and the most charming treedom of intercouse between parents and their children.

> If there is any person to whom you feel dislike, that is the person of whom you ought never to think .-- Cecil.

THE DOERS OF THE WORD.

Lsing the Doces of the Word, The flower of human kind, Who hear the summons or the Lord, And quak their girdles bind, They weit not for the bright day, When forth to batch lest They leave behind the faint to pray, The dead to bury the dead.

Tis their , to die that Truth may live To face the blosing bell; With wes and fee alike to strive, Tid right o'er wrong prevail.
Tis theirs the tyrant sword to smito, The bondsman to releac, And usher in the welcome light Of earth's millennial peace

I sing the Doors of the Word. Whom angel wings have fanned, And filled with love and joy unheard To scatter through the land. Where hunger cries, and shocking winds Wail round the slatter d deer Thoir wailing step on entrance finds
To bless the helpless poor.

The Doors of the Word I sing Who with a generous heart Their sacratee to Duty bring, And well perform then part, Nor parloy they with week excuse, Nor at their let repine But give and say, This Heaven may use, For it is Heaven s, not mine

Yo droamers wild! eschow the trance Vhich fond illusion weaves, And spurn the idle thought that chance Will bring you golden shoaves. But when the loud alarm is rung, To action prompt be stirred, And wrestle strong to rank among The Doers of the Word.

A CURE FOR SCANDAL.

Ruth would like to know what can be done to stop scandal in a church.

We suggested to her that enough cotton in both ears would prevent her hearing it, and the filling of her mouth all day long with the praise of God would render it impossible for her tongue to spread it. This would suffice for her personally. She, however, we suspect, rather want + us to suggest a remedy for the habit of scandal in others. Really we do not know of anything short of the grace of God. While hearts remain unrenowed, tongues will be full of bit terness; and in gracious people while corruption remains, there will be a measure of mouth disease too. Dogs delight to bark and bite, "for 'tis their nature to." None can rule or tame human tongues except the Omnipotent himself. Solomon talked of hot coals of juniper, and such like flory remedies, but we question whether they would be effectual even if they could be applied. One rule we endeavor to follow with regard to gossip. viz: 't the thing die a natural death. If any one reports to us that there is a dirty pool near us, we go in another direction, but never dream of sitting down on its margin to take long sniffs, neither do we indulge the practice of stirring it, and poking a pole to the very bottom of it. We told a friend lately, who said that it was our duty to interpose in the squabbles of another church, that we did not carry a ordsh in our pocket to scrub all the pigs we met with, and we fancied that if we did we should soon get some of the mire on our own hands. Scandal is like the hydra which lives by being killed, and multiplies itself with every cut you make at it. It is like a very bad house to let, which is ill-drained, has a leaky roof, and is generally out of repair; it is best let alone. If dogs are asleep don't wake them, they may bark; and if they are barking don't interfere with them, for they may bite.

"But surely it is our duty to put out the fire of strife!" Yes, but what is the best way? Will you put it out by heaping on more fuel? Will poking the fire damp it? Why, even pouring oily words on it will not quench the flame. Very few people have wisdom enough to deal with scandals aright, and these generally prefer the method of letting them burn themselves out. Be deaf, be blind, be dead to gossip, and it will grow disgusted with you and select a more sensitive victim. To bring matters before a court of law, or even before the church, is to honor the gossip and to lower yourself. "What are the wild waves saying?" They are They are saying more sense than the tongues of rumor; worry yourself about the rough music of the roaring sea if you will, but about tongues, male and female, concern not your heart, O Ruth; or, sapient reader, be thou equally insensible thereto. When a bull offered to toss a little party who were crossing a meadow, Courage was for fighting the irate monster, Folly talked of taking him by the horns, Enthusiasm thought of jumping on his back, Credulity tried the virtue of a suddenly opened umbrella, and Obstinacy dared Old Taurus to in-terfere with him, but Prudence this as it may, a.d. 600 must be someterfere with him, but Prudence got over he stile, I went with him, and mean to do the same next time. Shall I help you over the gate, Miss Ruth?

Spurgeon

Submission—courage—exertion when long battle .- C. Bronte.

There are few defects in our nature so answer to Macharus, was reached for glaring as not to be veiled from observa- the first time. Other travellers have tion by politeness and good-breeding.-

THE MOABITE EXPEDITION.

In consequence of the superior claim to notice of more popular subjects, and other exceptional causes several interest ing subjects brought before the British Association, were not made sufficiently public. The Moabite Expedition was one of these. It owed its origin to the committee of the Geographical Section Maps, plans, and photographs were the very tangible results laid before the Association, and papers were read by the two gentlemen to whom the expedition was entrusted.

Dr. Ginsburg related the misfortunes of the first week in the country, how Arabs from b yond Petra opposed the passage of the Rubicon of Monb, and simi-settled simi-normal owners of Keral demanded an exorbitant black mail. Kerak itself had been previously surveyed by M. Mauss, a professional architect, working under the auspices of the Napoleonic dynasty. The troubles in France had delayed the publication of results; but by the kindness of M. Mauss, Dr. Ginsburg was able to show a careful copy of his plan of Kerak, which materially elucidated the position and strength of that marvellous fortress. Further threats precluded the possibility of working the SE, corner of the country beyond such sites as were within the compass of a single ride from Kerak. At this juncture Mr. Klein, the able missionary of the Church Missionary Society at Jerusalem, who formed the valued friend and interpreter of the party, was suddenly called home by the harrowing intelligence of the illness of two of his boys, neither of whom lived to see their father again. The recali of Mr. Klein determined the return of Dr. Ginsburg, who considered that all researches were useless without the presence of a thorough Arabic scholar, such as Mr. Klein, for the identification of Bible names by means of transliteration from Arabic into Hebrew. What ever value this method may have, such knowledge might well be indispensable; but for the objects of typograpoical survey, geological and botanical observation, and the discovery of entirely unknown ruins, it was not so absolutely necessary. Those, together, whose specialities lay in the pursuit of such objects remained in Moab when Dr. Ginsburg returned to Jerusalem with Mr. Klein direct from the blink of Arnon.

Dr. Tristram's paper gave an account of the next month's work. The direct line of country between Heshbon and Petra has been traversed and described by some half-dozen travellers within a century; but east and west of this little or nothing was known before Dr. Tristram's visit. Names before scattered broadcast over the map Monb, at the suggestion of Arabs, pointing from a distance, were identified and fixed, others corrected or erased, and many added to their number. Making Umm Rass, breifly described by Professor Palmer, their headquarters, and working from it as its centre, the diminished party first struck virgin ground on the 17th of February. The pilgrim road from Damascus to Mecca was discovered some twelve miles further east than it was supposed to run, and found to form a very striking feature on the level and usually parallel furrows run in perfectly straight lines, the result of the tramp of camels and men in contig.

nous streams year after year. Ziza, the station of a squadron of cavalry mentioned in the "Antonine Itinerary," was another centre for exploration, from which the most remarkable and important discovery was made. The ruins of a magnificent palace, far more perfect than anything yet found in Moab of so early a date, were discovered on the borders of a desert, east-south east of Heshbon, and form a new problem for our antiquarians at home. A quadrangle of freestone encloses a palace of brick. The quadrangle is 170 yards on each side, and furnished with semicircular bastions. On either side of the only entrance is a facade of carved wood, 180 feet in length, and 17 in height. Animals, birds, flowers, fruit, and oven men are chiselled with great thorough ness of work and delicacy of touch. The whole is in a marvellous state of preservation. The vaulted roofs of eight chambers of the palace set re-main. The plan and details have led Mr. Ferguson to conjecture the Persian conqueror Chosroes to be its author. Sir Henry Rawlinson questions the soundness of this opinion, on the ground that a military invader who merely crossed this tract on his way to Egypt never had sufficient hold upon the where about its date. The Arabic name, Umm Shittah, gives no clue to the history of this remarkable place. West of the direct route referred to above, the gorge of the Kallirrhoe, with its hot baths, where Herod the Great tried for a cure, was most thoroughly Submission—courage—exertion when explored, though not unknown before; practicable—these seem to be the wear Makaur, which must surely, from its pons with which we must fight life's modern name and its similarity of position to the description of Josephus,

out to them, and marked it erroneously on their maps; but Dr. Tristram is the first in modern times who has the honour of having actually stood on the very spot where John the Baptist suffered imprisonment and met his death. The names and details of ruined towns are too numerous to transcribe as Mr. Stanford afterwards expressed it, Dr. Tristram's report "perfectly bristled"

A work, illustrated by the photographs, passed round while Dr Tristram was speaking, could alone enable us to appraise and appreciate these results. A remarkale addition to our know sdge of the Dead Sea basin is, however, one of the fruits of the expedition which lies on the surface. Neither the Americans under Lynch, nor the French espedition under the Due de Luynes-though both had boats-appear to have remarked upon the great dissimiliarity between the Judsan and Moabite shores of this salt lake of the East. The western side, as we all know, is a desert of marl, painfully bare, glaring to the eye, and almost entirely destitute of vegetation of any kind. It now appears that the eastern shore, owing to the different geological formation and consequent, comparatively speaking, abundant supply of water, is not only covered with smaller plants, but has a fair allowence of deciduous trees, and towards its northern extremity palms growing luxuriantly in the clefts of the rocks overhanging the sea itself, and clumbing far up the mountains.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AS A BEGINNER.

It was my lot at first to be placed in a village with a mere handful of mhabitants in one of the Western States. I conceive it to be one of the kindnesses of Providence that I was sent to so small a place. I had but one male member in the church, and I wished him out all the time I was there.

I practiced public speaking from the times of my sophomore year in college. I was addicted to going out and making temperance speeches, and holding con ferance meetings, so that I acquired consideral le confidence, being naturally very diffident. When I went to the seminary I still kept up that habit, practising wherever I had the opportunity. At the end of my three year's seminary course—six months of which, however, were devoted to editorial work, a loss of time to my studies which was afterwards made up—I went to a sn all town in Indiana, the last one in the State toward Cincinnati, on the Olno River. It had perhaps five or six hundred inhabitants. It had in it a Methodist, a Baptist, and this Presbyterian church to which I went. The church would hold, perhaps from two hundred and fifty to three hundred people. It had no lamps and no hymn books. had nineteen female members; and the whole congregation could hardly raise from \$200 to \$250 as a salary. I took that field and went to work in it.

Amongst the earliest things I did was to beg money from Cincinnati to buy side-lamps to hang up in the church, so that we could have night service. After being there a month or two I went to Cincinnati again, and collected money enough to buy hymn books. I distributed them in the seats. Before this the hymns had been lined out. I recollect one of the first strokes of management I ever attempted in that parish was in regard to these hymn books. Instead of asking the people if they were willing to have them, I just put them into the pews; for there are ten men that will fight a change about which they are consulted, to one that will fight it when it has taken place. I simply made the change for There was a little looking up and looking around, but nothing was said. So after that we sang out of Then there was nobody in the books. church to light the lamps, and they could not afford to get a sexton. Such a thing was unknown in the primitive simplicity of the Hoosier time. Well, I unanimously elected myself sexton. swept out the church, trimmed the lamps and lighted them. I was, literally, the light of the church. I didn't stop to groun about it, or moan about it, but I did it. At first the men-folk thought it was a chaff to catch them with, or something of that kind; but I went steadily on doing the work. After a month or so two young men, who were clerks in a store there, suggested to me that they would help me. I "didn't think I wanted any hely; it was only what one man could do." Then they suggested three or four of us taking a month each, and in that way they were worked in.

Now, while I was there, I preached the best sermons I knew how to get up. I remember distinctly that every Sunday night I had a headache. I went Sunday night to bed every vov registered that would buy a farm and quit the ministry. If I have said it once. I have said it five hundred times, that I spoilt a good farmer to make a poor minister.

a great many sermons which, after six months I would not have preached agein. I frequently did as many young men do, shaped into a general truth that which was truth only under tain circumstances, and with a patie ular class of people.

I was a great reader of the old ser monizers I preached a great many sermons while reading these old men-I preached a great many and upon their discourse I often founded my own. After I had preached them I said to myself, "That will never do, I would not preach that again for all the world." But I was learning and But I was learning and nobody ever tripper me up. I had no board of elders ready to bring me back to orthodoxy. I had time to sow all my ministerial wild onts, and without damage to my people, for they knew too little to know whether I was orthoday or not. And it was, generally, greatly to their adventage, because people are very much like fishes. Whales take vast quantities of water into their mouths for the sake of the animalcule it contains, and then blow out the water, while keeping in the food People do pretty much the same—they don't believe half that you say. The part that is nutritious they keep, and the rest they let alone. The early ministerial training does not hurt them, but it is invaluable to a young man who is getting the bearings of his new station. and learning how to handle the ship that his God has given him to sail.

THE LABORER AND THE SHOP MAN.

Few men, even in our own country, can be found possessed of such a com bination of perspicacity, shrewdness, scientific requirements, ability, industry and thorough experience in both Jabor ious and literary occupations as Hugh Miller, the eminent Scotch geologist and essayist. In his "Story of my Education," p. 491, he tells of his experience as an accountant, after having been for the previous fifteen years an industrious stone cutter, occupying most of his leisure hours in studies of nature, and especially in reading the lossils in the different geological strata exhibited in Northern Scotland, and he compares the opportunities of the outdoor labouring man—the farmer for example—with that of the indoor cack or sh pman.

"For the first six months of my new employment I found myself unable to make my old use of the leisure which I found I could still command, there was nothing intellectual, in the higher sense of the term, in recording the banker's transactions, or in summing up columns of figures, or in doing business over the counter, and yet the fatigue induced was a fatigue, not of sinew and muscle, but of nerve and brain, which if it did not quite disqualify me for my former intellectual amusements, at least gently disinclined me towards them, and rendered me a considerable more indolent sort of person than either before or since. I used to be struck during this transition period by the relaxed and idle expression that had, on the sudden been assumed by my hands. And the slackened hands represented, I too surely felt, slackened mind. The unintellectual toils of the labouring man have been occasionaly represented as less favorable to mental cultivation than the semi-intellectual of that class immediately above him, to which our clerks, shopmen, and humbler accountants belong; but it will be found that exactly the reverse is the case, and that, though a certain conventional gentility of manner and appearance on the somewhat higher class may serve to conceal the fact, it is on the part of the the sermons. He had never liked serabouring man that the real advantage The mercantile accountant or lies. the law clerk bent over his desk, his faculties concentrated on his columns of figures, or on the pages which he has been carefully engrossing, and unable to proceed one step in his work without devoting to it all his attention, is in greatly less favorable circumstances than the pleughman or operative mechanic, whose mind is free, though his body labors, and who thus finds, in the very rudeness of his employments, a compensation for their laborious character. And it will be found that the humbler of the two classes is much more largely represented in our literature than the class by one degree less humble. Ranged against the poor clerk of Nottingham. Hunry Kirke White, and the still more hapless Edinburgh engrossing clerk. Robert Ferguson, with a few others, we find in our literature a numerous and v gorous phalanx, composed of men such as the Ayrshire ploughman, the Ettrick Shepherd, the Fifeshire Forresters, the sailors Dumpier and Falconer, Bunyan, Bloomfield, Ramsey, Tannahill, Alexauder Wilson, John Clare, Allan Cunningham, and Ebene-zer Elliot."

The reader who knows Hugh Miller will add his name mentally to this splendid list.

Be particular in the choice of your companions; they should be spiritual, the first time. Other travellers have I sail a great (many extravagant holy, self-denying believers; if they are seen it from a distance, or more probathings in my pulpit and preached with not, they will injure you by their spirit bly had the direction of its site pointe! a great deal of crudeness. I preached and example. THE MODEL FAMILY.

The model family is an orderly family. Order is Henven's law." To have order, there must be system, to have system, there must be rules and regulations. The laws of the family should not be too stringent mer too fiexible There should be a place for everything and everything in its place - a time for everything and everything in its time = . a way for everything and everything in its was. Let all things be done de cently and in order."

The model family is a polite family. They need not study Chesterfield, but they must learn the manners of common sense and good breeding. The members should treat each other as " What ? gentlemen and ladies. should not be used for " sir?" or "ma'. a n?" and "yes" and "no" should be followed with "sir" or "ma'am."

The model family is an agreeable family. In any family where there is individuality, spirit, and independence, there will be differences, but they should not be permitted to grow into disagreements. "For where envying and strife is there is confusion, and every evil work.

The model family is an industrious family. Rich or poor, every one is bound to be busy in some good work. Manual labor, or mental toil, or both, is a binding obligation. The diligent parents will bring up their children to honest industry. "Why stand ye all the day idle?" We commanded you, that if any man would not work, neither should be eat."

The model family is a cleanly family. Tidiness, neatness, cleanliness, is amiable. The cleanness must respect the house, the furniture, the cookery, the person. "Be clean and change your garments" (Gen. 85: 2). "Let them wash their clothes" (Ex. 19: 10). Ceremonial, but founded on the literal.

The model family is a cheerful family. At home, there ought to be more sunshine than shadow. Books and papers are funds of enjoyment as well as information and profit, and, first of all, the good book and religious paper. "A merry heart doeth good like a medi-

The model family is a pious family. A Christian home is next to the sanctuary, the place where God records his name, and where he delights to dwell. "It shall be well with them! that fear

The model family, in a word, is a family where tore is the ruling spiritlove to God, love to each other, love to man .- Christian Instructor.

CONVERSION OF COUNT GAS-PARIN.

Adolph Monod, one of the most gifted and faithful evangelical ministers of the present century, presented Christ crucied and his free grace to his church in Lyons. One Sabbath, preaching from the text, "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son," &c., he spoke of the person of Christ as the true God-man. But the authorities of his church were full of Catholic and other errors, and opposed to a doctrine so truly evangelical. Hence they informed Monod that if he did not omit the sermon he announced they would have him arrested, and brought before the prefect, and dismissed from his office. Monod, notwithstanding, preached his sermon, and the authorities made their complaint. The prefect was a Catholic count, Count de Gasparin. He came home at evening to his wife, and found mons, especially ovangelical sermons But he was a man who discharged faithfully the duties of his office. It was necessary that the sermons should be read. He came to his wife with the manuscripts in his hand, complaining that he would have to give up the whole evening to this irksome and protracted labor. She offered, as her husband's worthy helpmate, to read the sermons with him, so that the task might seem seem to him less tedious. They began. They read the first. With every page they grew more and more interested. They forgot that it was evening and night. That which was at first an official duty became a service of the heart. They finished the first and eagerly grasped the second. And what was the result? As a magistrate, as a prefect, Casparin was forced to deprive Monod of his place, because all the authorities demanded it. But he and his wife became evangelical Christians-yes, living, joyful, and happy believers in Christ. They found that night the pearl of great price, and it has remained in the family. Their son, Count Agener de Gasparin, has long been the head and pillar of the evangelical party in France. Translated from the German in Watchman and Re-Acctor.

What an absurd thing it is to pass over all the valuable parts of man, and fix our attention on his infirmities .-

If the whole world should agree to speak nothing but the truth, what an abridgment if would make of speech !-

Brilish American Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TOPONTO, CANADA.

Tillias: \$2 a year, in advance

POSTAGE, by mail, 20 conts per year, payable at the office of delivery. Active Canvassers and Local Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid. "Choques and Post Office Orders should be drawn in layour of the Publisher. Address

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON. Publisher and Proprietor. OFFICE-No. 41 Melinda St.; Hoten-No. 37 Elm St., Toronto.

ADVERTISING RATES

Space.	3 No.	ο΄	ı kear.
One column	٠,	4) (5)	16000
Half column	1.7.2	60 Od	10 40
Quarter column	15 (1)	39 (4)	50 Pet
One-sixth column.	12 (0)	22 00	35 60
One-eighth "	0.0	16 (8)	24 (4)
One-sixteenth column	7.50	10 00	18 66
12 lines or I inch	4 DO.	13 60	du Di
6 to 8 lines	4.03	7 50	10 00
4 to 6 "	3 50	5 (6)	H (K)
4 lines and under	3 00	4 10	5 (R)

Any irregularity in tho receipt of the Privany Trata will be immediately rectified on notice being sent by Postal Card or otherwise

A DENOMINATIONAL ORGAN.

An overture on this subject from the London Synor was supported by Dr. Proudfoot, who thought that such a modium as a weekly newspanwould greatly advance many interests of ti-c Church. He could not withdraw the overture but he would recommend the Assembly to vote it down, and hoped that all the members of it would extend their hearty support to the British American Presbytorian, published by private enterprise. Had that paper been in existenco a year ago, his overture would never have been introduced.

On motion of Mr. McMullen, after some discussion, it was resolved that the everture be rejected AND THAT THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PAPER OF RE STARMAR ORA PRETRICK THE OF GAGRIERO OF THE C.P. CHURCH AS WORTHY OF THEIR

British American Presbyterian.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEP 20, 1572

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The award of the Arbitrators at Gevena, has been given, assessing England in damages to the extent of \$15,500,000. There is a feeling of general satisfaction that the difficulty has been got over, and especially that it has been so by arbitration rather than by the sword.

The agitation among the farm labourers in England, still continues, and serious consequences are feared during the ensuing winter, if the farmers carry out their professed intentions, and dimiss the labourers through the slack season. This will only bring matters to a crisis sooner, and perhaps it is the best thing that could be done.

After the excitement of the election, Canada has settled down into a state of comparative calm. Most people feel that they have got enough of politics to serve them for a good while to come, and therefore are inclined to look with no favourable eye on any one who will drag into discussion or conversation anything connected with either the shortcoming of the Ontario Government, or the iniquities of that at Ottawa.

Father Hyacinthe's marriage has of course, caused a great deal of discussion. Some have vehemently condenmed the step, other as strongly applauded. The Father claims to be sall a priest of the Roman Catholic Church which he affirms does not require celibacy in every one of her ministers. We should be glad if such a rule were established: for once allow priests to marry and the power of the Pope would be broken. The priest would cease to be a mere soldier of "His Infallibility" without country, and without a home. He would come to identify himself with the country where he lives, where his child ren have been born, and where he and they will in all likelihood die, and so the attractions of the particular locality would over come the drawings to the central authority and weaken, if not destroy, the special character of the priesthood as mere emissaries of Rome. They would become Englishmen, Scotch, French, Germans, &c., which highly conducive to the advancement of at present they are not. The family Christ's cause in that Province.

tie would make thom, it is to be hoped, better men and better ministers of Christ, but it would make them neither so devoted nor so inscrupulous agents of the Pope as now. The Pope may go in then with Hyncinthe's idea, but it is scarcely tikely. Many priests, however, are we doubt favourable to the change They can have liberty by simply coming out of the land of bondage.

As the sympathies of a good many so called liberal and enlightened newsowpers all go out toward Roman Cathoics, and that for the meanest political reasons so do the tavern keepers, per haps for a similar reason secure a good deal of newspaper sympathy and forbearance, if not actual praise. For instance, a Toronto daily in one of this weeks issues has the following item of news without note or comment .-

The hotel-keepers of Clifton were summoned on Thursday for selling liquor on Sunday of the information of three men from Stabtown the information of three into from Stattown, near St. Catharines. As soon as the informers had arrived at the Courthouse they met with a shear of a ratenegas. They were then shased and hors whipped all over town. Two of them were captured and roughly handled, the other escaped. No one appeared against the hotel-keepers and they were dismissed.

It was apparently altogether too awful that the Clifton tayern keepers should be interfered with in their law breaking, and therefore all the rowdies of the neighborhood turned out to revenge the insult. Rotten eggs and horsewhips were in requisition against men who had been proved to have broken anyllaw, but had simply done what the law invited them to do. Two of these were hadly beaten, and one driven away from giving evidence, and of course the taverners came off with flying colors, as there were no accusers. Rowdyism and Lynch law were trumphant, and our great morral "sporting town" had no word of condemnation.

A curious idustration of the doings of the Church of Rome is seen in the more recent proceedings of the irrepressible Mrs. Keith. After being the means of breaking up the home. this lady, the mere tool of an unscrupious priesthood, turns us again m Dundee, Scotland, as an operator on a sewing machine, so that, apparently, she may be near her boys, and able to spirit them away from their father's authority whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself. The case as against Father Jamot and Archbishop Lynch has not yet closed, as the judges have not yet determined whether or not the Reverend gentlemen should be exammed on oath. What a fuss the mouthing talkers about liberty and right in the secular press would have made about all this, had there only been no Roman Catholic vote to secure, and consequently no Roman Catholic priests to conciliate. But the conservatives want the vote, and the Reformers want it. and they consequently run a race of favoring sycophancy, or of affected impartiality, always taking care in their candid way to show, if there be any difference, that the Protestants are in the wrong, and that earnest Protestants especially, are bigots and knaves, but that earnest Roman Catholics, like Mrs. Keith and her priestly wire pullers, are all right, and perfectly consistant and honorable. We gave another illustracion of how these so called noble Roman Catholics are when they have the power, in the case mentioned by Col. Hautham, as having occurred at Jeliette. Not a word of condemnation has been breathed about that either, just as there was scarcely anything said last year about the volunteers at Point Levi abusing a Colporteur in a very shocking and disgraceful manner.

HON. CHIEF JUSTICE MORRIS OF MANITOBA.

Our readers are aware that the Hon. Alexander Morris, M. A., D. C. K., late minister of Inland Revenue has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba. Mr. Morris has long been an active and enlightened member and office bearer of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and his father the Hon. William Morris, is favourably known among other things as being one of the most active and liberal founders of Queen's College, Kingston. We have no doubt that the presence of a man tike Mr. Morris in Manitoba, and holding the high position he does, will be

The question is as carious and as interesting as what becomes of the pine? It is very evident that as a rule these sons do not succeed their fathers or maintain the family credit and the family fortunes. Ask in all the great centres of business and among almost every class of the prosperous, and the same story will be told that there is scarcely such a thing as three generations of successful men-that the wheel is continually revolving, and that the grand children or even the children sink back into the position from which the saccessful sprang. Go to New York or Liverpool or Glasgow, and a few tirms will be found kept up by the sons of the founders, and it may be a solitary one here and there, even by the grandsons. But in ordinary cases it is quite different. The old name and the old trade have passed into the hands of others. "Do you see that man shovelling in coal?" said an old New Yorker the other day. "Well, his children and children like his will by and bye jostle your children and rule this land." Perfectly true, and applicable not only to New York or the United States, but to Britain Canada and every commercial country the world over. The old names cease in the pulpit. The great forensic orators have no sucressors of their own blood. Merchant princes have none to answer for them in the gate after all their efforts in building us colossal fortunes, and after all their dreams in founding a family that should bear their names and maintain their credit in coming years. And why? It is not difficult to see why. The man of energy and push begins in a very humble way, and feels at every step that nothing but indomitable perseverence and pluck will carry him through. He accordingly works hard, and does whatever he does with all his might. He is no "nine hours man." He can venture on twelve or sixteen or eighteen at a push and not fancy that he is a martyr at that. He looks after his business himself. He is his own book-keeper, aye, his own porter, at a pinch, and thinks no shame of it. The very reverse. And he makes his way. He prospers, and his sons are nursed in the lap of care and self indulgence. They go to fashionable schools, they mix with fashionable idlers, they get fashionable society notions. Their souls rise "above buttons," and they become ashamed "of the shop. ' They affect an utter ignorance of book-keeping. They are more at home on the racecourse than in the counting house. They affect to be rather judges of a "bit of horse flesh." Their talk is "horsey; their dress is "loud," almost approaching to flashy. They claim to be "gentlemen"-ignorant of trade. "The "governor "won't put his money past them." Yachting, boating, cricketing, gaming, lounging at hotels, becoming oracles upon actors, and still more upon actresses, they soon sink into mere things to consume the fauits of the earth, with no ambition for anything but self-unlalgence, and what they call "fashionable life." Their fathers cannot look to them for help in business. What assistance or counsel from such could be possible? They would feel "bored" and "shocked" at the mention of such a thing? What is the consequence? Their fathers are forced to take in some active promising servants as junior pariners to fill the places and do the work the sons ought to have done. And war in due time the " seniors " passaure, the worn out sous, as helpless as the are selfish, are got quit of in one way or other, and with ruined constitutions, and able to do nothing but spend money and vapour around, they soon scatter all the fathers hard earned wealth, and even while young, find themselves as poor as then father were when they started, and a thousand times worse off. Hant up markers at billiard tables, loufers about saloons, bar-tenders, hostlers, reckless frontier gowdies, or even flash pickpockets, and in many cases they will be living answers to the que tim, "What become of the sens of successful men?" It is the same in Canada, though not yet to the same extent. The weariest and most worthless lonfing reprobates in all our towns and cities, are those whose futhers

at one time been leading men, and who

had they been worth their ears, might

have been leading men too.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SONS OF FRENCH LAWS AGAINST DRUNK-SUCCESSFUL MEN P ENNESS.

We are often assured that the people in wine-producing countries are generally sober, and we are pointed to France especially as an instance of how wine can be the general beverage of a people and no evil effects result. The French law-givers seem to have a very different idea, as the following laws against inobriety, recently framed,

abundantly show. By article first of this enactment, all persons found drunk in the streets, cafes or public places are henceforth to be fined from one to five francs. Art 2 provides that any one convicted of the above offence twice in one year shall be condemned to the maximum penalty mentioned by Art. 1, and even that may be doubled at the option of the judge. The third article is worthy of special attention. It provides that all persons condemned twice before the correctional police for manifest inebriety shall be declared in apable of roting at elections, of elegibility to all any public post, or of carrying arms, for the space of two years. What a cutting down in the electoral roll there would be, if this law were framed in Canada! Some of our most prominent men both in and out of Parliament would need to amend their ways, or be disfranchised, while any quantity of the "free and independent would be saved for some time to come from all temptation to sell votes, swear falsely, or personate boldly. Aed yet who shall say that such a regulation is not reasonable and proper? The fourth article inflicted special penalties upon drunken electors, but it was withdrawn in peference to the general wishes of the House. What can be more reason able and proper than the fifth articles which inflicts certain penalties on all wine-sellers for supplying, either by gift or sale, drunken men with liquors? And who could reasonably object to the 6th, which increases the penalty upon those sellers when convicted a second time? The fact is, we must come to this, if we are not willing to see our community entirely demoralized. It is in the last degree absurd to punish the poor drunkard, and let the cold calculating sinner that supplies him with intoxicants go perfectly free, let him do what he likes. The wiseacres that talk of absolute free trade in intoxicating liquors don't know what they are speaking about. It is a dangerous, as it is a diseputable obcupation to hold the bottle to one's neighbour's mouth, and necessarily requires to be permitted under any stringent regulations, if permitted at all. Article 7th increases the penalty on a second conviction under art. 5. By the next regulation, the third offence of the kind carries with it the same penalties as under article 3rd, with this addition, that the tribunal has the discretionary power of finally closing the establishment where the offence has been committed. Then there are penalties for making a minor drunk, and provisions for having sentences inflicted under the law widely published, so that the nature of them may be universally known. This law was rendered necessary by the frightful increase | hood of his going. of anukenness among the French since the German war, and especially by the greatly aggravated by the same cause. While the consumption of bread has decreased by one-third from the permanto be rather on the increase. We might do worse than take a lesson in this mat-"because of swearing and drunkenness our land mourneth."

One of the pests which dog civiliza-tion,—the more so the further it advances,-is the fear of ridicule. Is there any body living who has not often been laughed out of whit he ought to ters from Canada is no doubt brisk at have done, and laughed into what he present on the other side of the lines ought not to have done? Who has not sinned? Who has not been a renegade that those who have been the means of retroin duty? Who has not stifled his opening St. Andrew s Church, Hamilton his noblest desires, solely to escape be the Rev. Dr. Oppositor to come back ing laughed at? And not once, merely; but time after time, until that which again to the "ambitons city." we has so often been checked becomes stunctured and the say how much or little ground ted and no longer dares hold up its head. And then, after having been laughed down ourselves, we join the pack who go about laughing down others .- Anon.

SOMETHING TO LEARN.

We have no love for Romani m. On the contrary we hold it to be the very master piece of Satan, which has done and is doing incalculable mischieftothe world both temporally and spiritually, It has been guilty of erroneous crimes, and it glories in the fact that it does not change, so that we cannot be wrong in believing that it is ready for similar ones still. In its untiring zeal, however, it may give a lesson to all Protestants. Wherever work is to be done, wherever Protestantism is to be counteracted. wherever the jurisdiction of the Pope is to be extended, there Bome finds and sends agents, active zealous and untiring, who are ready for any sacrifice. and repeated to a becomiter any difficulty and dan er. Norm, South, East and West, the consentes of Rome are to be found, all be al. realous for the realiza tion of one great project—the abjugation of the world to the Po, , not to Jesus. They are always supplied with abundance of funds, they are al ways finding their ranks recruited with neophytes eager to enter upon the same course, and they are always ready to sacrifice even life for the cause. Can as much be said of Protestants? We are not among those who would seck in any mensure to depreciate the zeal and self denial and perseverance of Protestant missionaries, but are not all branches complaining of the want of men, and still more of the want of means? The members of Protestant churches have in their hands a large amount of wealth, indefinitely more in the aggregate than belong to the Romanists. Why then are missionary undertakings thampered? and why do our missionary contributors make such a beggarly show? There are plenty of the church members in the denominations who will spend as much money on a single entertainment as they will to the cause of Christ in four years. Is there any proportion in that way of going to work? and how can such prove to themselves or to others that they are in carnest? Not thus do the men of the world proceed in their advancement of any cause they deem important. They give, and give liberally because they not only say but actually think that it is worth while. And so do Romanists. It was a noble motto, and principle to act by which was adopted by the Christian commission during American war; viz, that they should even strive to show that the servants of Christ were ready to go as farin obedience to his command, and in the performance of his work, in bearing fatigue and braving danger, as any one could at the promptings of ambition or the requisitions of patriotism. When the average amount of sacrifice for missionary work is about a dollar a venr. it is about time to give up. Plenty of men give more than that to encourage a dog fight, or bring to success a pigeon shooting match.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

We intimated last week, that Mr. Smith of Galt, had been called to Halifax, and that there was every likeli-

We also mentioned that Dr. Macvicar of Montreal, had been called to Brookdreadful excesses of the Communists, so lyn, N. Y. The Americans are apparently not satisfied as yet with what they have done in the way of calling Canadian ministers, as we have heard ent withdrawal of 400,000 inhabitants that a deputation item that same from Paris, there is no decrease in the Brooklyn has been laidly in Toronto, to consumption of wine. Nay, it is thought | hear Dr. Topp, of Knox Church, and at the same time to sound him as to his willingness to follow Drs. Occaiston and ter, at any rate, from the French, for Inghs, to the other side. We have not ascertained the issue, but have little doubt that Dr. Topp will not be tempted from a position of so much comfort and usefulness, as that which he at present so worthily occupies.

> The demand for Presbyterian minis-On the other hand, it is whispered the Rev. Dr. Ormistor to come back there is for the rumour, though we fear that if the attempt were made, it would not be successful.

LORD FORRES HAS ISSUED a pamphlet

addressed to Prosbytorians. He argues in favour of Episcopacy, and argues especially that it was the form of Church Go ernment universally adopted prior to the Reformation; so that, he says, it is the experience of fifteen against the experience of three centuries. As overy candid enginer will always with to see both sides of a question, to a pamphlet of Lord Forbes is worth

DEAN STANLEY AT ST. ANDREW'S.

On the forenoon of Sabbath, the 25th of August, the Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, preached in the Town Church of St. Andrews, for the Rev. A. U. W. Boyd.

"The church was quite filled. The opening services were conducted by Dr. Boyd, who vacated the pulpit after giving out the hymn which followed the reading of the Lesson from the New Testament. Dean Stanloy read a prayer from the Prayer Book, and gave as his text finks x. 27—" Phou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbour as thyself '-and commenced his sermon by a reference to the massacre of St. Bartholomow -exactly 300 years ago.—when, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th August, 1572, 50,000 French Protestants were murdered by their follow-countrymen, and he said there were many reflections which this tercontonary might fitly recall to thoughtful minds They might regard it as a solemn warning against too great confidence in their own opinions—a striking proof of the acknowledged fal-libility and failure of one who was then, and still was believed to be, the chief paster of Europe. Or they might look back to r with thankfulness as the extremest bound to which the tide of intelerance, in the name of religion had reached and they might bless Almighty God that although, with many obbs and flows, these little waters had since that time, in their most violent form, been receding from the land which they then covered, humanity and justice had, at least in this instance, triumphed over fanaticism and passion. But there was a more useful and general reflection put to a more practical mind. The massacre of St. Bartholomow represented a sin which, though its darkest shadow rested on the Church of Rome and on the Monarchy of France, had yet overcast Churches and kingdoms as far as possible re-moved from Rome and from Paris. He then referred to the estrangement in 1662 of 2,000 Non-conformists from the Church of England to the martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton and Wishart, and of Archbishop Sharpe; and thought that the Church of Christ, whother Roman or Protestant, whether Episcopalian or Presbyterian, might veil its head under a senso of common guit, and as on a day of deep hu-miliation they might ask how in these latter days they had, by God's blessing, been raised above their fathers, and how for the future the least beginnings of this grievous ovil must be avoided. There was one answer he would take —an answer suggested by the text. In a well-known discourse by a great divine, dear to the Church of Scotland and to the city of St. Audrews, it was once urged that the best mode of extirpating sin was by what he well called the expulsive force of a new affection. So it was in regard to that mixed atmosphere of sin and folly from which sprang the fierce fanaticism of former or present times. That was best disrather by the expulsive force of a new truth, or rather by the expulsive force of one of those old truths which belonged to the original es-sence of Christmuity, but which had often been thrust aside by secondary and inferior doctrines. All those strifes and massacres had been carried on in def ace of dectrines now pronounced to be second try, and as an antidote to such strifes he ventured to fix their attention on the two great commandments which our Saviour de-clared to be the sum and substance of saving doctrine. Dean Stanley conducted the con-cluding services, acading the prayer. The Very Rov. the Dean of Westminster has complied most willingly with a request made by the mem-bers of the kirk-session of St. Andrews to publish the sermon he delivered in that church on

REV. MR. HART, MISSIONARY TO MAINTOBA.

We last week noticed the appointment by the "Kirk" of a Missionary to Maintoba. We clip the following notice from the "Presbyterian" for September.

Mr. Hart, as is well known to most of our readers, is about to proceed to Maintoba as a Missionary, and Professor of the Prosbyterian College established there. Mr. Hart was unanimussly appointed to this honorable and reanimularly appointed to this footbase and responsible position by the Synod, and his appointment has received the cordinal approbation of the Canada Presbyterian Church, in concert with which he is to act. Mr. Hart is well known to his own Church, and also to very many in the other Church; and, for gentle-manly department, moral, worth, ripe and varied sen darship, and all the most valuable bighly esteemed. We negard Mr. Hart's appointment to Manntoba at present, as a fortunate one for that county. He is called upon to act an important part in laying the foundations of the Educational and Ecclesiastical institutions of the Educational and Ecclesiastical instituor the rangament and ecclesiastical institu-tions of a country, which at no distant day, is destined to become the home of millions; and well, we feel assured, will Mr. Hart act his part."

Most cordially do we join in good wishes for Mr. Hart's success.

J. M. A .- "A Canadian abroad," will accept our thanks for his interesting letter. Shall be glad to hear from him frequently.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Heintzman & Co., Piano Forte Manufacturers, of this city, who are agents for a Superior Cabinet Organ suittable for S. Schools and Churches. We can cheerfully recommond the instrument and firm as first class in every respect;

Men are often capable of things than they perform 1 y are sent into this world with bills of ceedit, and seldom draw to their full extent.

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the horiz of centh; one proce to from sension leb relity and benevalence. The term 👉 o a prido or fen-

Giving Pass if Around, - V pout man, well known for his large benefictions, was asked what part of his in come he was in the habit of contributing to the Lord's treasury. "I do not know," said he; "I do very much as the woman did who was famous for the excellence of her rhubarb-pies. She put in as much sugar as her conscience would allow, and then shut her eyes and put in a handful more. I give all my conscience approves, and then add a handful without counting it.

Pride is a virtue: let not the moralist be scandalized. Pride is also a vice. Pride, like ambition, is sometimes vicious, according to the character, in which it is found and the object to which it is directed. As a principle, it is the parent of almost every virtue and every vice, everything that pleases and dis pleases in mankind; and us the effects are so very different, nothing is more easy than to discover, even to ourselves. whether the pride that produces them is virtuous or vicious. The first object of virtuous pride is rectitude, and the next independence. - Greeville.

The University of Berlin appears to be losing its superiority, at least so far as attendance is concerned. It has now only 2,000 students against 2,500 a year ago, while Leipsie has increased its numbers to 2,315. This "highly significant fact " is accounted for by the National Zeitung partly by the diminished attractions of Berlin during the summer, partly by the high price of hving in Berlin, but chiefly by the lack of Professors in the most useful departments of study. A student, it observes, will not go to Berlin when 1 knows that he can learn neither German history nor German law there, and pro-nounces it a disgrace to Prussic but such should be the fact.

Ecclesiastical.

PRESBYTERY OF BROCKVILLE.

This Presbytery met at Kemptville, according to the adjournment on the 10th inst. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Presbytery took into consideration the question of the propriety of continuing the present arrangement for the supply of ordinances to the stations of South Gower and Mountain in con-nection with Kemptville. The people of the stations, likely to be affected by the decision of Presbytery have been all notified to appear for their interests. The stations at South Gower and Mountain asked to have the present supply continued. The station at Oxford Mills also asked to be supplied in connexion with Kemptville Fund action action was deferred until it is ascertained what guarantee the different stations are prepared to give for the support of ordinances among them. A a commissioner of Presbytery was appointed to meet at Kemptville on the 26th inst.. to issue the case.

Two commissioners from the stations of Xongo and Syn appeared for a separation from the station at Fairfield. The petition was or-dered to be on the table until all parties are cited to appear for their interests. The next ordinary meeting of Presbytery was approinted to be held at Prescott on the 2nd Tuesday of October at 8 o'cllock, p. m. The number of missionaries for the winter months and the amount of aid needed for our mission stations amount of an needed for our mission stations was argued upon and authority given to Mr. Traver to m the application for the same at the approaching meeting of the Home Mission Committee. Mr. Rowatt was instructed to organize the stations of Thom Settlement, Chesterille, and Ball's Compare into a commenced. terville, and Bell's Corners into a congregation and to dispense the sacrament of the supper as soon as convenient.—W. Bennett Clerk.

and read. The Presbytery agreed to express satisfaction with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae in the hope that good has been done, and in the prayer that suitable pasters may be soon settled over the congregations where he labored. Rev. Mr. McLeed (who has recently been offered a professorship in an American College at a salary of \$2,000 ayear) sent in a letter in reference to his claims against the congregations of Glencoe, Dunwich and East Williams. Rov. J. McEwen was appointed to enquire into the first and second claims, and Mr. Chambers into the last, and report at next meeting of the Presbytery.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

We have been requested to announce that the Rev. A. D. Macdonald, of Elora, will (D. V.) occupy the pulpit of Cooke's Church next

We understond, say the Montreal Gazette that Dr. Masvicar of this city has received a call from South Presbytery Church, Brooklyn. It is to be hoped that he will not accept it, as it would be very difficult to replace so able a

The congregation of the Canada Presbyterian Church of Port Hope have recently purchased and had put up in their church, a fine now Organ. The instrument is very tastefully finished, has a rich, full tone, and withal gives a finished appearance to the Church. Next Sunday, Sept. 22nd, it will be formally opened. It is expected that Prof. Inglis will conduct the services on that day.

Rev. W. S. Bell, of Guelph, delivered a lec-

ture under the anspiexa of the Y M. C. A., in the Wesleyan Church, Berlin, on Tuesday evening last. Subject. Consceration in Early Iafe. The Rey. T. Stobbs occupied the chair. The attendance was rather small. His lecture throughout was highly titled they and impress or e. At the close the doubt to fithinks were

healthy safe of affairs. An about thirty pews prace and gory, a grand arotat of features, it appears that about thirty pews incs, a new Evangel. "So might healthy saite of affairs. An in other cheering in ve been remed since Junuary Last, and that | during the same period the current expenses. have been paid. Indiring from the report we are glad to believe that their is a fair prospect of mercased a efulness for the congregation, The church is about to be removated, and steps are also being taken towards its enlargement. -

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

THERE ORIGIN AND OTHER ES.

Address by the Rev. Dr. Toward the laying of the Corner Stone of the No. P. M. Sai, M. streat.

On Saturday the 7th met, the Corner Stone of the splendid new building now being erected on the corner of Craiz and Rodyond street, was laid in the presence of a great audiency with with appropriate services. The building with site will cost \$50,000.

The Rev. Robt. Burns, D. D., said. We are an "Association," a very common title which, in its literal signification imports of see fillingship. In the old heroic times the individual was priminent. Intaine spirits, who, Saul-like, stool physically and mentally head and shoulders above then fellows, wrough marvels. The dwindling masses look pigmies in comparison. To-day the intellectual treasures are more evenly distributed. There is a much larger measure of average ability. Mind loosened from the leading strings of inflarcy. walks at liberty and grows up to the measure of the stature of the perfect man. Intellectual Faudalism we cannot away with. We brook not the restraint and limitations of mental serfdom. Our ago of progress has become an ago of Association. The rapid development of mind has issued in the projection of enterprises so vast and far reaching in all departments, and in the contrivance of machinery so complex and costly wherewith to carry them out, as to render necessary something more than the ingenuity of a single brain, and the energy of a genuty of a single brain, and the energy of a single arm. The professing "Children of Light" feel that, in this respect, "the children of this world" should not be "wiser in their generation." Hence, in the fields of philanthrophy and religion, the mercasing tendency to united for the attainment of great common objects. On the side of Satan we have the Bible picture of "Hand joining in Hand." Surely, on Christ's side, as well there should be "Hand Joining in Hand." The sentiment of the poor immigrant when arriving at the Cincinnati depot, on witnessing the cordial greet ings of friends, and no one noticing him, should wake responsive echoes in every Christian heart. "If any one here love the Lord Jesus Christ, then I am his brother." The quotation "If my heart is as your heart, then give me your hand," should not be an empty sentiment, but a living power. Ours is a "Christian" but a living power. Ours is a "Christian" Association. A name this, which the first users of it at Antioch, gave, probably with contempt on the countenance and a curl on the lip, to the followers of the Man of Nazareth, and the malefactor of Calvary. It embodies the "highest style of men." It epitomises our Confession of Faith. The symbol of our Creed is the cross on which he hung. The climax of our hope is the Throne on which he sits. Secondry and subordinate interests, no doubt, we seek to subserve, in thus banding together, but these are on "either size." We have "Jesus these are on "cither size." We have "Jesus in the Midst." We claim to be members of the true "Order of Jesus," sworn in as a portion of His sacramental host, to bear aloft this blood-stained banner of Love, and to bring into His "Sweet captivity" them "led by the Dovil at his will." Our motto is, "led by the Dovil at his will." Our motto is, or should be, "To me to live is Christ. To me to live is Christ. To me to live is not money, nor fame, nor plensure, but Christ." His Company the cheer of our life; His Image the embelishment of our life; His love the rule of our life; His love the power of our life; His Spirit the life of our life; His Glory the end of our life. This stately and elegant edifice is intended to be a proportion to the lord Legans Christ. It will monument to the Lord Jesus Christ. It will memorialize that "Common Salvation" which The London Presbytery of the Church of Scotland met at London on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Rev. R. Chembers was appointed Moderator, and presided during the session. A report of the labours of Mr. McRae, catechiet in Fingal, Dunwich and Glencoe, for the period of two months, was laid on the table and read. The Presbytery agreed to express satisfaction with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae, with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae, with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae, with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae, with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae, with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae, with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae, with the report, and to join with Mr. McRae, with the report, and to join with the report of the Church of the Brotherbood of the Faithful. It practically recognises those cardinal truths which are "most surely believed amongst us," constituting the "Faith once delivered to the Saints." We lay it not on the sinking morass of a cheer-less infidelity, or the shifting said of the Church of the Brotherbood of the Faithful. It practically recognises those cardinal truths which are "most surely believed amongst us," constituting the "Faith once delivered to the Saints." We lay it not on the sinking morass of a cheer-less infidelity, or the shifting said of the Church of the Brotherbood of the Faithful. It practically recognises those cardinal truths which are "most surely believed amongst us," constitutions the "Common Saivation" which overlangs all the narrow boundry lines of set and party, and forms the "goodly heritage" of the Brotherbood of the Faithful. It practically recognises those cardinal truths which are "most surely believed amongst us," constitutions the "constitutions the "constitutions the "constitutions the less creed. Cenvinced that "other foundation can no man lay than that is law which is Christ," we build it on the "foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the Chief Corner Stone." If ever, (which may God fef His infinite mercy avert) the day should dawn when this building will ceast to be in the fullest sense Christian, then will the requein ring through the rooms which heralded the Temple's doom—"Arise, let us go hence," and on its forefront will be graven the opitaph, "Ichabod! Ichabod! thy glory is departed." This is a "Found Men's Christian Association. It is an Association formed on departed." This is a "Found Men's Christian Association. It is an Association formed on Christian principles, and for Christian purposes—having especially in view the welfare of the most important class in our community. It is composed mainly of men such as are disposed to "flee youthful lusts and to follow rightcousness, faith, charity, peace with them that call on the Lord out of a pure heart." It is an Association of young men—such as is an As ociation of young mon-such as would emulate the character the Apostle of love sketches, when he says—"I have written love sketches, when he says— have written unto you, young men, because yo are strong, and the Word of God abideth in you and yo have exercome the Wickel One." The Young Men's Christian Association, in its modern form is "the ear" considering its present stage of advancement we had almost said "the stage of advancement we had almost said "the full corn in the year"—and of seed which 30 years ago was a lodgement in the heart of a years ago was a lodgement in the heart of a years man in St. Paul's Church Yard, London. How often in the walks of history and Science of Philosophy and Philanthropy, have we seen the large springing from the little! We recall the apple of Newton and the great law of gravitation, and the kite of Franklin and the laws of Electricity. We remember the twitching legs of the frogs of Galvani, and the tight canel lid of the Marquis of Worcester's teak kettle in the Tower, with the grant law of giant, world compassing and conquering powers of which these form the germ. We

think of the Bible Society springing from the teors of a Welsh girl, and that tiny word "try borne in upon, burne into the mind of the Gioucestor gentiomen which formed the "mins tand reed to the wide spreading banyan of the Saitsath school. Like the obeside room of "majorithe to which the thispet peaks," so there are there, our tool in current their on which the thispet peaks, "so there are the countries in which thoughts may saik into the socious source to the peak that they be the displacements the interpolation are the thirty by the countries are the transfer of the countries of a which the charge forth "to the transfer of the countries to the transfer of the countries of a which the majorithe that the countries of the coun the engree of the street Pressy they spread the late of the late o "So mightily grew the Veord of God and prevniled? So mightily have grown many of our modern religious and benevolent institutions based on its principles benevolent in stitutions based on its principles and breathing its spirit. In some sensors this the history of the Young Men's Christian Association. The little one conceived in 1842 in the mind of George Hitchcock, and born at 72 St. Paul's Church Ward, on 6th of Jane, 1844, "The small one which high a generation since strongle mail the feebleness of infancy, last become "a strong action." of infancy, has become "a strong nation." Toward 900 Associations, dotting the surface of all lands with an enrolled membership of 150,000, and two millions of money in buildings and building funds - represent to-day the seven who surrounded the enadle of the Young Men's Christian Association, and add another to the many illustrations of the passage "If thouset thme heart to seek unto the Lord by prayer and supplication, though thy beginning be small, thy latter end shall greatly energies. Ours was, we believe, the first Association on cal clement. It is but an outgrowth of the Church. Its officers and active managers are our own Church members, who thus associate in a holy confederacy to surround our young men with influences that may in some measure not tradice the dangers that beset them in cities like ours, "if by any means, they may save some." It is, in point of fact, the Church herroll survivers the control of the c self, working through this special channel for soil, working through this special channel for who are her hope, and may be her "joy and rown of rejording." Ministers and mon-the bringing under her beneficent shadow those bers of the Church associate to give wider diffusion to the Bible and to religious books and fusion to the Bible and to religious books and tracts. They associate to send forth the me-senger as well as the message. They associate to preserve in its integrity the sacred fence which a Divine hand has reared around the Sabbath. They associate to rescue the lambs who else might be snatched in the raws of the roaring lion to his dismal den. They associate to remove the poisoned chalice from the lips of to remove the poisoned chalice from the lips of the inebriate, and to pluck as brands from the burning those whose feet go down to death, and whose steps lay hold on Hell. But do Bible and Tract, and Missionary and Sabbath School, and Sabbath Reformation, and Tomperance and Moral Reform enterprises stand outside the church, and in opposition to it? God forbid. They are just different modes of the Church's working. Precisely so is it with this special form of effort for the benefit of our young men. Many, prebably a majority, of them he outside the church. To her interests and institutions they act a Gallio's part. They "care for nothing of those things" Perhaps some of them are feeling all the time as they some of them are feeling all the time as they stand out in the cold—"No man careth for my soul." From not coming to close quarters—a soul." From not coming to close quarters—a distance and reserve for which they are themselves in part at least responsible—they have conceived an antipathy to her ministers and ordinances. Perhaps the Church's officers have kept them too much at arm's length. We have been contenting ourselves, it may be, with acting a Gehazi's part, The cold, hard, stiff rod of official authority, we have placed on the face of the dead—and there has been no reponse. We have not come into close enough contact with them, our speaking eyes to theirs. contact with them, our speaking eyes to theirs, our warm hands to theirs, our loving hearts to theirs. This Society helps to bridge over this gulph, to do away with this distance, to show to "them there are without," that the Church is in thorough sympathy with their wants and wees, when she sends out her most active and hopeful members to say to them with the cloquence of fire-touched lips, or the more persuasive eloquence of consistent Christian lives. "We are journeying to the land of which the Lord hath said, I will give it you—Come with us and we will do you good." with us and we will do you good." Our Association cannot therefore be an out growth of mere Humanitarianism. At certain periods in its history and in some places, as for example, in the United States during the war, it accomplished certain important humantarian purposes. It stanched the soldier's wounds To the parched lips, it held up the cup of cold water. It visited the fatherless and the widows in their affliction. And still while there are pressing wants she seeks to meet them—when there are claimant woes she endeadours to mitigate them. She will try to be eyes to the blind and feet to the lame, to be a father to the poor and the cause which she knows not to be searching out. But her main work is with the soul—salvation and eternity. Much less is our soul—salvation and eternity. Much less is our Association a mere Literary Club. It may, and does serve certain literary purposes. Our Asso-ciations, like our Charches, should have respect to the whole man. Each part of the human trinity, body, soul, and spirit, should be cared for. These stand to each other in the relation, of good, better, best. To lock after the body is good, and if bath houses or gymnasiums, or places of innocent recreation can't otherwise bo got, it may be the duty of our Young Men's Christian Association to supply the lack. To look after the mind is better—and I can conceive many ways in which our associations may sucnany ways in which our associations may suc-cessfully seek and secure the mental improve-ment of their members. We should not seem to frown on any kind of knowledge. We must never reveal the faintest shadow of sympathy with the adage that "ignorance is the mother of devotion." It is perfectly true that the Lord has no need of our knowledge, but he has still less need of our ignorance. The symbol of our associations should never be the bat or the mode, or the ostrich, but rather the carle or the mole, or the ostrich, but rather the carle or the lark, soaring to Heaven and seeking its light. True religion and true science are married— and what God hath joined together, we are not at liberty to put asunder. Occasionally in these days, when there have arisen scoffers has science been seen in sinful dalliance with scep ticism. But it is an unnatural union. "H

there are cases and creambles of m which very present there is fill be paid by the VA C for one in provenient. But, best of advance me engage to at the As ociation's track a pile of the case of the association's track a pile of the case of the association's track and the case of the provision of our ordering addition the case of the numerical Network and the came in state of the chemy's ships at Transpar, we may each say to-day, "I ble state Most then tool for the great opportunity. A great opportunity indeed it is for our Association. We are on the cool of now yielders, and the quain of Sakuston expects the order of the control of the control of the victories, and the topasin of Salvetion expects therefore every one of us to do his duty. The elegant tunding to give the control of the site is to be a charition home for one in my man. They are arriving all the time from every part They are arriving all the four from the even of pious circles where they bave empty of the benefit of parental precepts and payers. They come from quiet home tests with Bibles in their trunks hedewed with a mether a tears—and followed by the benson. The tool who hathied me all my life long, the arged which redeemed me from all vit bless the lads, the some of them, confirmed in their good principles, connect the meetres with our churches, and become a blessing to thems, less and to others. become a blessing to themselves and to others. Others, who may not have enjoyed such benoheighnifuences at home or on whom their im-pression has been fant, coming institute and undecided to our city—find those over at hand this continent dating from December, 1851. It is well that the position of the Y. M. C. A. be clearly defined. It is not the Cheren, nor is it at antagonism of he the Cheren, nor is it at antagonism of he the Cheren, nor is it at antagonism of he the Cheren, it is not an other added to the many sects already in existence. It is not a rebellion of the young against the old, or of the Lay against the Clerical Chement. It is but an outgrowth of the gooth away. The chals are objects of intensest interest and solicitude. Phose loved ones who "miss them at home are with us to-day —"a cloud of witnesse. This foundationa cloud of witnesses. This foundations stone is haptized with their tears; it has received their bene between. A mother lay a dying. Her baby boy was brought to her bedside that she might not not his refaut brow a farewell kiss. As the baby was borne from the chamber of death, the mother turned on it along of tenderses interest, and consider faintly. the chamber of death, the mother turned on it a look of tenderest interest, and gasped faintly, "Let me see my boy again." The nurse was being recalled, when with a last dying effort, the mother whispered, "Not not not here — let me see my boy in Heaven." It is the wish of the mothers of Canada. There are those the would have them "see their boys in Hell." The object of our Association is to help those mothers to "see Association is to help those mothers to "see their boys in Heaven." They are often in boarding houses very different in their atmosphere and surroundings from the old roof-tree that sheltered them. The Devil's Young Mens' Associations are busily at work. The evils of boon companionship are on every side of them. For such we here provide a home where they may quietly and usefully spend their leisure hours—removed from the noisy laughter of the fool and the path of the destroyer. On the Eddystone Lighthouse, Smeaton, its projector, caused to be written the inscription, "To give light and to save life." Such a purpose is this building intended to serve. It is a Moral Light House, rising above the jutting tocks and sunken reefs and dangerous quick-ands—"the project of waters, in such etties, as ours—on perils of waters in such cities as ours—on whose troubled surface wrecks of character and whose troubled surface wrecks of character and of fortune are too often strewn. This building will also body forth our belief in the Communion of Saints. It will be a practical bond of union amongst us. It will be the headquarters of Christian Catholic effort in our city. Here our principal undenominational societies will convene. Hence will flow living waters such as the prophet describes, which will bring life and healing wherever they touch. This noble building will be a School. Here hands, head and heart will all receive training. It will be a religious gymnasium where Christians may learn to "exercise themselves unto godliness," which, by the way, means literally, practise spiritual gymnastics. It will be the may fearn to exercise themselves and goals-ness," which, by the way, means literally, practise spiritual gymnastics. It will be the College of the people for Christian work. We had to be reminded all the time that the Church is not a bequited where we are to be pursed or is not an hospital where we are to be nursed, or a Pulman Car that is to carry us comfortably through to the Heavenly terminus. Simeon Stylites, the man standing on the pillar with hand held up till it stiffened and shrank is nor the proper type of the Christian. True, we must "lift up hely hands," but they must be stretched out also to work. We should do good as we have opportunity. One of the concisest pictures of God is—"Thou art good and doest good." Let each member of the Y. M. C. A. good." Let each member of the 1. M. C. A. more than ever feel callee on to be good and to do good. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Most important is the question, "What will ye do with Jesus, which is called Christ," but not less important is that other question, "What will ye do ron Jesus?"

"Hast thou, my master, aught for me to do? To honour thee to-day?

Hast though a word of love for som poor soul, That mine may say?

See, this world that thou hast made so fair,

Within its heart is sad, Thousands are lonely, thousands sigh,

And weep, but few are glad. But which among them all is mine to-day,

O, guide my willing feet To some poor soul, that fainting on the way,

Needs counsel sweet, Or, into some sick-room where I may speak

With tenderness of Theo; And showing who and what thou art, O Chrst,

Bid sorrow flee Or, unto one whose straits call not for words,

To one, in want, in need, Who wills not counsel, but would take from

one

A loving deed. Surely thou, hast some work for me to do, Oh! open thou mine eyes!

To see how thou wouldst have it done And where it lies!

THE LONDON QUARTERLY for July is a very good number, having interesting articles on 'The Revision of the English Bible," "The

Book Notices.

Subbuth School Teacher.

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS.

SEPT. 29.

Revise, or Address .-- 1 Samuel in. 1-

Prove the Evil of Slander

Repeat Psalm 116, 17-19; Proverbs 80, 5; Shorter Catechism, 94.

Do you see that tent there? It is a vory ancient tent indeed-more than four hundred years old. I dare say you would not think it a very eigent tont, for it is covered with badgers' skins. But inside it is very beautiful, for it is all hung round with curtains of fine linen, of blue, and purple, and scarlet colours, embroidered with cherubims, and hung on golden hooks. This is the tabornacle which Moses and Aaron set up in the wilderness; and now, after long years, it is standing at a place called Shiloh, not far from Bethel. In those days Eli was the high priest, and he had for his servant a young priest, who was called Samuel, of whom we are now going to speak.

I. Who Samuel was.

His mother's name was Hannah, and his father's name Elkanah. Hannah was a very pious woman. She prayed to God: and when she vowed to God. she has also paid her yow. Many people, when they are sick, promise that if they grow well they will be very good and wise, but as soon as they recover they forget all their good resolutions but Hannah paid her vow, for she promised, if God would give her a little son she would devote him to God; and she did so, and he grow up at the tabernacle with Eli, the high priest.

II. Samuel's Vision.

You must understand that Eh and Samuel lived beside the tabernacle. Eli was an old man, almost blind; and as he was not able to light the golden lamp that burned all the night long in the hely place, he employed Samuel to do it for him. Samuel : lled the golden lamp with fresh oil, and lighted the wick, and then went away to sleep in his little crib. He little knew what he was to hear that night-none of us know what a day may bring forth. He slept on for several hours quite quietly it was almost the morning, when the lamp was to be put out—when he heard a voice calling "Samuel." It was the Lord who was speaking to him, but he did not know it. God did not mean that he should know all at once, for He intended Eli to hear also what He said to Samuel. Samuel thought it was Eli who was calling to him, and though it was still night and dark, he sprang up at once and ran to him. Some children would have lam still, or got up with a grudge; but Samuel was very willing. Eli sent him away back to his pillow again. But when the voice came a second time, and a third time, saying, "Samuel, then Lit saw that the Lord was speaking to him, and he told him what to do. Now what was he to say? Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth. This is just what we should all say. God is speaking to us in every page of of the Bible: He is bidding us repent and flee to Christ; we should say. "Thy face, Lord, will I seek."

III. The Prophecy.

It was a very doleful prophecy which Samuel heard that night. How he was frightened to mention it in the morning to old Eli! Eli, you know, was high priest, and he was told that his sons would never be high priests. for they would be slain : and that by-and-by no one of his descendants would be high priests any more. Why was this? His sons were bad men. The priests should be examples of all that is good and holy, but they were very bad men. Now, God always punishes the wicked. He warns us what he will do beforehand. God gave these sons of Elimore than twenty years to repent before he punished them, but they would not repent, and so, as you read afterwards, when the Philistines invaded the country, they were killed in battle. (and gives us all time and space for repentance. Every one has had many years to depart from sin and eek the Saviour. But he will not always forbear to punish the impentent. For him, who after he hath killed lath power to cast into hell; yea, I say outo yea, Year him." Do not think, because you are not punished for your sins, just at the moment, they are all forgotten. . The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and warighteous ness of men." "The end of those things is death. Oh, seek the Saviour while he may be found. He is calling you to repentance to-day. As he called to Samuel, so he speaks to you. He addresses you by name - He invites you to obtain eternal life.

IV. Samuel the Propher.

For a long while before the days of Samuel, there had been no prophet among the I-vaclities, in met, since Moses died, more than 100 years before, no prophet had appeared of greatname; but now God began to raise up a great many prophets, of whom Samuel was the first, then David and Nathan, and | death ?-Fuller.

and Elijah, Elisha, Isaiah, and a great many more. But how much more are our advantages than theirs! "God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son. We have sat at the feet of Jesus and heard his word. "Never man spake like this man." What think you of Christ? He has come to be our Saviour. He offers to make you holy and happy forever. He makes you happy by de-livering you from sin. You could not be happy in any other way. If there was a thorn festering in your hand, could you have peace? no more can you have happiness in sin. But Jesus delivers from all imputy, and in this way makes us blessed.

BEING HIS OWN PILOT.

A bright boy who loved the sea en-tered on a sailor's life when very young, He rose to quick promotion, and while quite a young man was made the master of a ship. One day a passenger spoke to him upon the voyage, and asked if I e should anchor off a certain headland, supposing he would anchor there, and telegraph for a pilot to take the vestal interest. sel into port. "Anchor! no not I. I mean to be in dock with the morning tide." "I thought perhaps you would signal for a pilot." "I am my own pilot," was the curt reply.

Intent upon reaching port by morning, he took a narrow channel to save distance. Old, bronzed, gray-headed seamen turned their swarthy faces to the sky, which boded squally weather, and shook their heads. Cautions passengers went to the young captain, and besought him to take the wider course; but he only laughed at their fears, and repeated his promise to be in dock at daybreak. He was ashore before daybreak.

We need not pause to dramatize a storm at sea; the alarm of breakers shouted hoarsely through the wind, and the wild orders to get the life-boats manned. Enough to say that the captain was ashore earlier than he promised-tossed sportively upon some weedy beach, a dead thing that the waves were weary of and his queenly ship and costly freight were scattered over the surfy acres of an angry sea. How was this? The glory of that young man was his strength; but he was his own pilot. His own pilot! There was his blunder-fatal, suicidal blunder.

O young men, beware of being your own pilots. Take the true and able Pilot on board, who can stride upon those waves, who can speak, "Peace be still," to that rough Boreas, so that with Christ in the vessel, you may smile at the storm." To be emptied of self, that is your need. Send a mess-age to heaven for help. Telegraph for age to heaven for help. Telegraph for a pilot. You won't ask in vain. And, encouraged by the help that is vouch-safed once, you will ask again, and seek grace to help in every time of need.

MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCES.

Persons sometimes feel remarkably well—the appetite is vigorous, eating is a joy, digestion vigorous, sleep sound, with an alacrity of body and an exhilaration of spirits which altogether throw a charm over life that makes us pleased with everybody and everything. Next week, to-morrow, in an hour, a marvellous change comes over the spirit of the dream; the sunshine has gone, clouds portend, darkness covers the face of the great deep, and the whole man, body out water in midsummer.

When the weather is cool and clear and bracing, the atmosphere is full of electricity; when it is sultry and moist and without sunshine, it holds but a small amount of electricity, comparatively speaking, and we have to give up what little we have, moisture being a good conductor; thus in giving up, instead of receiving more, as we would from the cool, pure air, the change is too great, and the whole man languishes. Many become uneasy under these circumstances, "they can't account for it;" they imagine that evil is impending and resort at once to tonics and stimulants. The tonics only increase the appetite, without importing any additional power to work up the additional food, thus giving the system more work to do, instead of less. Stimulants seem to give more strength; they wake up the circulation, but it is only temper arily, and unless a new supply is soon taken, the system runs farther down than it would have done without the stimulant; hence it is in a worse condition than if none had been taken. The better course would be to rest, take nothing but cooling fruits and berries and melons, and some acid drink when thirsty, adding, if desired, some cold brend and butter; the very next morning will bring a welcome change. - Hall's Journal of Health.

Nature has sometimes made a fool; but a coxcomb is always of a man's own making - Addison.

Is there no way to bring home a wandering sheep but by worrying him to

Our Young Folks.

THET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offence ; Lot it pass! Auger is a fee to sense: Brood not darkly o er a wrong Which will disappear ore long; Rather sing this cheery song. Lot it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind. Lot it boss As the unregarded wind, Let it pass! Any vulgar souls that live May condomn without reprieve, Tis the noble who forgive

Lot it pass. Echo not an angry word. Let it pass! Think how often you have erred,

Let it pass!

Since our joys must pass away Like the dew drops on the way, Wherefore should our serrow stay? Let it pass! Lot it pass !

If for good you've taken ill, Lot it pass! O ! be kind and gentle still; Let it pass!

Time at last makes all things straight : Let us not resent, but wait, And our triumph shall be great, Let it pass

Bid your anger to depart Lot it mag ! Lay these homely words to heart, Let it passi Follow now the busy throng; Better to be wronged than wrong Therefore sing this cheery song, Let it pass! Lot it pass!

"STOP THIEF."

"Lay down your books and get ready for school, Matty."

"Yes, mamma, in a minute."

"My child, your 'in a minute' is the secret of all your school troubles and discraces.'

At this Matty languidly pulled herself up from the large rocking-chair in which she was lounging and reading the last pages of a story-book and began to hunt up her geography, and hurry her mother to prepare her lunch and tie her shoes, and prep into a neglected spelling lesson, while the long hand of the clock pointed to fifteen minutes before nine. Harry was calling "Come, Matty!" at the front door, and her seatmate waving a beckoning hand to her as she hurried past the house.

Just as Matty shut the gate, her uncle Harry came along, his face ruddy with exercise in the frosty air. Seizing Matty's hand, and taking her dinnerpsil and books, he cried out, "Stop thief! stop thief!" and before she could have time to collect her thoughts, he was running with her so fast that her little feet seemed hardly to touch the ground. The loitering children. seeing uncle Harry's speed, and hearing his cry of "Stop thief!" joined in the pursuit, hardly daring to look over their shoulders for fear of being seized by a pursuing highwayman. They reached the school-house just as the clock was striking nine; and for the first time in two weeks Matty sat in her seat at the opening exercises, instead of standing in the vestibule among the tardy ones.

Uncle Harry remained sitting in the

the enger-eyed little ones, with his watch in his hand for fear he should overstay his time.

"He is a terrible enemy, dear children, who has been after us to-day. If he gets hold of you, he will keep you unhappy, and what some people call unlucky.' all your days. What is worse than all, he will try to steal your opportunity to make your peace with God. Dear children, fear him more than you do rattlesnakes when you are berrying on Round Hill, or mad dogs, or ugly bulls, for, after all, they can only destroy the body. This thief, after he has destroyed character, home, business, will prevent you entering heaven, just as he tried to keep you from coming into this school-room in time for prayers.'

The children looked at each other and at uncle Harry with a gaze of great curiosty and surprise. But uncle Harry relieved their suspense. As he borrowed the teacher's chalk to write the name of the thief on the blackboard, the boys and girls could be hardly kept in order by the frowns and signs of their teacher.

" liow, children, see the name of the thief who is always at your heels! Look out for him! Dou't give him a chance to look at you."

As mucle Harry took his leave, the

children saw printed in large letters,

" PROCRASTINATION is the Thief of Time. God promises you all you want, and invites you to come and receive it as you

want.

Scientific and Ascful.

SAND PAPER,

The American Builder gives the following method of making sand paper of superior quality, at almost a nominal cost. The device for making sand paper is simple, and at hand to any one who has occasion to use the paper. A quantity of ordinary window glass is taken—that having a green color is said to be best-and pounded fine, after which it is poured through one or more sieves of different degrees of fineness to secure the glass for coars or fine paper. Then any tough paper is covered with glue, having about one third more water than is generally employed for good work. The glass is sifted upon the paper, allowed a day or two in which to become fixed in the glue, when the refuse glass is shaken of, and the paper is fit for use. This sand paper costs little, and is better than that ordinarily bought, in which sand is frequently mingled with the glass.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.

C. S. S. Todd thus describes his method of packing eggs: I commence the 20th August, and pack none except those I collect from the nest daily; then I know that they are fresh. I take boxes, kegs, or half barrels for the pur-pose. Put one inch salt on the bottom of the vessel you desire to pack in, then put a layer of eggs, (little end downward. always) and as close to each other as you please, provided they do not touch. When this space is filled put another inch of salt on top, and so on until the box is filled. I have pursued this course for the past sixteen years, and have fresh eggs the entire Winter, and if I have a surplus, when they are about thirty cents a dozen, I sell them and give the money to my wife; as she claims all the edibles in the cellar. Sometimes when Christmas comes eggs are very scarce, and it is quite convenient to have a hundred dozen fresh eggs in the cellar. The salt is not lost (as salt is always salt), and I've made good use of it in the Spring of the year on my asparagus bed.

OLD AND NEW IDEAS IN ASTRONOMY.

Theories have been advocated respecting the celestial bodies during the last few years, which, new though they seem, and new as the evidence certainly is on which they have been based, will yet be found in germ, and sometimes sufficiently well developed, in the works of former astronomers. The theory that the globes of Saturn and Jupiter are as heated as red hot iron was advanced by Buffon and entertained by Bailly. The theory that the sun was surrounded by a perpetual aurora was advocated by Sir. W. Horschel. Marran and the elder Cassini held that there is a connection between the frequency of sun spots and the oc-currence of terrestriol auroras. Cassini also held the theory that the zodiacal light (which, by the way, astronomers would do well to call simply the zodia-cal) is caused by multitudes of minute cosmical bodies travelling roudd the sun. The younger Cassini believed the rings of Saturn to be formed of multitudes of discrete satellites as the sand of the sea shore for multitude. The theory of star drift was not indistinctly hinted at by the elder Herschel, while the theory of star systems subordinate to the galaxy was suggested by Lambert machine for weighing the earth, the credit of whose invention all our text books award to Cavendish.

We might cite other instances, but good reason the students of astronomy in our day might say with Shakspeare:

"If there bonothing now, but that which is Hath been before, how are our brains beguil'd, Which labouring for invention bear amiss The second burden of a former child I"

-Scientific American.

HOW GAS IS MADE.

The Marlboro' Mirror publishes a sort of gas catechism, which conveys a good deal of important "light" to the mind of the juvenile mind on this subject:

"How do they make gas?"

"First they put about two bushels of bituminous coal in a long, air-tight retort. This retort is heated red-hot, and of course, the coal is heated redhot, when the gas bursts out of it as you see it burst out of lumps of soft coal when on the parlor fire. The gas passes of through pipes, A ton of coal will make ten thousand cubic feet of gas. The gas as it leaves the coals is very impure.

"How do they purify it?"

"First, while hot, it is run off into another building, then it is forced through long perpendicular pipes, surrounded with cold water. This cools the gas, when a good deal of tar condenses from it, and runs down to the bottom of the perpendicular pipes. profits, but an emp This tar is the ordinary tar which you dream.—Brainard.

see boiling in the streets for walks and

"They now wash the gas. They call it scrubbing it. This is done by filling a large vessel, which looks like a perpondicular steam boiler, half full of wood laid crosswise. Then ton thousand streams of cold water are spurted through this boiler. Through the mist and rain and between the wet sticks of wood, the gas passes, coming out washed and cleansed. The ammonia condenses, joins the water, and falls to the bottom.

" What next?"

"Well, next the gas is purified. It is passed through vata of lime and oxide of iron, which take out the car-bonic acid and ammonia."

"What next?"

"The gas is now pure. It is passed through the big station metre, then through the mains and pipes, till it reaches the gas-jet in your room. Then it burns; while you all scold because it don't burn better."

REV. T. BINNEY ON PREACHERS' BEARDS.

In the late Earl of Carlisle's journal of his tour in the East, there occurs, on his way home, this entry:—" This morning I made an advance towards a return to Western civilisation. I shaved." Had his lordship lived in the present day it would have been unnecessary for him to have taken his trouble. Ho might have appeared in English society without being thought in the rear of its civilisation, though he had come "bearded like a pard." Now, I am not going to deny that some beards are really ornamental—the men look the better for them; nor am I going to question the fact that daily shaving is a great trouble—to some men a torture, and that it is no wonder they are glad to get rid of it. It is not my intention either to indulge in remarks on many of the beards to be met with ingeneral society, though I cannot but think that if some men saw themselves as they appear to others they would be ready to take refuge in the first barber's shop they came to ! My object is very limited; I confine myself to a remark or two on the disadvantage of the beard to public speakers, especially preachers. Beards are of various sorts, shapes, and colours—the scrub, the bush, the wedge, the red rover, the wavy, the waterfull, the fantail, the flowing, the leonine, the goaty, and many others. I know none of them that look well in the pulpit. Some, indeed, are so painfully repulsive that it is hardly too much to to say that no man has a right to present himself to an audience with such a thing on his face. It is not, however, what strikes the eye that is most serious, though that is of moment, seeing that one who has to "win souls" ought not to begin by exciting feelings which have to be overcome before he can interest or conciliate. The message cannot be listened to till the messenger is virtually out of sight. With all that there is in human nature to obstruct the entrance of Truth, it is not for the the teacher to begin by gratuitously putting an additional and preliminary obstruction in his own way. The principal thing, however, to be noted is this: that while heard and moustache interfere with distinct utterance, impeding clear and effective speech both together, or even one or the other separately, obstracts the play and ex-pression of the mouth, and thus hides visitors' seat until after the opening exercises; then rose and left in haste, as he said, for fear the thief who had been chasing his niece and the other lottering children would waylay and too him of what he valued most.

Before leaving he said a few words to the eager-eyed little ones, with his who devised and constructed the very large for weighing the cert the play and expression of the mouth, and thus hides and hinders the manifestation of feeling, what over may be allowable in other men, the Christian preacher is not at liberty to do, adopt, or tolerate anything that the devised and constructed the very machine for weighing the cert to the galaxy was suggested by Limbert and strongly supported by Mitchell—separately, obstructs the play and expression of the mouth, and thus response and hinders the mouth, and thus hides and hinders the mouth, and thus response and hinders the play and expression of the mouth, and thus repression of the mo spheres, however, of public life the thing complained of has been observed. I was not long since at the old Bailey; in one case neither the examining barrister these will suffice to show with what nor the witness he wasquestioning could get their wordsfairly "out of the wood." This fact may be corroborat 1 by another mentioned in the following extract which was cut out of a newspaper some little time since: -- " During the hearing of a case at Leeds Assizes, before Mr. Justice Byles, a witness could with difficulty make himself audible. The judge, looking at the witness, evidently observod that he had a profusion of beard and moustache. His lordship then said, 'An ornament is now generally worn by gentlemen which certainly much impedes the voice. [His lordship here glanced round the barristers' table, where several flowing beards were conspicuous.] But I would rather restrain what I was going to say. I hope no gentleman will take my observation as intended for him. I did not mean it, I assure you. But what I said as to the hirsute ornament is the result of long observation.'

> "Heroine" is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our language; the first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman.

Time appears very short, etchnity near. and a great name, either in or after life. together with all earthly pleasures and profits, but an empty bubble, a deluding

はないのでは、日本には、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本の

\$

Scotland.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

An extensive landship has occurred on Looklonuand side, and the mail road to Invertey is impossable for some five miles.

Lochfyne on the 20th ult.

On the 27th, the Inverary Volunteer price of work in the town. Corps was entertained at dinner by the Captain, Lord A. Campbell, in the payilion erected for the home-coming of the Princess Louise.

Mr. William Thomson, First Prizeman in mathematics, Glargow University, has been appointed Teacher of Arith metic and Mathematical Classes in the West of Scotland Institution, Oban.

Although the fishing on Loch Awe at the beginning of the season was not generally good, several fair baskets have recently been made. On the 15th ult. Mr. John A. Park, of Musselburgh, succeeded in killing a very fine trout of 9 lbs. weight, along with six others, weighing altogether 14 lbs. 12 oz.

AYRSHIRE.

The Ayr Presbytery of Original Secedors have ordained Mr. Benjamin Brown probationer at Colmonell.

It is the intention of several local gentlemen to have the Courthill mound entirely levelled at a future date.

The men employed at the Den by Merry and Cunninghame, after having been on strike for nearly three weeks, have resumed work at the advanced rate of 6d.

The miners and colliers in Barkin district, Beith, after being on strike, have resumed work at the advance for which they struck, and the promise of an additional advance of 6d, per

The ship owners of Irvine have elected the following persons as trustees of the harber: Messrs, James N. Marr, W. D. M.Junnet, Alex. Samson, John Wright, John Young, Charles Samson, John Brown.

A fine portrait of Mr. Allan Kilpatrick, farmer, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, painted at the instance of a number of gentlemen in town and country, is about to be presented to Mr. Kilpatrick as a testimonial of esteem.

Recently, the members of the second troop of Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry presented their respected captain, Mr. R. F. F. Campbell, of Craigie, with a handsome sword, belt and pouch, as a mark of the respect in which he is held by the men of the troop.

On the 24th ult., the members of the 8rd and 14th Ayrshire Ritle Volunteers met at their ritle range at Monkton, and competed for the cup presented by Mr. J. Pettigrew Wilson, and the medal presented by Mr. Gibb, of Manchester, for annual competition. The cup was won by Private William M'Cririck, with a score of 46, and the medal by Sergeant John M'Creath with a score of 46.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

The Queen- has consented to receive an address from the citizens of Aberdeen.

The Aberdeen New Threatre has been leased to Wm. Gomersal, of Sheffield, for five years.

George Sey, public-house keeper, Woodside, suddendly took ill and expired recently while conversing with the

Viscount Halifax and the Rev. Donald Macleod had the honor of dining with Her Majesty, at Balmoral on

the 26th inst. A handsome Parian marble font has been presented to the parish church, of Dyce, by Mr. Hugh Fraser, china Mer-

chant, Aberdeen. A fine bridge has been erected over the Callater Burn, near Balmoral, at

the expense of the proprietor for the convenience of Her Majesty.

A gentleman connected with the parish church of St. Clement's, Foot-

dee, has expressed his readmess to place an organ in the church, should the congregation give its approval. The continued success of the herring

fishing at Fraserburgh has at length culminated in a perfect glut, by which the whole of the curers are certain to suffer more or less severely.

The Earl of Aberdo has given £50 towards the expense of the manse now in course of erection at Craigdam, Tarves, for the minister of the United Presbyterian congregation there.

The estate of Banchery, on Deside, which belonged to the late Mr. Alex. Thomson, has been parchased by John Stewart of the firm of S. R. Stewart & Co., comb manufacturers, Aberdeen, for £76,000.

BERWICKSHIRE.

A RECENT shooting match between the Lauder, Earlston and Molrose Com-panies of Rife Volunteers, was gained by the Lauder team.

THE Town Council of Berwick bave granted permission for erecting a port \$500.

hospital for the treatment of cases of

cholera and other contagious diseases, A rine broke out on the 27th inst., in the cabinet-making and upholstery premises of Messrs. Purves & Sons. to £270 2s. 6d., being an increase of £7 | Hide Hill, Berwick. Thefessi estimate 6. 8d., as companed with the corres ed as between £4,000 and £ , 0 at.

T a strike of the Weensland spanes A fine steam screw sucht, built 1.4 is at an end having lasted twenty one Mr. Callender, of Ardkinglass, at Cairnand a half days. The employers have begred to the mens demand for what they regard as the general statement

BUTESHIRE.

Harvesting operations have commenced throughout the island, and it is expected that if the weather continues favourable, the business of bringing in the ripe crops will be shortly finished.

The home-coming of the Marquis and Marchoness of Bute is engerly looked forward to by the inhabitants of Rothe say, and a very general feeling is expressed both in town and country that some rejoicings should be organized. An address is to be presented by the Town council of Rothesay to the Marquis on his return to Mountstuart.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Mr. William Campbell has resigned the situation of Postmuster of Thurso.

The roll of electors for the burgh of Wick will this year exceed 800, against 425 last year.

On the 26th ult., the annual collection for the building fund of the new Free Church of Thurso was made, when the sum of £104 was realized.

The coal famine does not appear to be very severe in Thurse, as comparatively few people availed themselves of an opportunity to purchase coal at a cheap price recently offered by a local gentle-

Sir Tollemache Sinclair, M. P., writing on the price of coal and peat to the Wick papers, says that peat i much dearer than coal to those who do not live near a peat moss, as the plan of com-pressing peat has been found to be very expensive.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

The body of a young woman named Lillie Walker, belonging to Alloa, was found dead in the Devon, near Alva.

DEATH.—At Knimknowe, Glendevon, Dollar, on the 19th inst., J. Snodgrass Chalmers, Esq., of Homelands, Lundin Links, Fife.

On the 24th ult., a man named George H. Murray received injuries of so severe a nature, through a gig, in which he was driving, coming into collision with the parapet of a bridge in Devoushire, that he died next day.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

The directors of the Vale of Levon Gas Light Company have appointed James Murray collector, in the room of William Guthrie, resigned.

The annual exhibition and competition of the Helensburgh and Gareloch Horticultural Society took place on the 23rd ult., in the King Street Hall, Holonsburgh.

The Rev. James Arthur Gray, assistant, Victoria Church, Glasgow, who, a few weeks ago, accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Alexandria Free Church congregation to become its assistant minister, and eventually (after the necessary forms had been complied with), its pastor, has now withdrawn his acceptance of said invitation.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

A bridge has been erected across the railway at Beattock, near Moffat, for passengers.

About £700 has been raised in aid of the fund for creeting a new Town Hall in Lochmaben.

Two weeks ago, a salmon was caught in the Solway which weight 36 lbs.,

and was in prime order. A man named Thomas Telford had his leg broken on the 22nd inst., by the fall of a heavy stone at Kilncroft.

Mr. Jardine, M.P., has informed the conitituency of Dumfrieshire, that he will not canvass the electors from house to house.

A servant, named Isabella Reid, had her leg broken on the 21st inst., by upsetting of a cart at the farm of Auchingassell, Penpont.

Operations will be commenced immediately for the re-erection of the Boatford Bridge, Langholm, which was destroyed about a year ago.

EDINBURGH.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall Lang, of Morningside Church, has accepted the pastoral charge of the Barony Church, Glasgow.

The Rov. Mr. Sandeman, Patrick, is to be inducted to the pastorate of Free St. Andrews congregation, on the 1st October.

On the 28th ult., Santbury House, near the Dean Bridge, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The furniture of the house alone was insured for

to the Education scheme for the three ground, breaking his arm. months ending 15th August, amounted 6. 8d., as companied with the correst product period last two

one of Her Majesey's servents during the past fifteen years, is stated to be The Poslar. without the slightest hope of recovery The illings is caused by a cancer in the throat. Sir Alexander resigned his appointment as Commissioner of Iuland Revenue some days since.

We (Courant) understand that the following munificient bequests are made by the settlement of the late Miss Mary Main, of Wester Meadowneld, New Monkland, to the undernoted schemes of the Church of Scotland: Home Mission, £2,000; Foreign and India Mission, £500; Colonial Mission, £500; and Jewish Mission, £500.

FIFESHIRE.

A mute, named David Kinloch, was found lying dead in the dock at Kirkcaldy, on the 28rd inst.

Dean Stanley preached on Sunday, the 24th inst., in the Parish Church, St. Andrews (Dr. A. K. H. Boyd's).

Mrs. Mattheson, presently Matron of Cupar prison; has been appointed Matron of the Gowan Poorhouse. A memorial window has been erected

in the north-west corner of the Dumfermline Abbey, in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, of Pittenerieff. The weir for flooding the Cart Haugh. Cupar-Fife, destroyed by the spate in

spring, is being rebuilt, and in a more substantial form than before. In pulling down an old building in High street, Dumfermline, recently, the

masons came upon a chimney or fireplace of an antique construction. While several workmen were engaged in excavations near the Music Hall, Linktown, Kirkcaldy, they camo upon

four stone coffius, each containing a bone or two. At a recent meeting of Kirkealdy master shoemakes it was agreed to concede the demand of the men on strike for a rise of from 15 to 80 per cent. on dieir

present scale of wages. The operative masons in Dumfermline have made a demand for an advance of wages to the extent of 7d. per The masters have offered 63d., hour. but this has not been considered satisfactory.

On the 29rd, the body of a man named David Kinloch, about 85 years of age, was found in the wet dock at Kirkcaldy harbour, near to the shed lately built for the Old Kirkcaldy and London Steamship Company.

Since the apprehension of the man Patton, charged with the murder of his sister at Kilcongular, the Procurators-Fiscal have been taking precognitions, and the police have taken possession of a number of articles relating to the case.

Mr. William Baird, of Elie, the patron has presented the Rev. John Christie. D. D. at present Minister of Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire, to the church and parish of Kilrenny, vacant be the death of the Rev. George Dickson.

FORFARSHIRE.

The sum of £60 has been subscribed towards a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Black, Barrelwell, Brechin,

The Rev. David Cook, late of Dundee, has accepted a unanimous call to North Hanover Street Congregational Church, Glasgow.

Count Beneditti the late French mbassador at Berlin, is at present the guest of the Marquis de Lavalette, Dunsinane House, near Coupar-Angus.

The Government of the Netherlands have been pleased to award to Mr. H. Layson, master of the Mary (s. s.) of Montrose, a beautiful chased silver medal, bearing a suitable inscription, and a diploma, for having rescued the crew of a Dutch vessel.

At a congregational meeting of the Free Church, Airlie, held on the 27th, the Rev. John F. Linn, M. A., of Free St. Jemes's Station, Calton, was unanimously elected collegue and successor to the Rev. David White, who through failing health, has been laid aside from active duties of the ministry.

GLASGOW.

The parishioners of London intend to creet a marble tablet in their Parish Church in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod.

Information has been received here of the death at sea by drowning, on the 15th ult., of Captain George Napier, of the ship City of Hankow.

The goods guards on the western section of the North British Railway have resolved to strike unless their hours are reduced to 60 hours per week. The Rev. John Orr, of Rodney Street

Chapel, Liverpool, and formerly of St. Stephen's of this city, has been unanimously chosen minister of the Tron

David A. Ireland, clerk residing at No. 4 South Shamrock street, whilst I the congregation.

Dr. Thomas Smith has reported to the climbing up a ladder in the Public Free Presbytery, that the contributions Gymnasium on the green, fell to the

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

The medal presented to the Prober oiling period hist on Bowling Club by Sn Hear F. b vie birth a great present paddling M.P., has be a gained by dr. ohn the aghirle Section delease.

The Prosbyterian Church, Ware

SLEGGANS THOMAS HATCH, of the Had dington, &c., Artillery Milhtin, was interred in the church-yard at Dunbar on the 27th inst., with unlitary honors.

INVERNESS SHIRE.

The register of voters for the county contains 1786 names, being an increase of 93 on last year's return.

Dr. Neil Murray, and Kenneth Cam eron. 11 years of age, son of George Cameron, shoemaker, Fort William, were recently drowned in Loch Eil through the upsetting of a boat.

Mr. Barrier, who has occupied the position of French master in the Royal Academy, Inverness, for about seven years, has been successful in obtaining a similar, but more lucrative appointment in the Felsted Grammar School in Essex.

Miss Ettles, of Inverness, has placed £1000 at the disposal of trustees for the establishment of a course of lectures to be delivered annually at the Inverness Royal Academy, on subject, connected with literature, philosophy, or science.

The net fishing on the Ness closed on the 26th ult. The season, both on the upper and lower waters, has been a most successful one, particularly since the gruse commenced to run. Salmon have not been plentiful, but heavy; while the grilse, as a rule, have been about the average weight. Trout too, caught in the nets, have been of large size.

The Inverness Advertiser states that a local statistican, Mr. Barclay, accountant, estimates the Northern peat area at about a million of acres—namely, Sutherland, at 1 yard deep average, 200,000 acres; Caithness, do. do., 50,-000; Orkney and Shetland, do. do., 80,000; Ross and Cromarty, do. do. 170,000; Inverness, do. do., 200,000 Highlands of Nairn, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, and Kincardine, do. do., 800,000—Total 1,000,000.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

The Magistrates and Town Council of Queensferry, have resolved to offer the freedom of the burgh to the Earl of Rosebury.

The Music Hall, Burntisland, having undergone repairs was re-opened on the 28d, on the occasion of the annual ball, at which the number of over 100 were present.

On the 21st ult., a boy named James Andrew, aged 12 years, son of a merchant in Edinburgh, was drowned in the sea, near Fisherrow Links, Musselburgh.

LANARKSHIRE.

CROSSFORD.—Harvesting operations are begun in this quarter and the crops are unusually heavy.

The miners employed at all the collieries in the Wishaw district have received an advance of 1s. per day.

In answer to a solicitation made to the Wishaw master bakers, the operatives have received an advance of 2s. per

A Bazaar was recently held at Carnwarth, with the view of assisting to liquidate the remaining debt on the U. P. Church, when more than the sum required was realised.

A Music Hall Company has been formed at Motherwell, and about £600 have been subscribed. It is intended to erect a large hall, to be opened before the close of the present year.

Previous to the departure of Robert Kay from Motherwell for America, he was presented by the Caledonian Thistle Lodge I.O.G.T. with a handsome regalia, bearing a suitable inscription.

MORAYSHIRE.

An effort is to be made in Elgin to introduce coals from some of the Scotch pits, it being expected that the cost will not exceed 23s.—at least a third less than is presently paid for English coals.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Elgin Parochial Board:—George Watson, George Findlay, John Gibson, James Asher, John Milne, A. F. Maitland, James Grant, and Alexander Laing.

NAIRNSHIRE.

A proposal having been made by the Rev. Dr. Begg, that he and others should hold an anti-Union meeting there, the office-bearers of the Nairn Free Church, resolved to inform the Doctor that they strongly disapproved of his coming to disturb the peace of

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

The Town Council of Kirkwall prosented Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the freedom of the burgh, on the 24th ch.

The libbing clim, with its colo-

The women complexed at turnip-The Prosbyterian Church, water tor, has given a unantimous call to the other day to an advance from 8d. to key, John Hinsholwood, of Hadaington, 10d. per day. They got 9d. and were satisfied.

> The women of boula recently rose in open rebellion against certain officials who visited that i-land for the purpose of entorem, the Vaccination Act. Having been informed that the Act did not provide for compulsory payment for vaccination, the mairons collected and addressed inspector, register, and medical officer as robbing swindlers, in every choice epithet which the Shetland dialeet can produce, for seeking half a crown for "searting their bairns," which the Queen had ordered them to do for nothing.

PERTHSHIRE.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, of Auchterarder, has subscribed the handsome sum of £30 to the fund in aid of the Aytom Hall and Fountain.

Dr. James Brown, has just accepted an eligible and lucrative appointment in the service of the Peninsular and Oriential Steamship Company.

The Right honorable E. S. Gordon of the Edinburgh Perthshire Association, has presented a number of books to the Established and Free Curch schools in Auchterarder. The Choir of Killan Parish Church,

of Tigh'n Duin, to the number of twenty six, had their annual trip this year to St. Fillans. His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has been negotiating for the purchase of the Estate of Glenmarkie,

under the leadership of Captain Stewart

and other smaller pieces of ground situated in Glemla. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Auchterarder was recently held to consider the propriety of boring for coal in Mair, when it was agreed to make inquiries of the proper authori-

RENFREWSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Duncan, Paisley, has declined the offer of the Tron Church, Glasgow.

The construction of the trainways throughout Greenock will be commenced next month. Binning & Campbell, shale oil manufacturers, Linwood, have granted to

their employees fifteen per cent advance on their wages. THOMAS DONALD, a well-known Paisley character, whose more familiar name

was the "Duck," died on the 21th inst., in the poor house. A RETURN of the list of voters for the county of Renfrew shows that in 19 parishes there is a total this year of 4865 voters, as against 4280 last year,

showing an increase of 125. The result of a demonstration against the high price of butchers' meat in Johnstone has been that, on the 24th inst., a mob besieged the butchers' shops, and became so disorderly that some of

shops were shut at an early hour. A LETTHE has been addressed to Provest Morton of Greenock by the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, denying a rumor that has been circulated regarding his intention to retire from the representation of Renfrewshire in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.

ROXBURGHSHIRE. The building of the new Jedburgh Parish Church has been commenced.

The Kelso washerwomen, following the movement for a rise of wages, have have resolved to demand an increase of pay; while the coal lifters have increased their charge for carrying in a ton of coals from sixpence to ninepence.

DEATHS .- At Kelso, on the 21st inst.,

Wm. Heron, tailor.
At Wooden, on the 17th inst., James Swanston, land-steward, aged 70 years. At Sprouston, on the 17th inst., John Lamb, joiner. At Hawick, on the 18th inst., Thomas Stevenson, aged 53 years.

In the case of Laidlaw vs. the Collector of Police Rates, of Jedburgh, for alleged wrongful imprisonment, the Sheriff-Substitute found the Collector liable in £10 damages, with expences; but Laidlaw, holding the damages given as too small, appealed against this judgment, and Sheriff Pattison has sustained the judgment of his substitute.

ROSS SHIRE.

The carters of Stornoway have resolved to advance the price of carting peats.

Mr. John Macmillan, of Fort William, has declined the call to the Free Church of Carloway, in Lewis.

The estate of Ransay and Rons, has been sold to Mr. George Grant Mackay, of Rosehall and Oban, for the sum of £55,000.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

The following Presbytories will meet at the places and times a verally mentioned viz.

Henon.-At Sentortis, on the and Incodes of October, at 11 a. m. Ownn Sound, "At Owen Sound, on 3rd Tuesday of Soptember, at 2 p. in.

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

STRATFORD. -At St. Marys, on 21th September, at 2 o'clock p. m.

GURLPH. -At Guelph in Chalmor's Church, on 2nd Tuesday of November, at 1 p. m.

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

Kingston-At Kingston, in Chalmer's Church, on the 2nd Tuesday of October, at 3 o'clock, p m. DURHAM.—At Durham, on the 17th September, at 11 a. m.

Conoung.—At Port Hope, on the 3rd Tuesday of Soptember, at 100'clock a.m.

MONTREAL.—At Montreal, in Erskine Church, on first Wednesday in October, at 10 o'clock a. m. OTTAWA.—At Ottawa, in Bank St. Church on first Fuetday of Nov., at 2 o'clock p. m.

CHATHAM .- At Chatham, on the fourth Tuesday, of September.

ONTARIO.-At Port Porry on 2nd Tuesday of Nov. 11 o'clock, a. m. BRUCE,—At Kincardine, in Kuox's Church, on the last Tuesday of September, at it o'clock

TORONTO. --In Knov Church, Toronto, on first Tuesday of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Presbytory Clorks will please address all communications on business connected with the Hame Brantford, Ontario.

Travellers' Guide.

GRAND THU	NK BAST.		
Depart5 37	P.M. 12.07	Р.М. 6.22	P.M 7.07
Arrive9.07	10.37	4.52	11.07
GRAND TRU	NK WEST.		

Depart11.30 A.M. P.M. 7.30 11.45 ..., 5,25 10.15 1.03 9 00 Arrive... GREAT WESTERN BAILWAY.

г.м. 4.00 1.15 Depart7.00 Arrive10.10 A.M. 11.50 11.00 r.M. 5.30 Trains on this line leave Union Station five mirates after leaving Yonge Street Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Depart..... 7.00 Arrive..... 10.35 TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY

Depart........7.05 3.50 Arrive.......10.45 6.20

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY. Depart....... 7.30 Arrivo 10.50 P.M. 3.45 6.15

HOUR OF CLOSING MAILS FROM TORONTO P. O.

Special Aotice,

Whooping Cough is auccosafully treated by Follows' Compound Symp of H pophosphites. The most stubiorn cases are cured in a few days.

CABINET ORGANS

CHURCH, SCHOOL OR PARLOUR

Now that the law of the Can . da Presby terian Church permits the use of # STRUMEN

TAL Music, we beg to call atten ion to the TAYLOR & FARLEY ORGANS

FOR SWEETNESS AND PURITY OF TONE

and as accompaniments to the

"SERVICE OF SONG."

they are admitted by professional mentabi sinequalled.

The subscribers are General Agents in Ontario for the alove relebrated Doyans, and they are prepared to offer

LIBERAL TERMS

CHURCHES & S. SCHOOLS.

Already, many of the C. P. Churches and Ministers have selected them over all others, and the satisfaction afforted is perfect.

Description Catalogue , with prices sent on symlication.

HEINTZMAN & CO.,

115 c 117 King Street,

TORONTO.

Good General Servant Wanted,

In a small family, country preferred. Must be well recommended. Apply at

STILLM STREET, TORONTO.

J YOUNG,

Late from G. Armstong's undertaking Patablish-me t. Montreal,

UNDERTAKER,

351 YONGE ST., TORONTO. Funerals Furnished if a contequeste. Agent lish Boots at reasonable prices.

for Fisk's Patent Metallic Striel Cares.

Rest quality of Processing Cares.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, REV. JOHN LAINO, B. A.,

The classes in this institution will be opened (D. V. on September 4th with a full stuff of teachers. There is accomplation for a hundred bearding pupils. Rooms will be assigned in the order in which applications are received

For rooms, information or prospectures appli-cation may be made to the Principal or to C. R. CUNNINGRAM, ESQ.

Box 563 P. O., OTTAWA.

REV. ROBERT BURNS, D.D.

THE LIFE AND TIMES

Agents are requested to send in their orders to the publisher, who will execute them in the order they are received.

All orders from Agents with whom the publishers have no account, must be accompanied with a remittance for the amount, or a satisfactory reference, or will be sent by express "Collect on Delivery," if desired.

JAMES CAMPBELL & SON,

TO PROBATIONERS AND MINISTERS OF THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-

Probationers or Ministers without charge, who are willing to supply the Mission Stations of Fort William and Prince Arthur's Landing, in the Lake Superior district: during the ensuing winter, will please correspond with the Convener of the Home Mission Committee.

REV. WILLIAM COCHRANE. BRANTFORD, ONT.

BOOK OF PRAYER FOR FAMILY WORSHIP.

Edited REV. WILLIAM GREGG, M. A., Professor of Apologotics, Knox College.

In course of preparation, and will be ready in November.

Canvascors' books will shortly be ready, and agonts are requested to apply immediately with a reference to a minister.

JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, TORONTO

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PULPIT.

SECOND SERIES.

The publishers are lappy to, announce that the second screes of the pulpit will be ready in OCTOBER,

and agents who intend to canvas for the volume, are requested to apply for canvassers. Books. In the volume, the teachings of the Canada Pres-byterian Church will be given in a series of papers, popular in their style, by cannon immistors, on subjects of the highest interest to all who are con-cerned in appleding the Faith, Doctrine, and Practice of the Church.

JAMES CAMPBELL & SON,

THE LITERATURE OF THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE DYNASTY OF DAVID.

A Notice of the several occupants of David's Throne, by the Key, J. Duncan, Bayheld, Oat, with Memoirs by Roy, J. Logie. Price, One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.

THE SCRIPTURAL FORM OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

C Stewart M.A., Owen Sound Price One Deliar.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PULPIT.

Twenty Sermons by Manisters of the Canada Presbyterian Church, Tirst Sories. Price, One Dollar

Any of these books may be ordered through any bookseller in the Dominion. Published by

JAMES CAMPBELL & SON,

TO FARMERS! MONEY!!

TO RE LOANED AT VERY LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

the The interest can be made payable yearly, or half yearly, per agreement.

LEGAL EXPENSES MODERATE. 1- No Commission Charged, -1 Write for particulars to

> BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER, 10 King Street Last, Toronto

N. McEACHERN MERCHANT TAILOR,

191 Yonge St., Toronto.

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

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

RAND BROTHERS,

DADWAY AND 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, Only three blocks from Grand Central D pot

of the New York and Loston Radroads

This fecourite establishment is new and conducted on Furepean systems. Visitors to Now York from Canada pronounce it to be the most destrable institution of the kind in that city.

ALEX. GEMMELL,

BOOTMAKER,

Sign of the "Golden Boot,"

97 KING STREET WEST,

Has in Stock a very large assortive at of Gentlemen's Sewed Boots, Home made. First-Class Eng-

Best quality of Boots of all kinds made to order.

WILSON'S CASTOR OIL EMULSION,

incomment [

Consists of the finest Radian Caster Oil, so prepared that the Taste and Small are both thereughly disquised, and the necessity of extensional projection.

Ist unchanged it is readily taken by children and delicate formules.

OPINIONS OF MEDICAL MEN CERTIFICATE—Having prescribed the propared Castor Oil, manufactured by Mersus. Archdule Wilson's Castor Oil Emulsion." and knowing its composition, we can cordially recommend it to our patients and follow practitioners as a most effect that methods. The smell and tase of Castor Oil ere bein theorem, they disjusted and the medicinal proporties are fully "etained. We consider it a valuable addition to our present list of preparations.

Hamilton, August, 1871.

Hamilton, August, 1871.

Hamilton, August, 1871.

(Signed) J. W. Roseburgh, M. D.,

E. Henwood, M. D.,

J. D. Mac-louald, M. D.,

Archibald E. Molloch, M. D.,

H. Strango, M. D.,

J. Ryal, M. B.,

John Mackelcan, M. D.,

Lander, M. D.,

Drs. Billings & White,

John A. Mullen, M. D.,

Lander, M. D.,

A. Wolverton, M. D.,

A. Wolverton, M. D., C. M.,

T. Crooker, M. D., L. B. C. S.

We have also certificates from a number of medical men in Teronto and Guelph.

The Castor Oil Emulsion is put up in bottles at 25c, each and also in one pound bottles for Physicians' use.

Sold by rotal Druggists, and wholesale by Mossrs I, y; an Bros. Toronto, E. Mortimor. Ottawa, T Bickle & Son, J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, and the Manufacturers.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemiste Apothecaries Hall, Hamilton

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF PROF. WITHEROW'S

APOSTOLIC CHURCH!

WHICH IS IT?

And Scriptural Baptism. Its Mode and Subjects. Price, 15c, each, or post free, 18c.; also the two bound together in cloth; price, 40c., post free, 50c. The demand for these two excellent little books still continues. Send for them at once. JAMES BAIN, Bookseller, Toronto.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

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

Best Means of Securing the Great End of Sabbath School Instruction

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

25 COPIES 'POSTACE INCLUDED', - - - - - - - \$1.00 SINCLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

JAMES BAIN, Bookseller. Toronto, 15th May, 1872. 14-t

DOMINION DRUG STOKE

MEIL C. LOVE, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

No. 188 Yonge Street, COR. OF RICHMOMD St., - - - TORONTO.

TMP RTI R OF AND LEALLEIN

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

PAINTS,
PAINT OIL.
WACHING OIL.
VARNISHES,
DYT: WOODS,
BRUSHES,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Prescriptions Accurately Prepared.

NOW READY. ,

THE NEW EDITION OF THE

Rules and Forms of Procedure! Of the Canada Prosbyterian Church, as adopted and recommended by the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY! 1. This book is indispensible to every office-boarer in the Church.

Price, in paper, 35c., post free, 40c.; in cloth, 50c., post free, 60c JAMES BAIN, Bookseller and Stationer, Toronto.

MONTREAL Sculpture and General MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS CORNER ST. ALEXANDER AND ST.

Montreal. JAMES MAVOR & CO Mural Tablets, Esptismal Fonts, Tiling for Aisles, Iransupts, &c. Dram Tiles.

CATHERINE STREETS.

Church-yard Memorials, in Stone, Marble, Granite, &c. Chimney pieces, -labs, table-tops, and house work of every description. Designs and estimates furnished promptly on application.

REVEREHOUSELONDON, ONTARIO.

Nearly all of the cirry of different denomina-tions stop at this house when visiting the city. A. W. BAINARD, Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL. ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL.

Long Established-Well Known. Visitors are, as far as possible, provided with the

comforte of home life,

NOTION OF REMOVAL!

MACORQUODALE & BROTHER, ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,

TORONTO, Will temove next month .Sort to their large promises, now buiding expressly,

RIDDLES IRON BLOCK, 31 King Street, West. BETWEEN JORDAN AND BAY

THE FINEST STUDIO

AND

FINEST LIGHT

IN THE CITY.

Cabinet Portraits, per doz...........\$6 00 half doz..... 4 00 Carte de Visite, per doz.... 3 00 " half doz..... 2 00

NOTE THE ADDRESS: RIDDLE'S IRON BLOCK, 31 KING STREET, WEST.

(BETWEEN JORDAN AND BAY.) PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

Fifth Year.

THE ALDINE:

REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL

claimed to be the HANDSOMERT PAPER IN THE WORLD.

"Give my leve to the artist workmen of THE ALDINE who are striving to make their profession worths, of admication for beauty, as it has always been for usefulness."—Henry Ward Beecher.

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

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

New Features for 1872.—Art Dopartment.

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

W. T. Richards, Grany, Persons

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

GRANV. PERRINS, F. O. C. DARLEY, VICTOR NEULIO, WM. H. WILCOX, JAMES H. BEARD, R. E. PIGUET, PAUL DIXON, The pictures are being reproduced without regard to expense by the very best engravers in the country, and will bear the very soverst critical comparison with the best foreign work, it being the determination of the publishors that THE ALDINE shall be a successful vindication of American taste in competition with any existing publication in the world.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Where so much attention is paid to illustration and got up of the work, to much dependence on appearances may very naturally be fested. To acticipate such unlegivings, is only necessary to state that the cliterial monagement of THE ADDINE has been intrusted to Mr. Richard Henry Steddarf. has received assurances of assistance from a of the most popular writers and poots of the

THE VOLUME FOR 1872,

will contain nearly 300 pages, and about 250, fine engravings—Commencing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautifully tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontispiece.

The Christmas number for 1872, will be a splendid volume in itself, containing fifty engravings, sfour in tute and, although retailed at \$1 will be sent without extra charge to all yearly subscribers

A Chromo to every Subscriber

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

TERMS FOR 1872:

One Copy, one year, with Oil Chrome, \$5. Five Cepies, \$20. Any person sendin 10 names and 840 will receive an extra copy gratis, making 11 copies for the

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

Any person wishing to ect, pecmanently, as our agent, will apply, with reference, enclosing 31 for outh. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Pablishers*

20 Liberty Street, New York.

THE BEST PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

THE GREAT

ENGLISH QUARTERLIES,

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

REPRINTED BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUB. CO.,

The Edinburgh Review,

The London Quarterly Review. The Westminster Review

Published Quarterly - January, April, July

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

(A fac-simile of the original) Published Monthly.

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

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

also publish THE FARMER'S GUIDE To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

late J. P. Nonton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven.

JAMES'S

PUBLIC BUILDINGS!

WM. JAMES & SON,

MONTREAL.

manner, to order.
Architects, Builders and others in need of

NEW NATIONAL MAGAZINE

FOR CANADA.

AND NATIONAL REVIEW. A feeling has long provailed that the intollectual

In some measures they may have been prema-ture; but it is believed that their failure has been meinly due to the want of a sufficiently strong and well-organized staff of writers, and of a fund suffi-cient to guarantee to contributers the fair remu-neration, without which, as maltiplied experience proves, a periodical cannot be successfully carried on.

These requisites have now been effectually se-

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

Mr. Goldwin Smith has consented both to contribute regularly, and to assist in conducting the imagazine.

ADAM, STEVENSON & CO., Publishers, Toronto.

To parties wishing to scenre a really excellent Monthly Periodical, of national value and interest, the Publishers offer the following advantageous terms for Glubs—Cash in advance. The postage, two conts per month, is included in the following rates, can imagazine below sent pre-paid from office of publication:—

One copy for one year \$ 3 00
Two copies 5 50
Three 8 00
Five 13 00
Ton, and one to persons sending club 25 00
Lotters containing romittances should be registored, and addressed

The Publishers would direct the attention of Advertisors to the importance of The *ANDIAN MONTHLY as a medium of advantageous advertising, being contributed to by the foremost native circles of the reading popula.

All advertisements should reach the Publishers by the 10th of each menth.

140 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,

At about One-third the paice of the originals.

The British Quarterly Review,

October-

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Postage, two conts a number, to be prepaid by the

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

By HENRY STEPHERS, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and the

PATENT HOT AIR FURNACE, ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF

AND PRIVATE REGIDENCES.

816 St. CATHERINE STREET,

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

CANADIAN MONTHLY

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

CLUB RATES!

ADAM, STEVENSON & Co. Publishers, Toronto.

Two vols. Royal Octavo. 1,000 pages and numerous engravings. Price, \$7: by mail. post-paid, \$8.

reliable and serviceable Furnaces, are invited to call and examine. Inheral allowances to Builders and to the trade.

Prospectus of the

gan in the form of a good periodical. Attempts have been made to give it such an organ, but hith-erto they have not been successful.

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

Politics will be treated with the aim of infusing

Intending subscribers will please send us their

TO ADVERTISERS.

A schedule of rates for advertisements pre-