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efficientors and Correspondents. CHRIST'S HEADSHIP.

pfice de this trouble about the Headship Chat 2. No principles is at stake, no other, a danger. There was no discuskoult en danger. There was no discussing abeat the Housdaip in Antralia, whon
I'd yen was no happil; effected there,
and the love to happil; effected there,
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in the love to the days
in the love to the days
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in the Luited States there was no such the Luited States there was no such the states there was no such the states and the states and the states and the states that the states that we way all this trouble smong us in Causala? is all this trouble among us in Casada ?

Sectland that which causes all just it can bitterize is without meanbe figuifecancy. In Canada, as in Austa with the United Stoles. The Headship that we are the United Stoles. The Headship the second of the Church. I five Jisadahip of Christ is His Divinity. The Headship of Christ is His Divinity. The Internal lighter yet Prophet, Priest, and I first and I find the Market of the Link of the Charles of the Link of the Charles of the Link Thank, we commend that the transfer and the file that desired as in some of the Divinity of the present as in some of the New burning that the transfer as in the tra

and we are bound to obey,

mely no one looks on the Church as in

in the event of Union, of boing
include by State interference. We can

if that the civil megistrate in our

of 20 years never interfered with

if government of the Church. If

the dancer let it be pointed out, and

cossary steps be taken for the pro
do of the Church. All this disputing

the Hassiship will avail little in the

cost of langue, if danger there be. Is the

Church brampled on to the United States

because there are nose there who control-Church trampled on in the United States because there are none there who contended for the Ilcadalnip as in Canada? If there is to be discussion let it he about continuing in which great truths are involved and not about that which; fact truths are involved and not about that which, in our circumtances at least, is meaningless.

But for posuline circumstances connected with the establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland we probably never would have board of the Hendahip of Christ in the sense in which it is u.c.l. In the P. C. of B.N.A. in which it is used. In the P. C. of B.N.A. we are to be altogether separate from the churches of the Old Country, and the sconor we stop disputing about things that in Canada have no meaning or significance, the better. Let us employ our energies ou something mere penetical, and that which involves truth with which we have to do. The true Headalip of Christ is His Divinity, and the true way to honour Him is to give to Him the honor and glory due to His name, and to be fathiful, as a Church, "to the lofty trust committed to us. the lofty trust committed to us.

the lofty that committed to us.

Let us pray that Union may come, true,
hearty Union, recombling the Master's dyjug prayer (John xvii. 21), "That they all
may be once, as Thou, Father, art m Me,
and I in Thee, that they also may be one
n us, that the world may believe that
Thou has sent me."

nto his assumble trong sentiments about my ignorance, confurion of thegats, levity and bad spirit, or a spirit "not good," nor would in the least sock to retort in similar

and had spirit, or a spirit "not good," nor would in the least seek to retart in similar fashion.

A large portion of Mr. M.'s last letter is taken up with showing the difference of monuting between the popular and technical meaning of the word appeal, and dwelling upon the fact that he meant that no technical appeal could be read to a every court from the finding of a Spond or Assembly. Whoever thought of succe-thing the special court in the bend shading of a Spond or Assembly. Whoever thought of succe-thing the special court in the bend shading of a Spond or Assembly. Whoever thought of succe-thing the special court is the find on the special court in the special court is the special court in the special court in the special court is the special court in the special court i

by nob docume. I make a popul of the count boor hed been made, but I said, and the count boor hed been made, but I said, and the count boor hed been made, but I said, and the count boor hed been made, but I said, and the count boor hed been made, but I said, and the count boor hed been made, but I said, and the count boor hed been and the count boor hed been made and the count been counted by the been c

Letter from Row, C. Chiniquy.

To my dear and kend Priends of Can ada .

DEAR BRETHRES AND SISTERS IN CURIET When before the dawn of day of this new year, I was at the feet of our merciful Heav year, i was at the feet of our merciful Heav-only Fither, to thank Him for having exced us from the rearing lion, who has so often threatened to devour us these last welve months, I could not furget the blessel in-struments of the mercies of the Lord

toward us.

With tears of gratitude, I have asked
Him to pour upon you all his most abun
dant blessings. May the voice of the sacri
flow you have made to help ms preach the
Gospel to my dear countryines go to the
Marcy Rest, and bring upon you the rithest
showers of His grace. May pence and
marcy dwell for ever in your hoppy homes.

marry await to ever my are nepty tomes. The last year has been remarkable for the new offerts made by the slaves of the Pope to take sway my life, and prevent anofrom giving my testimony against the great apostacy of Rome, but I pray God that the praces and wounds we have received, and the lofty trust committed to us.

Let us pray that Union may come, true, hearty Chion, recopibling the Master's ally ing prayer. (John xxii. 21), "That they all prayer (John xxii. 21), "That they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art m. Mr. and I in Thee, that they also may be one on us, that the world may be lore that Thou has sent me."

Ax Old Churchi Minetan.

Ax Old Churchi Minetan.

Ax Old Churchi Minetan.

Dar Sin.—There is not much use in prolonging the controversy with Mr. Middlenies. He complains of my writing anonymously. I searcely think he has any ground for that. I wrote at first under my quessent signature. Mr. Middlenies might have declined to take notice of anything it paid, an account of my netgiving my tame, but having taken me as I was, he cannot have a single and the proposed of the control of the con

NOTES BY THE WAY

MON-PRINCEPARION - EXPLORMENT

Mr. Lecture - At your suggestion, a testy joitings by the way are famished. The first occurrence of interest was mare categor importing in the C. P. Chur. li

CARRIES.

Ou Xuius eve, whou the Busic of Unio it is cheering to notice that the Kirk people in this vicinity have also decided in favor of Union. This is only what night be exin the vicinity have also dealed in favor of Union. This is only that neight be expected, as the mass of our people are thoroughly proposed for Union, and have no symmetry with those ham-splatting oppositions, whose real mostive, as a popularly between the region of Union are satisfactory, but be causafully do not count Union on any basis or or true. They allow their foreings and projudices, eather than principle, to hiss thoir judgment, hence so much also distinct judgment, hence so much also distinct for the factor of charity, there appears to be too good grounds for this popular opinion in segant to the anti-enion leaders; for the calinest and ablest judges can see no real force in their objections, no more than no mass of the people do. Hence the people nawer to threats of separation, &c.: " If the opponents of tune will second, rather than stelly Union, let hom go.

Mr. link came lorward and presented the pastor, Rev. E. Cockburn, M.A., with a purso of 800, and Mr. Volsh, on behalf of the congregation, read a brief but touching address, expressive of their warmest sympathy and attachment, thus opportunolypradoring the festive occasion of Merry Chitat. dering the fether occasion of Merry Christ-mas morrors and lampir in the best tones. Mr. Ca-kburn, though completely taken by surprise, ropin an feeling terms. Thus the congregation have given their patter genu-ine tokens of their heartly co-operation, and doubtless will soon furnish aid more pre-cious than gold and beautiful than pearls.

Arriving at

the people are still agitated over the satragody, and execution of Nesbit. Lement-able affair! not only in most, but also in able affair! not only in steolf, but also in the depreved last-rand percented scatments that erop out among all classes of the community. Your readers are doubtless aware his wettough the execution was within the court-yard—scores eroused around outside the walls, clamber, du pit to roof of a clurch close by, to catch a glumpso of the death lifes of the unfortunett victum, it is said, even ladice mingled in the moticy crowd without, white about fifty of the clir were admitted on "parses" from the Sheruff to witness and cupy the spectacle with unconstructed vision 1 Angle-bacous with unoble-bacous in Angle-bacous with undertracted vision! Augle-baxons of the ninetcenth century are accustomed to beast of the refinement and civilization or nations, e.g., the gladuatorial continuit, buil-fighting, &c.; but the sesuiminute of the speciators of these warm blooded combate were innocent and refined in compension with the mawkish sentimentality of those so eagenly rushing to see a follow being launched nick sternity, within by the hand of justice, in cold blood.

Patring on L.

role is repeated in reference to th Brenton execution, with this rather novel difference, that the political papers of the town, true to their instincts and habits of town, the to their mainties and habits of taking expressionables at very fining, have in this case joines, asses as to the prisoners as anny, decoming that question with their usual gusto. It is and enough in diseas-sions about religious or electricational marters to give them, a political that; but to carry maintains formula, the solutest areas antipather formed in the political nuto discussions on points involving, life in rather to: much for most people, and will, perhaps, facilitate a new departure from existing parties.

Dec. 80th, 1873.

A surprise party as-ambled at the residence of the Rev. W. L. Mokay, paster of the Frest Presuptorian Church in Oranga-ville, on Preday ingit, and presented the towering guidenness and his estimated half with valuable pictures, accompanied with adults. an address. Latins, evidences of the friendship and estern of the congregation tionusing and often of the congregation for their passer, the liet. Nr. McKay 10-plied on behalf of him off and lady in very appropriate terms. After a ending a very plensant and a recalled coming with their Louisia to the first of the control of

Luaves from the Note Book of a Cana-Abroad.

GC X, OF WANCED STEE.

I had often wished and fried to near this justly celebrated preacher, but, as he was much from home on account of his failing health, I had always been disappointed, till one day last October, when I was fortunate some any dar. October, which I was returned smought to be called to that eithy en daily at the inten of the Mis-domany anniversary set vices of the church. The building standaction of the great theoretical force of the entry of the great theoretical force of the entry a good way from its businesses centre, in a neighborhood poppied layed by prosperous marginalists, manufac-1933 by properous an releasts, manufac-titutes, and persons of undopondent users, and amongst his locares and councy of the best men in the city, not always agreeing with him to Bapital and Congregational vious, but attracted by his pulpit powers and personal qualities. Thang care to be in good time, a courtous seat-holder at the in good time, a courteous seat-holder at the door promptly accommodates us with room in his paw, and we are at once struck with the comfort of the handsome landing, though the general effect is marred by showy ornamentation of the masic-hall showy ornamentation of the magic-hall style, capetally in the hall-tolescope patents of the windows. When will people ionin that simplicity is ossemuted to olegance, and power. They might loarn something of it, you would think, from the man who has within the hall with the man who has you would littled, from the man who has quickly taken his place in the put, it, and invited us to join in a solemn invocation of the Divine Presence and blessing. He so of till modium height, thin, pale, or rather collow face, lit up with dark eyes, full of deep meaning, forchead, broad rather than high, with an abundance of dark straight high, with an abundance of dark straight hair, folled back. The most striking chartosteristic of the man is intensity—of thought, feeling, and utterance. This goes far to make up for want of cleanaces and attength in voice. Everything in his prayers and has proaching seems to come from the depths of his soul, and that with gual ournestness and power, notwinktanding the boddly suffering which he was onduring, and which, he asked, might secuse the defeats of a discourse, which, ho, haps, after all, was heightoned in power by the very fact—sown as the braited tree gives forth a richer balm. It is well known that Mr. McLaren is an extemptor pracher, in the sense not only of preaching without Mr. MeLaren is an extempore preacher, in the sense not only of preaching without reading or committing, but, like Syurgeon, without writing, rarely writing a disc utuse, at least unit after 1t has been dolvier. As the cost him manglit, as some suppose must lottow in such cases. He has the reputation of boing most fastitious and self-execting in the selection of limit themes and the claboration with great taental toil. Not many limit to the conference on and he reputation requires it, but that this is his congregation and his resultational habit. In such things a man name to a law unto limited. must be a law unto impself.

insists be a law unto limited.

The text was Malt, * 9. "I'redly ye have received, freely give." The following is a brief outline of the discourse including its leading thoughts, though only frequent any notes could be made of some of the fluest passages, one was so borne along by the title of thought and feeling. Many of the fluest passages, one was so borne along by the title of thought and feeling. Many of the fluest passages, one was so borne along by the title of thought and feeling. Many of the instructions given to the discipling and afterwards repeated, such as "do not an the way of the Goutiles." The text ormusity referred to minaculous power, thanks are recognized as shifting the above growth and traced foundation, tracking us to regard it as I, a matter of all reaching the to regard it as I, a matter of all religious for thrists.

I. Our solemn obligation to work and the

I. Our solemn obligation to work and to cross the based on the very fact of possessing the means needed. There is not seek thing as property which is not trust projectly. Do with overy thing—attempts of the body, powers of mind, thin, indicates, &c. The possessions of one are/to be the interritation of all, as truly as the beauty of thowers and the brightness of fight are not for themselves, but for all who have eyes to see, and culture to enjoy them. The whole system of commerce has go not from the nothing and the stonger should be its scope and reign a spiritual things, larging weighty obligation on those to whom God has given knowledge of the truth. There as annothing very awful in the self-complessent solfish uses of the Christian who may knowledge. I. Our solemn obligation to work and to uses of the Christian who ama beneath in the Egit of revolution, and is, ores the thick ribbed ico which civel pea in the cold and dark case untrade of our race. He who protospess the know kolge and the kape of the well-springs of life, and suffer whose caravans to prilish of thirst, may tunish limited race and happy in him delifference, but it is ust and sume, be will as the civil a man. With any we sate? Colladia

to a may our heart, met we may reflect to others the knowledge of God in the face of 4- ons Christ. "Heavest does with us as we slift torches do," lights them, not for therosolves, but to civo others light.

121 Our obligations are not discharged 1111 a have your auracless to the work. In Manchester the hie of maquity is rising In Manchester the Lie of impulity is riving in one lanes and alleys, and we are falling in one land stem it, became the work is letter the low, while the net give a sovereign to this and that object, pay their power that, and now and than go to a prayer uncrease or missionery rathering, but nove open their lips for Christ. They could the obligation as men do the militiation and pay a substitute. No contomps uneant for liberal giving, but that is not contain, we should not withhold the most received that we be a first that we have.

were prophets?"

II. Let this service be one of gratiful fore. This is the only ground of appeal on which we can rely. We have often failed form the motives were so the use of eccentrary unclives such as pity, compassion, actarian interests—half circumstard selfahurs. Instead of hammering, Christ trus melting us, and appeals to gratitude—a motive comprehensive enough to be the law of all attractions. The stream produced in the one case is pranged up and we used not woulder if it soon fails: in the other it flows from a living appeals bursting forth flows from a living spring bursting forth in the older it in the dapths of the heart. Let the love of Christ constrain us, and so shall we, not repay, but seknowledge the great gift of Illimeter and His Gospal to us, be the consecration of a renewed life.

secration of a renewed life.

III. Christian work is wrought after the pattern of Christ's life. It would be presumentuous in us to make any comparison, but III skindly parallels them in the precept before us. Here followed a Pauline outurated rapturous adoration of the infinite, unaspeakable compassion which moved the diviso love in Hawan to undertake the great accritice on earth. In the contemplation of this we are lost. It is too high for us. But rather let us, as more within

uvine love in Heaven to undertake the great sacrides on earth. In the countern plation of this we are lost. It is too high for us. But rather let us, as more within our compulsion and imitation, look to his un ewering devolion to b'- life's great end. Tellow Him along His theory pash to the cross, and see how it is strewn all the way and the cross, and see how it is strewn all the way and the make of such a Master, and initiation of such a Master, and initiation of such and an example, to abound its work, and to make a crample, to abound its work, and to make a crample, to abound its work, and to make a crample, to abound its work, and to make a crample, to abound its work, and to make a crample, to abound its work, and to make a crample, to abound its work, and to make a crample, to abound the world the great law with three world the great price.

And with three world the good and in the control of a sonewhat about ought had decourse to a sonewhat abound ought had decourse to a sonewhat abound and the cultestion taken, he was able to conclude the service with another prayer, characterized like the rest with its intense subjectiveness. So much was this the case, that, though the occasion was a musiconary unawarracy, massions were the subject of Throughout the whole it was a preying upon tisself and brecking down the fail tonement, and that the form of friends are not groundless, that there was any unabound in fact the form of friends are not groundless, that there we know you want to any the subject of friends are not groundless, that there we know you want in any the consenting different a not a danger of wearn in view of our Lovel to season. However, there is little doubt that they are any any of us who need more the rebuild that the form of the well-on over-valion, for was it not He who said to the contract and and rest for a scans.

Pirst Presbyterian Church, Guelph.

First Presbyterian Church, Guelph,

The congregation made, the Rev. Mr.
Threatness charge hold their names soirce
in the town hall less night, Between six
and seven o'clock, about three hundred persons themseld, a most excellent tes in the
council Chauber. A journment was then
made to the hall, and Mr. Torcause took to
the chair. On the platform, besides the
sucakers, were Rev. Mr. Wardmen. Rev.
Dr. Hogg, Mayor Role troop, Mr. Lafferty
and sectoral laddes. The body of the h 1
was well filled, althe the and use was not
so crowled as on former occasions, owing
doubless to the number of mailing galacrogs at this season. After a few words
delicted the troop of mailing galacrogs at the season. After a few words
delicted the troop of the Mr. Mr. Cochrane
delicted the troop of the Mr. Mr. Cochrane
delicted the troop of the Mr. Mr. Cochrane
delicted the complete of the season of the season
well now for a project or it shoutly. Rev.
Mr. Peckie, of Berlin, followed with some
coupling by Mr. Cocarane's children's the
cocurred by Mr. Cocarane's children's

The Nativity.

DT BODATION DONAIL

Novae res, neva lez, Nova nafalitia ; Novenabilitia; Novenabilitia; Novenabilitia; Novenabilitia; Novenabilitia; Novenabilitia; Novenabilitia; Novenabilitia;

Night of wonder, night of glory, Night all colerest and serone, Michael old promette story Such as time has never seen; Amoutest darkness, sufast blur, That these fair skies over knew

Might of beauty, night of graduess Night of nights-of nights the best. Not a cloud to speak of sadness, Not a star but sings of rost; Holy midulahi, beataing peace, Never shall thy radicues cea-e.

Happy city, dearest, fairest, Blested, blessed Bothlehem! Lenet, set greatest, noblest, rerest, Judah's over sparkling gom : Out of thee there comes the light That dispelleth all our night.

Now thy King to theo descendeth. Borne upon a woman's knee; To thy gates his steps He boudeth, To the tanger cometh He: David's Lord and David's Son, Then his cradle and his throne

He, the lowliest of the lowly, To cur sinful world has come! He, the holicst of the hely, Cannot A .d a human home. All for us he yonder lies, An for us ho lives and dies.

Babe of weakness, child of glory, At they cradle thus we bow; Peer and sad the earthly story, Yot the King of Glory theu : By all licaven and earth adored, David's Son and David's Lord.

Light of life, then liest youder, Shining in thy beavenly love Nought from the our souls shall sunder, Nought from us shall theo remove. Take these hearts and let them be Throno and cradle both to thee!

Wiclif's Translations of the Bible.

BY REV. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D.D.

The history of our p-esent translation of the Scriptures is closely connected with other translations that preceded it. Of these, it seems to be now generally conceded that Wielit's was the first that contained all the word of God, though parts of Scrip-ture had been given to the English reading people by several persons. The Psalms in particular were often done into English.

How seriously and carnestly Wielif de-sired the free use of God's word by the people is manifest by his colobrated prayer at Lutterwotth: "O Christ! Thy law is hidden in the sepulchre; when wilt Thou send Thy angel to remove the stone and show Thy truth unto Thy flock?" No doubt he often and earnestly offered such prayers in secret. Every trace of this re-markable man is full of interest. His nemo s given to us in no less than five forms, Wycliffe, Wyclif, Wickliff, Wielef, and Wi-

John Wichf was born in Yorkshire, near Richmond, in 1824. He hved to be sixty years old. He was in his day an eminent scholar of Oxford. At the age of thirty-six he began to assail the corrupt system of monasticism then provalent. He held various appointments until at the age of forty-eight he began to lecture on divinity with great applause. Soon after he began to expose the errors and corruptions of Rome. Very consistently he at the same time became an open friend of religious liberty. Such conduct brought on lum malignant persecution; but God protected him. His blood was not shed in martyrdoin, though the Pope so far prevailed as cause him to be banished from Oxford in 1882, two years before his death, which ne-curred at Lutterworth, in December, 1884. How corduity he was hated by the I apal party may be judged from the tone of an epitaph offered by a mon's, who styled hum. "The devil's instrument, Church's enemy, people's confusion, heretic's adol, hypocrate's minor actions to be a produced by the first to the fi mirror, schism's broacher, hatred sower. But all this was harmless. The voice of calumny reached him not in his grave. When he had been resting in his grave for thirty-one years, the hyena spirit in the Council of Constance passed an order that Wyelif's bones should be exhunted and burned. Thirteen years lat r the decree was executed by the Bishop of Lincoln, at the command of the fierce Pope Martin V. But all this hurt him not. It would have done less harm to Romanism if the Pope had canonized him.

Wyclif's version is made not from the Hebrew and Greek originals, but from some Latin translation. Perhaps he compared several of these Latin renderings. Wycl.f's translations were much sought after. It is quite above other works of the same author. There is still extant a considerable number of copies of his version, published within fifty years of his death. This is the more remarkable as the measures adopted for its ntter extinction were very stringent. our day, one is surprised to find at what high races Wyclit's Bible was sold. often brought as much as was paid to a respeciable clergyman for a year's services.

It was well to bring out in modern times n good edition of Wielif's translation by itrelf, as well as to insert it in the Hexapia. Perhaps no scholar or pious man can read a chapter in Wyelif without being refresh-The antique form of many sentences at once awakens attention. The chief faults are such as are found in the Latin from which it is taken, and a too close adherence to the idious of other languages, especially the Latin.

That the reader may have a little taste of this honey from the rock, two or three specimens are here inserted. Here are the Beautitudes:

"Blessid be pere men in spin , for the kyngdom of beares is hern. Blessid be myldo men: for thei schulen weeld the myldo men; for their sentien areas for last the Liounan Empire there were not of error their schulen be comfortate. Diessid ben 1000,000 of a minut Christians out of error their schulen be comfortate. Diessid ben 20,000,000; while too the winde world, the 20,000,000; while too the winde world, the ness: for their contents as a fact. on moreity men : her that relink a gety

merci. Blessid ben they that ben of clene herta: for thei schulen so god. Blessid be pesiblo men; for the schulen be eloppid goddischildren. Blessid ben thei that sutfron persecuctionn for righwisnesse; for the kyngdom of houchis is hern, ye schulen be blessid whanno men schulen curso you,'

The following the Lord's prayer:

"Oure fadri that art in heunes halowid he thi name, thi kyngeome come to, he thi wille don in earthe as in honorar, your to us this day oure breed our other substannee, and forgene to neonre dettis, as we forgenen to ome dettouris, and lede us not into temptacionn: but delyner us from 3 nel amen.

Perhaps no part of Wyelif's translation is more striking than his tendering of the thirteenth chapter of Poul's First Epistle the Corinthians. It reads thus:

"If I speke with tungis of men and of aungeis, and I have not charite. I am made as bras sownynge or a cymbal tinklynge, and if I have profecie, and knowe alle mysteries, and al kynnynge, and if I have a feith so that I meno hills frohe: 1 ace and I have not charite, I am nought, and if I departe alle my godis in to metis of pore men, and if I bitake my bodi so that I brenne, and I have not charite it profetith to me no thing, charite is pacient, is beny

charite ennyeth not, it doth not wiskidli it is not blown it is not concitous, it sekith not the thingis that ben his owne, it is not stired to wrothlie, it thinkith not yuel, it ioi th not on wickednesso, but iooth to girde to truthe, it sufferith alle thingis: it belueth alle thingis, it hopith alle thingis, it susteyneth alle thingis, charite fallith neuer down, whother profecies schulen be voided, either languagis schulen cocse other science schul be distried.

for aparti we knowen and aparti we prouen, but whanno that schal come that is perfict, that thing that is apparti schal be avoided, whanne I was a littl child I spoke as a litil child, I undirstood as a litil child, but whanne I was made a man I voided the things that weren of a litil child," etc.

Surely no one can intelligently read such renderings without receiving impressions from the truth. Would it not be well for all who can, to read God's word in several languages? Coverdale well said: "Sure I am that there commeth more knowlege and vandarsteadings of the Smith trends of the Smith Smith said: and vanderstondings of the Scripture by theyr sondrie translacyons, then by all the glosses of our sophistical doctonis. For that one interpreteth southynge obscurely in one place, the same translateth another (or else he himselfe) more manifestly by a more play no vocable of the same meanying in another place."

Search the Scriptures.

What God Blesses.

God blesses very slender things to the conversion of souls. It is very humbling to a preacher who thinks, "Well I did preach a very good sermon that time, to find that God does not care a pin about him or his sermon, and that a stray remark that he made in the street which he hardly thought was of any value whateve, was that God had blessed; that when he thought he had succeeded best he had done nothing, and when he thought he had succeeded worst, then God blessed him. Many a soul has his eyes opened by an instrumentality which never dreamed of being so useful; and, indeed, the whole way of salvation is in itself actionally simple and actionally simple. in itself extremely simple, so as to be com-Saviour used. I do not find many souls converted by bodies of divinity. We have received a great many into the church, but never received one who became converted by a profound theological discussion. by a protound theological discussion. We very seldom hear of any great number of conversions under very cloquent preachers -vory soldom indeed. We appreciate eliminence, and have not a word against it by itself, but evidently it has no Lower spiratually to enlighten the under tanding, within does it please God to use the excellency of words for conversion. When Paul Lad aside human wisdom and said he would not use the excellency of speech, he of ly laid aside what would not sling and the stone, and slew the giant; and giants are not conquered to day any more than they were then by champions arrayed in Saul's armor. We mut to the sample things, to the plain We must keep plainly prenched .- Syurgeon.

fu coss of the Gospel.

It is demonstrable that the success of the Gospel in the last one hundred years is greater than the success it has achieved in any preceding hundred years; we may even say in any preceding two hundred and fifty years. We look back fondly on the first ages, and sigh for the gift of tongues and for Pontecostal blessing, and yet in the last century more has been done to give the libio to the world than was done in the first ten centuries of our era. Twenty versions at most were made in the first one thousand years; in the last one hundred years a handred and twenty have been made—in languages spoken by more than half the globe. There are more con versions from heathenism, in proportion to the number of preachers, than there are at home. It costs more per man to make a Uhristian in London than it costs in heatherdom. Even whon Constantine proclaimed population of the entire globe. Nomunal Christians now form one fifth. Each gen-eration of the modern world consists of 80,-Nommal 000,000 of children, and they have to be Christianized individually one by one. Of Christianized individually one by one. Of these 80,000,000, 6,000,000 (one-fifth) become nominally Christians, and a considerams proportion of them really Christians. Bassi I Bounnal Claristinas to ro only about 50 1,000

one of every 8 40 mains.

Hints for Cheap Ploral Decoration.

A very preity adormnent for picture frames is German ivy, a common trailing vine which grows with great luxurlance. All the old medicine phials which infest out-of-the-way closests may be utilized for this purpose. These should be filled with water and hung behind the pictures, and a stin of the toriometric fill. slip of the ity inserted. The vmo is quite hardy. We have seen a single slip, in a pint bottle, grow until it ran along the entire length of a moderate-sized recen. We recently need a way to raise onk-trees in a hyacinth glasses, it being merely necessary to suspend the acorn inside and a little above the water. A sponge moistened and with fine seed scattered in its pores, soon becomes a mass of living verdure, though a prettier ornament, we think, can be made of a large pine burr, similarly prepared and hung, like the acorn, over water Fine grass seed is the best to use. Wardian cases are very easily made. A shallow box lined with zine, with some holes on the sides to ventilate the soil, and a large glass shade, easily obtained for a small sum, answer the purpose. The plants take care of tomselves the water which they evaporate condensing on the glass and running back to the spil, so the ta species of circulation is constantly maintained. Insect fancers can combine animal and vegetable life very nicely in one of these cases, as quite an as sortment of bugs may be kept alive in them even through the winter. Of course such varieties should be selected as will not feed on the plants.

Mont as pretty a vi io as can be selected for window dressing may be obtained from the ordinary sweet potato. The bulb need only be set in a liquenth glass and it will soon send out shoots. Hyacinths look very pretty on a window, sill; but in raising them in glass, it should be remembered to keep them in the dark until the roots are two included and also to change the water. inches long, and also to change the water frequently, never allowing the new supply to be colder than that removed. Dried leaves and vines also make tasteful orna-ments if they are properly prepared. Doubtless many have gathered fall leaves, and are waiting for a convenient rainy Sat-urday to arrange them. To such we may remark, that the best plan is, not to use varnish, because the leaves tims treated soon lose their color. Way is preferable, and is easily laid on with a warm sadiron. Group the leaves in bouquets with plenty of form, fasten them at the back to a piece of cardboard, and tack them against the wall. German ivy, dried in sprays, looks nicely in places where the plant will not grow in the hottle or where the hving vine is not desired Seientific American.

A Horse and His Little Friend.

On a small farm in France was a young liorse, whose temper was so unwactable that all attempts at taming him failed. farmer would have parted with him but for his youngest child, a boy about six years old; to whom, strange to say, the anitual showed a great liking. He would come to his young friend and receive fond from his hand. He seemed pleased to have his shaggy took patted by the little fellow. One day, all the abult members of the family were out in the fi-blackcepting the mother, who, being engaged in the house, left the who, being engaged in the non-e, left the child playing in the yard; when he fell into a pend, and would have drowned but for the timely aid of his friend, the horse. The animal happened to be loose in the stable, and hearing the familiar voice, came out at and teating the laminum voice, came out at a trot, and, seeing the child strugging in the water, seized him by his garment, and drew him out the very moment his mother camo to lo k after him.

We All Have Faults.

He who boasts of being perfect is perfect in folly. I have been a good deal up and down in world, and I never did see either a perfect horse or a perfect man, and I never shall till two bundays come together. You cannot get winte flour out of a coalsack, nor perfection out of human nature; have been of much service to him. When he who looks for it had better look for David put off Saul's armour he took the sugar in the sea. The old saying is, "Life les , faultless; of dead men we should say nothing but good, but as for the living, they are all tarred more or less with the black brush, and halt an eye can see it. France head has a soft place in it, and every heart has its black drop. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the sun shows spots, and the skies are dark ened with clouds. Abbudy is so wise, but he has folly enough to stock a stall at Vanity fair. Where I could not see the fool's cap, I have nevertheless heard the bells jurgle. As there is no sunshine with ont some readows, so is all human good mixed up with more or less of exil; even poor-law guardians have their little failings, and parish seadles are not wholly of hea venly nature. The best wine has its lees. All mens faults are not written on their forcheads, and its quite as well they are not, or hats would need very wide brims; yet as sure as eggs are eggs, faults of some sort nestle in every man's besom. There's no teling when a man's sins may show themselves, for hares pop out of the ditch just when you are not looking for them. A horse that is weak in the legs may not stamble for a pule or two, but it is in him, and the rider had better hold from up well. The tabby cat is not lapping milk just now, Christianity as the religion of the Roman | but leave the dairy door open, and we will Empire, the nominal Christians of the Em- | see it she is not as but a three as the kitton. pire were fewer than one-fifteenth of the Thore's fire in the fluit, cool as it looks a population; and when the Christians were want till the sizel gots a knock at it, and most numerous in those ages they never you will see. Everybody can read the exceeded over one hundredth part of the riddle, but it is not everybody that will reriddle, but it is not everybody that will remember to keep his guapowder out of the way of the candle. John Plonghman, by Spurgeon.

> The clauns of four candidates for the ionours of saintship have, according to a honors of sathfath have, according to a Roman paper, be an brought before the Pope by Between Cath die members of four nation-alities. The English propose the Veneralla Beneath; the Perioh, the Maid of Orleans; tim Italians, Christopher Columbus: and the Oreat.

Missionary Ytems.

From Chi-fu Mr. Eckard, of the American Prosbytorian North China Mission, write; "The interest in the Chi-mi region (m Shantung) is unabated and almost unpavolleled. The inquirers there are numbered by the hundred. We have determined to organize a church there at

Bombay has long been the most barren field in India, and a small measure of succoss there is more notable than a greater success elsewhere. The Parsees, for instance, have for long years seemed wholly inaccessible. Many years ago two or three of them were converted, but since then they have scomed as unimpressible as granite. Mr. Taylor and his brethren bave preached to them, as to others, and seven of them have been baptized, while as many more contemplate taking the same step.

The Jewish Mission of the English Presbyterian Church has its field of labour in condon exclusively, where there are more ows than in all Palestine. Several haptisms have recently taken place through the work of Mr. Meyer, the mis-ionary; and so picased and grateful has the church been on this account, that it has appointed a colleague in the person of the Rev. Julius Friedburg, an Israelite of Gorman nation-ality, who has already done service in similar work olsewhere.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York has now formally assumed the missions in Chili formally under the American and Foreign Christian Union. The Rev. Messrs. Savre in Talea. Merwin in Valparaiso, Christen in Corpiao, and Ibanez in Santiago, are now enrolled under the anspices of the churches which the Board represents. Dr. Trumbull has been invited to retain the relation he has held hitherto, to the retiring society.

Egypt has become a most inferesting field for Christian missions. The present missionary torce in that country consists largely of ministers from the United Presbyterian church of the United States, and of persons from this country and great Britain, who simply act as teachers, and represent different churches. The missions are located as follows:—In the great city of Cairo: in Alexandria, with its 288,000 inhabitants: Alexandria, with the zoogone influences, Mansonra, in Lower Egypt: containing 104 villages and 143,000 inhabitants: Osiont, in Jpper Egypt, a province of 234 villages and 404,000 inhabitants; and Koogon-the-Nile, 480 miles above Cairo, and 24 below Thebes. A number of native converts have been added to the churches the past year. The schools are exceedingly prosperous, numbering about 880 scholars.

Precious Stones of the New Jerusalem.

In the New Testament the most remarkable passage in which precious stones are mentioned is that in the Apocalypse des-erding the New Jerusalem. "And the cribing the New Jerusalem. "And the building of the wall of it was of jasper," as we are told, "and the foundations of the wall of the city were gorn shed with all manner of precious stones." The precious stones were twelve in number, and they were arranged in order as below, where each has its color placed opposite to it.

Jasper. Dark opaquo green. Supphire dapis tazuli) Opoquo bino Chalcedony, Graenish blue. Lorenth, Bright transparent green Sar lonyx, Whate and red Bright red. Sarlius, Chrosille, Bright Jellow. Blubsh groon Rorst. Topaz (or Periolof) Yellowish green. Darker sinde of same. Chrysoprasus, Hyleinthus Sapphires Dark shade of azuro. Amothest, Violet Diculafail's "Diamon's an I Precious Stones."

Professor Dormer on America.

Professor Dormer has been addressing his Berlin brothren on the subject of American Christianity, and disabasing their minds of the supposition that our great religious divisions were in array against each other, and, in default of a State Church, without common ground of recognition or amity. Contrary to all this, the vonerable scholar, fresh from his visit among us, declared that the common Gospel is so correctly distinguished from details, in which it is hopeless to expect union, that even foes of the Church can learn what is substantial, what makes a Christain, and dare not say as here, than the theologians do not agree in their definition of a Christian." He even concludes ins remarks by holding us up as an example to all Germany. He closed by saying:

I have, however, felt it to be a duty to orrect, many current errors about the United States, and to point out some traits which we ought to copy; e.g., sympathy of all Protestants, amity, mutual estcom, disregard for differences which do not concern the soul; in the place of peevish, narrow, um asy strife and enmity. The present age demands new and greater tasks. Finally may the free, open recognition of what is good in other sects, and the readiness for work and sacrifice for God's kingdom—the characteristics of American Christians -bo our model. If we much hand in hand with America for these onds, the start which our history gives us in many respects will he preserved as a blessing for us, and for the Evangelical Church of the entire globe. -N. Y. Evangelist.

The London Medical Record says that the police of Melbourne have received in-structions through the Police Gazette, that for the fature any persons bear's before a police bench charged with insmity, said insarity having been caused by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors, are to be sont to prison and treated as criminal lung-tics, and rot, as hitherto, forwarded to a benevolent or dther asylum to be treated affileted lunation.

Miscellancous.

Mr. Jonkins, the author of "Ginx" Baby, is almost ready with his story or West Indian life, Luchmee and Dille.

25,000 have been promised to the History of Durham towards his expenses in say proceedings he may take against the Rival J

The Earl of Mulgrave has instantial orders in the Church of England War wilk honceforth devote himself to presching the gospel.

Mr. Spurgeon's health is raid to have again broken down, and it is expected the he will spend a few weeks photograp

Soveral Scotch Presbytorian largaero ed much of their time at recent partings to the subject of intemperance, and the desiring the best means of dealing with He and make a radiment

In spite of his double work as the micro and Chancellor of the Exchequer, fill clad stone has found time to study birth discupon Mr. Darwin's theory of evolutions are The late Mr. Thomas Ballagoffone

year's salary to all elerks and and areas in the employment of Baring Bigister the ross rum to be paid amounting to appeared of £30,000. According to a London letter Archital lalion Manning is at present the most provident figure in the Roman Catholicus of

Europe, and every day adds to his anyignee and his influence. 125 Jugar The Pensiero of Nice saysathatitheneval Garibaldi's health is improving but that he has to keep himself, for the most turn in a

recumbent posture, and to use cratches when walking. A short word it was but dyposaive that Mr. Froude throw at 2Edinor THE Property

er's head when he asherial of history tow he pronounced his names, "Like londer in fool, sir!" Christ hoing? Another clergyman of the little of England, the Rev. J. R. Mattay has joined the Roman Catholics. A good part of the congregation goes with him.

ថមដ "Why can't some mission be organism" on thoroughly (Bonnan) Catholic processes to that wandering people the Jews, the correspondent of a Ritualization paper. The answer might easily to there is no religion so abhormatikantha. Jews as Roman Catholicism. fillere be

The following advertisement recently in a London daily:—"The lists.—A country priest will say may once a week for the benefit of any ond wife regularly send him the Times newspher, second-hand on the day of unblication." second-hand, on the day of publication."

Things have come to such a pass in the English Episcopal Church that the minister who withstands Ritualistic tendencies procures for himself the odious title of "Protestant heretic." This title was applied recently by a curate at Leads, to even his "Right Reverend Father in God," the Bishop of R pon!

The New Testament Company of Revisers assemble I, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, for their Thirty-fifth Session. The company completed the first and provisonal revision of the last chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and then proceeded with the revision of the Epistle of St. James.

The Burmese.

In the general ability of the men to read In the general ability of the men to read and write, in the social position of the women, in the absence of any law of primogeniture, and consequent general diffusion of landed property, and in their temperate habits, the Burness are incontestably in advance of all European mations. The in advance of all European nations. The women do most of the trading, superintend farms, advise in law cases. The wife keeps farms, advise in law cases. The wife keeps the money, and her husband goes to her when he needs any. Married women can acquire and hold property in their own names. Such a notice as the following is not a solitary instance: "Twenty persons, including women, have formed themselves into a moreantile firm, and have obtained a monapoly for the sale in the Blume district monopoly for the sale in the Blinmo district of salt for the Shin Sales." Women can sue and be sted; can obtain legal divorces on the incompatibility of disposition; yet the state relating to marriage, slower, and divorce, in all the court of British Burmali for 1869-70 were only 1178, in a population of two and a half millions.

According to the Burmah books, a good According to the Burnah books, a good wife "knows when her husband is hungry, and, that he may cat, puts before him the best food in the kindest way; and dresses him becomingly, seeing that his clothes are not old or dirty; and keeps him in mind of him week and his data. As friends consulted hot out or circy; and keeps min in mon or his work and his duty. As friends consult each other, regarding their mutual profit and happiness, and assist each other, she, having consulted her husband, lends her assistance and looks on; and behaves to her husband's relations as to herown, and doss not dispute his authority; and if he goes to the chief's house or other place, she waits till his return, and cats not her meal till she eats it in company with him."

The men are generally able to read and write, and many of them know also the principles of arithmetic. In one piace, with a population a little less than 10,000, the government inspector of schools ascortained last spring that 68 ti per cent. of the boys were attending school, and but 8.8 per start of the side. cent. of the girls.

Even you the Business may be ranked as the most temperate people in the world, and yet, since English civilization came among them, they have very much degenerated from their former principles of strict orated from men to timer principles of street abstituence, and of speedy punishment by flogging for such a breach of decorum and decency as drankonness is. Owing in part to their temperate habits, and in part to their being no law of primogeniture, there are very few beggars in Burmah. In British Eurmah the average size of landed states is estumnted at lifteen acros. The people or intelligent, quick of apprehension, and quick of application; conteous, tolerant, and well governed; and constitute a fine field for missions, y labors, which is now in the hands of our Baptist brothron.—Missions of Market Baptist brothron. sionary Herald.

Sabbatu School Teacher.

LESSON II.

January 11. THE BIRTH OF MOSES. (Frodus ii-

Сандат то менен, ув. 9, 10.

Panalikk Passions,-Num. xivi. 59; Teb. vi. 23.

With v. J. read Ex. vi. 16, 18, 20; with 2, Acts vil. 20; with v. 3 and 4, Ex. xv 10; with v. 5, Acts vii. 21; with v. 6-10, Pr. exiii. 7, 8.

CENTRAL TRUEH .- The providence of God is over all.

Lo ading Teat .- And the child grew, and herd strong in spirit, tilled with wirdom; the grace of God was upon him .--¿ke ii. 40.

The progmetances of Mores infala, would have been unintelligable to us, but for the record of ch. i. Why chould a mother hide her intant boy? Why fear to mother hide her infant boy? Why fear to keep him? Why expo e him in the river? These questions are a sewered by ch. i. 22. "Pharaoh had charged all his people," see; the third plen for keeping down I mael. When the oppression is most severe, Moses is born, according to a Jewish proverb. It is the preparation for deliverence.

Any one who wishes to consider here the paventage, birth, preservation, and education of Moses. The pupils, however, will perhaps better remember such a division as (1) a distressed family, (2) a weeping babo, and (B a pitying princess.

I. We visit a distressed family. Amram, the father; Jochebed, the mother; u young girl grown up; one other child, at least, an infant, three months old. Both parents are of the tribe of Lovi. (For their relationship see "Illustration") We are told nothing of their means or circumstances. Probably they were confortable and happy until the cruel oppossion came, and then the event which ought to have made all glad (John xvi. 21)—the birth of a boy—fills them with grief. And this child is not only their own, he is very beautiful, as Stephen calls him " beautiful before God" (Acts vii. 21). They cannot bear to drown him. They conceal his birth, and hide him three mouths; all the time in veryous fear of detection, and perhaps punishment, as well as his destruction; for no doubt officers were charged to so that the king's command was obeyed.

But it is not easy for common people, with near neighbours, to hide a healthy child, three months old. The family begin ental, targe months out. The family begin to feel that it cannot be deep longer, and they set to work to obey the order, in fact, and yet to gain a chance (so to speak) of saving the beautiful babe. We see a saving the beautiful babe. We see a mother's and a sister's love, and faith in God; not very clear, as to the way, but hoping that somehow deliverance would come from abeve. So it is written, "By faith bloses, when he was born, was hid three months; " they dated, so far, to disobey the king's order.

Their plan (v. of, after many a consulta-tion, is to put the babe in a little cradle, box, or ark, made of the great rushes, ten or twelve feet high, that grew in the shadlows of the Nile, the root of which was used as fuel, the stem as wood for boats. for example, and the back for shoes, cords, and paper, such as is found in the muminy. The slime for asphalts, or perhaps mad of the river, was put in the spaces between the reeds, and the pitch rendered the ark water proof. The little vessel was placed among the low rushes on the edge of the river. It was as if she said, "The God of Noah can preserve my babe." Faith and hope do not despise means. The sister of the babe is put to watch, and not according to circumstances (v. 4). The habits, and pothaps character of the princess, may have been counted upon by thom. This is the best a mother's love can do. This one family may show us the misery of

II. The weeping babe. This is to be the deliverer of Israel; the great law-giver; the true Hobrew, with all the advantage of a mother's care, and yet, in due time to be trained as an adopted child of a princess. trained as an adopted child of a princess. The first who saw the child found him weeping. He is the type of millions of weeping children—sick, weak, hungry, neglected, methorless, fatherless, exposed, dying? Why is this? Their own acts have not brought them to it. How can it be explained, except by the fact that the race is one; that it has fallen; that sin and misery have gone together.

Let us, first of all, thank God for the kindly aspect the Scriptures wear to the dying children. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Man's sin and cruolty, God can over-rule; saving in heavon those whom men destroy on earth; glorifying them not because of their being without sin, but on the ground of the infinite merit of Christ's death.

Then secondly, let us do all we can to help and deliver the weeping children; feed them, clothe them, love them, teach them, and bring them up for God. Thank God for all the "childrens aids," may his blessing be on them!

III. The pitying princess. Theking had no pity. He meant to destroy. God uses his child to save alive and noursh the instrument of Israe's deliverance and Egypt's overthrow. God sails the princess to bathe (v. 5) at the right time, at the right place, and in the right feeling, namely, of compassion, for the crying infant, whom she recognizes at once as one of the Hebchildren (v. 6). He put the right rords into the sister's mouth—" for thee" t is thy care nowl, "a nurse of the Hobrew vomen -none so fitting - and the child's mother was brought, engaged, and rowarded even for her labour of love. For how many Bermons had this kind hearted princess given a text in v. 9!

She followed up her act by adopting the boy, whom she called by a name descriptive of his early escape, and which seems to imply that she spoke-a language not differ-ing greatly from Hebrew.

From the early writers we know many facts that fit into the lastory; c. g., the princesses of Egypt, instead of being kept

their own and sometimes ruled along with their brothors; that there are parts of the not infested with crocodiles the and would harmonize with the princes. hving in Zoan, on the boundary of the Israelites district, and account for their connecting God's wonders with the "fi-bi of Zoan " (Ps. 1v.yiii, 12, 43, 48).

See the benefits of this arrangement, Moses is saved; his mother trings him up, with into Hebrey techna (v. 11). Yet he bus a royal education, which has no shall see was intalnable to han (A.ts v i. 221.

RELUSTRATION,

It will interest the boys to know, that from the records of ancient Egypt we can tell as exactly what Moses was taught as we could what was learnt by William Pennor even George Washington, Letters, speling, graum r, letter-writing, making of verses geometry, with a great deal of religious education such as the i-gyptions valued, were bornt by Moses. No the could get any civil employment until he became veerbe. We have the very autographs at some of the learned men of this time, and a me of the colosies they pro-nounced upon learning. Two things we ought to think of, in this connection, manney, that the greathest of in Exprinar depended mana on their thorough education (for water, all box, should (tire), and secondly, if the Mosaic regord had any untruth in it, or were a later forgery, the histories that have been desentombed in our own time would give it the lear But they do not-they confirm it at every

* SUGGESTIVE TOPICS.

Condition of the Hebreus-Pharachia ornel order -need of ch. i. to explain-tribe of Mean tith i's name mother's contion hip of purents how on this subject afterwards how bong hid why how proafterwards—how long hid-why-how provided for hard of ack-how made-from what motive,—where placed-by whom watched-by whom found-why the princess there—her being—her understanding of the case-her ingagement of a nurseher adoption of the child -the name given him-why -the advantages of this arrangemoni-and the lesson it touches, as to God's care, providence, and defeat of man's wicked counsel.

A Word for the Poor.

We commend the following, from Sept. ner's for January, to all our readers. It is full of practical good sense, if not practical picty. God's providence is continually making good Christ's word, "The poor ye have always with you," and giving us op portunity to test our good wil, in the case to do them grod :

The winter will be a hard one. Work will be scarce and money scarcer. Already the great manufacturing hrms have discharged many of their hands, and those who have no their reed employes have reduced nag say low that the effect of the two is not very different. To beg, to steal or to share seems the only solution to the problem of life for these entered idlers. When there is scantiness of work, there is inevitably plentitude of crime. It is stated that twenty thousand men and women, denondent on their daily earnings for support word out of employment last, winter in New York; and it is feared that the number this season may be doubled. Many of the se must wander into the country in search of the labour they cannot find in town. When they ask at your doors for work, try to fird something for them, if it he only for a few hours. Trust them, even if their appearance be uncanny. Give them work, and pay them for it. Money that comes without labor is generally the least charitable of gits. To live upon pecuniary and that has no equivalent, is to lose self-respect, is to lose the balance wheel of an healthy organization.

Engage all the help this winter you can possible afford. Have your sewing dome, not by expensive modistes, but by poor women who stitch by the day or job. Hire the chore-woman for an extra cleaning, now and then. Let the washerwoman's boy do the errands you have been in the habit of a my yourself. Compens to them for self-respecting tell, instead of making them the recipients of a mortifying charity. Do not save pounies, and call it economy, by performing the task which, by the law of mutual help, belongs to others. It is keeping from them that which is their right. Refrain from buying luxuries, if you will, but do not take from the needy, through a mistaken idea of thrift.

Absorbed in Grief.

The following passage from the novel, A theol for Wives, powerfully describes a are of mind which not unfrequently accompanies the most acute degree of suffering; the become, we must explain, is sitting by the cellin of an only and beloved brother, who has taken in a duel on her account:
"It was stronge, and she often thought of it in after years, when she recollected, with a shuddering and leasted distinctness, the sensations or that dreadful night-the indelible impressed that had been made on her mind by the most trival outward circounstances, which she had hardly seemed to notice at the time. The pattern of the carpet—she never lorget the pecuhai shape of the rings that composed it-nor some thing resembling the profile of a countenance in one of the corners-nor the position of every separate piece of the trings around the rug-s me straight, like erect human figures tied r und the middle-some bend ing forwards, some leaving towards carlother-they were all as clearly pictured to her mines eye, years afterwards, as though slie saw them still. She remembered, too, tracing in fancy some faint marks on the wall, over and over again, and firing her eyes upon a dark pot upop the cornice and wondering how it came there, and what it was; and measuring internally the diffuont sizes of the panels on the mahagany doors. All this she remaindered distinctly like birds in gite onges, as in the East at scious of name of them—sho felt nothing lange time, were show kere, standshouses of harber griet."

Our Joung Folks.

Our Own Bible.

Do you know, dear children, the pleasure of having a Bible all your own? There are people who would give a great deal to are people was votant given by the ed a story of a little gill who contrived a singular way to procure one. She lived in a village in the mountains of Abeyrch, and there they have not the harpines to se missionarie who bring fibles to the inhabitants. Sh was told that, at Nimes, one could be

long ht for three france.

The poor little girl had no money, but she had two rubbits of her own. She resolved to go on foot to Nimes, which is five tailes from her home, and the carried her two inbbits with her. She went to a book-soller, and proposed to him to exchange her her po session the precions book she had desired so long, and she made good u e o' it. She learned a verse every day, and how often they came rate her mind many days to others whom she visited; for she often told them some of the proclors words of the Lord Jews. We wish all of our young readers would learn a text of Scripting every day, and say it to pape or mamma the next morning at the breaktast-table. Otten a text of his dear little ones might be brought to pa's mind in his busy cares in the course of the day, or into dear manroa's thoughts when er gaged with her many

What Jim Wrote about Dolls.

Some dolls' heads are node of wood; these are called wooden dolls. Wood comes from trees, which are found in the count v. I ces have leaves also; they grow up, but bills do not grow. Some trees are pine. some apple, some pine-apple and - an mul-hoggany-a hard word to spell. Their heads are very hard, and you can pound them without limiting.

Some dolls' heads are made of wax, and are called sax-dolls. The wax comes from a little animal called the bee, that has wings. Sometimes it is called the busy bee, because it buzzes. The bee does not make the dolls but the way. It goes in a straight line to a flower, and pokes the honey out with its sting. Then you feel glad you are not the flower, because the sting hurts—it does—that is the way it makes the way. But it is not good to put these dolls in the sun or over a furnace.

Some dolls are made all over of India rubber, and you can fling them about anyhow. They grow on a tree, the India rub ber does, in India, where they make Indiarubber boots. It is a good kind to have, because you can throw it about like a ball. But, then, the face is practed, and may rub some noses do.

Then the e's China dolls, made of what ten-sets are, but they don't come from Clana where they make the fireworks, though they do make the ter. These might smash, if pounded with a hamner. There's another king that I don know about, that Elsie's made of. It don't matter, any way. My aunt helped me about the spelling, except muchoggany—that I knew. I snall write another volume, telling more about trees and bees, and why dolls should take care of themselves. This is enough for once. Nicholas.

How Long Will It Do to Wait

Dr. Nettleton had come, from the evening service in some county town, to his home for the night. The good lady of the house, rather an elderly person, after bustling about to provide her go st with refresh ment, said, directly before her daughter, who was in the room:

"Doctor Nettleton I do wish you would talk to Caroline; she don't care nothing about going to meeting, nor about the salvation of her soul. I've talked and talked, and go to our minister to talk, but it don't seem to do good. I wish you would talk to her, Doctor Nettleton."

Saying which, she went out of the room. Doctor Neutloton continue I quetly taking his repast, when he turned round to the young girl, and said .

"Now, just tell me, Miss Caroline, don't they bother you amazingly about this

She, taken by surprise at an address so unexpected, answered at onco:

"Yes, sir they do; they keep talking to me all the t.me, till I am sick of it."

"So I thought," said Dr. N. "Let's sec, how old are you?"

" Eighteen, str." " Good health?"

" Yes, sir."

"The fact is," said Dr. N., "religion is a good thong in itself, but the idea of all the time troubling a young creature like you with it! And you're in good health, you sny. Religion is a good thing. It will hardly do to die without it. I wender how long it would do for you to wait?

" Plat + 3 1-t what I have been thinking

"Well," said Dr. N., "suppose you say till you are fifty? No, that won't do; attended the funeral of a lady fifteen year younger than that. Thaty? How will that do?"

" I'm not sure it would do to wait quite

so long, said Caroline, "No, I don't think so, either; something might happen. Say, now, twenty five, or even twenty, if we could be sure that you would live so long. A year from now; hew would that do?"

" I don't know, sir."

" Neither do I. The fact is, my dear young lady, the more I think of it, and of "9. Never become discouraged, especial-how many young people, as well, apparontly, as you are, do die suidenly, I s I in the day of adversities, thy strength is fined to have you put it off a year. remaindered distinctly transit to have you put it off a moment small! longer, Besides, the thole says, who is the final of the good from them to excepted time. We take take the transit is due when t is in the power of What shall we do? Had we better not thing hand to do it.

kneel down here, and ask God for morey,

through his Son, Jesus Christ?"
The young lady, perfectly exerceme by her feelings, knowled on the spot. In a day or two, she, by givec, came out refoleing in hope, finding she had far f our lost all enjoyment in this life,—Christian at Work.

About Toads, This note is intended us a contribution

toward the psychology of the America.

t ad, simply presenting some evid need of metingonee and of capacity for learning to which I have been witness. In the commers of 1843-5, an old toud used to sit der the door of a bit chire every fine even-ing, and dextrously pick up there be, who, overladen or tired, missed the door-step and fell to the ground. He test, by some accident, an eye, and it was choosed by several members of the funds, as well to a subits for a libbe, to which he con ent. It is myself, that he had with it lost his auntil. It joked with he had with it lost his auntil. It joked with he had with it lost his auntil. It joked with he had with it lost his auntil. It to pick up a bee at the first tind, his to her mountain home, happy to have in tongue struck the ground on one all. It is but after seven I weeks practice with been been been book she had one eye, he regained his cortainty of aux I have never so a our toad a ach + haad to crowd his food and his mouth, a thther! They were a comfor to herself and Duropean toads do, atthough he uses them ire ly to wipe out of his mouth as y medible or disagrecable substance. When air toad gets into ins mouth part of an it, of too large for his tongue to the last down his throat (and I have known of the rattempting a wounded humming-lands, he reserts to the marest stone or clod and messes the pro'ruding part of his mouthful against it, and thus crowds it down has tureat. The locust's hind-legs stogether, and throwing it before a small toad. On one occasion I gave a "yellow-striped locust to a lattle toad in its second a numer, when he was in the middle of a very wide gravel-walk. In a moment he had the locast's heal dow. his throat, its hinder parts protin lorz. He looked around for a stone or clod; but anding none at hand in eather direction, he bowed his head and erept along, p1.2n the heast against the ground. But the the locust against the ground. angle with the ground was too smill, and my waik too well rolled. To merense the augle he straightened his hand leasup, but in vain. At length he thr way his bind-quarters and actually stood on his head, or rather on the locust sticking out of his mouth, and after repeating this once or twice, succeeded in "getting himself out-side of his dinner." But these instances of ingonious adaptation to the circumstances were exceeded by a four-year-old toad at Antioch College. I was tossing him earth worms while digging, and presently three him so large a specimen that he was obliged to attack one end only. That end was instantly transferred to his stomuch, the other end writhing free in air, and coiled about the toad's head. He waite i until its writhings gave him a chance, swallow dhaif an inch, then taking a nip with his jows wa ted for a chance to draw in another half inch. But there were so many half melies to dispose of, that at last his jaws grow tired, lost their firmness of grip, and the worm crawled out five-eightus of an inch between each half-inch swallowing. The toad perceived this brought his hind-foot to aid his jaws, grasping his abdoined with his toot; and by a little effort going hold his toot; and by a new enort goeing mone of the worm in his stemach, from the outside, he thus by his at held fast to what he gained by each swallow, and presently succeeded in getting the worm entirely down. A garter-nake was observed this summer in North-Jonway, pushing a toud down his throat by running it against clods and stones, just as the tead crowds down a The amount which a toad can eat is surprising. On Tuesday morning I throw a squash-bug to a young toad. He man ped it up, but immediately rejected it, wiped his mouth with great energy, and then hopped away with extraordinary rapidity. I was so much amused that I gathered some more of the saw-bugs, and carcied them to a favorite old toad at the northeast corner of the house. He ate them all without making any wry faces. I gathered all that I could find in my vines, and he ate them all, to the number of twenty-three. I then brought him some lava of pygara ministra, three quarters grown, and succeeded in entiring him to put mnoty-four of them on top of his aquash bugs, Finding that his virtue was not ool against the caterpillars when I put them on the end of a straw and tickled his nose with them, he at length turned and crept under the plazza, where he remained till Priday afternoon digesting his feast. Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D.

Ten Good Rules.

These rules, respecting the management of scholars, given in the National Normal, will no doubt be helpful to Sunday schools, as well as day school teachers of the young:
"1. Do not talk too much. 'In the mul-

titude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise. 2. Always speak kindly to an angry

pupil. 'A soft answer turneth away wrath pupil. 'A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir angor.'

"B. Never be sarcastic. 'There is that speaketh like the piercing of a sword, but the tongue of the wise is health.'

"4. Some pupils expect you to scold them. By all means disappoint them.

'Reprive not a scorner, lest he hate thee',
"5. Reprove and purish pupils privately,
never publicly. 'Debate thy cause with
thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another.'
"6. See nothing, yet see everything

Take immediate action upon very few misdemeanors They are not half so had as your imagination makes them. The discretion of a man deferreth his anger, and it is his glory to pass over a trans, ression.

"7. At the same time do not hesitate to

act promptly when necessary. act promptly when necessary. 'A prudent man foreseeth the ovil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished.
"8. Don't worry. Teach under 'high

prossure,' Govern under 'low prossure.' Fret not thyself because of evil men.'

Scientific and Aiseful,

THE STOMACH.

We findly believe that almost every midady of the haid in fin ne is, either highways or byways, contact of with the stom-ach. The work of cy my other ment of are tounded on your helly-timber; and wo never see a tachiombio physician myster-ionally consulting the pulse of his parient but wort of a desire to exclaim - Wignor tell the peor gentleman at once, 'Sir, you have easen too much; you've dimpk too much; and you have not taken exercise enought. The human frame was not created imperient. It is we curselves who have made a ro.

Be VOING GLASS TUBES.

A. H. Gallatin his communicated to the four rai or last franklin Institute the tollowing directors for bonding glass tubes: "It the ghartube was deshi to band be filled with sand, indeed a 11 bar opport to peccent its escape, on he ding over a bone in its escape, on he ding over a bone in its returned that the tube may be get to doubt defined the of the perfect ourse being produced. In the way necutate bends of any few discounting to the end of any beautiful and the end of any beautiful and due don tubes of any bone, without any previous skill in the sworking. Obviously the principle depends on a uniform distribotton to h sand of the pressure exercid. A sundar plan is resert 1 to 15 modal brokers in bending up tube, of lead,"

A QUEER FIRE

The apparently exepnerated description of its on don in the "In las of the Sea," loses much of its impossibility in one's mind atter an inspection of a hugo ephalopod now being shown in a house near the temple as Asaka, Yeddo. It come that a fishing-heat was seized by its teaneles whilst oif the village of Koucasto, in the discrict of Kismady n. and the the boatman killed in creature by reported blows. Its length from the tail to the insertion of the tenucle as about sixteen feet; one of the arms is from its innet on with the body to the sucker at its p int nearly five feet. It must be born in mind that the polyrus has all tink states its death, so that him; it would probably measure considerable more.

THE DANGER OF WET COAL.

People who prefer wottin; the winter's store of coal to the dust occasioned on put-ting it into their collars, do not, perhaps, generally know that they are laying up for themselves a store of sore throats and other evils consequent upon the practice. Even the fire-damp which escapes from coal muses arises fr in the slow decomposition of coal it temperatures of but little above that of the atmosphere, but under augmented pressure. By wetting a mass of freshly broken coal, and putting it into a collar, the mass s heated to such a degree that calcuated and su phurated hydrogon are given off for long periods of time, and pervade the whole house. The liability of wet coul to mischievous results under such circum-tances may be appreciated from the fact that here are several instances on accord of spontaneous combus-tion of wet ceal when slowed into the bunkers or holds of vessels. And from this cause, doubtless, many missing coal vessels have perished,

HEART ACTION.

Dr. Marcy, says Les Wordes, has recently demonstrated that the heart acts like all mechanical motors in that the frequency of the pulsations varies according to the resist. and which it meets in driving the blood through the vessels. When the resistance becomes greater, the throbs diminish; they accelerate, on the centrary, if the opposi-tion becomes less. During life, the action of the nervous centres makes itself feltion the heart, of which it renders the pulsations slower or quicker, whatever may be the resistence experiented. Dr. Marcy oliminated this nervous influence by removing the heart of an animal, and causing it to work under purely mechanical condi-tions. The heart of a turile was arranged with a system of rubber tubes representing voins and acteries. Calt's blood, defibrinated, was caused to circulate, and a-registering instrument noted the amplitude and frequency of the movements of the argan. When the tube containing the blood leaving when the tire containing the order earning the heart was compressed, the liquid accimulated in rear of the ol stacle, and the heart emptied itself with greater difficulty, the pulsations weakening perceptibly. Or realizing the pressure, thus allowing free course to the blood, the throbs accelerated. rapidly. BABY BALANCES.

cal report to the Academy of Sciences on the Universal Exhibition at Vienna, M. Lovasseur specially calls attention to the eradic of Dr. Goussil, which is so erranged as to indicate the weight of the body. The chief director of the Paris Hospital, M. Housson, gave details of other "balanced cradles" used in the hospitals of Paris, with the view of indicating the successive change in the weight of the baby. This instrument was very comvenient, and furnished important indications to the "administrative surveillance." Every two or three weeks the weight of the nurse-child furnished indications of its treatment which, he considered, were not to be disdained Baby balances and administrative surveillance go perhaps, very well together; but there is something irresistibly and sadly comic in the notion of an "administrative officer" surveying the indication furnished by the register of the Laby balances, and every two or three weeks thereupon, after a due amount of endorsing, docketing, and official mounting, ordering thereupon a change of treatment for the turnslings. We have an invincible belief that a mother's

It has become the fashion in France (periodically) to weigh babies. In an offi-

It is said that a strong desire for religious liberty provails in Persia, and many pople slow special interest in the study of the Bible.

eyo is worth all the weighing cradic ever

invented. Besides, it seems baby must be

stripped, which, in cold weather, M. Husson

gravely informed the scademy, is "not with ut inconveniones." - London Medical

Record.

Britisk American Presbuterian.

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Britigh American Bresbyterit 1. 'RIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Now is the time to subscribe for the PRESENTERIAN. We shall mail to all who now send in \$2 a copy of the PRESEYTLE-JAN from this time to the end of 1874. Those who are getting up clubs will please notice this. A list of premiums is published on the eight page. In the meantime all who are inclined to canvass for the PRES-BYTERIAN will please to communicate with this office without delay, when all particulars will be learned.

ING IX ENGLAND.

At a late meeting in England on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a church, the Hon. H. Childers stated he had | likely to succeed. oscertained that at the beginning of the century only three churches were built throughout all the bounds of the Church of England every year. Thirty years ago the average annual number had risen to forty, while at present it was a hundred and twenty. If three churches cost on an average £5,000 ,that would make £60,000 expended within the Church of England on church building. Add to this what is being accomplished by other denominations, and we can easily see that if religion is decay ing it does not appear that such decay has any effect upon church building except to increase it.

NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

From all accounts the late New Year's Testivities have passed off very quietly and with far less drunkenness than usual. The public mind and conscience are being slowly but surely educated in reference to the absurd and erroncous drinking customs of the day, especially those connected with "New Year's calls." To offer intoxicating drinks | labour." It is in the following strain that on such occasions, to young men and lads especially, is simply infamous, and no lady of any thing like good sense or right feeling, we should hope, could do so without being rebuked in her own conscience as laying a stumbling block in her neighbor's path, which might very possibly occasion the loss both of soul and body. If the mothers, and wives, and sisters, and daughters of Canada would only set their faces against those drinking customs which are causing so much ruin, what a blessed and radical change they would soon effect!

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The General Election for the Dominion comes on in the course of a few weeks. It is to be hoped that both parties will itmember what they have said in condemitions of other men. He is thus disobedient mation of all kinds of electoral corruption to the heavenly vision. He will not suffer and act accordingly. It is exceedingly the Spirit to use him. humiliating that there should have been so much bribery in days that are past. Let better, absolutely, than any he can prepare, Canadians turn over a Lew leaf, and, if only for the novelty of the thing. try to conduct an election without the illegatimate expenditure of a single cent. It would be the adopted child which is in the father's another than the cannot be the adopted child which is in the father's another than the cannot be the adopted child which is in the father's another than the cannot be the adopted child which is in the father's another than the cannot be t a proud day for Canada, and one full of likeness hope for her future if it could truly be said own than with those of any other man. of every member of the New Parliament that not a dollar had been spent in his election, either directly or indirectly, but what could be fully and freely published to the world and defended before the purest tribunal ever appointed to try men's actions There need be no d'fficulty about it. certain proportion of almost every constituency is purchaseable-ready to go with whatever party pays best. Why should not both parties agree to leave the whole batch severely alone? That venal crowd, however, may determine the election either one way or the other. Ah! there's the rub, for the virtue of an average politician is not proof against the temptations which such a state of things presents. It is very difficult to see the propriety of losing an election when a few hundred or a few thousand dollars would make it perfectly secure. To this, however, it must come, and nothing has helped the public mind to see things in this light so much as the very distressing recollections of the past summer. Let Lionourable men of all parties, -and there pageare not a few such-hence forth look upon

bribery, treating, and intimidation at elections as they would look upon petty lurceny or getting money under false protonces, and a great advancement will have been made to the desired result. That the present advisers of His Excellency were pericetly justified in counselling a dissolution we fully behave. Indeed, any other course would have been inconsistent with all their past professions and conduct. If they believed their own charges, the detunot Parhament was not elected by the iree suitrages of the people, but by the judiciously applied gold (. Sir Hugh Allan and others. In that case nothing remained cither logical or direct, but an appeal to the people. And nothing will comore discreditable and scandalow, than the slightest approach to bribery in an -ppeal so solemn and so fraught with na tous issues. It pect that there is very likely too mucwill be no bribery, but there will be far less that there will be far less that in any election in Canada for many a day. What a blessed change it will be when a man who either takes or gives a bribe shall be regarded as a social outcast, and as such condemned and shunned. It is a pleasant thing to belie that there are public men of all shades of politics who would far sooner see their party lose every election than to resort to dishonourable means in order to secure the victory. But the average politician cannot even imagine such a state of feeling. If the general tone of sentiment, however, is raised, even the most inveterate and unscrupulous partizan will THE PROGRESS OF CHURCH BUILD instructively follow surt, if not by becomming a convert to virtue, at least by piaying the hypocritical priest so soon as he begins to discern that that sort of thing is in the ascendant, and in the new order of things

PULPIT PLAGIARISM.

We are not aware that pulpit plagiarism is very common in Canada. We have no doubt, however, that there is more or less of it, and that sometimes it is very barefaced. Perhaps those profes sed hamlies in the way of "Skeletons," "Sketches," and so forth tend greatly toward the habit being formed and afterwards to its becoming second nature. Others may go further, and take the sermons bodily of more or less distinguished preachers, to the loss of their own self-respect and to the sure injury, if not destruction, of their independence and vigour of thinking. The following remarks on the subject from one of our Exchanges from the other side of the lines wo give almost in full, as both truthful and appropriate. If the consciences of any of our readers testify against them in this matter then let us quote for their direction and warning the inspired admonition :- "Let him that stole, steal no more, but rather let him our cotemporary dwells on the subject :-

We fully believe the practice criminal, but not insisting upon so bread an assertion, it is surely an immense blunder. No person who stands before an audience in another man s shoes can be certain of escaping detection for a single hour. Hence he wants composure, confidence, calmness. He cannot do his best, or approach it, under such conditions.

Nor can he fulfil the divine call. If the Holy Spirit ever moved him to preach the gospel, it was because there was semething of his own the Spirit could use. The call was for his soul, boly and spirit, his manhood, his voice, his temperament. There was an angle at which he saw truth, that he could reflect; there were personal modes of thought and expression the Holy Spirit wanted to employ. But, solemaly avowing his call to preach the gospel, the plagianust proceeds to neutralize his special gifts, to nullify the call of the Spirit by refusing to

He misses the power of his mintstry. . Any man can do better with his

He ruins his style. He is one man one week, another man the next. He is South the first Sunday of the month, Barrow the second, the third he roars with Spurgeon, the fourth adopts the conversational method of Newman Hall; he opens the next mouth with Robertson, then assumes the glitter and elaborate style of Bascom, attended the description of Simpson, attended the description of Simpson, and tempts the description of Simpson, and closes with Beecher or Talmage. What closes with the can be develop? What customers with the can be develop? tume is he fitting to himself? None. is a being of slabs, each from a separate quarry, and as diverse as norphyry and grey freestone. Sometimes he puts all these into one sermon. Once we secidentally secured the rending of a skewten, each bone of which was from a separate gravevard. It ran about thus:

"Text: Introduction.

See Hall's sermon on Infidelity, vol. -,

I. The doctrine stated :

See Watson's Institutes, vol. ii... page also quote Dwight on the same subject. 11. The application of the doctrine.

1. To the Household. See Bushnell on Christian Nature. Quote paragraph-

2. Its importance to the individual.

Bee Simpson's serioon on -. Beecher ou-

Secancedote from Death-bed Scenes, &c. We do not pretend that this is exact, but it does not overstate the pate's work character of the serron as it was preached in our hearing, for the most part giving no credit to the mea mentioned in the brief. Such a man cannot develop a personal style, and for want of it his preaching ceases to be effective.

Hearrests growth. Nothing sooner stays mental development than the habit of dependence upon others for the form of presenting truth. This is seen in the quick growth and carly stop of "kletch 'preachers.
Those miserable compilations, "British Sketches," "Pulpit Assistant," "The Homiliet," et ectera, have dwarfed many a young man of great promise. He excited wonder for a little while, but in four or five years had his growth. It may be he read, and even studied, but his new accumulations could not be fitted into the miserable forms by which he had misshapen and cramped his manhood. We heard a preacher of unusual promise once deliver a sermon on, "My presence shall so with thee, and I will give thee rest." Years passed; he was a close student, he read history, poetry and the classics. We heard him again; it chanced to be the same text, and the same sketchy sermon. None of his gathered treasures would fit into the form another had prescriged, and he did not trust bim-self to change. He was a cultivated slave. This is one incident out of many, and pulpit plagiarism may well be defined—a di-honest expedient by which man puts an early extinguisher upon his growth.

Consider the danger of detection. It is ever present. Engines are about ; captious critics are ready to make their mocking exposure; and conscientious friends are there, who will not consent to be party to deception. There are men in the pulpit to-day whose high position is held at the mercy of kind friends who are two considerate to make an exposure. There are men whose way to prominent pulpits has been hopelessly barred by a detected pulpit theft. It does not pay to take the risk. It costs manly self-respect, costs genuine power, costs personal growth, and holds a man all the time on the threshold of a disgraceful exposure.

But not every coincidence is literary theft. Some of these arc so remarkable as to excite wonder. The choice of text and subject may suggest resemblance, but the sinful folly of conscious, unacknowledged appropriation, ought not to be charged against any minister without unmistakable ovidence.

Another question arises: given the knowledge that a man is guilty of this wrong, We suppose private admonition should be first in order. If that is unsuccessful there should be faithful applica tion of discipline.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE.

By a resolution passed at the last general assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church t was agreed that an annual sermom be preached, by all the ministers of the body, on the subject of Temperance. In his circular to Ministers and Congregations, on the subject, the Moderate, says:-

"We earnestly call upon the members of our Church to give their attention to this matter. The expenditure upon these drinks is enormous. According to Mr. Hoyle it was during the year 1872 for the United Kingdom £181,601,490, or an average per head for English and Wales of £4 10s. 51., and for Ireland £2 8s. 2d. This would be for the members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland somewhere about one million pounds sterling, being eight times as much as we gave in the same year for all religious purposes: The most alarming fact is that this expenditue is rapidly increasing. Ac-cording to the same authority it was in 1842 £76,894,748, and in 1871 £118,896,284, whilst it was in 1872, as above, £131,601,-490. So that in thirty years the annual outlay has increased by fifty-six millions, and in one year by twelve millions and a-half! We therefore call on the Presbyer the tim has not arrived when, for your own sakes. for the sakes of your families, your neigh-bours, your Church, and your country, you should discountenance the use of all intoxicating drinks.

Such an appeal is surely appropriate to the members of Canadian Presbyterian Churches as well as to Irish.

We arge our subscribers to renew promptly. Comparatively few have done so yet.

The names of new subscribers are coming in pretty freely; but we fear our figure -THREE THOUSAND—will not be reached this month. If our friends make up their minds to attain this point next month, we shall not complain. The Milton congregation still heads the list with over 40 subscribers.

Says the Cornwall Gazette :-

We are glad to be able to report that the Bazaar, in aid of the Manse Fund of the C. P. Church in this town, eventuated in a success—about \$450 having been obtained towards that object. The lecture of the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Montreal, proved a great treat to a very intelligent audience. The Rev. Mr. Binnie presided on the occasion, the Rev. Mr. Machish, of the Church of Scotland, and His Honor Judge Pringle taking part in the proceedings. church choir, led by the Precentor, Mr. Robert Smith, did much towards adding wishes of many on this side of the water to the pleasures of the rounion."

Ministers and Churches.

On Fow Yoar's Eve, the members of Chalmer's Church Choir, Guelph, present ed Mr. H K. Maitland with a valuable gold watch as a mark of esteep and appreciation of his labour as their leader.

A very successful soirce was held in St. Androw's Church, Winterbourne, on the 25th December. The church was crowded to excess. Addresses were delivered by J. Bowman, Esq., M.P., the Rev Messra. Cookinan, Berlin, Mullen, Fergus, and J. B. Muir, of Galt. Mr. D. McDougall, county Registrar, of Waterloo, most efficiently discharged the duties of the chair.

The Rev. Wm. Lochead, minister of the C. P. Church, Pench. Falls, was 'sur prised" last week by a visit from a number of his congregation, who presented him with a cutter and other articles to the value of 800. An address expressive of the kindly preached, in the morning, by Dr. J. Bruce feelings of the congregation, was read by the Treasurer, Mr. Jas. Kennedy,

A lecture was delivered in Knox Church, Scarboro, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Friday. January, 2nd, by Prof. McLaren, of Toronto. Subject, "Man and his dwelling place." The lecture was able, elequent, and instructive, and delivered in the Professor's usual good style. The attendance was large, and the lecture was received with the highest marks of approval.

Lately a number of the members of Knex Church, Finter, called upon their paster, Rev. G. Munio, M.A., and presented that gentleman and his partner in life with a number of valuable and useful articles, including two robes (wolf and buffaloa), a costly set of furs and a handsome cutter, amounting in the agregate to \$100. The presentation was accompanied with an address, to which Mr. Munro made a suitable

The Hamilton Times says :- G. W. Jones, the patent agent who perpetrated the miserable confidence hoax on the Rev. William Johnson, has turned up. He wants Mr. Johnson not to prosecute. The desired request has been granted. One of our city lawyers is acting for Jones, who is expected soon to return to Canada.' This fellow, Jones, deserves a warm reception from the Prespyterians of the Dominion for thus tampering with the good name of one of their superannuated ministers. Pass him

A large and interesting assemblage of the members and friends of the congregation of North Brant me' on Christmas Eve in the new church, to signalize in a social and kindly way the recent opening. Ica being served, James Eckford, Esq., was called to the chair, after which highly edifying addresses were given by the Rev. J. McTavish, Rev. D. Rolston N .C., Mr. John Eckford, and the pastor. The charms of good music to relieve intervals were not wanting-Active steps are being taken to reduce the debt on the new building to zero, and with encouraging success.

At the close of the Testival held in Ayr on Christmas day, the congregation of for their pastor by presenting him with a complete winter conveyance-horse, cutter, harness, robes, blankets, ctc.,-in short, everything requisite to complete the rig. Nothing can be more cheering than such evidence of the good feeling existing between pastor and people-and long, long terians of Ireland to do their duty nobly in | may it continue, say we. After the assemthis matter, and set an example to the rest, bly had been dismissed, the Rev. Gentletheir new conveyance amid a pleasant throng, and drove off, followed by the hearty good will of all present.-Com.

> The Orangevillo Advertiser says :- We take the following notice of the Rev. A. Carrick, who was lately ordained pastor of the Canada Picsbyterian Church here. from the Glasgow Daily Mail :-- The friends of Mr. Carrick in and about Glasgow will be glad to learn that about the middle of last month he was ordained as pastor over a promising congregation in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Mr. Carrick was well known and much esteemed by many here as a young man of excellent culture, deep piety, and good preaching gifts. In the Free High Church, Kilmarnock, and also in the Eost Free Church' Rothesay, when these charges were vacant, he officiated for a considerable time with much acceptance to these large and intelligent congregations, who both marked their appreciation of his services by handsome testimonials. He was led to timb of the colonial field, and having placed himself at the disposal of the Colonial Committee of the Free Church, he was sent by them to Canada. The result has been his settlement at Orangeville, agrowing; town about 50 miles from Toronto, on the line of a railway. From an Orangeville paper we gather that in very auspicious circumstances he was ordained as above stated; and we are sure he has the best I for his comfort and succes.

We understand that at the opining of the new Presbyterian Church in the village of Clayton, last Lord's day, was a decided success. The Rev. Mr. Stuart, of Pakenham, conducted the morning and evening services. A soirce was held on Mauday evening, at which very interesting and instenctive addresses were delivered by the Rov. Messrs. Bennet, Baney, and Stewart. Both on the Salibath and on the Monday the church aus crowded to excess, so much so that seats had to be improvised. We learn that the shuancial feature was all to be desired. The new churen, which is exceedingly neat and simple in its internal arrancements, is capable of accommodating (with an end gallery,) about 800 persons .--Aluonte Gazette.

The first anniversary of the opening of the Presbyterian Church, Cookstown, was celebrated by sermons on Saturday, 28th December, and a source and social on New Years' day. The sermons on Sabbath were Traser, of Toronto, and in the evening by the Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, M.A., the pastor of the church. At the social, in the evening of New Years day, the large debt on the church was brought under the notice of the audience. It was announced that one of the office-bearers in d that day obtained from ten members of the church additional subscriptions to the amount of \$80 \$150 more were then subscribed in the meeting. This leaves about \$500 to complete the \$3,500 which the church-a very substantial and beautiful brick buildinghas cost. Much credit is due to this little congregation of twenty members, and of only four years of age, for the energy it has shown ever since its organization. - Com.

The opening services in connection with Rev. A. McFaul's new church, Charleston during the past week were of a very interesting character. The Soirce held on New Years was a great success. Both church and basement were crowded with a very respectable assembly. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs Christic, Carrick, Croll, Clarke, and Cameron. The financial statement showed that there had been nearly \$3000 collected towards the building fund and only about \$800 more was required. A subscription was at once made by the company present, which, with the amou: t collected at the opening services, amounted to over \$600. No doubt the balance of \$200 will be at once raised, and the church left without a dollar of debt. The happy state of affairs is highly creditable to Rev. Mr. McFaul and his congregation. The church is a very fine one, built of stone, with a basement comfortably furnished, and the seats, pews, light and everything complete. In fact there is not a more comfortable and commodious place of worship in the country .-- Com.

The congregation at Chaelerton, in cen-

nection with the C. P. Church, opened their new church for Divine worship on Sagbath the 28th ult. The dedicatory services were conducted by the Rev. A. Topp, D.D., in the morning and evening, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Prof. McLaren, of Knox College. During the various services the church was densely crowded in rew and aisle by worshippers, who manifested a deep interest in the services of the day, Knox Church testified tangibly their esteem | and who listened with much attention to sermons, which, while they were rendered the more interesting by their particular reference to the occasion, were at the same time calculated, from their earnest evangelical ardor, and personal, practical nature, to leave in the vicinity,a deep and lasting impression. A tea-meeting was held on the evening of new-year's day, when the church was crowded by an overof the community, We call on you seriously man and his estimable lady got sected in wholming mass of people, for all of whom standing room was with difficulty found The chair was occupied by the pastor, the Rev. A McFaul, who read the report of the building committee. Addresses were dehvered by the Roys. A. Christie. of Mono Centre; Alex. Carrick, of Orangeville; R. M. Croll, of Claude, N. Clark, of Lakefield, and J. M. Cameron, of Toronto. In the intervals the choir of the congregation reudered several anthems with a pleasing correctness of execution and sweetness of tone. The building is of stone work course in the front and both sides. It is scated for 250 people. The basement is fitted up for the accommodation of the Sunday-School. The whole cost of the building amounts to about \$4,200. At the opening there was a debt of \$1,000, which, with the Sabbath collections, the proceeds of the tea meeting, and a special effort, is now reduced to \$880, which the managers are confident will be wiped off in another year. Much praise is due to this comparatively small congregation, for displaying that Christian liberality which has creeted a place of worship at once comfortable to the worshipper, and an ornament to the village. The successful completion of the work is another evidence of the successful labors of the pastor, who, amid many difficulties, has laboured in Caledon for the last 14 years, and who now sees a handful of worshippers grown into a congregation which have thus given evidence of their life and liberty .- Cox.

> Mr. Jenkins, the author of "Giux' Baby," is almost ready with his stove of Baby," is almost ready with his story of West Indian life, Luchmee and Dillo.

West End Mission Sabbath School, Hamilton.

A soired was hold on Tuesday, the total alt, in connexion with the formal opening of this school. The attendance was so large that many scats had to be improvised, after all the benches were filled. The chair was taken by Rev. Mr. McCall. Music was furnished by the choir of Central church; recitations and readings by Mr. Wingfield and Mr. D. Robertson; and addresses by Rev. Messrs. Benson and Stephenson, together with Mr. James Walker, and Mr. Hugh Young. The meeting was one of the most pleasant of the kind we ever attended. The building is neat, commodio is and convenient, thirty feet wide, fifty feet long, lighted with gas, and comfortably scated for about two hundred and sixty people. It was erected by the congregation of Contral Church, at a cost, including the purchase of the lot, of about \$2,000. For some time past the Sabbath school that meets in the lecture room of the church has been overcrowded, and it was felt necessary to furnish further accommodation, which accordingly is now done by the erection of this mission school house. The prudence of the movement is already seen, for, though the west end school has been open for only three or four weeks, about fifty or sixty scholars have transferred themselves to it from the parent school, still leaving in the latter about three hundred children in attendance. Under the careful superintendence of Mr. Young, this new school is cortain of success. This is the second mis sion school begun during the past year by Central church, the first being in St. George's Word, under the charge of Mr. Given, and succeeding admirably.-Com.

Enquiry anent the Union.

DEAR SIR,-I have to confess, perhaps to my shame, that I have not been in the habit of praising the very voluminous correspondence upon Union, that has, for so long a time back, so largely filled the columms of the PRESBYTERIAN. On Saturday, however, I departed from my usual custom, and read the letter, with your signature at-

I confess to being not a little startled when I found it to convey what the proverbial Irishman would call " a broad hint" of "disruption," if the expression of the "Headship" does not find a place in the Basis of Union. Of course, my being startled may merely go to show how far back I am. Yet so it was. The occasion of my surprise was what appeared to me the "extremeness' of your position. Your position seemed to me to go beyond the warrant of circumstances. I hope, Sir, that I shall never be surprised at any parties "disrupting" associations, however revered or even sacred, should principle thereby be maintained. May I hope that at the call of principle, to me would not be a wanting the grace to share in such a sacrifice. But, as at present appears to me, your position wants that sanction. It seems to me that you threaten disruption, not for a principle, but for the insertion of an article in the Basis of Union. So far as I understand, the principle that the article is to express is held by all the parties to the Union. But, for some reason or other, you wish the principle to be expressed. Now, it does not matter what your reasons may be. Whatever they may be, it remains that your
grievance is not a principle, but "the expression of a principle." This, it appears to
me, is the true state of the case with you. If so, then "disruption" is so utterly disproportioned to the grievance, as to wear nn aspect of offensive abcurdity. Mark over and in whatever way they a you, I only say, "if so." And "it so, that you should protest for an article in the basis, you should get up meetings for it, vote for it, and by letters and articles in the news-papers, and otherwise, seek to win adherents papers, and otherwise, seek to win adherents to your views, are all within the limits of propriety. But that you should disrupt for it, is immeasurably beyond these limits—so peculiarly beyond them as to suggest, not certainly as a parallel, but as a thing sufficiently related to be suggested by it, the taking of a sledge-hammer to kill a fly, have been bad been beginned. because the toes had been bruised—the point in both of these cases being the adoption of a very extreme measure to get rid ef a grievance.

This, I repeat, is how things appear to me. That they appear to you differently is of course manifest from the mere word "disruption." Nothing but the last peril of principle would, I have no doubt, prevail up in you even to whisper a word fraught vith consequences so serious to the body of Christ. It must be to save the principle that you contemplate action so serious. But this presents what I fail to see. As you will have gathered from the preceding, you will have gathered from the preceding, I have utterly failed to recognize that the principle is so involved as it must to you appear to be. Now—and this is my onquiry, if it is not too late in the day to put it—would you be good enough to state the matter so that it will appear that it is for the principle, not increly for the e pression of the principle, you threaten to disrupt. Should you take the trouble of doing so, and should you make it plain that Union and should you make it plain that Union on the basis, sacrifices the principle, while an article on the basis will conserve it, then you will add at least one more to those who are prepared to disrupt, if that article does not find a place in the basis.

Yours truly,

JOHN MCALPINE. Widder, Jan., 1874.

Yook Jotices.

An exchange wites our sentiments as tel lows ...

"The January Aldine comes to us with eleven fine illustrations and a pleasant table of literary contents, showing no abutement in the pictoral man typographical attractiveness of this excellent journal of art. An examination of the last issue, or, what is letter, a study of the volume, for the past year, in itself a crowded portfolio of sconery of this and other lands, that the Aldine is quite unrivated of its kind."

On Tuesday, the 80th ult., a deputation from the congregation of St. Louis de Gouzaque and Valleyfield, with representations zaque and Valleyfield, with representations reply to this point either. We shall not from the Bule Classes at both these places, ask how such things are possible, and how, wanted on their pastor, the Roy. Alexander at even granted, that would in any way Young, and presented him with a horse, a set of silver-mounted harness, a sleigh, buffalo robes, and whip. This munificent gift was accompanied with addresses, oxpressing respect for himself and Mrs. Young, and appreciation of his services. Young, and appreciation of his services the Kings and dominions, principalities and during the time he has laboured as their powers that for the present outwardly rule pastor. Mr. Young made a suitable roply, thanking the deputation, and through them the congregation and Bible Classes, for their valuable present. The turn out is very handsome, and speaks highly for the spirit ma, esty of His manifested power. And even m which it is provided.—Com.

Presentation.

Editor British American Presbythrean.

Stn,-As you have been giving publicity through your columns of late to a good many presentations on the part of congregations to their pastors and their wives, allow me to ask you for a small space for the notice of one of which I had the pleasure of being an eye witness, on the evening before Christmas. On that same evening the Madoc Manso was invaded by a large company of ladies, with a few others, bent on spending a happy hour or two there and showing in tangible form their good ill to Mr. Wishart and his esteemed lady. will to Mr. Wishart and his esteemen may. It was what they called a surprise party, and so we were not a little curious to know what would be the special revelations of the Soon after the arrival of the evening. Soon after the arrival of the party the dining room table was loaded with a rich variety of viands, which would we done credit to any of our city congre gations, which were always expected to do things in a part cular handsome style. This preliminar, over, the company gathered round the paster and his partner in life, when Mr. Wood, late Warden of the Councy of Hastings, in the name of the ladies of the Madoc congregation, rend a beautiful and encouraging address to Mrs. Wishart, and presented her with a time sewing machine, worth about \$50. In Mrs. Wishart, art's name, Mr. Wishart, replied acknow ledging the gifts in a few feeling and felici-tous sentences showing his high appreciation of the kindness and osteom exp on the occasion. He had received many tokens of the affection of his people; but none of these had ever affected him so much as this present had done. But this was not all. Afterwards Mr. Wishart himself was made the recipient of some gitts from the same source, a purse of money being among the rest. This, the special design of the party having been gamed, all sat down to a luxuriant tea, and otherwise spent a very pleasant and prefitable evening. We would not dislike to being present on many such occasions, and witnessing many such signs of interest in the hap-piness of manse life. It must be confessed we have no liking for presentations of various kinds, but such as the present must ver be gratifying to every Umistian mind, masmuch as it gives evidence of some beaufol features of Christian character, which are ever encouraging to contemplate, whereever and in whatever way they are re-

tion of Christ's Perogative as King."

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTABLAN.

Sie,-The controversy upon the Union question is engaging the attention of not a majority of those who are satisfied as regards the ultimate results are not such as rush easily into point. They may be right or they may be wrong in this matter, but I am satisfied that the unexpressed feeling that the matter is safe enough in its issues, and that the Umon must in one form or another go on, may be after all the reason the of comparative silence on the one side, and the presistent assertion on the other.

I must confess to a liking to the right lyal mag of the so in opposition to Union in its present form. I feel persuaded of their earnestness, as I am satisfied of their integrity and desenterestedness, as well as integrity and disinterestedness, as well as a who of conduct statuming in the way of integrity and disinterestedness, as well as a who is they all may be one as Thou Father act in me, and I may be Headship of Christ and His right to be re- son the matter further than to say, that cognised as King of nations. Not will we with all the virtual accomplishmenut of on our part assect less than they do, but that prayer in the ess attal unity of the maintain the same dectrice in all its integrity and fulness, and perhaps with greater however much they may make themselves cognised as King of nations. Not will we on our part assert less than they do, but maintain the same doctrine in all its inteconsistency than they seem to possess. And let us be understood, we predicate nothing of their feelings, nor of their inten-ions, as sound, whole hearted men. Nor do we depreciate in the smallest degree either their intellect or moral worth. And

or revaleitrant stroke wounding the very point at issue.

We will not ask the question, as often put, who among us donies the doctrine in question, or who says that Christ is not fing of nations, as well as King of saints? But it is replied, that certain parties, while making such assertions in words, are in their deeds denying them, -- that the de chratious of said parties are not to be read in the souse of affirmations made under the light of the present day, but in the light of the day in which they were drawn up. Now, we shall not seek to criticise either the logical accuracy or the moral implicaengravings, every one of which would bear thous that he under an assertion such as framing, will convince better than words this, but let it pass for what it is worth, could do, any lover of the g, and and beautiful who are mire, the area with the area mire. The who are mire, the area with the said that we have no better reason. tiful who can prize the works of master to expect a different result in the action of hands or admire the loveliest and sublinest certain brothen to-day, than what took scenery of this and other hands, that the place subsequently to the drawing up of the declarations in question; and that, therefore, some new declaration is required, by means of which, perchance, we might have a hold upon them, and with authority and power to protect the sacredness of the point Now, we shall not be careful to at issue. secure the point at issue. But may we not ask, if we are not in just such a case ourselves, by occupying such a position as this? We assert that Christ is King -not a mere declarative King, with power such as an idea might give-but a virtual and a real -the King of nations in spite of all the earth; may, making use of them to accomplish His great and glorious purposes Who can unthrown Him or usurp His authority? He may not have as yet openly declared Himself before the world in all the we, who are called by His name, may not vot, except by faith, discorn "on His vestine and on His thigh, a name written, Kixo or KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS." Nor as yet do we see, as an open and recognized fact, that the King of Zion, as well as the King in Zion, is Lord over all the carth. But by faith we believe it. And we believe more that what we expect will be fulfilled to the very letter. To our mind that doctrine is in safe keeping, there is power in it, and we shall not surely be misunderstood when we say that it is able to defend itself. It has been so in the past. The potency of it has overturned the principalities and powers of the world, that set themselves in opposition to the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom. And never was it more powerful than when it was least thought of, and less persistent of declaration than it is to-day.

Everywhere we find the Lord in His word, and by His providence asserting and de-claring His right to be Lord over all, but whom do we find, even by implication, that same Lord insisting upon our declaration of His right to that title? He demands a oyal obedience to His authority and rule: but is it not His part as King, rather than ours as subjects, or even officers, to take His prorogative out of His own hand, and declair for Him what we believe, as a true and veritable King He is able to do for Hunself? Might not an earthly monarol, while from the heart thanking his loyal subjects for their good intentions, quietly tell them that he is able to look after his own dignity, and will take means, in his own way, and by their obedience, to proclaim and maintain his authority and Would they not, wo ask, in such a case, be stopping beyond their own pro-vince, and usurping the power, and virtually, if not intentionally, insulting the Majesty of the power that they profess, and from the heart loyally obey? Would not such a position be open to the taunt of the enemy, that the king was not able to to declare his own right, and maintain the same, but must submit and look to his subjects to do the thing for him. Such a case might suit the ideas of a limited monarchy, but surely not an absolute rule like that of

Moreover, let us observe further that the ase before us is not the case of two hostile armies in battle array, who utter each over against the other, their respective battle the same great army, seeking to unite their forces in one great whole. And we ask, does not the very act here indicated, in itself imply allegiance to the doctrine in question? And may not the mustering may not the mustering of these forces into greater battalions than before, indicate the movement of the King Opposition to Union a Practical Viola- latter days, and thus practically illustrating of Zion, preparatory to the battle of the and defending the very dectrine at issue?
And if so, shall not those, therefore, who,
on that ground oppose this Union, not
be guilty of a practical violation of the very
principle they so loudly contend for, and, few. olthough I am persuaded that the we believe, heartily embrace? How, then, can we otherways view such a hae of con-duct, but as a back or recalcitrant at oke against Ch ist as King of nations as well as King in Zion?

But, further, there is another thought that strikes me, that while the Lord has no where other than as above indicated, insisted upon any declaration on our part, or action other than to obey for the time the duty which the present moment demands, He has made one request, the most tender, and of the deepest possible concern to the Lord Himself, and to Hs Church, both through Him, and for their own sake, and that of the world, and which we are by such a line of conduct standing in the way of. to be felt by the world, yet are not such as can be perceived by that world, and are not supposed to be—that a worldly mani-festation, that is a manifestation in form do we depreciate in the smallest degree either then intellect or moral worth. And it is the furthest possible thought in our mind to suppose that they are unable to grasp the thought that is so strongly impressed upon our own; that in defending the doctrine in question, they are back the doctrine in question, they are by a back the former of the nervant's prayer. Why,

thon, do brothien, alike leving the same blessed Lord, not dissern the difference between a doctrine that lies within the range of our action and duty, and another that is plainty a matter in the Lord's keeping. And decreeing this, let us not upon the one that leads to Union, and leave the others to the

I shall not, Mr. Editor, claborate more. Yours, &c.,

Robert Scort.

MANITOBA.

HILMS FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTAL

PREPARATIONS are being made for observing the week of prayer.

Elberts have lately been elected in the Portage group of stations.

BURNSIDE, a new settlement, has lately decided to build a church. HEADINGLY lately presented Rev. S. Donaldson with a purse containing over \$43,

on transference to Springfield and Sunny

side, a new group of stations. Dr. CLARK, a missionary of the Prophy terian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, arrived in Winnipeg on the 15th inst.

Our strongest rural congregations will be much hampered this year, on account of the total fadure of the crops, resulting from the visitation of the grasshoppers.

Winnipao Lodies' School is doing an excellent work in the Church. The new Lady Principal is doing her work admirably. The school is gaining in members, in influence and in officiency every day.

KNOX CHURCH, Winnipeg, has just completed its third addition in less than two years. The present addition has cost \$500. Three elders were ordained in this congregation a fortnight ago.

PALESTINE region, containing 100 Presbytorians, is unsupplied, and the Presbytery can do nothing for them on account of the scarcity of laborers. A house is built in which a minister may reside. THE sottlers of Sunnyside, a new station

begun since the General Assembly, agreed week ago to creet a Presbyterian Church. They decided on a "concrete" building, as they have plenty of gravel in the vicinity. KNOX CHURCH, Winnipeg, adopted the

Basis of Union Remit simpliciter, and the Resolutions, except the last, in which they propose to substitute " Presbyterian Church of Canada," in place of "Presbyterian Church of British North America."

THE initial meeting for the organization of the Manitoba Branch Bible Society was hold on Dec. 2nd, in Knox Church, Winnipeg. The meeting was a large one. All the Protestants of the county were represented. The collection was \$45, and the number of members enrolled 77.

MANITOBA COLLEGE Written Examinations for Fall Term closed this week. The number of students on the Roll has reached nearly 80 this Session. The organization of the College is now complete, and the present is by far the most successful session in its three years' existence. The students have formed a Literary Society and begun a Reading Room. The College, both directly and indirectly, has been of immenso importance already to Presbyterianism in the North-west.

Presbytery of Chatham.

This Presbytery met in Adelaide Street Church, Chatham, on Tuesday 28rd Pec., 1873. There was a fair attendance of mem-Mr. J. Gray, of Windsor, was elected Moderator for the ensuing six months. Arrangements were made to bring the Buxton congregation, if possible, up to the minimum required by the Assembly's new regulations, for supplemented charges. Further action was taken anout the failure of the Detroit congregation to contribute to the Church's schemes during the past two years. The congregation of Wallaceburgh was separated from Dover and united to Dresden. The Presbtery Fund for 1874 was allocated among the congregations within the bounds. Mr. Chiniquy was heard at length explanatory of a matter affecting himself, the full consideration of which was delayed till next regular meeting of Presbytery. Leave of absence for three months was granted Mr. Chiniquy, his purpose being to visit Britain on the invitation of the Protestant Reformation Society. It was agreed to hold the next regular meeting of Presbytory in Welling-ton Street Church, Chatham, on Tuesday 24th March, 1874, at 11 a.m. The following is the plan of the Missionary Meetings to be held within the bounds this season:— MISSIONARY MEETINGS IN JANUARY, 1974.

Deputation, 1.-Royds, Mossrs, Walker, Waldell, Warden, McLaughlan, Milligan Waddell, Warden, McLaughlan, Milligan, and Gray.—Detroit, Monday 19th, Milligan, McLaughlan, Gray; Wellington St., Monday 19th, Waddell, Warden, Walker; Dover, Taosday 20th, Waddell, Warden, Walker; Amherstburg, Wednesday 21st, Warden, Gray; Windsor, Thuraday 22nd, Warden, Gray, Milligan; St. Annes, Friday, 23rd, Warden; Chicago, Monday 26th, Wurden; Elmira, Monday, 26th, Minister supplying.

supplying. supplying.

Deputation II.—McColl, King, Forrest, McLaghlan, and Bocket.—Caledonia, Monday, 19th, McColl, King, Forrest; Adelaide St., Tuosday, 20th, McColl, King, Forrest, and McLaghlan; Thamesville, Wednesday, 21st, King, McLaghlan, Becket; Bottony., Tausslay, 22nd, King, McLaghlan, Bocket; R. Sovo, Friday, 23rd, King, McLaghlan, Bocket; R. Sovo, Friday, 23rd, King, McLaghlan, Bocket; R. Sovo, Friday, 23rd, King, McLaghlan, Bocket.

Doputation III King, McLaghlan, and Warden. - Dawn, Monday, 20th, King, Mc-Laghlan; Florence, Tueslay, 27th, King, McLaghlan; Sutherland's Corners, Wad-nesday, 28th, King, McLaghlan, Wardon, Bethwell, Thurs lay, 29th, King, McLagh lan, Warden.

Exchanges, on Sabbath 25th, Wardon, McLagulan, Bothwell; King,

IN FEBRUARY, 1874.

Deputation I .- Roys, Messrs, Gray and Deputation I.—Rows, Massers, Gray and Sunth.—Dresden, Monday, 23rd, Gray, Smith, Sombra Village, Tuesday, 24th, Gray, Smith, Black Creek, Wednesday, 25th, Gray, Smith; Real's Settlement, Thursday, 26th, Gray, Smith; Wallace-burg, Friday, 27th, Gray, Smith.

Deputation 11. Becket, Milligan, Ring, and Porrest.-Buxton, Monday, 23rd, Becket, Milligan, King; Tilbury E., Tuesay, 24th, Becket, Milligan, King, Forrest; Tiliany W., Wed., 25th, Becket, Milligan, Ling, Forrest: Mersea, Thursday, 26th, Becker, Milligan, King, Forrest; Mandstone, I riday, 27th, Becket, Milligan, King, For-

Deputation III. - McColl, Wardell, and Currie.—Blenheun, Monday, 23rd, Mc-coll, Waddell, Currie; Haggart's, Tuesday, 24th, McColl, Waddell, Currie; Endge, Wednesday, 25th, McColl, Waddell, Cur-rie; Duart, Thureday, 25th, McColl, Wad-dell, Currie: Ridgetown, Friday, 27th, Mc-Coll, Waddell, Currie Coll, Waddell, Currie.

Exchanges, Sabbath, 29th, Becket, Windson; Gray, Thamesville; Currie, Blenhom; Waddell, Ridgetown.

All missionary meetings to commence at 7 o'clock, nulces otherwise arranged by deputations.

MARRIED.

On Tues lay 30th ult. of the residence of Mr. Jue. Burgees, Buttimore, by the Rev. William McKay, B. A., M., Jona Johnson, of Cambellford, to Mos Mary Robertson, of Baltimore.

At Uxbridge, on New Year's Day, by the Rey, James Douglas, of Cobourg assisted by the Rey, R. Pettigaw, M.A., of Wistin, Elizabeth, third daughter of Joseph Gonlá, Leq., to Roy, E. Cockbun, M.A., of Uxbridge.

In the township of Wawanesh, County of Huron on the 30th December, after a brief filmest, Mr., James Ratellifformerry of the township of Whitby-aged 55 years.

New Advertisements.

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

22 Sinter Street, corner of Victoria, TORONTO.

Canada, Province of Ontario, In the County Court of the County of York.

In the metter of Thomas Robinson, Junior, an In-solvent

The undersigned it as fyled in the office of this Court a Consent by his Creditors to his Discharge, and on the second day of February next he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a Coufirmation of the Discharge thereby effected.

THOMAS ROBINSON,
By BIGELOW & HAGLE,
His Attornoys ad Ition
Toronto, 2th December, A.D. 1873.

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Long practice in the sale of Spect has convinced me that the what of a fine article, viz. A and durable frame especially for Ladles' wear, long been folt. The undersigned has the pleasante offer at a reasonable price this combination a Spectacle set with Loness, manufactured from Minute Crystal Pobbles melted together, producing a clear and distinct vision.

The extensive assurtment enables me to sait all sights and are fitted on the most scientific principle. A call is most respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed by

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La Grace.

THE MATELIALS for this Elegant Game con-sisting of Four Throwing Rods and Two Links, are being manufactured and sold for C Centa by

R. MARSHALL 47 King St. West; Toronto.

BETA 10-12

BE A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

In the performance of the day, the wartoo good a son to think of directorying the
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Who can be low? asked between

But such next resume. Instructed Bestrands. It call not not mode in the part of the such and a flowing provention of the part of the such and the su

and his pretty little thoughter Bortin and young on Bertrand.

Bertrand was a heave youth, and noted among his companious for his talents. He was to have taken part among the thread provided in unrearmataces or condition; if it dol, it, and the second his present the second his length when it is filled with the spirit of their foe, had fortished him to take part. Bushaell.

What is your Life?

A LICEON FOR THE SEW LLAN.

observing the attention May Carlier and policy and properly to Marke, and the later with which the received it, he house. If long a divided administer of the young lady.

"Who can be be?" asked Bertrand of line setter. "I should page from his cool and confident manner that he assume ground it have been received in his confident manner that he assume ground it has been received to having all the young ladys from his cool and confident manner that he assume ground it has been received to having all the young ladys from his cool and confident has of May Geller's the manner than he can be ground been the best of the case between him and Marke. She was an easily however, like a ground sizely, to comf at the traced and a total him to good human. "He came he combined to grow the first and he can be remained by the state of the case between the manner than the best as a grown of the state of the case between the manner than the condition of the came him to good human. "He came he combined have been between the manner than the condition of the came have a state of the case between the manner than the condition of the came have a state of the case between the manner than the condition of the came have a state of the case between the case of the manner than the condition of the came have a state of the case of the c

Dr. Trail, of Aberdsen, is to be proposed as Mediorate: of the General Assembly of the Church of Sootland.

OUR GENERAL AGENT

The Rev. A. Milne, M.A., has, we regret to say, been compelled to sover his connection with the PRISBYTERIAN. The changeable and very often inclement weather which he had to encounter in prosecuting his labours, especially at this season of the year, was too much for a delicate constitution, and he could no longer continue the work. Mr. Milne will, for a time at least, fill the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Hammand, St. Lawrence Co State of New York. He has our best wishes for his comfert and usefulness.

OUR CANVASS.

The Rev. Mr. Milne, in resigning his position as General Agent for this Journal eays: "My idea is that the circulation could " be greatly increased if the minister of the "congregation would appoint a local "agent. In that way the country congre-"gations could be worked up, and that is "where your greatest increase must come "from. I find wherever a Minister has 4 spoken of the paper from the pulpit and " in his visit ag that there we have a good " circulation. All it wants is pushing. Get "it introduced into the families of our 'Church, and they won't go without it. "Often and often I have heard your sub-"scribers say "We would not be without "jį."

In view of Mr. Milne's experience, would it not be well for our ministers to aid us in securing for the Pressyrthman a more extended circulation by appointing a suitable person in each congregation to act as agent. Some have already done so with the best results. In several places clubs have been started; in other localities ministers have canvassed for 40 or 60 subscribers to secure a Communion Service, as a premium; and in some instances, Sabbath-Schools have increased their Libraries by sending twenty, thirty, or forty names of new subscribers.

We urge our co-laborers not to lose time. Our general agenthaving resigned, we have to depend, to a large extent, on voluntary effort. Our friends can help us if they will. Now is the time for renewing and extending subscriptions. We send specimen copies, propaid, to all who write for them. We are hearing already from active friends, but shall be glad to hear from more. Remember, THREE THOUSAND new subscribors is the figure we want to reach early the coming year. With your assistance, kind reader, this point will be very easily at.

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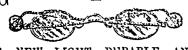
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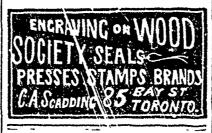
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PROSPECTUS FOR 1874-7th YEAR

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Official Announcements.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

SINCOK.-The Presbytery of Simcos will meet at Barrio, on the first Tuesday of Fol ruary, 1871, at 11 g.132.

HAMILTON-At Hamilton, in the Central Church on the 2nd Tuesday of January, at 11 a.m.

Offranso-At Port Perry, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1674, at 11 o'clock, a.m. Toronto, on the 1st Tanaday of February, at II a.m., whom Session Records will be called for.

Conounc -- At Peterboro', on the third Tuesday of January, 1874, at 11 a.m.

Guzhpa.—In Knox Church, Acton, on the 19th January, 1874, at 11 a.m.

JConoung-At Peterboro, on the 3rd Taeaday of anuary next at 11 a.m.

CHARREN.-In A lol ilde Stroot Church, Chatham n Tuesday, 23rd December, at 11 a.m.

BRUCE.-At Paieley, on the last Tuesday of De cember, at 2 o'clock p.m.
Kingston -Adjourned moeting in Napance on

2nd December, at 7 p.m. Next meeting in Belleville, on second Tuesday of April, 1874, at 7 p.m. CHATRAM.—In Welington Etreet Church, Chatham, on Tussday 24th March, 1674, at 11 a.m. The Union question will trom be discussed, and Commissionara to tab Assembly elected.

ADDRESSES OF TREASURERS OF CHURCH FUNDS.

Tomporalities Board and Sustantition Fund-James Groil, Montreat, Ministers', Widows' and Orphans' Pun't Archi-and Furgueou, Montreal.

Prench Mission - James Crod, Mostrey! Invanile Mission - Miss Michael Kangston, Out Manitoba Mission - George H. Wilson, Toronto Soliolarship and Buckery Fund. Prof. Verguson. Clothing.

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