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Vol. 2

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

Lord. If we sought only the divine glory we should be indby the Hely Spuit to sink

Contributors and Correspondents.

SCOTLAND.

HEW WORK, &c.

The new-papers of the city, and its dead walls too, are at present largely occupied with matters connected with the working of the New Education Act, and next week's staction of a School Board. Questions of great practical interest are involved, and great practical interest are involved, and corresponding feeling is displayed. A sure effect of the New Act will be the lessoning the power of the Establishment as the parochial schools pass out of its lands. The danger of leaving the youth of the land to its nurture is becoming more and more vident. The revival of Moduratism and its open advocacy is extending and becoming holder.

its open advocacy is extending and becoming bolder.

Principal Tulloch's now book on "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the seventeenth Century," seems steeped with it, rather than openly and honestly advocating it. He seems to feel the difficulty of a straightforward attack upon Evangelical truth "Paritan dogmatism"—and prefers a process of covert undermining of the very foundation on which it rests. He says:—"It appeals simply and absolutely to the Divine Word, which it identifies with Scripture. It has never fairly faced such questions as, what is Scripture? and what the relative dogmatic import of its several books?" As to the source of authority in such matters he says:—"The spiritual reason on the one hand, and Scripture on the other, are the sole authority in religion. Man can have no higher arbiter in the end of what is divine and credible in religion than his own judgment enhightened by God's word." Again he says:—"There are even enlightened men now crying out for a new Theology which shall once more mould into a unity the distracted experiences of our modern spiritual life. . . . It can only come from the slow claboration of the Christian reason, locking before and after, gathering into its ample thoughtfulness the experiences of the past, as well as the eager aspirations of the present." nos of the past, as well as the eager ons of the present."

aspirations of the present.

Dr. Tulloci' is one of the "advanced leaders of thought" of the age, and his influence extends far boyond the College of St. Andrews. Among the clergy of his own Church he has many admirers and imitators, and you frequently hear from their pulpits Ritualistic views more or less diaguised. It is scarcely fair to judge a man from one hearing, but when the single same from one hearing, but when the single sam-ple is in keeping with the general reputa-tion of that man the case is different. The Rov. R. H. Story, of Roseneath, is not man of much weight in the pulpit or church councils of the Establishment. But he reently became famous in connection with cently became famous in connection with the appearance in his pulpit of a Broad-shurch Anglican bishop, to the great scan-dal of many both North and South; and ru-nor did not hesitate to say that he was hum-self by no means strongly marked with old-fashioned orthodoxy. As to the correct-ness of this, I can only till your readers something of his sormon last Sabbath eve-ling. He was amounted to preach in ning. He was announced to preach in Claremont St. Congregational Church—Dr. Cinremont St. Congregational Church—Dr. Pulsford's. This is a new and handsome structure in the west end. I found it filled with a gathering of cight or nine hundred-larger than it would have been but for the overflowings from one of the few Methodist overflowings from one of the few Meshedust churches in the oity, a little way down the same street, where Geo. Giffillan, from Dutudes, was prenching an "anniversary" sermon, where I had already been, but was crowded out. It strikes a stranger as a great want that more of the churches are great want that more of the churches are not open for the preaching of the peepel, where evidently hearers are not lacking; but the large proportion still cling to the old custom of two mid-day services, with an hour and a half between, or less, for the sermons and services are often prolonged. Mr. Story is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, scarce of middle age, yet quite gray, with a full beard. His prayers, which are read, are closely modeled after the Euglish Rungy. This alone in many parish churches throughout noticled after the Euglish Hungy. This is done in many parish churches throughout the country with the view of retaining or attracting the upper class, who so largely affect Episcopacy, though with small success, while many lovers of the spiritual and simple in worship are expelled. Whether the country is the country of the spiritual and simple in worship are expelled. Whether the country of the spiritual and simple in worship are expelled. Whether the country of the not I don't know, out these man never seems trained to it, and there was consequently at awkward absence of "Amena," as the prescriber did not once condescend to the tose of the word. The test, when reached, was a noble case, John i. 2-5, "Whose keepath list word, in him verily is the love of God perfected." As for its treatment, whas shall use early Under the first lead

Most would answer, the Bible. Why? The authority of the Church or external historic cytidences would not do. The slanky character of such a trust now a days aggested rather than declared, by the was suggested rather than declared, by the question, "if the foundation be destroyed sint shall the believer do?" No, the Dible was the word of Gos. to us, manuch as it commended itself to our subglatened reason, as revealing dity in adaptation to the wants of our nature. But this answer the wants of our nature. Ust this answer was shown to be incomplete, instauach as God was still revealing himself by a thousand voices around us in nature and previouse, and within us in "all that by which He maketh himself known." All these utterances and tenchings had an equal cight to be considered the word of God. Next as to how we are to keep this word. It was by receiving it as treasure, to be used and increased, like traders' enpital. This part of the subject was very briefly treated, and with a few words recarding the result of I might mention another sample of strikness of sin, without one word of reference to Christ's atoning work, His name being mentioned but ouco, casually. The case in hand was Parid's sin, and much was sand

sidered as a sure for all this, but it would withdraw file sanction and support of Government, and elear the way for the progress of the truth.

In such times no faithful church can afford to tamper with nascent error within its bounds, or faiter in its testimenty to Gariet's stath. Hence we can quite understand the firnness of the Free Fresbytory of Dundeo in its closlings with Mr. Knight. Finding him unprepared to retract or materially motily the public teachings regarding Prayer, they yesterday decided, by a majority of 80 to 6, to proceed against him for heresy, with hield if need be—privately in the meantume.

CAMADIAM ABROAD.

CANADIAN ABROAD.

Glasgow, March 20, 1878,

Site Barrish Ausmicas Parastyranias.

Sir.—I beg to bring before the notice of your readers the case of the Rey. R. Kennedy, who was killed by an accident some four months ago, in the prime of life, leaving a widow and several cluthern unprovided for. Full particulars of the And event will be found in the Feb. number of the Homen Toronton of the Homen Foreign Record of the C. Church. This second boy is helpless from spinal discussed to be considered to the second by the leavest the prime of the C. Church. The second boy is helpless from spinal discussed to the order of the C. Church. The second by his friends in London that a collection should be made for the benefit of his widow and children, to be invested so as to yield something annually, and the London Presiytery are to be taken into countias to the disposal of any funds raised for them. Having slightly known him and for an interest in less family and volunteer therefore to assist an promoting the object. I have collected some money for the purpose from their friends, and before transmitting I shall be pleased to take charge of any further same that brothren may be disposed to contribute. Liberality may be decreased in this manner with the prospect family sands between which was made spontaniously by paypte of alt denominations in and round Cheltinds and denominations in and round Cheltinds and include the light of the said contribution of \$2000-600 was made spontaneously by paypte of alt denominations in and round Cheltinds and selections.

SABBATH PROFANATION.

Editor Bacters Ampair an Patrittenia Editor Partial American Patentranana
Dran Shin,—I am vory glod to see from
the communications appearing in your
thirring paper, or rather our paper I
should say, as also in the secular press, that
public interest in the Sabbath question has
been considerably aroused, and that all
good men and true lovers of our country
are convinced that action, earnest and vigorous must be taken in order to secure a
very much needed reformation in rogard to
public Sabbath observance. Your corresresolute. "Evaluton" saks the Young Men's public Sabbath observance. Your correspondent "Epsalon" asks the Young Men's Christian Associations to take up the matter, and I most heartily endorse the suggestion, and I would further suggest that "Epsalon" himselfshould take it up, and is shead of describing metely the evil exacting in such indecons forms under him own eyes,

Any man found working on Sabbath can be fined, and so far as oil works are concerned there as no diffectly whatever a putting the law in force. It is said by some who profess to be able to give an opinion that the ouginoor of a train is not limble any more than the ougineer of an ocean steamship, but a man putting on or putting any more limble to the control begging in lable to the.

off baggage is liable to fine. Would some lawyer of our church assist us in this matter by giving us his opinion on the point?

The Cluvrehes have given their testimony, and soven Railway Boards have given replies to the remonstrances laid before them. All these replies are all before them. All these replies are all before them. All the results of the control of t

W T. McMULLEN. Was alatock, March 25th, 1873

WHAT ABOUT THE UNION ?

Ristor BRITING AND REAL PHROSTITUS

bin, This question is often asked by many friends of our chutch, and regret ex-pressed that it is so difficult to effect that pressed that it is so difficult to encountry
which seems so describe as the union of
the several Pre-byterian churches of the

We propose to direct attention to the subject before the meeting of our General Assembly. In the present paper we would merely lay down general principles in tela-tion to the whole subject of the union and

1. It is the duty of all Christians to be united in brotherly love and in earnest ef-forts for the conversion of the world. The two grand themes of the intercessity prayer two grand the mes of the intercess-ry prayer of Jesus are, the conversion of the world to Christ, and the purity, unity, and accurring of ins people. Next to the purity of his people, Christ prays for their unity. Yea, he prays for their unity not merely for their own sake, but more especially because of its influence in leading the world to believe that Jesus is the divinely appointed Saviour of men. The heart of Jesus was evidently much set on the unity of the people, for in that prayer—an example doubtless of the chilt; the mes of His intercession as our great among Christians would be she invalid to bringing Christianity into question, and he more than at the present time, when we have arrived at such an interesting epoch in the world's history. The Church of Rome liave arrived at such an interesting epoch in the world's history. The Cluweth of Rome hat claimed this unity which Jesus sought for his people as though it belonged scaluarcy to her. But Christ o'diently prays for the unity of all his people to the end of time (John xvi. 21). That sets aside the exclusive claims of Rome and of all others. His words evidently indicate that the union sought for them is union in points in which it is eapable of being likened to the union he ween the Father and the Sou—that is union in principle and surpress—affection and pursuit—ever sooking the same objects and manifesting the same love for each office. Christians should be thus united because they are the children of the same Heavenly Father, members of the same spiritual body, soldiers of the same glorius house. Theu Christ says, "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brothren." In its visible aspects the church of Christ is like the many branches of the one vine—divided into various socious and differing from each other in one or more particulars. First in order to the great sould.

fested by mutual affection for each other. Love is the exence of the religion of Jesus, ed you that yo also leve one another. this shall all men know that ye are my sult of it are both pointed out by our Lord We should love all Christians because they are brithren, and in proportion to their likeness to Christ and love to Hin. even though differing from us in certain particulars. The children of the same family do not always hold the same sentiment, yet tiery are bound together by the common to the same sentiment, yet tiery are bound together by the common tier of brotherhood and sisterhood. Now there are no ties so tender at these which build us in the Coopel, no frondship as pure and the same that the country of the same sent the same that the same the same to the same to the same to the same that the tradition of this brotherhy love Christians are to manifest their relation to Christ, and this jame in the conversion of the world.

Lord. If we sought only the divine clery we should be leaby the flely Spritt to sink, or at least and to magnify our own opinions and the magnify our own opinions and the state of the spring of the state of the

DEAD STATES AFREST PREST TREES.

DEAD SIR,—Your correspondent with the great number of initials gives expression to what a good many the presence of the control of the con Editor British American Presbyteri

JUDAS ISOLRIOT.

MIS THUS PERCO IN MISTORY.

Rat'la the true position of Judas Iscaro history? Shall we regard him as a ten monater, seated upon a pinisale of the monater, seated upon a pinisale of the monater him at september and the quality of his quilt of the quality of the sufferno and the quality of his quilt is the traditional epinion of him; but just? Do the recorded facts, when y weighted, anstain hi? Or shall we title modern view on taled in most he choyolopedisa, and adopted by Dr. mg in his almost but Life of Christ? sau, not afford not to know one who so inately had to do with Jesta, and who d. in such relations to the plans of Prones.

soon. In such reasons to too passed of Freydarse.

The modern view may be thus stated:
Judas had become impatient of waiting so long for the kingdom, with all its word; splanders, whigh he understood Jesus was to establish, and in which he, with the chier spootstos, had been promised a throne. He sonceived Jesus to be too retiring; too sendingnial, too unworldly, to graap the service while the sporten and search in the part the which the sporten and temporary embarrament, when he found himself at the head of his hereditary and deatined kingdom.

It is claimed that this view removes the difficulties which are thought to stand in the way of the ordinary interpretation, e., the hamiltoney of the noother presented in the amount of mouby (four and a half pounds sterings), for which the betray all was made the impolicy of Judas' conduct, seeing that the could have filled, in subort time, more than this amount for his these sealty travesury of the disopper. It is also that the time of the sealth time of the sealth of the conduct on leaving that the could have filled, in subort time, more than this amount for his these passes for future conclumnity to had been you cannot be designed to the sealth that time of the third was the sealth and the sealth that time of the sealth that the sealth that the sealth that time of the sealth that the sealth that time of the sealth that the sealth that the sealth that th The modern view may be thus stated :

Pencounces upon sever, and a said.

J. Thile admitting the attractions, and seven the fascinations of this theory, we can not yield to its claims, or regard it as exprestly interpreting the facts of the reserved. For, in the first place it argues a higher grade of intellect and of moral character than the gospel writers attribute to Judas. The man who was so low down if the scale of morality and of menhood as the seale of morality and of menhood in the seale of morality and of menhood as sealed in the seale of morality and of menhood as sealed to seal the sealed of the sealed

tion this.

3. The theory is too far fetched, too ar-fetched, too the fetched, too ar-fetched, for the whole color and style of the street, I would hardly have been thought to the street of the fetched and the steelty. We think it can be shown that me ich necessity crists.

If the halt is 2.0.

of bat for the stress of some supposed incisenty. We think it, can be shown that ne seem he considered that the thirty pioces of allver supply an inadequate motivo on the other theory, it may be asked. Where it this new theory is there place for them at all? If Judae expected his plan to secvest, and Christ to be unable to avoid between the control of the control

rayal," the betrayer" and "the traitor?"

5. The theory attributes to Judas a lughne view of the character and person and
powers of Christ than even the best of the
ileusiples seem to have professed. Vittoes
thair unbelief in the wildorness at the
schemes of food; in the storm on the lake
and at Christ's walkane on the water. The
discipled did not seem to believe in Christ's
increasious power longer than the moment
of the actual axarsine.

"Beames of food; in the storm on the lakes and at Christ's walking on the water. The badde of the storm of the water. The badde of the storm of the

inpreme opportunity. Even the wholp Sanhadrim in that have been courineed by the deplet and au folder despite and did, set inexplicable on the theory.

cocuring so early in the processings as they did, shy inexpilicable on this theory.

8. Christ had all along forshold that Hissersyal was for result invited at. We have a progressive series of five prodictions. At the strength of the prodictions of the strength of the prodictions that death was the certain result, if not the dusign of the betrayal. Judas had heard those predictions. They were addressed to him with the tyelvo, and once to him personally, but an hour or two before the arrest took place, and after the hargain had been made with the pressat. When, then, Jesus said to him. "What thou art to do, over quickly," he could not possibly have understood it in accordance with the new theory. He nest it use to be sent death, if in three years he had learned to know the truithinless of Christia predictions, as he had ealpyed ample opportunities to do.

For these eight reasons, we can not ac-

as he had sujoyed ample opportunities to do.
For these eight reasons, we can not asgort the interpretation which acquite Judas of the design of procuring his Master's
death, and which makes his conduct a mere
blundaring interference for the large selletheory is, I will not supplient the simple facts
of the resort, nor will it admit of examination. We must be content with taxing all
the coarseness and oruelty with which the
commonly received interpretation invests
Judas Iseariot, the betrayer of his Master
unto death. Let him serve as a foil, or as a
dark back-ground, in contrast with which, the
condecension, the gentleness, the innecesse of Jesus shall be heightened;
In another article, we may rive an analy-

In another article, we may give an analy-ase of the reuses and motives which led to the rum of the Treasurer-Apostie, and the betrayal of the Innocent.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

About two weeks age, a lady in Brocklyn was on the eve of moving to a distant couptry and inquired of a friend where she could obtain a washerwoman for a f w days. She was directed to No.————— street. Towards evening the lady sought the given street and number, and ringing the first floor bell, the door was opened by a woman plainly dressed but seruptiously nest, and a face of more than ordinary intelligence.

a face of more than ordinary intelligence.

"Is Mrs. Bent in ?" inquired the lady.

"I am. Mrs. Bent," she replied, in a thoroughly lady-like tone. "Will you planes walk in ?" she the lady found herself where all into the front room, and her amazemont the the front room, and her amazemont been suddenly transities to state distant spliers, for the room was really luxurious in appearance. It contained not a single article of choop furnitures, while the arrangoment of flowers, books, pictures and ornaments indicated rare tasto and refinement. "I called around to See if you would come

"I called around to see if you would come and wash for me to morrow?" said the lady, in a hist-apologoic tome, for it seem-ed such a strange thing to sak this woman to do; but Mrs. Bond answered easily and naturally." I say not ergaged, and will be there presently of seven o clock."

The conversation turned to the beauty of the flowers and superior singing of the canary, whom the lady who is an inquisative little body, cald. "Pardon my seeming rude-ness or imperinence, but you have seen better days!"

better days:

"Yes," she roplied, with a momentary
sadness, "but my history is not unlike
thousands of others, save in the termination—all do not become washerwomen.

thousands of others, save in the termination—all do not become washerwomen.

"Some years ago my husband was an affilient nerolant in an eastern out, but he was selred with a manua to come to New York, that he might do even better; but his good fortune assemed to desert him from the first for years; then he may be to be self to the first incoment of his arrival. He lost heavily during his first few years; then he may be brooklyn, hoping to retrieve his lost fortune, but he was still unsuccessful; and prostrated by anxiety and dasappointment, he siptemed and dired, leaving members of the siptemed and dired, leaving members have been been a still unsuccessful; and prostrated by anxiety and dasappointment, he siptemed and dired, leaving members have been described by the siptemed and heaving members of the siptemed and heaving members of the siptemed and heaving the siptemed and heaving dependent upon my relatives, or a charity by desting alop work at starvation prices. I believe I am a good house-keeper, but I would not seek such a stary to the siptemed and healthy to disappeared to my self and may be such to my self and my direction of all my pleasant home associations, which I and healthy to confine the first place of all any straining size. So I disposed of all my furniture, except senough for two rooms. course around the could want with the course of the course

"But it is not a narry way to sorre your living?"

"Not half as tiresome as one would suppose, for the modern laundry does away such all the hard part, such as pumming water and litting tube, and it is roughly remunerative. I work less hours than your cook, get more dans double her pay, and have no featuhous testes to control with. I would have no featuhous testes to control with. I would have no featuhous testes to control with. I would have no featuhous testes to control with. I would have the notified that the normal part of the property of the notion of the country light testes. I would not be not the country light testes the normal gas a tore, and enuy my securing in reading or seving—offeenings in going to a lecture or consert. Bo, you see, get many of the real candicate of the even

OYERWORK.

Every one who has had much to do with schoolboys or undergraduates is award of a pleasant faction which is current amongst them, but which receives still may excell from their mothers and sisters. A young gentlehman whose face is rather pale, whose hand shakes more than is fitting at his time of life, and who has a generally dolopidated and shakes more than is fitting at his time of life, and who has a generally dolopidated and the shakes more than is fitting at his time of life, and who has a generally dolopidated who had been shaked in particular to the same of the terms, is the manuscribe threat the had been said in particular that in a majority of cases the fieldon is tolorably transparent to the young gon-tleman's college seequaintance. Overwork its sometimes a simple appeal for competitive examinations. But it is also true that in a majority of cases the fieldon its tolorably transparent to the young gon-tleman's college seequaintance. Overwork its sometimes a simple appeal for competitive and the part of pallid sindext to impress the audionce at home. More frequently it is a delicate perplicate to the same that it is after may be imputing to intellectual extreme the property of a less presentable nature. Its sufferer may be imputing to intellectual extreme the property of the part of pallid sindext to impress the presentable in which a young may be imputed to a maguade passion for amportant of the majority of the produced by stocastive study could be fartly compared with the mischiefs produced by other causes, we have a shrawd suspicion that thoir sum total would be infinitely less than is generally supposed. We may say prest; confidently, from a tolerably wide experience, that the number of victures than its generally supposed. We may say prest; confidently, from a tolerably wide experience, that the number of victure for the produced by coverwork is a highly deal to lease the infinite and the summer of cause in wheat the causes as imposed on soft

in which the excuse is imposed on soft-hearted relations.

What is true of undergraduates is at least equally time in later life. Must ancu, as they grow older, grow laster, and at the same time is come more accorational disposeries. For both insums they acquire greater skill in imposing upon themselves and others. A young man, brought up in lappy ignorance of physiological laws, any placed under the stimulus of a competition where it is not to be a supportance of physiological laws, any placed under the stimulus of a competition with a lapportance he greater exaggrenter in constitution. When he is went a conscious of his digestive apparatus, he grows more cautions, and is less accessible to excitionment. He cannot be ridiculed by his companions, but he cannot be ridiculed by his companions, and he wife and family accept his theories much more readily than his tintors and fellow competitors. And thus, when some criticing, and he wife and family accept his theories much more readily than his tintors and fellow competitors. And thus, when some criticing, "Yes, we are all beaking down." The cry is taken up by the newspapers, and we accurate the condent life. We are living too fast, burning the caudle at both ands, and relineating our nervous systems under the one sand pressure of our errugators of such modes and relineating to release of the old undergalance of such much of all this is gauine? and how much; it inserely the required of sudemity, of the old undergaduate pretence that we are hong over-worked, when, in reality, we are only wanting to exite a httle domester pity?

That a great deal of this hemonitation is

feciation of sulemnity, of the old uncorgraduate pretence that we are long over-worked, when, in reality, we are only wanting to eriste a hitle domestic pity?

That a great deal of this lamonistion is mere pretouce will probably be acknowledged by any one who fairly examines the cases of his acquaintines. A gentleman has a comfortable breakfast; he goes to his chambers or his office, and returns to a late dumer. He does no work afterwards, and has plenty of time for a good sleep. His whole time on active work is compused, say, between it ann. and 0 p.m. From that must be it. "rect the time spent in lunch-con, in generality of the first of the control of the

full lawyers is neutrious. With such using its installer supposed that hard work has been righby the otherwise; and thus the souls and surers are reduced to the minority of a minority. They are the few many rives infellential force as dispreportioned to their physical strongth, and who have no self-restraint enough to decline duties for which they are filled in sever respect but constitutional power. Some such men doubtless brock down every now and time, and the sympathy which their cases excite provides others to calabit themselves in the same amfable character. We all like to be inactive, aspecially when the fire exists only in the imagination.—
Batterday Review.

REFINED BY AFFLICTION.

self moved—keen, unnworring, authoritative.

This incident is related of his altered
matter and manner of preaching: He hadhere preaching, when very young, at a
place called Galakhola, and one woman
sid to her neighbor, "What do you think of
the young man's talk?" "O," was the reply, "its pretty much a"l pretty flowers—
no more: "neither reliating nor appreciating his fine sentiments and figures. After
his vide's death, Mr. Brown preached in the
same place, and the same woman said,"If's
"grand (all geld)—a"goud note."

GROWTH IN GRACE.

MOTHERS, PUT YOUR OFFILDREN TO BED.

It is night the supposed that has work his it missed the supposed that has work his that the should sufference are reduced to the minority of a minority. They are the few most whose in illustent increase and specific most to their physical specular and the minority of a minority. They are the few most whose in illustrations in its supposed that the minority of the minority of the minority of a minority. They are the few most whose in illustration is not the minority of minority of minority of minority of minority of minority respect but constitutional power. Some and then you had then, and the grampathy which their themserves in the same ambible character. We all like to be markyre, especially when the first is not in the minority of the mounts of the minority of the minority of the mounts of the minority of the minority of the mounts of the minority of the minority of the mounts of the minority of the minority of the mino

COURTEST TO SERVANTS.

The servant's right to be politely treated is just as absolute and ind-feasable as that of the queen. She is a child of the Great King, and to her applies the royal law, secording to the Stripture, "Thou shall love thy neighbor as theself." That law, which is its highest of all, sure'y includes politoness. If we are bound to love our neighbors as ourselves, we are bound to treat them courteously, at any rate. That's one statement of our during the standard and the standard them courteously, at any rate. That's one itse to the standard them courteously, at any rate. That's one itse to the standard tradimental of our during the standard them courteously treated by your neighbor—the nearest of all your meighbors. She has a right, then, under this neral law—which is itself the apirit of all just law—to be courteously treated by you. It is no more condescension for you to use respect and gontlenness in your interactions with her than it is for her to sweep your floors or build your fires. You are entitled to no more oredit for speaking kindly to leer than you are for not stooling her postechnaukterchiefs. If you do not govern yourself in all your conversation with, her you harlor, you are a very the called the party of the same laws of courters which you color your should be about you when hey are beyond your sight. The laws of good manuers load you to treat their decolfulness with forbearance toward the own required equal to the arth and laws.

TWO MANNERS.

of the severe with smiles to the severe and for heard or the stay of the passes of the Manners for the household, manners for the public; all exectness for the stranger, but carping, and complaining, and fault-flucing for the sections for the stranger, but carping, and complaining, and fault-flucing for the section—the very ones to whem we should book for care and help in case of schemes and clargerous accidents. Out upon such double characters—such unmanly, such miserably mean hyp choice! If you have one spark of, noresity, one single ray of noblity of nature left, chort, hit say you would an expiring life; kindle it tuts some hely-flame, and come out in the smagnanimity of your nature into the sunshime of a more loving heart, of a more kindly continuence, of a continuence of the sunshime of the sunshime from the sunshime of the sunshime of the sunshime of the continuence of the sunshime cheek, the lateful anari will disappear from the voice, the gall-like critisisms will not smbitter your utterances—and artabilions-ness and dyspepsies—dyspepsies of the heart sa well as those of the stomach—will elabe apace, joyous-sunhines will desipse the apace to those of those three th

Subbuth School Teacher.

LESSON XV.

April 18, 1878.

DERAMS OF JOHKPH. Gen. 2x2vii. 8-11.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VOING S. 4. COUNT TO MEMORY VOICE 9, 4.

READ with v. 8, ch. Aliv. 90; with v. 4,

Epli. vi. 4; with 5-7, ch. xhi. 0, 9, and

riv. 14; with v. 9, Aots vv. 37, 28; and

with v. 14, Junke ii. 10.

PARALLEL

FARALLEL

TEXTA.—PS. CXVIII. 22; Job.

XXIII. 16.

EXIL. 15.

CENTAL THUTH.—THE LOND SEES THE END SHOW THE BEADING.

INTRODUCTION.—It is to be noticed that the family history regenerations; of Abraham, Isaac, and Esan are complete in separate pertions. Sometimes the stary goes back a little on time to take up the family at this desired point. The record of Isaac begins ch. Txv. 12, at the death of Abraham, a parenthesis being given to Esan (v. 12-10). Isaac's life is caded with a xxv. and a longer parent's assis given Abraham, a parenthesis being given to Esau (v. 12-19). I sease's life is ended with exxxv. and a longer parent's as is given to Esau, and alonger parent's as is given to Esau, and now, we go bosk a little to take up the ovents which led to the Egyptian history. Jacob had been deserthed before, it is true, but while Isaac lived he was not the representative mar. Now he is; Canant is loft to limp by Esau, v. 1, and his memoir, as such, begins. The understanding of this anticipates come difficulty, as the teacher will soo in v. 10. The age at which Joseph dreamed is not stated. He was seventeen when sold in consequence of something that may have occurred some time before.

There will be some advantage in group-ing this leaden under the following heads: Joseph the boy; Joseph the dreamer; Jo-

seph the type.

I. JOSETH, HIS PATHER'S PATORITE.—V. S. Probably, as the story goes back, Benjamin not yet born; or, only an infant—son of Rachiel, his favorite wife. This fondness shown by his dreas, better than that of the rest. If made, or had made for him "a ly colored pieces put together as the finest bhries in the East are and were, as seen on existing monuments; or. 22 a long-sleeved garment, reaching nearly to the feet, woru by those who had leisure, and unautishly for hard work. His wearing it implies his freedom front toil; perhaps raised the suspicion that he might be meant for the birthright and priesthood.

runnight and priesthood.
Yet he was not shut out from 'he restor excrept from the shepherd-life, was
with" the sons of the handmakes who perups did not feel as much jealousy as
nah's sons.

Loah's sons.

(1) His father was quite wrong. All his children should have been alike to him. Parents should be no respectors of person. We shall see the harm done all around by partiality—to Jacob, the brothers, and

partiality—to sacus, and Joseph.

(2) The boy greatly to be pitted. His cquals set against him, "would not apeak to him," tempted to be vain, arrogant, and to avenge himself by reporting, though it is not hinted that this was his motive. How far his account of the bad doour in which his brothors were was from henset and pure feeling, and how far from the opposite, we cannot now tell.

we cannot now tell.

Boys and girls have often great troubles at home, at school, among companionant the same as troubles of after life, but great to thum. What should they do with them? Have you any? What do you do? Two examples: see Psalm etx. 4, and Matt. ziv. 12.

Are any of you spitefully or thoughtlessly teasing or formenting others? making them objects of mean persecution? Oh, the agony thus inflicted! Stop it as once, and beg partlen from God and your victim.

beg pardon from God and your vietim.

II. JOERTH, THE DERAMEN —Prefix two
things (a) no Bible then; nor-spirit give
as afterward print the claim that of the
there is no begin to be the claim that draw
the into Egypt. Hence their importance. Doubtless cheered him in the long
years of service in a strange land; kept up
long in his heart.

years of services in a strange land; kept up hope in his heart.

In one they are in the cornfield; v. 7 (the scene pictured)—told them frankly and agennously—no harm meant. They lated him before for his "tale-telling." They lated him nore now; not their own offensive interpretation on it. Mai-e is quick-sighted. The sheaves suit well the famine and the pleaty.

The second he told his father as well as his breakren. It was more definite, and implied more its seems among the heavenly hodice—emblemis of potential the second of the second litter of the

(3) His breithren should have been can-di. He did not invent the dreams; he hand, bring them. Dreams are not at the bidding. How did they come? They I not think of that. Jealousv is blind to the law was side.

a own side.

young noople may see themselves

They depart of rising, anleying,

We hope you will: but your

That soline the hard way you

the feeing a did not make the

prison before the seed way you

All Scripture history meant to throw light on Jerus, and all the history of the world for the sake of this kingdom. So has torical events can become typical; as the deliverance from Egypt; so lives of mon, as Moses. The following points described in this lesson (others come after wards).

warus): (a) Joseph was beloved of his father. Jesus is the beloved Sen of God. John iii. 16.

(b) Joseph had tokens of his father's preference. So had Christ. See Heb. i.

preference. So land Christ. Bec Heb. 1.
4, 9, 13.
(c) Joseph was yet made like his brethten, "with the sons of Billah; brethten, "with the sons of Billah; sons
was the Kaviour. See Hob. ii. 17.
(d) Joseph's idelike of their wrong-doing
subdistored his brethren against him. So
with Ghrist. Ser John xv. 22, and Matt.
xxvii. 18, compared with Acts vi. 0. So
they wrosted Christ's words, and saught serasion against him. Matt. xi. 10
(e) Joseph had divine intimations of
coming dignity. So had the Lord Jesus.
See Pilki. 10, Jand Heb. xis. 2.
Among general lessous to be learnt from
this part of the history, the teacher c in solect.

[1] Honesty of Sacanus.

lect.

(1) Honesty of Scripture. Jewish exiters do not hide the evil in the patriardie. This is not after the manner of men. This was not the way to make the book popular with the Hobrews.

with the Hebrews.

(2) The progress of evil is here. Envy, dislike, fixed bate, murder, if they could.

(3) Errors run in families. I care professeau; Rebokah, Jacob; Jacob, Jordan,

ferred Esau; Rebokah, Jacob; Jacob, Joseph.

(4) He right in small things, they may have great results.

(5) Christians are much like Christ; dis-liked by sinners, beloved of their father, Matt. z. 25.

ILLUSTRATION.

We shall the better understand the sig-nificance of the dress of Joseph, if we re-momber that "ordinary workinen, and in-dead all the lower orders, were send in a sort of apron or kell, sometimes simply bound round the loiss and lapping yes in front; and others had alnort draw.rs, cx-tending half way to the knee. The same kind of dress was worn by the higher or-ders, under an ample dress of fine linear reaching to the ankles, and provided with large sleeves. (Wikinson's Accient Egyptiaus, Vol. II p. 320.) As it was in Egypt, so it was to really.

UNIVORM LESSONS FOR-1873

FIRST QUARTER	
" 16. Jacob and Kasu " 28. Jacob at Bethel " 20. BRVIEW.	Gen. 25, 10—22
AMCOMD QUARTER	
Apr. 6. Israel—The New Samo 13. The Dreams of Jusciph 20. Jusciph cold 27. The Lord with Joseph	Gen. 31, 94 -30 Gen. 37, 3-11 Gen. 37, 81-26 Gen. 30, 1-4, 20-22
May 4. Joseph Exalted	Gen. 45, 12—38 Gen. 45, 13—24 Gen. 45, 19—24
June L. Israel in Egypt	Gen. 46, 1-1
" 3. Joseph and Pharson 0	Gen. 47, 5-10
" 22. The Last Days of Joseph " 20. Reverse.	Gen. 60. 18-18
THIND GUARTER.	
	Matt 2, 1-10 Matt 2, 13-23 Matt 2, 13-17 Matt 4, 1-11
Aug. 3. The Ministry of James 10. The Beatitudes 17. Teaching to pray 34. The Two Foundations 31. Power to Forgive Sins	Matt. 0, 8-15

24. The Two Poundations	Matt. 7, 21-29 Matt. 9,1-6
14. Josep neel John	. Matt. 10, 1—18 Matt. 11, 1—11 . Matt. 11, 25—80
POUNTH QUARTE 1.	
12. Walking on the Soa	Matt. 14, 19-33 Matt. 14, 23-35 Matt. 10, 21-36 Matt. 17,1-6
9. Hosannatothe Son of David	Matt. 26, 36-40
on 7 Josus before the Governor ' 11. The Resure on ' 11. The Cruciff	Matt 201 - 20 Matt 201 - A Matt 27, 43-31

News from Zam.ibav. up 'er date of January 18th. report, the progress of Sir Bartle Frare's negotiations with the buttan in the matter of the slave trade, to which att. niton was called by Dr. Lavingstone and Mr. Stanley. The Saltan is naturally reluctant to make a treaty whereby his own income will be reduced. At present such 'e hie domand for slaves in Portis, Turkey, and Arabia that oreientials from the Sultan be made to the standard of the standard of the slaves with probably head down the Arabia danal be respected atthough they may cover cargoes of slaves. After the Sultan is disposed of, the slavers will probably head down the Arab and Zauzhbar flags and by those of Prance and Turkey, which will leave offare in as had a slape as ever. It seems that the French consult can and of give passes to the masters of trading version for twenty or they servent; appears the slaves when the slaves will be fashion of our own pre-empt on senter the slaves of the

THE TYPE. Meaning of the strent, which while real yes, in a some leading or ended not to require any Greek for degrees the Examples: Ark of the Christian and Medicine—a step at frealy generally taken in France, Germany and Italy.

change.

Our Young Solks.

LITTLE NED.

BY MOPHUR MPARALE.

Nod was a poor little hunchis k, who lived in a crazy old tonoment heaten in a great city. Up one, two, three flights of, attivities and the visitor to climb also carne to sure few whether the state of the whole of the state in the state of the state o

Which passed any kind heart to see.

When the days were warm and pleasant, Nod went carefully down the old, wretched starcase, and ast himself upon the wooden step, to take a long look at the hay world around him—that world in which he seemed to have up part. For Ned's was a life apart from other children's lives. There was no link between his poor suffering little body and the young, strong frames of these around him. No link cacept the soul that dwell within and was alike divine in all. Thank Gol for that. No ernol ducese had power to warp or distort the little hunch, back a soul, and it was a beautiful soul hack is soul, and it was a beautiful soul. Ned's clear, mild blue eyes. No deep the lock in the look into those gentle eyes and not feel better for having met their planes. They were such patient, earnest, loving eyes.

The our sole comfort that his mother had.

such patient, earnest, to ling eyes.

The one sole confort that his mother had, in her double misfortune of losing her husband and watching the growing deformity affliction with the avestort patience. He never murnured. There was always a calm, happy look, a loving smile upon his features. And that smile of Ned's taught is toiling mother many a lesson of patience. The poor child's life was like a beautiful flower drooping upon the stalk, yet emitting always a gentle perfume. Ned's mother had once had's hanny little.

Ned's mother had once had's hanny little.

tionee. The poor chief life was like a beautiful flower of the poor the stalk, yet smitting always a gentle pertune.

Neal's mother had once had a happy little home of her own and a good, kind lutaband and Ned himself was once as bright, rudden and Ned himself was once as bright, rudden and Ned himself was once in bright, rudden and Ned himself was once in bright, rudden alled to give up his life upon his country a large in one said up little Ned had a fear-ful fall, which had caused his deformity. And poor Mrs. Eaton feat that a blight had fallen upon her own life, which nothing upon earth could ever remove. Day after day she labored for the support of herself and child. Her little some had long since bean given up; and now all that she could afford was a wretched spartment in a teasment-house. How panny times size longest for the coultry—where the birds and gall whong, and whore the birds amy all that she could whore the fresh breeze might bring new life to her own faded cheeks and perhaps health to her darling loy. But in the city Neal's mother was obliged to remain, and to continue her unremitting toll. And the boy was ot necessity left to amines himself as best he might. He could read; but, poor child I he had few coultred to most interest a child. There was to to one among the submitter of the could read; but, poor child I he had for howers, and he would listen when his mother vould sometimes tell him of the fields and meandment with the him of the fields and income fairy realm, he mother would sometimes tell him of the fields and income fairy realm. In a was the him determined tell him of the fields and incoming the child sained and reamed in the own happy cuddhout, where the had gathered the winted cases and yellow butterque the which cases and yellow butterque the which cases and yellow butterque the winted cay long. And Ned thought thus the country which had and and lead him through the green fields, where the lawet-teached chee green, and tunder the tall treek, where the bright had the such to be mor

tall trees, where the brids sang.

Puor Ned! All day the ratting of the sewing machine sounded in his ears, as his motion toiled; and this was the only much of his life. Beside this one picture book. Not had one other source of annaement, and this was shorted; a proper of the property of the property

Aladalin's lump could have been fuller of wonders than was this lamp to Nqd.

And this was why. Every aftarnoon, when the sun came angund and looked straight into the widow's humble room, it cast a gridou giery of light not cally upon everything in the apartment, but hepe and there upon the walls and upon the ceiling there darted small patcher of solored light, as though a rathow has been broken into pieces and dead into the room. Over the walls went deareing the tiny rathows, like a troop of bright winged buildriles at high walls went deareing the tiny rathows, like a troop of bright winged buildriles at high and Ned as allerly washing them with dealighted eyes. For a long time by walls ranhows. There they were every lugglest ranhows. There they were every lunglest and griden thinks are constituted and the straight of the country of the control of the country of

At last Ned discovered the source of the rainbows. The old lamp stood upon a low mantel; and just be ind it one day Ned noticed a cluster of the rainbows. He moved the lamp saide, to see them letter, when lo! the rainbows followed the lamp and flashed and about with new brilliancy up and down through the glass crystals, as they as ung to and fire around the faup. Here was a raw leavener for the lamp and the grant and the said of the s

up and down through the glass crystals, as they as ung to and for around the fump.
Lore was a rare discovery for the boy, and day after day he treed now feats with this wonderful farm. At first he leaf a fancy that he troep of fairies last taken up their abode in the glass prisms, and that they only came out in porceous array, to revel'in a dance when the warm aucheans he'sel in at the windows. But at last to discovered that the beautiful hune of the rainbow were caused by the rays of sun light falling through the glass prisms and that the discovered that the beautiful hune of the rainbow were caused by the rays of sun light falling through the glass prisms and thus dividing such ray into its seven colors.

No palace could have been more gr-recous in Node eye, than he can little rows whith the glober annipht pervaled it, easing a halo around the measurest thing. In clinicater of rainbows followed the boy as he moved around the room converse the larm in his han.—The more the crystals aware the faster the rainbows flow, and wometimes they would hove over the very aport where Ned's mother sat at how wook, and the face of the pon woman became glouded in the way on feel in the eyes of her delighted box.

where Neel's mother sat at her work, and the face of the post woman becam glor-fled in the eyes of her delighted boy.

But there came a change over N al's hi. One day he had wandered a little way up the street, and stood looking into a shop window filled with toys and rare picture brooks; and stood looking into a shop window filled with toys and rare picture hooks; and stood unto help widing: a his heart that some of them might be his own. But he had no purse afth which to buy such treasures, and he was fain to content himself with merely bolting. them And perhaps this afforded as much cupy would have given brether child.

As he turned away, at last, from the window, and went slowly down the street, a goutle voice spoke to him. Looking up. Neel saw a lady, cleal in deep moverning, standing beside him. Neel thought the lady had the western the head of the western the head of the western her head and what was his name; and next asked him if he liked books and if he could read, and if he especially admired the looks in the window, which she had seen him looking at for so long a time.

Ned answered all the lady's questions in his own quiet, pleasant way, said lier heart was to perfect we he numbe beauty of this lift. See hed him, into the ever accurate all says to perceive the numbe beauty of this lift, also led him, into the ever accurate healy bought two of the pretitest books and gave them ten happy pointly. As she placed them in his hands, and met his mus look of gratitude, she wondowed at the cheapness with which human happiness could be purchased. For, if her little gift had rendered the child so happy, surely, the joy she felt in giving was equal to his own.

if her little gift had rendered the child so happy, surely, the joy ahe felt in giving was equal to his own.

As fast as Ned'a little feet could hat ten up the creaking stairense, he hurried with he new treasures to his mother; and the good woman's eyes were filled with tears of delight at the kindless which had been shown her poor boy.

The next day the kind stranger herself eams to visit the poor widow. There was no apology necessary for the meagreness and wretchedness of her home, for the lady, although elegantly but plainly attied, with trait good breeding, took no apparent notice of anything in the room scept his widow and little Ned; and the boy did his best to entertain his fair where except the wonderful lamp, which behaved beautifully, for the aun was shining very bright. And the lady saw Ned's pet rainbows, in all their purple and golden glory. And then the kind stranger talked with the widow, and drew from her the sad story of all her troubles; and from that day Ned's mother toiled no more for the shops at starvation prices, for the lady gave her plenty of work which was liberally paid for.

When the spring came, their kind bonefactor yent to her countreasat, men the

which was liberally paid for.

When the spring came, their kind benefactor went to her country-seat, upon the land to the country seat, upon the land to took Ned and his mother with her. She say that the land to the land her benefact the land to the land to

Neal's picture books and the wonderful lamp.

And now commenced a new and happy life for Neal. For the first true he wanderful content of the Neal for the first true he wanderful down or gardens, of which he had so often dreamed. He sat for hours during the long aumnor days upon the bank of the river, and watched the blue waters as they flowed onward to the son. He saw the sicamos some and go, and the white sails of vessels gistening in the sunlight, as they finated by and sailed away, as it seemed to Ned, into the wond is all the long as they finated by and sailed away, as it seemed to Ned, into the boantiful sky.

And Ned loved his pota—the carryend fowls and the rabbits—who carryen is beautiful white rabbits, white as the dream had the resulting the resulting

die. The poor dwarfed little body was about to drop away from the oldid's poor soul, and the soul to return to U.d. who, gave it.

"Do not weep for me, mather, said little Neil, as he lay dying. "Do not weep for all the to all the tendent of the tendent of the constant of the tendent of the ones to his heart and blessen them? Old Mother? I see the light of Heaven now, brighter than the rainh, we upon the wall; and I hear the sugging of voices which are for awarder than the year, of the birds? Do not weep for me, for I shall be so happy?

py I'.

And so let's Ned died. And the bright sing lo ked into the lettle room where he lety, tagging the flowers which evere folded in his little whate hand with a golden has and resting lowingly upon he soft brown hair, made as had been supported by the soft hand, and had been the west dead factly the soft had been the soft species, which is the lamp was standing however the child's lived randowns, like buylet grant, waiting to taker the child into a better and purser world. But Ned's each one chosed forever upon the beautiful number of cartin. They were opened forever upon glories which can nower fade.

And so the Ned died.

can nover fade.

And so they had little Ned down to sloop
among the flowers; and, though many
tars fell over his humble grave, all hearts
were thankful for Ne Use side that he had
found release and that God had taken him to a happier home

to a happier home.

Not's life, though short and full of trial, had not been in vanu; for, no we have said before, Ned wie a true hore, and he lived long enough to impress all who approached him with the beauty and horousin of sweet patterner under God's trials.

Anndom Mendinos .

That eve of Christ! ngs us to the Bibls The Live of the Bible brings us to Christ.

Faith is the master key to the treasury of Jesús; it opens all the doors, and brings out every store.

The man who can'to nothing but serious, or nothing but merry, is but half a man.—
Leigh Hunt.

The passionate are like mon standing on thoir heads; they see all things the wrong way.—Plate.

What we act has its consequences on earth; what we think has it consequences in heavon.

What a world of gossip would be prevented if it was only remembered that a ferson who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

All men have frailities, and whoever looks for a friend without imperfections will never find what he seeks. We look ourselves, notwithstanding our fa-lik, and we ought to love our friends in like man-ner.

rer.

In God's great plan there is nothing small or trivial; the humblest life cost the death of the Son of God. Does it not threve, avail of sanctity around the poorest and most suworthy, when we think of the reason paid for such a life?

The sun of prosperity dwarfs intellecteal life, and spiritual beauty often fades into insignificance. Like the dwarfs abover, God sends affictions grivovous as hidles His grace, but working for His children a far more succeding glory.

A person once said to lite similater, the Rev. Mr. C.—
that it was impossible for a man to carry on business in this kinperfect world, and be honest, and get a laving. "Die, then it was the compatibation property of the property of the

Out of Christ as the Way there is nothing but wandering; out of Christ as the Truth there is nothing but error; out of Christ as the Life there is nothing but error; out of Christ as the Life there is nothing but efernal death. Look unto hum and to saved.—Haron Stop.

There will remain at the disposal of Parliament out of the Irial Church property about £5,00,000. It is proposed that a part at least of this go for aducation, and the Spectator strenuously utges that the lighter education of Irials girls be not forgotten.

gotten. • A Christian was asked a few nights since by one whose long experience should have made her a toocher rather than a learner, "Do you not sometimer doubt? "Doubt" was the exclamation of faith. "Doubt whom?" Let us have a live-labg doubt, and even despire of ourselves, but none of our Saviour and his morey.

mine that they would sit upon Need's shoulder, nestle in his lap, and eat from his land. On the line lap, and eat from his land, and could the long summertime N-dwas very happy. There was always the sweed to have the surface and the loving, carnets look in his blue syets, the loving, carnets look in his blue syets, look loads in the matter of reperchanges which have not petited and every one loved Need No one could be anary or utler havel words in his presence. The very sight of the poor little unfortunate, who was so patient had so the bleesings of beside and strength. How have such bleesings of was appreciate the house of open the present of the ment of the continuous it, as backward to require the continuous it, as backward to the continuous it, as backward to the continuous it, as backward to require the continuous it, as backward to the continuous it is an investigation of the production of the production

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Pritisk American Presbyterian

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Bismarck has made another remarkable speech, in which was resterated the determination of Prussia to have no terms with the Jesuits.

The Local Parliament has at last adjourned. The Hon. Mr. McKellar has given explanations of the "Elgin frauds" which to most people will appear satisfactory, though not to all.

The civil war so long a_ticipated has at last broken out in Spain. The Carlsts under the leadership or at the promptings of priests are at their old work; but it is not expected they will have much success. Should the war continue any length of time one result will be that the power of the priesthood will be very much broken, if not destroyed.

The Dominion Parliament has had no special feature of interest during the week. It is very evident that the Opposition has had a very large accession of strength from the last election, and that ministers are not by any means firm in their seats; but it is not yet very evident that their will be a change of ministers. Very likely the decisive movement one way or other will have taken place before our present issue is in the hands of our readers.

Nothing has lately excited our neighbors so much as a mysterious murder of a rather wealthy but evidently worthless person of the name of Goodrich; and a very absurd marriage celebrated by Dr. Talmage, at a fancy fair held in Brooklyn for the benefit of the building fund of the new tabernacle to be built for that somewhat eccentric and eloquent divine. For the low charge of half a dollar admission was given to the Academy of Music to witness the marriage of a couple dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago. Between three and four housand paid the fee, and the Rev. Dr. Dewitt Talmage officiated. Pity the Reverend gentleman did not resort to the old devise of giving an address and making a couple of shoes by cutting off the tops from a pair of Wellingtons.

Mr. Gladstone has resumed office, but his tenure of power cannot be long. He is not very auxious to retain his position, and it is as well, for all the enthusiasm with which he was sustained four years ago has disappeared. His one great object has been to conciliate the Roman Catholics, but he found that they will not be conciliated except by concessions which even he cannot bring himself to yield. After having abolished the Protestant Established Church of Ireland so as not to have the State involved in teaching religion, nothing will satisfy the Romish hierarchy but having public money to teach their particular dogmas in a University of their own. It is as well that Protestants should understand that nothing will satisfy that gigantic conspiracy against the liberties of mankind but complete supremacy. A good many have been trying to persuade themselves that a change has taken place in the system, and it is therefore a mercy that every now and then something turns up to show that they are mistaken.

THE INDIANA LIQUOR LAW.

A law has been lately enacted in Indiana which, if strongly enforced, will give the dealers in intoxicating liquors rather lively times. It absolutely prohibits either the said or gift of any intoxicating drink to minors, intraicated persons or habitual drankards, and that under heavy penalties. By this law, also, no liquor can be sold or given away on Sundays, election days, or public holidays, and on any other day, earlier than 6 a. m. or later than 9 p. m. Further, it declares that the seller of such liquor shall be liable to pay a reasonable compensation of the who may take just what kind of exercises students most sharge of and care for any person who need and desire.

becomes intoxicated with liquor obtained from any sellor, and then prescribes as follows: "Any person becoming intoxicated shall, on conviction, be fined five dollars, and be required on his trial to tell where he procured his liquor, and on his refusal to do so there shall be added to his imprisonment from one to ten days. It also provides that any husband, wife, parent, guardian, employee, or other person who shall be injured in any way by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action against the persons who gave or sold the liquor which caused the intoxication, and also that the owner or lessor of the premises shall be equally hable for damages with the soller of the liquer, though execution must first be levied upon the property of the yender. The unlawful sale of liquors works a forfeiture of the lease and all rights of the lessee of the premises, and all suits may be brought in any competent court, and judgments recovered without rollef. When no husband, wife, child or guardian appears to prosecute, the township trustees, or other officers, may prosecute and pay the amount recovered for the benefit of the poor." This surely is pretty strong and will give these in Indiana who care to enforce the law a pretty strong hold upon the throat of the liquor traffic. Then, sull farther, this law provides that no beense shall be granted unless the petition for it is signed by a majority of the legal voters in the district where the application is made. Then when any person surmounts all these preliminary difficulties and actually secures a license, or at least secures a petition in favor of his receiving one, he must give bonds in the first place in the sum of \$8,000 for the payment of fines and damages, and, as we have seen from the extract given above, is liable to be fined heavily in the form of damages for any injury that may be done through the liquor he sells. All this will make liquor selling in Indiana a very ticklish business, which we should think comparatively few would be inclined to meddle with. A similar bill is before the Legislature of Kansas with every prospect of becoming law. All this shows unmistakeable progress an proves beyond all doubt that public opinion is getting to be very strongly in favor of putting the traffic in intoxicating liquors among the prohibited occupations, as contrary to the best interests of the State and directly antagonistic to the welfare of individuals. No doubt it may be said that such prohibition interferes with individual liberty. Very true, but the mere fact of societ being formed at all so far interferes with liberty in its widest sense. When any one becomes a member of society he so far gives up individual liberty for something letter in return. Society puts down nuisances, however much individuals may be in favor of them. It has prohibited slavery, polygamy, man-steal ng, excessive child labour in factories, cruelty to animals, and much else. In fact, a very large amount of all legislation, which is simply the expression of the will of the community speaking through its representives, is of the prohibitory, or at any rate of a restrictive charac ter-interfering with what some individuals would greatly wish to do or possess, and yet who objects to this per se ? Who would say that filthy premises or the manufacture of some article that causes an offensive smell can injure the community as much as the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors? And yet the fermer are every day indicted and their owners interfered with and panished for the good of society. This talk about liberty will not stand discus-

s.on. Society has a right to protect itself, and the supposed interests and tastes of the individual must give way to what is generally felt and believed to be for the public good. It may be prudent or the reverse to stop the sale of intoxicating drinks, but that it is quite competent for society to do both without infringing on any legitimate individual right is beyond all controversy.

LITERARY "COACHING."

We some time ago acceived from a student the following circular got up in a nice style and evidently by people who " meant business." Perhaps this may be the usual way of doing things in the States, but we a e-ufficient'y old fogies to have to acknow. ledge that it is something of a novelty to us. We know that sermons of any shade of orthodoxy have been long supplied on the very lowest cash terms, but regularly organized Bureaus for saving students all the bother and effort of composition while at College we were not prepared for. Can any of our readers inform us if there is any thing of this kind to be met with in Canada or if many Canadian students send to the states for their thunder?

" * * * We have engaged the services of a few gentlemen of literary exporience and ability, and are now prepared, on short notice, to furnish applicants with all kinds of literary exercises, consisting of Essays, Lectures, Orations, Sermons, Salutarios, Valedictories, Poems, Abstracts, Reviews, Critiques, &c. &c. All who are in connection with the Bureau nave once been students themselves,most of them graduates and consequent ly having been through "the mil," know

It would be well for applicants to state the occasions on which they wish to deliver the exercises to be turnished, in order that they may be rendered as appropriate as possi blo; and also, whether or not a strictly first-class production is desired. Special care will be taken with Crations, Essays, Lectures, &c., intended for Commencements and Anniversaries. Each exercise used but once, and all applications attended to promptly. For further information ad-

Special Announcement for 1872-3.—The patronage we received during the past year was so extensive, and the nature of our work so various, that we had great difficulty in meeting all demands. This year we have increased our Literary Corps, by care fully selected writers, and are ready to supply Literary Work of every description grade, and style. We are constantly in receipt of letters, as to how money shall be sent. Applicants have the choice of sending money in advance by Post-office order or receiving our Productions by express, C O. D. Please Distribute.

Ministers and Churches.

The Rev. Dr. King, long well known as adistinguished minister of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, has been obliged, from failing health, to resign his charge of the congregation of Morningside, near

The annual meeting of the Canada Presbyterian congregation of Beaverton, was held on the 20th ult. The attendence was good. The congregation are about to take steps to secure the services of a regular pastor without much delay.

The Session of Knox College was closed on Wednesday last by a lecture delivered in Knox Church by the Rev. Dr. Topp, who has been engaged in giving instruction in Systematic Theology for the last three months with, we are glad to hear, very grent acceptance.

The deficiency of the Sustentation Fund of the Free Church of Scotland for the nine months ending with February was, as compared with the corresponding part of the previous twelvemonth, £2,669. It is expected that it will all be made up before the close of the year.

At the closing lecture of Knox College on Wednesday evening, Professor Caven made an announcement which, we feel certain, will be hailed with pleasure by our readers. He stated that the sum of \$10,800 has already been subscribed in Toronto to the Building Fund of Knox College. There are seven subscriptions of \$1,000 each.

The last lecture of the Woodstock Y. M. C. A. course was delivered before a full house on Monday evening last, by Rev. J. Mc-Tavish. His subject, "The Rise and Progress of Literature," was treated with ability, and although the Rev. gentleman was somewhat lengthy his very ably put together lecture was listened to with marked attention. At the close a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Carlyle, seconded by Mr. R.S. Schell, received the sanction of the audience with many manifestations of approval.-

The Advertiser learns that the members of the St. James' church, Richmond street, London, he re presented their esteemed pastor, the Rev. D. Camelon, with a handsomely worked chair, valued at \$50, and a beautiful case of stuffed birds worth about the same amount. The presentations were made by Mr. John Porter and Mrs. Thos Strong. The handsome gifts will serve to aid in adorning the interior of the splendid manse erected last summer for Mr. Came-

On Tuesday evening of last week, the Rev. Mr. McKenzie was pleasantly surprised by a visit of three young ladies, belonging to his congregation, who, in the name of many others as well as their own, presented to him a handsome and well filled purse. The value of the liberal gift was much enhanced by the esteem and affection of which it was a plain evidence. These kindnesses do much in the way of encouragement, and to make the connection of a minister and his people more pleasant and profitable for all concerned.

The Toronto Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church met in Gould St. Church on Monday evening last. After a sermon by the retiring Moderator-Dr. Thornton, of Oshawa-the Rev. Mr. Paterson, of Bobcaygeon, was chosen Moderator. The business which came before the Court was not important. A very interesting conference on the state of religion took place, and after disposing of some other merely routine business the Court adjourned on Wednesday forenoon.

It is rumoured that the congregation of Cooke's Church, Toronto, intend to call the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of Now York, and with good hopes of being successful. It would be a great accession of strength to the Canada Presbyterian Church and to the oause of Evangelical religion in this country generally to have Dr. Hall among us. We exmestly trust that the good people of Cooke's Church may be successful in their movement, and that we may speedily have to remice that one of the most popular preachers of Manhattanshas removed his text to the North side of Lake Ontario.

The Union Committees of the different Prosbyterian Churches in Canada, we believe, are to have a joint meeting in the course of a few days in St. John's, N. B. Nearly all has been done by these Committees that can be. There remains very little more for the different Suprome Courts but to settle whether union shall take place forthwith or be indefinitely delayed. We believe the College question has been so arranged that no objection can be received in reference to it, and if this is the case we scarcely see what argument the opponents of union can urge in support of their position, except that they some how or other don't wish it, though scarcely able to say why.

The movement for the erection of new premises for Knox College still progresses. Several subscriptions of \$1,000 each have been received. We have no doubt the whole sum required (some 85,000 or \$40,-000) will soon be realized. It would be a handsome thing and could easily be done if thirty-five persons were to subscribe \$1,000 each and furnish the whole business at once. When the Free Church College in Edinburgh was projected, twenty-one wealthy and liberal men each subscribed a thousand pounds, and the thing was done. There are surely more than the requisite number in the Canada Presbyterian Church who could subscribe dollars instead of pounds for what is the cause of Christ, as important in this Province as was the Free College at Edinburgh. Our wealthy men have not got into the habit yet of giving large subscriptions. They could not get a worthier object to begin with than Knox.

KNOX CHURCH, MONTREAL. - The annual meeting of Knox Church, Montreal, was held m the lecture room of the church on the 26th ult. After devotional exercises the pastor, Rev. R. M. Thornton, gave some interesting statistics regarding the congregation. The number on the communion roll one year ago was 210; it is now 225. At two communions there were no additions either by certificates or profession of faith. At a third 15 were added by profession of faith alone—a rich harvest—in all 80 new meinbers were received during the year, 12 of these being by letter. The loss by death had been 4; by removal 11, leaving a net increase of 15. The financial statement as read by the treasurer, W. D. McLaren, Esq., was very encouraging, there having been raised by the congregation during the year for ordinary revenue \$3,228.80; for liquidation of debt (including \$500 not before reported) \$4,737.66; for missionary and benevolent purposes, \$1,242.29making a grand total of \$9,208.19. In conformity with a recommendation from the Board of Management, the meeting resolved to add \$200 per annum to the pastor's stipend, the encouraging state of the finances fully warranting the increase.

On Monday evening, the 24th ult., a few friends connected with the congregation of Centre-road in the Township of Mulmer. met in the manse at Mono Centre. The party consisted of four sleigh loads of generous-hearted men and women, and they came not empty-handed. They left a liberal supply of various articles designed for the comfort use of the minister and his family, and after spending a pleasant time they left for home—a distance of about eight or ten miles-doubtless richly enjoying in their sweet experience the statement of the Master, when he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and the additional satisfaction that by their generous act they had cheered the hearts of those whom they had just left. It is proper to add that this was their kind way of acknowledging services which Mr. Christie had rendered recently among them and associated congregations. 'y appointment of the Toronto Presbytery. If other congregations in our church only adopted similar methods of acknowledging labors performed on their behalf in holy things, how gratifying to the laborers, and how satisfactory to themselves, and in a way, too, that they would not much miss.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY for January is an exceedingly readable number. It contains eleven articles, none of which are very elaborate or long, bre all so far interesting and almost all non-politic.

"THE ADVISER."

We have before us several copies of this entertaining and instructive periodical. The Adviser is a neat tyelve-paged magazine-Religious, Temperance and Unsectorian in character. There are several attractive illustrations in each number, and the whole get-up of the paper cannot fail to make it a welcome visitor to the boys and girls of our Sabbath Schools. The Executive of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League has made arrangements to supply the Adviser at exceedingly moderate rates, and we trust the efforts now being put forth to circulate a healthy temperance literature amongst-young peo-ple of this country may be abundantly suc-

Sinc infulfilment of the purposes of life is its grout end, it is plant that to fulfil our life is the only truth worthy of an existence. The great Master sarely put up soul into the world, in the body of any man or wo-man, to have them dream and ide it away, but to work, to do with it whatsoffer is commanded, and that which is nest Anna The love of Christ bring the love of the Blitching

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MON: TREAL.

STUDENTS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We have received the annual report for 1872-8 of this young but vigorous Society, from which it appears that, like their brethren of Knox College, the students of the Montreal College energetically prosecute Home Mission work in the more destitute parts of the country during the summer, as well as in the needy districts of the city during the College session.

In the summer of 1872 the Society occupied four fields, two of which were in French Roman Catholic communities. The most interesting mission is that at Alexandria, where a small Protestant community is found, surrounded on every side by a-Highland Scotch Roman Catholic population of not less than 9,000. The Students' Society has occupied this field for two years, and has been successful not only in awakening a desire among the people to possess the Word of God and to know the truth: but also in calling the attention of the whole Church to a field which has such strong claims on Scotch Presbyterians.

Four missionaries were employed last summer; for the coming vacation six have been placed, four in the Montreal Presbytery, one in the Kingston Presbytery, and one, speaking both French and English, on the Upper Gatineau, in the Ottawa Presbytery.

We are glad to note these signs of progress. The Students' Societies of Knox and Montreal Colleges appear to us to be useful in various ways. They tend to foster a missionary spirit among the students, and increase their knowledge of the widely extended mission field which our Church is called on to occupy; while they form an auxiliary, every year becoming more important, to the Assembly's Home Mission Committee.

The Presbyt-rian Church of Victoria Australia, was held in November. That church is making steady progress. There were by last statistics 114 ministers in settled charges, and twelve unattached. The total number of worshippers was 45,000 and of communicants 13,200. The children attending the Schbath School amounted to 21,058, while there were 2,088 teachers. The church income was £67,958 for strictly congregational and evangelistic work. The total contributions for all purposes were £72,000. Of the ministers 18 had less than £200 of stipend and 16 from £200 to £297. It was felt that none ought to be below £800.

Dr. Cairns had resigned his position of Principal in the Theogical Institute of the Victoria Church. The number of Students of Theology is small, averaging only about

The strength of all the Australasian Presbyterian Churches is much greater than is generally supposed, as the following table will show:-

Free Synod of Victoria	Gnarges.	
Presbytory of South Australia. 14 Presbytory of Tasmania. 10 Froo Presbytery of Tasmania 20 Fresbytorian Church of New South Wales. 20 Synod of Eastern Australia. 7 Presbyterian Church of Queensland. 20 Presbyterian Church of New Zealand 60 Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland. 40 Missions to the New Hebrides 12 Connected with no Church Court 4	ria 140	The Presbyterian Church of Victoria
Presbytory of Tasmania. 10 Free Presbytory of Tasmania 3 Presbytorian Church of New South Wales. 7 Synod of Eastern Australia. 7 Presbyterian Church of Queensland. 20 Presbyterian Church of New Zealand 60 Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland. 40 Missions to the New Hebrides 12 Connected with no Church Court 4	4	Free Synod of Victoria
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Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. Synod of Eastern Australia. Presbyterian Church of Queensland. Presbyterian Church of New Zealand Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland. Missions to the New Hebrides Connected with no Church Court	10	Presbytery of Tasmania
Synod of Eastern Australia. 7 Presbyterian Church of Queensland. 20 Presbyterian Church of Now Zealand 60 Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland. 40 Missions to the Now Hebrides 12 Connected with no Church Court 4	3	Free Presbytery of Tasmania
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Presbyterian Church of New Zealand	· · · · · · · 7	Synod of Eastern Australia
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land. 40 Missions to the New Hebrides . 12 Connected with no Church Court . 4	nd 60	Presbyterian Church of New Zealand
Connected with no Church Court		
•	12	Missions to the New Hebrides
		Connected with no Church Court
	374	Total

THE LATE REV. THOS. GUTHRIE, D.D.

IN MEMORIAM.

Ho's passed away, his race is ruu, His gospel work on earth is done And now through Christ the victory's won, O'er death's dark gloom. For there he shines beyond the an, In fadeless bloom.

He's pass'd away, the wanderer's guide, Whose tender heart was open'd wide To tell us how the Saviour died For Adam's race. And rose the third day glorified, Our hope of grace.

Tho' pass'd away, his words shall still Live in the heart, and rule the will Of thousands over vale and hill,
On land and sen. Whose praise for pardoned sin shall fill Eternity.

Now pass'd away. His body lies In peacoful rest, but he shall rise And join the ransom d in the skies At God's : 'ght hand Who've fought the fight and wen the prize, A glorious band.

And when we've call'd, and there shall bend Over our tomb, some loving riend, With sorrow may the glad hope blend, Of sin for on.
Joint heirs with Christ our je irneys c In bliss of heaven

Whore there's no night, no cloud, But brightness, joy and love, for The King of Lings the light shall

Thou may w "Ok grave, where is thy yleter Where, de

Toronto, March, 1873.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Woodstock, in the house of his father-inlaw, Mr. James White, on the evening of the 14th of Morch, Mr. W. Lourie, aged 33, of the firm of Barclay & Co., Oakville.

This death, quite sudden and unexpected, has plunged a large circle of friends into deepest mourning.

Mr. Lourie was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1840. There he received his education and spent his early youth. In 1856, accompanied by his oldest sister, he followed his parents and the other members of his family to Oakville, where his father had died, after a very brief residence, leaving his widow and six children to mourn over the removal of a fond husband and parent. His eldest son, William, the subject of this notice, was ever a thoughtful, gentle, amiable boy. With great discretion and prudence far above his years, he did everything possible for his mother, and brothers and sisters. In business, in various positions that he filled, he was greatly esteemed; and in social intercourse he was universally beloved.

On the 3rd of March he went to Woodstock to spend ten days with his wife's family. After worshipping in Knox Church, there, on the morning of Sabbath, the 9th ult., he was suddenly prostrated with what proved to be fatal disease. He passed several days quite sick, but not in distress, and his friends continued to hope that he was improving, and would soon be able to sit up. All such hopes were utterly dissipated by mest unfavorable symptoms occurring on the afternoon of Friday. Perfeetly aware that he was dying, in a very solemn manner he began to take farewell of kindred and friends, though in great weakness, and much distressed with labored respiration. He addressed exceedingly appropriate and very touching words to each one, and at some length urged all to embrace Chriet, declaring that, separated from Rim, the world had nothing that could satisfy the immortal mind. He bore most impressive testimony to the great fact that true religion is the only thing that can cheer in life and sustain in death. With great earnestness and thrilling power he specially addressed one young lady present, speaking of the hollowness of all worldly pleasures, and assuring her that Christ is the only satisfying portion of the soul. All this was done amid great weakness of body, with much difficulty of breathing, and many

He then engaged audibly in prayer, with far fuller volume of voice, and with far clearer tones than could have been expected in his exhausted state. He prayed for his kindled and friends by name, asking with some minuteness the blessings appropriate to each. He prayed for his beloved wife, so soon to be sadly bereaved, and asked the special grace that would sustain her, and carry her comfortably through these sore trials. He prayed for his devoted mother, dwelling with great emotion on her increasing age and foebleness, and imploring the divine guidance and supporting power that she required in these circumstances. He prayed for his eldest sister, whom, with his mother, he yet expected to see before he died, and asked that she might be upheld, and be gifted for all usefulness. He prayed for his other brothers and sisters, and sisters-in-law and brothersand sisters, and sisters-in-law and brothers-in-law—naming them all. He then prayed for himself, that God would bless his poor, wearied servant, would pardon all his sins, would accept him in the Saviour, and would give him a safe and abundant entrance into blies trance into bliss.

Shortly after this he said, "Farewell! a long farewell!" He then lay perfectly quiet for a considerable time, with eyes closed, and hands and arms naturally reclined, but with much labored breathing, ctined, but with much habored breathing, though quite conscious of all that was passing around him. One of his sisters-in-law sitting close by him, said, "Do you know me?" "Oh, yes," he instantly replied; "Nellie, I know you." He asked those around him to sing the hymn beginning with the words, "I love Jesus." None had the verses at command, and they could not gratify him in this; but one of the friends said, "Shall we sing 'Rock of Ages?'" He said, "Shah we sing Rock of Ages." He immediately answered, "Oh, yes, sing Rock of Ages." Having gone through the first and second stanzas, they could not recall the commencement of the third, with great earnestness, he said,
"Nothing in my hands I bring; simply to thy cross
I cline."

His whole appearance during these closing moments was exceedingly impressive. The body was sinking in utter weakness, and approaching the very verge of dissolution; but even then the mind seemed to become

but even then the mind seemed to become stronger and clearer, and gave astonishing proofs of its immortality.

Thus, near nine o'clock, on Friday night, the 14th of March, his ransoned spirit was dismissed from his exhausted body, and was doubtless conveyed by ministering spirits to the heaven of heavens; it was received by Him who shed for it His precious blood; it was presented as holy and unblamaeble, and irreprovable before our Heavenly Father; it has thus entered into bliss, and shall be for ever with the Lord.

A considerable concourse of sorrowing kindred and friends accompanied the remains, on Monday, the 17th uit., to the Woodstock cometery. The stores and business offices in the streets along which the funeral procession passed, seemed all closed in respect to the deceased. We had him down with kindred dead, in sure and certain hope of a giorious resurrection.

Few lives could have been quieter than that led by Mr. Lourie. No startling incidents in it arrest our attention; no remark. able occurrences make him the observed of all observers. He early became a member of the Presbyterian church, and over acted in strictest consistency with his profession Few deat's have occurred more fitted to now dear a mave occurred more interested to adorn the gospol, and shewing more impressively the sufficiency of divine grace to sustain us in such a time. "Blessed are the dead who die in the land."

PRESBYTERY OF MANITO'

This Presbytery met at Wintipe, and within the Church there, on the 12th day of March. Six ministers and three elders were present. It was reported that a Bill had been secured incorporating Manitoba College; that an Act had been passed, hased on the Ontario Act, enabling the Presbyterian and other Churches to hold real estato, &c., up to a certain amount; and that on the petition of the Presbytery, a stringent law had been passed limiting the number of places licensed to sell intoxicating drinks. It was reported that the people of Springfield had agreed on a point between the Townships of Sunnyside and Springfield, as the site of their new church, and that \$200,00 were subscribed towards the building of the sord church. At a later diet, a petition was presented from a num-ber of the people expressing their desire for change in the site. A deputation consisting of Prof. Hart and Mr. Neil Henderson, catechast, was appointed to meet with the people, and ondeavour to harmonize their views as to the site of their church. It was reported that Missionary meetings had been held, at Little Britain and Park's Creek, \$200 being subscribed at the former station, and \$50.00 at the latter, for the support of ordinances among them; at Headingly and Silverheights, \$115.00 being subscribed at the former station, and \$25.00 at the latter. At White Mud River, no Missionary meet ings had been held, the people lately come unto the Province having been engaged putting up a building to be used for a schoolhouse and a church, and assisting the munister in building his house. The Model Trust Deed for Ontario, and published in the book of forms, was adopted as suited to this Province, and a Committee appointed to see that all church property within the bounds of the Presbytery was duly secured. The Rev. Noil McDougall appeared at the request of the Presbytery, and after conference, with the consent of the Presbytery, withdrew his application to be received as a minister of this church. Messrs. James Nisbet, of Saskatchewan Mission, John Black, of Kildonan, and Prof. Bryce, of Manitoba College, were appointed repre-Headingly, Prof. Bryce and Mr. John Fraser were appointed members of the Committee on Bills and Overtiures. The Session Records of Little Britain congrega tion were attested as carefully and correct-The other Session books were ordered for next meeting. It was agreed to ordered for next meeting. It was agreed to employ Mr. Moodio, assistant teacher in the College, as a Catechist. Mr. Black, Profs. Bryce and Hart, and Mr Harper, elder, were appointed a Committee to attend to the interests of the Home Mission fold of the Brechettery. field of the Presbytery. It was resolved to establish a Presbytery Fund, a collection to be taken up on the 4th Sabbath of March. The next meeting of the Presbytery was appointed to be held at Kildonan, and withthe Church there, on the 21st of May, or the 3rd Wednesday of May, at 11 o'clock a.m.—A. Fraser, Pres. Clerk.

HASTINGS ROAD AS A PLACE FOR SETTLEMENT.

About sixteen years ago this road was cut over one hundred miles nearly right north of Madoc. With 75 miles of it I am guite familiar. It happens to pass through the very worst of the country, winding like a snake over hills and round rocks and stumps. The work on it was so miserably done that it was load enough for a team to take 5 cwt., and even then run the risk of a break down. Free grants of 50 acres were given to settlers. These happened all to be situated on rock hills tilted edge wise, or in swamps so attractive to fall and spring flosts. The settlers, ignorant both of farming and bush life, and discouraged with their many drawbacks, in a few years left for parts unknown. Four-fifths of the shanties are melting into nothingness with rot; the clearences are returning to bush-save in two or three places. For sixty miles the country wears a most desolate and repulsive aspect, and the report has gon- abroad that it is only fit for pine, the deer, the wolf and the shantyman. I am in a condition to state that this is largely untile. It is for the interest of lumbermen and cortain members of Parliament to keep settlers out, and they have done their best to prevent the erection of grist and saw milis farmers in consequence are often twenty. five or thirty miles from the nearest. Whilst the country for forty miles to the north of this wears a forbidding look, and bears a worse name, it will be valued in a very few years for its fence timber, for pasture, and its swamps when drained for agricultural purposes. It will all be occupied. To the north of this district, for fifty miles at least, two-thirds of the land is as good as is to be found in any other part of Canada. The hard-wood timber is magnificent and covers the most of the country; the soil is deep, often level, in many places without any stones, and the people are generally contented. Need we wonder when more than one told me that they had sold this year in oats alone over 1,000 bushels at from 69 to 75 conts per bushel. The Government agent, who resides at L'Amable, is my informant for saying that on an average fifty settlers are located annually. These chiefly come from the Ottawa district. The settlement of the land would be more rapid than it is were its true character known, and in a few years the lumbermen will have to senk limits elsewhere.

AS A MISSION TIELD.

"There is that witholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty." So said Helmes.

I when our Presbyte: y united into one charge, St. Columbia and St. Paul's congregations. By that act from 40 to 60 families are virtually thrown off from our church. Had they been kept as nuclei of district charges, then inroads would have been made on the surrounding townships of Mannora, Tador and Elziver, these seat tered sheep gathered in and accessions sc cured. Ontlay to effect such an end speed. ily adds to a vastly increased and permanent capital. Our church has not the right missionary ring about it, and our young men are not sufficiently consecrated to Christ. A Church Building Fund, too, is greatly needed. There are many places where the people have become so carcless, religiously, that they do not see it to be cheaper for them to be Christians. Their children grow up almost devoid of the religious sense. Some years ago I projected the erection of four churches to the north, south, east and west of this, and had my assistants carried out my views, or had there been one man in each field any way zealous, this would have been done; or could I draw from such a Fund only \$100 for each, I could do it yet.

Let me here subjoin a recent tour of 11 days out on the Hastings Road, and the

work done and attempted in that time. Tuesday, 25th February—Drove to the Jordan, Tudor, 15 miles north. Preached at noon. The Town Council adjourned to be at the service. The six surrounding townships are united for municipal purpos-The Reeve is a Presbyterian and resides in Casheb. At the close of the service an Episcopalian offered me a church lot gratis. Seventy-five tamilies live w thin a radius of four miles; but there is no typical man among them. The position is an in-dependent one for a church, and with \$100 in hand, one could be erected within a year. Preached the same evening 15 miles farther north at McKillicans. This is a fine old man and his religious home for travellors has done much to prevent sin of every kind. There are twelve families around him. He has granted a lot of four acres, and it is possible that a small church will be erected on it next summer.

Wednesday, 26th February - Travelled west through Wellaston, 14 miles. Visited, among others, one Pattison. He was a poet of some note, and essayist, in former and better days. It was refreshing to find a library of some value in a shanty, and to have a talk with one whose knowledge of the history of fatherland was most correct and extensive. Preached in the evening near Eagle Lake. 18 Presbyterian families live around it. A small church may also be erected there before the next winter

Wednesday, 27th February - Reached Wednesday, 27th February—Reached L'Amable, Dungannon, 28 miles, about & p. m. Preached that night. The Crown Land Agent, a Presbyterian, lives there; a useful man in the cause; superintends a Sabbath School. Twenty-four Presbyterian families and as many members live within a radius of three miles. They have half paid for a glebe lot, but as the school house is good there is no need for a church at pres-

Friday, 28th February-Drove to Egan Farm, 5 miles. A large lumber establishment, representing several shantes and many jobbers. Sympathy chiedy with our church. Preached in the evening.

Saturday, 1st March-Reached Carlow, 28 miles, about 4 p. m. Had a meeting by special appointment to consider the proprio ty of creeting a church. Agreed to build one to hold over 200 people. Thirty-five families and forty-one members, all of one race and creed. They live around a beautiful lake. Stopped till Monday with the Reeve. Preached on Sabbath in the two school houses to crowded audiences. Was invited to visit the Conroy and Ferguson lumbering establishments, but could not. We have purchased a glebe of 30 acres, with He gave a description of a storm up in the the help of a clerical friend in Ottawa. The prairie. They had with them a young A minister should be settled here at once lumberers employed in the winter by different firms are estumated at 2,000, and the half of these are imported. A missionary would be needed for them alone.

Monday and Tuesday, 3rd and 4th March Travelled to the different settlements around D yle's Corners where the Peterson and Hastings roads intersect-about 36 miles. Preached. Forty families; twentymues. Freuened. Forty families; twenty-five members. Scattered in groups, sone miles apart. Elements heterogeneous. No typical man among them The Coru. rs' should be the place for a church of some size; but owing to the elements at least two small churches should be exceed to the small churches should be erected to the for the character of the Corners. Have paid for the character of Sacres, with the help of a merchant friend in Quebec. Were an rdamed minister to settle here and week for the Lord's sake he would have a fine field to operate on.

After three days traveling and preaching by the way, I reached my home wearied and refreshed both, having passed over roads more than 220 miles in extent; preached twelve times; made fifteen pasteral visits, and trust to see several churches erected by next winter as one of the results. I had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Tait, the Crown Land Agent, for 5 days. He is thoroughly acquainted with the country. Our Presbytery has consigned this whole region to the Students' Missionery Society this summer, and I am sorry to see that two and not four students are commis- There were the mosquitoes, the long frosts, sound. The Church should do much more the want of timber, and the rails of the than this for a field that, did she cover it armies of grasshoppers, which from time to with her shield, would be true to her inter-time invaded the country. He gave an Inests and a blessing to Canada.

MADOC.

punish the red men for the offence of one of

their ancestors, who rears ago killed one of

that they left not a blade of grass behind

thein, and they were so thick upon the ground that it was impo. able to walk with-

out killing numbers of them; one peculiar

ity of thom was that they always terrelied from the could east to the north-west. The

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If mon would only open their eyes to the their wise women, or a "maniton," who at see which staves them in the face from his one time had saved him and his tibe from tory and is made clear enough by the starvation. The Rev. gentleman gave a slightest glance at the condition of man- vivid description of a visitation of grass-kind, that humanity is of immeasurable hopers, which he had winessed, stating greater importance than their own or any ther particular belief, they would no merc attempt to make private property of the grace of God than to fonce in the sunshine for their own special use and enjoyment.

FORT GARRY & SASKATCHEWAN.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, minister of the Bank street Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, delivered a lecture at a congregational soirce a few evenings ago, giving his experience in the great North-West. We copy from a condensed report in the Free Press .--

The Revd. Mr. Moore in his prefatory re

marks spoke of the usual custom of travellers

to record what they had seen in the course of their wanderings. He spoke of the discomforts of his journey up Lake Superior in a crowded steamboat, where he had to sleep upon a table in close proximity to a fellow passenger who would persist in taking fits at all sorts of unseasonable hours. He gave a glowing and humorous description of a storm on the lake, depicting the disagreeables of sea sickness, with a power that caused his audience's risible faculties to come into requisition, when they got into the River Sault Ste. Marie the comparative calm being quite a luxury. In Dulath, a city of recent growth, there were eleven or twelve substantially built churches. He told a humorous story of an Irishman whom they met at the Sault; he had never been outside that district for twenty years, and then only once, he said he went to the village of Detroit, where he bought two barrels of whiskey, and there was some great drinking while it lasted, "you bet." The towns along the route of the railway bore every trace of prosperity; the buildings were good, and the latest sensations in the shape of signs were to be found over the ubiqituous saloous; one in Braindard was called the "Dolly Varden," and another bore the appropriate inscription of "The last Turn." He gave a glowing description of the prairies and his journey over them, but he said that all travellers experience a feeling of loneliness when they gaze across their boundless expanse. He traced his journey up the Red River to Winnipeg, where he was pleased to meet an old college friend. His descriptions of the scenery were splendid and poetical; the imagery he employed being true specimens of word painting. He spoke of the progress of the Red River colony since 1816, when Lord Selkirk with a band of soldiers who had served in the regular army went out there, restoring peace there by setling the quarrels between the traders and trappers and the Indians, and establishing a trade of a prosperous character: from that small settlement sprang the goodly town of Winnipeg, which had now a population of 3.000 people. There was a sort of jerlousy between the Red River people and those of Ontario. Sn George Simpsen had said of the folks out the c, that they would make good buffaloes if hey had horns. Two old settlers of 1815 are still alive, a Mr. and Mrs. Matheson. They are of course well striken in years, and the former is exceedingly feeble, but the latter, with the exceptions of elight aethypotic affection, is strong tion of a slight asthmatic affection, is strong and healthy, retaining all her fuculties. He spoke of falling in with a tribe of Sioux or Dacotal Indians, with three of whom he shared his tent one night. These Indians were the same who nine years ago devastated Minnesota. He gave a description of how they cooked their pemmican; they either ate it raw or else made a sort of hash of it, with sliced onions and potatoes, and by way of a great luxury a spoonful of curry powder is added; pennincan was not at all bad—that is when you could get nothing else; that he produced was made for gentleman's use-not common people. It was composed of dried buffalo moat, marrow fat, bruised berries and sugar, and when properly cooked made a savory dish. Scotchman named Sandy Ross, a deserter from the Hudson Bay Company's service. One night, when they had been caught in a heavy thunderstorm, after they had formed their camp, their tent very nearly blew over. Sandy was lying under one of the waggons, when, tired of being exposed to the pitiless rain, he made his way to the tent of the lecturer, and poking his head into it, was immediately seized by Mr. Christie, the companion of Mr. Moore, who thought it was a Mr. Vincent who had his wife with him. Mr. Christie, thinking he had deserted his spouse, collared him, exclaiming "Mar, where's your woman." Sandy-replied in the most disgusted manner in the broadest Scotch, "Floot, I has nae woman, thereby disclosing his identity and convincing Mr. Christic of the error into which he had fallen. Notwithstanding the storm, the wet and the gale of wind unch was then blowing were not sufficent o prevent them indulging in a hearty laugh at the lutterous incident. As to the Red River country, it was of a good average quality, especially up in the Assiniboine and White Mud Dar c., the climate was not an de ree of energy and industry could acquire a comfortable competence in a few years. All one had to do to construct a farm was to put up your buildings and fonce in the land; the latter produced the ve y best of coreals, which were raised with but little trouble.
Of course the country had us drawbacks. time invaded the country. He gave an Indian version of the origin of the mosquitoes, which they believed to have been sent to

temperature, if so it can be called, is at times very low; it had been frequently known to have been 40° below zero, though, of course, those were very excep-tional cases, but some years ago, they had had it one time 58 below zero. It was a pleasing thing to know that the inhabitants of that district are already making provisions for the religious and moral wants of both the young and those of mature growth, and they had all the means of giving a due observance of the Subbath to all, schools and colleges were springing up and the future mothers of the next generation had a most valuable educational establishment, under the principalship of Dr. Lane; and in time to come, when all the remote districts of this country were developed, and were under the influence of religious instruction, they would make Canada the brightest jewel in England's crown. (Applause.) The lecture was a most elequent and instructive one, and frequently elicited the applause of the audience.

We must be God's messengers in one way or another. We may help to bear burdeus or we may impose them. We may cheer and comfort those about us or we may be a hindrance and heaviness, that through bearing with us they may learn the lessons of patience and sweetness and solfsacrifice, thus improving the opportunity which we have lost.—Celia Burleigh.

Some people are as careful of their troubles as mothers of their babies; they cuddle them and rock them and hug them, and cry over them, and fly into a passion with you if you try to take them away from them; they want you to fret with them, and to he'p them to believe that they have been worse treated than anybody else. If they could they would have a picture of their griefs in a gold frame, hung over the mantle-shelf for everybody to look at. And their griefs ordinarily make them selfishthey think more of their dear trouble in the basket and in the cradle than they do of all the world besides.

Official Announcements.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Tononto.—At Toronto, in Knox Church, on the third Tuesday of April, at 11 a.m. OTTAWA.—At White Lake, on the first Tuesday of August, at 10 a.m.

Brockville.—At Prescott, on 5th day of May next, at 2.30 p.m.

BRUCL.—The Presbytery of Bruce will hold its next ordinary meeting at Kineardine on the last Tuesday of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Commercial

BRITISH AMERICAN] PRESBYTERIAN OFFICE, "April 4,1878. PRODUCË.

The market has continued to be dull and prices generally have become weak since our last. Stocks on the 31st ult., were as follows:—Flour, 30,501 barrels: wheat, 427,932 bushels; oats, 8,723; barley, 56,971; peas, 51,871; rye 700 and corn 500. There was in sight on the 22nd and corn 500. ult., 7,413,000 bushels of wheat and 1,218,000 of barley, against 9,237,000 of wheat and 1,517,000 of barley in 1872.

FLOUR.—The market has been inactive with prices generally weak. No. 1 super. is very slow of sale. It brought \$5.45 last week, and on Monday. Spring wheat extra, sold on Tuesday at \$5.50 f.o.c. Fancy has been scarce and firm. It sold last week and on Monday and Tuesday at \$5.90. Extra sold on Tuesday at \$5.50 f.o.c. last tectural way very quiet with values. The market yesterday was very quiet with values at quotations.

OATMEAL. There was one car of ordinary quality sold at \$4.60 and mother at \$4.70 and one of choice at \$5.00 f.o.c. Small lots are unchanged at \$4.90 to \$5.00.

WHEAT. - There have been sales of fall wheat but all on p.t. Values of it are pretty steady. Spring has been quict. No transactions have been reported. Values of all sorts are given, as nearly as we can judge, in our quotations. On nearly as we can judge, in our quotations. On the street fall sells at \$1.20 to \$1.45 and spring

OATS.-Have been slow of sale and weak in price. Chicago sold last week at 39c. and eastern at 38½c. but on Tuesday cars went off at 38c. all on the track, which is the present value. Street price 40 to 41c.

BARLEY.—Prices have remained firm with a ld on Thursday in store and oSc, f.o.c. and on Saturday at 69c. onthe track. On Iuesday car lots changed hands at 6)c. f.o.c. No. I is scarce. There were no sales reported yesterday and the feeling was easy. Street price 68 to 71c.

PEAS.—There was a car of No. 1 inspected sold at 68c on the track. A cargo was offered last week at 74c. f.o.b. at a point east but not taken. On the street 68 to 69c. is paid.

CORN.—Car lots have sold at 49c. on the track, and at 50c. f.o.b. cars on Tuesday.

SEEDS,-Lots of clover are worth from \$5,30 SELIS,—Lots of clover are worth from \$5,30 to \$5.40; dealers sell at \$5.50 to \$5.75. &Good timothy sells at \$3.50 to \$3.65; inferior down to \$3.25; dealers retail at \$3.50 to \$3:75. Tares are wanted at \$2.00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER. -- Is scarce and quiet. One lot of 50 packages sold at 7½ another at 9c. and small lots at 8 to 14½c. Choice is wanted at 16c.

small lots are quiet but firm. Eggs.-Receipts are increasing and prices are weak at 10 to 17c.

Pork, -Is scarce and firm; small lots hav

CHEESE. - A lot of 300 boxes sold at 121/20;

sol.i at \$10.75 to \$17.00. Bicon,—Is advancing; cumberland sells at 73 to 84c. Hams are in demand; lots of one hundred have sold at 12½ enoked and 13½c.

canvassed. LARD. -For a lot in tinnets 9c. has been refused. Small lots are unchanged.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES. Are quiet at unchanged prices.

CALISKINS. - Receipts are fair and all offering taken at 12 to 12 %c. SHERESKINS.—Are slow of sale and still worth, notified over \$2.00.

Wool. Fleece is nominal. Supers are firm

but quiet at 38 in 381.

AREMINISCENCE OF DR. GUTHRIE.

A correspondent of an Edinburgh paper writes as follows: Elisteration All that was mortal of Dr. Guthrie was committed to the earth yesterday, but in eyery sense it may be truly said of him that "being dead he yet speaketh." A choice and grand spirit has passed away. I have not with many men in the course of a somewhat prolonged life, and not a few of them distinguished men, but, taking Dr. Guthrie all in all, I baye never met with any one who so impressed me with such a sense of true greatness. In the pulpit, on the plat-form, and by the press, his name and praise are not only "in all the churches," but in all countries. In these respects he may be said to have become a "household word and common property; and for the sake of posterity, the life he has lived will be, or rather, I believe, has already been, written, and will be seen, I trust, given to the pub-tic.

lic.
My object is to give expression to, in a few sentences, my experience of Dr. Guthrie in private life. For about the last twenty years Dr. Guthrie has been in the habit of retiring every summer from his arduous labours for a short season to Lechlee, in the heart of the Grampians. His hospitality when there was only bounded by the capacity of his house, and, in common with not a fow others, I often had the delightful privilege of sharing it. These visits to his Highland home are to me, and I doubt not to all who enjoyed them, truly "sunny memories," which I look back upon now with indeed a chastened, but still a great delight. It has been said that familiarity breeds con tempt, and that no man is a hero to his valet. These perhaps general truisms did not in the smallest degree apply to Dr. Guthrie. He was great everywhere, but in that remote Highland glen his grand earnest simplicity and thorough practical examplifications of the Christian minister. exemplifications of the Christian minister made him peculiarly so. His wonderful conversational powers are well known, but what struck me particularly was his power of adapting his language to the capacities, modes of thought, and habits of life of his guests, and of the more humble people of the glen. The pains he took to interest and instruct everyone, however lowly his condition in life, showed more than anything else perhaps could have done how large and loving was his heart. Not only his own family and guests, but all the people about the place, to the complete filling of the largest room in his house, were every morning and evening assembled for worship, and on Sabbath evenings the Doctor always preached a sermon. In these exercises and duties, surrounded as he was with simple people, it was delightful to see that he was as carnest and truly eloquent as if he had been worshipping with and address-ing his congregation in St. John's. Whether ing his congregation in St. John's. Whether in the house or in our little excursions among the glens and hills the Doctor was, of all men I ever met, the most delightful and instructive companion. His store of knowledge on all subjects was wonderful, and he was pre-eminently "willing to communicate." He never tired of endeavouring to interest and instruct. Of many deing to interest and instruct. Of many de-lightful days of that kind I will mention nghtth days of that kind I will mention only one—a rod-letter day. Addressing me he said—"The young people are going to the hills; you and I can't climb now, we will go a fishing on the loch." An ardent lover of the "gentle art," I very gladly consented, and all the more gladly that I would have the Doctor all to invest for a time. I have the Doctor all to myself for a time. I anticipated a rich treat, and was not disap-pointed. We were soon on the little lake, hich lies like a "glimmer glass" among the hills, and abounds with trout and with the beautiful char. We fished for a little with varied success, allowing the boat to drift about with the gentle and eddying cur-"Ha! you are the botter fisher; you fish and I'll row the boat." To this arrangement I had to consent. The Doctor's will on such occasions was not to be disputed; and I often though it was a mercy that it was all but impossible for him to order any one to do what was wrong, as the chances are that he would have been obeyed. I therefore continued to fish, and the Doctor to row and to falk. He talked upon all sorts of subjects and accompliants he templed he of subjects, and everything he touched he illuminated as with a pencil of light. What a series of glorious pictures he painted. Nothing escaped his notice. The lichens on stones on the margin of the loch, the werets on the lea, the massive overhanging crags, where he pointed out the likeness of a gigantic human head, the shadows flitting along the hills, the deep azure of the sky, the wonders of nature, and the achievements of science and art, were touched with the hand of a master, and all made to teach some useful lesson. The boat had drifted to near the north shore, where the road down the glon skirts the loch, when a little incident happened, which, simple us it was, showed the Doctor's kindly nature. A countryman going along the road, and about porhaps a hundred yards from us, call out—"I say, can ye tell me if Dr. Guthrie is in the glen?" The Doctor called out—"Yes, I can tell ye that; he is in the glen and I am he." The provi he is in the glen, and I am he." man, evidently abashed, pulled off his hat, and standing uncovered, cried—"Oh, sir! I beg your pardon, I didna' ken ye." The Doctor put him at ease at once by calling out cheerily—"No, no, my good friend, no need of begging pardon, there was no offence; come down and I'll give you a snuff." Towards the afternoon the wind got up.

and the Doctor said in his decisive way"Now, we will go home," and then tool occasion to tell me of an escape he and a party of friends once had when fishing on a loch in Orkney. They had cast anchor in the middle of the loch, and found to their dismay, when the wind began to rise, that their united strength could not raise the fincher. The anchor chain was strongly riveted to the bow of the boat, and could neither be broken nor detached. It was then providentially brought to the Doctor's recollection that he had read of a party in some such emergency making a saw out of a knife. "I got two knives," said the Doc-tor, "and by strikin; them together made (we little saws, with which I cut the chain in time to save our lives. I thank God, Sir, he added solemnly, "for the escape."
Such was one of the many pleasant days I spent with Dr. Guthris and his dear family at their hospitable Highland hame. J. S.

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

The ocean is not u "bottomless deep," except to posts and to young ladies, neither of whom are familiar with the modern improvements in taking soundings. Not only have skillful seamen known how to reach the bottom and fetch parts of it up to the top from great depths, but mathematicians have given themselves the trouble to calculate theoretically its average depth. Buffon gave this at 240 fathoms, or 1440 feat; Lamille gives from 164 to 273 fathoms; Laplace, erroneously estimating the mean ele-vation of the land at 9280 feet—three times he beight now allowed by physical geographers—thought the waters of the sea must be of about equal depth. Young assigned a depth of 2785 fathoms to the Atlantic and about 3800 fathoms to the great South Sea. According to this estimate, other mathematicians add, the Pacific must be at its deepest point fifteen and a half miles in deepest point fifteen and a half miles in depth, which is scarcely probable. But though little is known of the greatest depths of the oceans, we do know that their bottoms are of unequal depth, and that they contain mountains as well as vast rolling plains; and Mr. Reclus takes advantage of such soundings as have been made to illustrate in a striking manner the inequalities of the bottom. If, he remarks, the waters of the Mediterranean were suddenly lowered about 110 fathoms, it would be divided into three distinct sheets of water: Italy would be joined to Sicily, Sicily would be united by an Isthmus to Africa, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus would be closed, but the outlet of Gibraltar would remain in free communication with the Atlantic Ocean. If the level were lowered by about 550 fathoms. the Egean, the Euxine, and the Africation would wholly disappear, or leave only in their beds unimportant pools; the remainder of the Mediterranean would be divided into several seas, like the Caspian, either isolated or communicating with each other by narrow channels, and the terminal promontory of Europe would be joined by the isthmus of Gibraltar to the mountains of Africa. A depression of about 1100 fathoms would leave nothing but three inland lakes: to the west, a triangular basin occupying the centre of the depression between France and Algoria; in the middle, a long cavity extending from Croic to Cicily; and east-ward, a hollow lying in front of the Egyptian coast. The greatest depth of the Miditerranean, exceeding 2200 fathoms, lies to the north of the Syrtes, almost in the geometrical centre of the basin.

Again, the British Channel, that least agreeable of seas to good Americans wishing to reach Paris from London, is a narrow arm of the sea, which may be considered as a mere accident of the earth's surface, as a kind of maritime trench, so inconsiderable is its depth compared with that of the ocean. In order to form a true notion of the depth of the Channel, compared with its width, one must imagine a miniature of its width, one must imagine a miniature of this sea drawn on a scale of one yard for two-thirds of a mile, on a perfectly horizontal surface. This sheet of water would not have less than 547 yards of longth, and its width would vary, according to the coastlines, between 36 and 240 yards. And yet, notwithstanding this considerable surface, and the weather death, would be less than two the greatest depth would be less than two inches at the entrance. In the deepest hollow of the Channel, between the hillock representing Start Point and that of the Sept-Iles, it would be less than two and a half inches. A sparrow could hop this miniature sea.

Considered as a whole, the North Atlantic is a depression whose sides descend gradually toward a central hollow situated between the coasts of the United States, the Bermudas, and the Bank of Newfoundland. A fail of the waters of less than 110 fathoms would reveal the submarine ground-work upon which France, Spain, and the British Isles rest. This is indeed the true foundation of the European continent, for immediately beyond this basement, which forms the extreme angle of the Old World, the bed of the sea, at an inclination of about eight degrees, descends gradually from 110 fathoms to 1640 and 2187 fathoms below the waves. A fall in its level of 1094 fathorns would diminish the width of the Atlantic more than half, would leave the Gulf of Mexico completely dry, and leave only an elongated lake in the central part of the Carriboan Sea. If the present level were lowered by 2187 fathoms, a continent separated from Europe and America by two narrow channels, and extending over r space of from about 1550 to 1860 miles, would stretch into the torrid zone; and, by a remarkable coincidence, would affect that peninsular conformation and southerly direction presented by Greenland, Scandinavia, Spain, Italy, Greece, Arabia, India, and the three great continents of the South. lowering of 3280 fathoms would completely unite Newfoundland to Ireland, and consequently form a ridge between the Old and Even of the Central Atlan-New Worlds. new Worlds. Even of the Central Atlan-tic there would remain only a narrow "Med-iterranean" sea in front of the Antilles and Guiana. Finally, let the waters be lowered by 4875 fathoms, and the northern part of the Atlantic would be reduced to a small triangular "Caspian," situated between the Azoces. the Bank of Newfoundland, and the

Though the Pacific Ocean is scarcely 53 miles in depth, it is known to be in one part nearly nine miles deep, or so deep that two of the highest mountains on our globe might be piled one on top of the other, and sunk into it, and yet scarcely emerge above the surface. The depth of the Pacific has not only been ascertained by numerous soundings, but Professor Franklin Bache calculated, from the rapidity with which the great tidal wave accompanying the earthquake of 1854 in Japan crossed the ocean to California, that the Pacific has, between the shores of Japan and the United States, a mean depth of about 2842 fath-

The highest part of the continents raised above the surface of the waters is of much less elevation than the depth of the sea; and we can estimate the land above the level of the sea at only about a fortieth part of the mass of waters, and, as much of this land is unavailable by mankind, we get here some notion of the very limited use which wo are, as yet, able to make of the planet was inhabit.—From "Sea and Shore," in Custom hangs upon us with a we inhabit.—Rom "Sea and Shore," in heavy as frost, and deep almost as life.

GLEAN HANDS.

The world moves. It is not so respectable as it was a few years ago to be a rascul. People are learning the lesson that clean hands are desirable, both for personal comfort and pleasant social intercourse. They really seem to be learning that purity pays and that personal honor and incorruptible ness are a good investment. Rogues and rings are having a tough time of it, and it is their own fault if the young and ambitious men who are now coming upon the stage of action do not learn to place so high a price upon themselves that neither wealth nor power can buy them. The rascalities of the New York Ring are all exposed, and the members of that Ring have oither run away, or are struggering before public opinion and the law, disgraced and degraded men. Bribery in Congress stands exposed and robuked, while names that were pure have received a tarnish that can nover be polished away. Men who have held their heads high in the nation, bow those heads in shame over hands which are soiled beyond cleansing. We call no names but scattered up and down the land, great reputations lie in ruins. Men who wealth which they stole, and men who had positions which they bought, and men who used their public office to push their private schemes, are thrown high and dry out of influee, and lie all exposed upon the rocks of disgrace, where they are sure to rot or go to pieces.

If the young politicians of the country will learn the lesson that the facts which we have recounted are so well calculated to each, better times for the country lie in the future. Personal advantage is a mean motive to appeal to, where so vital a question as personal purity is concerned, but, as there is no danger to morals from any other appeal, it is well to meet temptation on its own ground and fight it with its own weapons. The lesson of the recent exposares is really needed by none but those who fancy that they can compass their ends best by base means; and if these shall learn from it that, in the long run, nothing pays so well in wealth and power and safety and comfort as virtue, they will learn that which will be of incalculable benefit to them and to the country. No money was ever won by treachery to trust that did not harm the winner. No power was ever achieved by bribery or retainen by falsehood that did not scorch the palm of him who held it. The consciousness of ill-desert, the loss of self-respect, the fear of exposure and selfcommitment to a life of deception, which always go with possessions unworthily won, are poison in the blood, and exposure, sooner or later, is as sure to come as death.-Dr. J. G. Holland; Scribner's for April.

THE WEEKLY OFFERING.

1. It tends to increase the number of giv ers. The great majority of persons in moderate circumstances will find it much easier to contibute a little sum weekly, than bring eight times that amount for a bi-monthly gathering. If there are some in the con-gregation who could more easily draw their checks, in advance, for the donations of a quarter or a year, they are not positively forbidden to do so. Still we hepe that they will not complain of the 'bother' of this weekly method, but will be willing to lend their example to the uniformity of its working. They that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please themselves.' That method is most Christian which is best adapted to encourage the giving, the activity, the development in every Christian way, of the largest number. This, too, will be found the wisest in a financial point of view. It is not the sudden thunder gust, but the steady rain of little drops, that soaks the ground. So the Church of Carist will never muster her grandest aggregates of money for her benevolent enterprises, till she learns how to cheer the very poorest of her poor with the blessed thought that even he can give something for his Master's cause. In this hes the grand power of the weekly plan. It invites and encourages every one to give something. Without diminishing the gifts of the wealthy, it auguments the number of lesser offerings, and so greatly swells the aggregate. Some congregations have been surprised to find their yearly amounts acally doubled in this way; surprised, because they have been conscious of no special effort to secure such a result. The fact, too, that a definite sum, is pledged at the beg na-ing of the year, will have its influence upon all classes of givers, tending to educate them to regular, systematic liabits of giving; to giving on principle instead of waiting for the excitement of special appeals.

2. The other important advantages of t Weekly plan is, that it tends to make giving an act of worship. It does this by making it a regular part of the duties of

the day and place of worship. 'On the first day of the week,' said an apostle, 'let every one of you lay by him in store according as the Lord has prospered him.' This inspired direction to Christians of the Primitive Age harmonized with the original scriptural idea, that 'honoring the Lord with our substance,' bringing Him 'the first fruits of our merease, was as truly an act of wor-ship, as the offering of prayer or praise. From this view the modern Church has too far fallen. Our giving is too commonly done in a secular spirit. Let us restore the ancient idea. Let us give worshipfully. Let us regard our money as just as sacred to God as our hp-worship, as it really is. If we give worshipfully, we shall give conscientiously, too. No personal solicitation is used. Each one gives as much or as little as he feels able, an offering-not to the eyes of the congregation, but to the Lord, and equally acceptable to him whether it be one cent or a thousand provided the conscience of the giver himself be satisfied. The question of amount is simply one to be answered by the giver himself as in the sight of God. "If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man bath, and not according to that he hath not. -Zion's Advocate.

Custom hange upon us with a weight

HEBREW ROOTS AND PERSIMMONS.

Query: Is there anything in the study of Hebrow roots as a specialty in life that affects the person so energy d? We recall the idiosynerasy of the Rey. Professor Packard, of "the School of the Prophets," the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. He had but just come from New England, and had never before seen the persimmon grow. Those acquaint ed with this singular fruit know well that it attains a light orange color some time before it is ripe, and that at this time it is as tringent to a degree. The doctor was taking a walk, and the glowing persiamions looked very tempting; so he thought he must for the first time teste the fruit. Its effect upon the good man's mouth was very astonishing, and he beca ne convinced that he had been eating the apples of Sodom, or some other very poisonous thing. At this moment two other professors of the seminary fell in with the good man, and were made quite solicitous by his grimaces, which seemed to indicate that he had been swallowing by accident some of his own formidable roots. One ventured to

"Doctor, what have you been talking?" With manifest effort to untwist his badly puckered mouth, the professor ejaculated,

"Do-o-on't speak to me; but let me go home and die in the bosom of my family!"

It is painful to reflect that the incident was often made the occasion of merriment among the young theologues, and it is even said that one of them, having a slight symptom of stomach-ache, asked the president of the faculty for permission to go home. When farther questioned why he desired to go lome, he said that he had a bad pucker in his mouth and stomach, and, besides, didn't feel well, and would like to be allowed to die in the bosom of his family.

Of the complete discomfiture which befell the gravity of the president it is not possible to tell.—Editor's Driwer, in Harper's Magazine for April.

HOW THEY SHAVE IN CHINA.

A traveller who has been shaved in China says that his barber first strapped the razor on his leg, and then did the shaving without any lather. The customer remonstrated, but was told that the lather was entirely useless, and had a tendency to make the hair stiff and tough, and was, therefore, never used by persons who had any knowledge of the face and its appendages.

After the beard had been taken off-and it was done in a very short time—the barber took a long, sharp, needle-shaped spoon, and began to explore his customer's ears. He brought up from numerous little crovices bits of wax and dirt that had been accumulating since his childhood. The bar-ber suddenly twisted his subject's neck to one side in such a manner that it cracked as if the vertebræ had been dislocated.

"Hold on!" shouted the party, alarmed for the safety of his neck.

"All right," replied the tonsor, "me no hurt you," and he continued to jerk and twist the neck until it was as limber as an old lady's dishrag. He then fell to beating the back, breast, arms and sides with his fists; then he pummelled the muscles until they fairly glowed with the beating they received. He then dashed a bucket of cold water over his man, dried his skin with towels, and declared that his work was done. Price, two cents.

CURBING THE TEMPER.

Both a philosophy and a moral may be found in the following, which we heard fall from the lips of the very learned Rev. Dr. Schaff, of this city. It was at a meeting of munisters of the Reformed Church, guthored in the lecture-room of the church which until recently stood at the corner of William and Fulton streets. There was a running discussion on the delicate point how far we might judge a man's picty. The learned divine took very sensible ground, viz., that a large margin of charity should be given, as some mon, because of difference stitutional temperament, might do things that in them would be less sinful than in that in them would be less simil than in others more favorably constituted. He said that a certain minister of the Reformed Church was presiding at a meeting of the consistory of his church, when one of the officers considered it his 'my to differ from his minister on a point of church polity. The paster at this lost has had, and advanced ing to the elder delivered himself in violent language, whereat another elder ventured a remonstrance:

"Dominie, you should restrain your tem. per l'

"Restrain my temper!" reiterated the "Restrain my temper: renemiced the cld man. "I'd have you to know, Sir, that I testrain more temper in five minutes than you do in five years."—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for April.

Good men are guided by reverence, not by fear, and they avoid not that which is afflictive, but that which is dishonest.— Aristotle.

To be amended by a little cross, afraid of a little sin, and affected by a little mercy is a good evidence of grace in the soul.—Leigh Richmond.

You may do what you like, mankind will believe no one but God; and he only can persuade mankind who believes that God has spoken to him.—Joubert.

Even a high dome and the expansive interior of a cathedral have a sensible effect upon manners. I have heard that stiff peoole lose some of their awkwardness under high cellings.—Emerson.

True wisdom is a thing very extraordinary. Happy are they that have it; and next to them, not those many that think they have it, but those few that are sensible of their own defects and imperfections, and know that they have it not.—Tillotson.

Courage is always greatest when blended with meekness; intellectual ability is most-admired when it sparkles in the setting of a modest self-district; and never does the human soul appear so strong as when it forgoes revenge and daros to forgive an injury.

Scientific and diseful.

TO OTER BEEF.

Cut up the beef, weigh it and bulk it up, sprinkle a little salt over it and lay ten or twelve hours, then pack u down in the barrel. To one hundred pounds of beef take one quarter of soft, three and a half pints of molasses, and one tublespoon of saltpetre. Put all this in sufficient water to cover the beef; boil the pickle.

CIDER VINEGAR.

We have often been surprised at the great haste exhibited by many orchardists to dis-pose of their cider as soon as it comes from the nall, when there is no product of the farm that so increases m value with age as eider. In the fall of 1870 we bought a barrel of elder for three dollars and put it into a dry collar with the bung open. There it lay a year, and on examining it, it proved to be good vinegar, and we sold it to a trader for ten dollars. Here was a net profit of three hundred per cent. Hundreds of parrels of cider were sold from the town that year at ten cents per gallon, all of which would have sold readily in a year for thirty cents per gallon .- Maine har-

DURABLE FINCE-POSTS,

A writer in the Western Rural says: "I have discovered, many years ago, that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but I thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as seen have poplar, bass-wood, or quaking-ash as any other kind of timber for fence-posts. I have taken out bass-wood posts, after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when set in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less then two cents. apiece. For the benefit of others, I will give the recipe: Take inseed oil, and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of puint. Put a cont over the timber, and there is not a man that will live long enough to see it rotten."

CANNED FRUITS.

The impression prevails among those who use freely fruits which are put up in tin cans, that they are moured thereby, and this impression is in many cases correct. We have long contended that all preserved fruits and vegetables should be stored in glass, and that no metal of any kind should be brought in contact with them. All fruits contain more or less of vegetable acids, and others that are highly corresive are often formed by fermentation, and the motallic vessels are considerably acted upon. Tin cans are held together by solder, an alloy into which lead enters largely. This metal is easily corroded by vegetable acids, and poisonous salts are formed. Unloubtedly many persons are greatly injured by eating tomatoes, peaches, etc., which have been placed in tin cans, and we advise all our friends who contemplate putting up fruits the present summer to use only glass jars for the purpose.—Boston Journal of Ohemistry.

WATERING PLANTS.

A good deal of success in growing plants depends on the water used. Hard pump-water is not good; its hardness, however, may be removed by exposing it in a tank may be removed by exposing it in a main for some time. The temperature also of the water is of much importance, especially in seeds and any young plants. Nothing is more destructive than a chill from the use of too cold water. Florists' flowers are much affected by the quality as well as the temperature of the water used. In watering fresh potted plants, it is important that the whole of the soil be effectually moistened, which can only be accomplished by fill-ing up two or three times with water. No fear need he entertained of over watering. If the plants have been rightly potted, all surplus water beyond what the soil can conveniently retain will drain away. Irregular water is frequently the cause of failure in plant culture, even with experienced growers. A certain amount of tact is necessary in giving plants which have been so neglected just as much water as they should have, and no more. In watering much depends on the weather, and also on season. They require less in winter than in summer. The proper time to water them in winter is when the plants are in bloom, or growing rapidly; in summer, as soon as the least dryness appears; but a little practice will be more useful than a lengthy description. In giv-ing air, it may be observed that all plants which are not teader—that is, all plants which are natives of temperate climes— may be exposed 's the air at all times when the thermometer indicates a temperature the thermometer indicates a temperature above 40 degrees, except is ase of rough winds or heavy rains. Hardy plants may be exposed at any temperature above 32 degrees; for, although frost will not kill them, it may spoil their appearance for a time. Plants in bloom should never be kept close, or exposed to wet or wind. The flowers lost longer in a soft will. flowers last longest in a soft, mild atmosphere, free from draught. Plants should never be wetted overhead in cold weather, or, rather, while they are in a cold atmosphere; and never except to wash off dust, should plants having a soft or woolly foliage be so treated; but some plants, as the Camellia, Myrtlos, Heaths, and others with hard leaves, may be plentifully syringed, or watered overhead from a fine rose, in warm weather, especially when in full growth.— Journal of the Farm.

When a noble life has prepared old ageit is not the decline that it recalls, but the first days of immortality.—Madame de

Witty saying are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

"Religiou," said a senfaring man at the North End Mission, one Sunday evening Thas made me love my mother, from whom This made the love my model for my child whom I treated with crucky in his early years." This was a testimony practical and to the point

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