

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / Commentaires supplémentaires: Parts of pages 3-4 are missing. Some pages are cut off.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

British American Presbyterian

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$2 a year, in advance. Foreign by mail, 20 cents per year, payable at the office of delivery.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher and Proprietor

Office, No. 162 Bay Street; Houses, No. 57 Elm St.

By irregularity in the receipt of the Presbyterian will be immediately re-voiced on notice being sent by Postal Card or otherwise.

Single insertion (for less than one month) 10c. per line (including each insertion).

No double columns cuts 25 per cent. extra; special rates for quarterly, half-yearly and yearly advertisements.

Office, No. 162 Bay Street, (Late Telegraph building).

British American Presbyterian

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Bismarck has made another remarkable speech, in which was reiterated 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 anticipated has at last broken out in Spain. The Carlists under the leadership or at the promptings of priests are at their old work; but it is not expected they will have much success.

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.

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.

Mr. Gladstone has resumed office, but his tenure of power cannot be long. He is not very anxious 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.

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 sale or gift of any intoxicating drink to minors, intoxicated persons or habitual drunkards, and that under heavy penalties.

become intoxicated with liquor obtained from any seller, 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 liable for damages with the seller of the liquor, though execution must first be levied upon the property of the vendor. 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 relief. 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, still further, this law provides that no license 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 unmistakable progress and 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 social 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 in return. Society puts down nuisances, however much individuals may be in favor of them. It has prohibited slavery, polygamy, man-stealing, 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 representatives, is of the prohibitory, or at any rate of a restrictive character—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 former are every day indicted and their owners interfered with and punished for the good of society. This talk about liberty will not stand discussion. 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 received 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 sufficient old fogies to have to acknowledge 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 experience and ability, and are now prepared, on short notice, to furnish applicants with all kinds of literary exercises, consisting of Essays, Lectures, Oration, Sermons, Salutations, Valedictories, Poems, Abstracts, Reviews, Critiques, &c. &c. All who are in connection with the Bureau have once been students themselves, most of them graduates—and consequently having been through "the mill," know just what kind of exercises students most need and desire.

It would be well for applicants to state the occasions on which they wish to deliver the exercises to be furnished, in order that they may be rendered as appropriate as possible; 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 address.

Special Announcement for 1878-9.—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 carefully 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 a distinguished minister of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, has been obliged, from failing health, to resign his charge of the congregation of Morningside, near Edinburgh.

The annual meeting of the Canada Presbyterian congregation of Beaverton, was held on the 20th ult. The attendance 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 great 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. McTavish. 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.—Review.

The Advertiser learns that the members of the St. James' church, Richmond street, London, have presented their esteemed pastor, the Rev. D. Camelon, with a handsome 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. Camelon.

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

The Union Committees of the different Presbyterian 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 Supreme 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 \$5,000 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 give a worthier object to begin with than Knox.

KNOX CHURCH, MONTREAL.—The annual meeting of Knox Church, Montreal, was held in 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 members 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, \$1,242.29—making 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 Mulmur, 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, by 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, but 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 twelve-paged magazine—Religious, Temperance and Unsectarian 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 people of this country may be abundantly successful.

Since fulfilment of the purposes of life is its great end, it is plain that to fulfil our life is the only truth worthy of an existence. The great Master surely put no seal into the world, in the body of any man or woman, to have them dream and idle it away, but to work, to do with it what his will commanded, and that which is best—And this is the only way.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

STUDENTS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We have received the annual report for 1877-8 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 Presbyterian 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 Sabbath School amounted to 21,058, while there were 2,038 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 Theological Institute of the Victoria Church. The number of Students of Theology is small, averaging only about 5.

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

Table with 2 columns: Church Name and Charges. Includes The Presbyterian Church of Victoria (140), Free Synod of Victoria (4), Presbytery of South Australia (14), Presbytery of Tasmania (10), Free Presbytery of Tasmania (3), Presbytery of New South Wales (60), 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).

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

IN MEMORIAM.

He's passed away, his race is run, 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 sun, 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 sea. Whose praise for pardoned sin shall fill Eternity.

Now pass'd away, His body lies In peaceful rest, but he shall rise And join the ransomed in the skies, At God's right hand Who've fought the fight and won the prize, A glorious band.

And when we're call'd, and there shall bend O'er our tomb, some loving hand, With sorrow may the glad hope blend, Of sin for an. Joint heirs with Christ our Ju. In bliss of heaven.

Where there's no night, no cloud, But brightness, joy and love, for The King of lives the light shall shine, Then may we "Oh, grave, where is thy victor, Whore, det

Toronto, March, 1878.

The love of Christ brings the love of the Bible.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Woodstock, in the house of his father-in-law, Mr. James White, on the evening of the 14th of March, Mr. W. Lourie, aged 33, of the firm of Burdett & 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 most unfavorable symptoms occurring on the afternoon of Friday. Perfectly aware that he was lying 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 Christ, declaring that, separated from Him, 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 pauses.

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 kindred 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 feebleness, 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 she 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 brothers-in-law—namely 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 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, 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 one of the friends said, "Shall 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 cling."

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 stronger and clearer, and gave astonishing proofs of its immortality.

Thus, near nine o'clock, on Friday night, the 14th of March, his ransomed 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 unblamable, and irrepensible 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 ult., to the Woodstock cemetery. The stores and business offices in the streets along which the funeral procession passed, seemed all closed in respect to the deceased. We laid him down with kindred dead, in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

Few lives could have been quieter than that led by Mr. Lourie. No startling accidents in it arrest our attention; no remarkable 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 deaths have occurred more fitted to adorn the gospel, and shewing more impressively the sufficiency of divine grace to sustain us in such a time. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

PRESBYTERY OF MANITO

This Presbytery met at Winnipeg, 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, based on the Ontario Act, enabling the Presbyterian and other Churches to hold real estate, &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 said church. At a later date, a petition was presented from a number of the people expressing their desire for change in the site. A deputation consisting of Prof. Hart and Mr. Neil Henderson, catechist, was appointed to meet with the people, and endeavour 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 meetings had been held, the people lately come into the Province having been engaged putting up a building to be used for a school-house and a church, and assisting the minister 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. Neil 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 representatives to the General Assembly. The following elders were appointed; Messrs. John Fraser, of Kildonan, P. R. Young, of Little Britain, and James Cunningham, of Headingly, Prof. Bryce and Mr. John Fraser were appointed members of the Committee on Bills and Overtures. The Session Records of Little Britain congregation were attested as carefully and correctly kept. The other Session books were ordered for next meeting. It was agreed to employ Mr. Moodie, assistant teacher in the College, as a Catechist. Mr. Black, Prof. Bryce and Hart, and Mr. Harper, elder, were appointed a Committee to attend to the interests of the Home Mission 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 within the 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 quite 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 frosts. 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 clearances 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 gone 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 untrue. It is for the interest of lumbermen and certain members of Parliament to keep settlers out, and they have done their best to prevent the erection of grist and saw mills; farmers in consequence are often twenty-five or thirty miles from the nearest whist 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 cents 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 seek limits elsewhere.

AS A MISSION FIELD.

"There is that withholdeth more than is meat, and it tendeth to poverty." So said

I when our Presbytery 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 Marmora, Tudor and Elziver, these scattered sheep gathered in and accessions secured. Outlay to effect such an end speedily 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 careless, 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 purposes. The Reeve is a Presbyterian and resides in Cashew. At the close of the service an Episcopalian offered me a church lot gratis. Seventy-five families live within a radius of four miles; but there is no typical man among them. The position is an independent 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 travellers 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 Wellston, 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. 13 Presbyterian families live around it. A small church may also be erected there before the next winter comes.

Wednesday, 27th February—Reached L'Amable, Dunganon, 23 miles, about 8 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 globe lot, but as the school house is good there is no need for a church at present.

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

Saturday, 1st March—Reached Carlow, 23 miles, about 4 p.m. Had a meeting by special appointment to consider the propriety of erecting 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. A minister should be settled here at once. We have purchased a glebe of 30 acres, with the help of a clerical friend in Ottawa. The lumberers employed in the winter by different firms are estimated 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 Dyle's Corners where the Peter-on and Hastings roads intersect—about 36 miles. Preached. Forty families; twenty-five members. Scattered in groups, some miles apart. Elements heterogeneous. No typical man among them. The Corners should be the place for a church of some size; but owing to the elements at least two small churches should be erected to the north and east of the Corners. Have paid for the clearance of 8 acres, with the help of a merchant friend in Quebec. Were an ordained minister to settle here and work 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 weary and refreshed both, having passed over roads more than 220 miles in extent; preached twelve times; made fifteen pastoral 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' Missionary Society this summer, and I am sorry to see that two and not four students are commissioned. The Church should do much more than this for a field that did she cover it with her shield, would be true to her interests and a blessing to Canada.

MADOC.

If men would only open their eyes to the "as which stares them in the face from history and is made clear enough by the slightest glance at the condition of mankind, that humanity is of immeasurably greater importance than their own or any other particular belief, they would no more attempt to make private property of the grace of God than to fence in the sunshine for their own special use and enjoyment.—Hobbes.

FORT GARRY & SASKATCHEWAN.

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

The Rev. Mr. Moore in his prefatory remarks 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 steamer, where he had to sleep upon a table in close proximity to a fellow passenger who would persist in talking 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 Duluth, 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 ubiquitous saloons; one in Brandard 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 settling 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 jealousy between the Red River people and those of Ontario. Sir George Simpson had said of the folks out there, that they would make good buffaloes if they had horns. Two old settlers of 1815 are still alive, a Mr. and Mrs. Matheson. They are of course well stricken in years, and the former is exceedingly feeble, but the latter, with the exception of a slight asthmatic affection, is strong and healthy, retaining all her faculties. He spoke of falling in with a tribe of Sioux or Dacotah 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; pemmican was not at all bad—that is when you could get nothing else; that he produced was made for gentlemen's use—not common people. It was composed of dried buffalo meat, marrow fat, bruised berries and sugar, and when properly cooked made a savory dish. He gave a description of a storm up in the prairie. They had with them a young 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 wattens, when, tired of being exposed to the pelt of 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 Mr. Vincent who had his wife with him. Mr. Christie, thinking he had deserted his spouse, collared him, exclaiming "Mar, whose's your woman." Sandy replied in the most disgusted manner in the broadest Scotch, "Hoot, I hae nae woman," thereby disclosing his identity and convincing Mr. Christie of the error into which he had fallen. Notwithstanding the storm, the wet and the gale of wind which was then blowing were not sufficient to prevent them indulging in a hearty laugh at the ludicrous incident. As to the Red River country, it was of a good average quality, especially up in the Assiniboine and White Mud districts; the climate was not an unpropitious one; any man with ordinary degree 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 fence in the land; the latter produced the very best of cereals, which were raised with but little trouble. Of course the country had its drawbacks. There were the mosquitoes, the long frosts, the want of timber, and the raids of the armies of grasshoppers, which from time to time invaded the country. He gave an Indian version of the origin of the mosquitoes, which they believed to have been sent to punish the red men for the offence of one of their ancestors, who "ears ago killed one of their wise women, or a 'manitou,' who at one time had saved him and his tribe from starvation. The Rev. gentleman gave a vivid description of a visitation of grasshoppers, which he had witnessed, stating that they left not a blade of grass behind them, and they were so thick upon the ground that it was impossible to walk without killing numbers of them; one peculiarity of them was that they always travelled from the south-east to the north-west. The

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 exceptional cases, but some years ago, they had had it one time 53° 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 Sabbath to all; schools and colleges were springing up and the future mothers of the next generation had a most valuable educational establishment, under the principality 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 eloquent 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 burdens 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 self-sacrifice, thus improving the opportunity which we have lost.—Celia Burling.

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 help 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 selfish—they 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.

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

Commercial

BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN OFFICE, April 4, 1878.

PRODUCE.

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 ult., 7,413,000 bushels of wheat and 1,215,000 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 \$6.50 f.o.c. The market yesterday was very quiet with values at quotations.

OATMEAL.—There was one car of ordinary quality sold at \$4.60 and another 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 quiet. No transactions have been reported. Values of all sorts are given, as nearly as we can judge, in our quotations. On the street fall sells at \$1.20 to \$1.45 and spring at \$1.22.

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 good demand. No. 2 sold on Thursday at 67c. in store and 68c. f.o.c. and on Saturday at 69c. on the track. On Tuesday car lots changed hands at 69c. f.o.c. No. 1 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 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 14½¢. Choice is wanted at 10c.

CHEESE.—A lot of 300 boxes sold at 12½¢; 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 have sold at \$10.75 to \$17.00.

BACON.—Is advancing; camberland sells at 7½ to 8½c. Hams are in demand; lots of one hundred have sold at 12½ smoked and 13½c. canvassed.

LARD.—For a lot in tins 9c. has been refused. Small lots are unchanged.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES. Are quiet at unchanged prices.
CALFSKINS.—Receipts are fair and all offering taken at 12 to 12½¢.
SHEEPSKINS.—Are slow of sale and still worth nothing over \$2.00.
WOOL.—Fleece is nominal. Supers are firm but quiet at 38 to 42c.

A REMINISCENCE OF DR. GUTHRIE.

A correspondent of an Edinburgh paper writes as follows: "All that was mortal of Dr. Guthrie was committed to the earth yesterday, but in every sense it may be truly said of him that 'being dead he yet speaketh.' A choice and grand spirit has passed away. I have met 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 have never met with any one who so impressed me with such a sense of true greatness. In the pulpit, on the platform, 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 soon, I trust, given to the public.

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 Leechlee, 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 few 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 contempt, 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 earnestness and thorough practical exemplification 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 earnest and truly eloquent as if he had been worshipping with and addressing 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 delightful days of that kind I will mention only one—a red-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 myself for a time. I anticipated a rich treat, and was not disappointed. We were soon on the little lake, which 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 eddying currents of wind. At length the Doctor said, "Ha! you are the better 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 thought 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 talk. He talked upon all sorts 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 tiny flowers on the sea, 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 glen skirts the loch, when a little incident happened, which, simple as it was, showed the Doctor's kindly nature. A countryman going along the road, and about perhaps a hundred yards from us, called out—"I say, can you 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 poor man, evidently abashed, pulled off his hat, and standing uncovered, cried—"Oh, sir! I beg your pardon, I didn't 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 took 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 anchor. 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 Doctor, "and by striking them together made two little saws, with which I cut the chain link by link, and saved our lives. I thank God, Sir," he added solemnly, "for the escape." Such was one of the many pleasant days I spent with Dr. Guthrie and his dear family at their hospitable Highland home.—J. S.

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

The ocean is not a "bottomless deep," except to poets 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 feet; Laplace gives from 164 to 273 fathoms; Laplace, erroneously estimating the mean elevation of the land at 9280 feet—three times the height 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 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. Stoeckus 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 Aegean, the Euxine, and the Adriatic 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 Algeria; in the middle, a long cavity extending from Crete to Sicily; and eastward, a hollow lying in front of the Egyptian coast. The greatest depth of the Mediterranean, 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 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 length, and its width would vary, according to the coastlines, between 36 and 240 yards. And yet, notwithstanding this considerable surface, 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-Isles, 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 fall of the waters of less than 110 fathoms would reveal the submarine groundwork 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 fathoms 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 Caribbean Sea. If the present level were lowered by 2187 fathoms, a continent separated from Europe and America by two narrow channels, and extending over a 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. A lowering of 3230 fathoms would completely unite Newfoundland to Ireland, and consequently form a ridge between the Old and New Worlds. Even of the Central Atlantic there would remain only a narrow "Mediterranean" sea in front of the Antilles and Guiana. Finally, let the waters be lowered by 4375 fathoms, and the northern part of the Atlantic would be reduced to a small triangular "Caspian," situated between the Azores, the Bank of Newfoundland, and the Bermudas.

Though the Pacific Ocean is scarcely 51 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 2342 fathoms.

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 we are, as yet, able to make of the planet we inhabit.—From "Sea and Shore," in Harper's Magazine for April.

CLEAN HANDS.

The world moves. It is not so respectable as it was a few years ago to be a rascal. 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 incorruptibility are a good investment. Rogues and rascals 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 either run away, or are staggering before public opinion and the law, disgraced and degraded men. Bribery in Congress stands exposed and rebuked, while names that were pure have received a tarnish that can never be polished away. Men who have held their heads high in the nation, bow their 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 had 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 influence, 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 teach, 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 exposures 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 retained 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 self-commitment 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 givers. The great majority of persons in moderate circumstances will find it much easier to contribute a little sum weekly, than bring eight times that amount for a bi-monthly gathering. If there are some in the congregation 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 hope 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 Christ 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 lies the grand power of the weekly plan. It invites and encourages every one to give something. Without diminishing the gifts of the wealthy, it arguments the number of lesser offerings, and so greatly swells the aggregate. Some congregations have been surprised to find their yearly amounts actually 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 beginning of the year, will have its influence upon all classes of givers, tending to educate them to regular, systematic habits of giving; to giving on principle instead of waiting for the excitement of special appeals.

2. The other important advantages of the 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 increase," was as truly an act of worship, 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 lip-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 hath, and not according to that he hath not."—Zion's Advocate.

Custom hangs upon us with a weight heavy as frost, and deep almost as life.

HEBREW ROOTS AND PERSIMMONS.

Query: Is there anything in the study of Hebrew roots as a specialty a life that affects the person so engaged? We recall the idiosyncrasy of the Rev. 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 acquainted 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 asstringent to a degree. The doctor was taking a walk, and the glowing persimmons looked very tempting; so he thought he must for the first time taste the fruit. Its effect upon the good man's mouth was very astonishing, and he became 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 ask.

"Doctor, what have you been talking?"

"With manifest effort to untwist his badly puckered mouth, the professor ejaculated,

"Do-o-o-n'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 further questioned why he desired to go I saw, 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.—ERRON'S DRAWER, 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 barber suddenly twisted his subject's neck to one side in such a manner that it cracked as if the vertebra 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 dish rag. He then fell to beating the back, breast, arms and sides with his fists; then he pummelled the muscles until they fairly gloved 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 ministers of the Reformed Church, gathered 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 piety. The learned divine took very sensible ground, viz., that a large margin of charity should be given, as some men, because of difference of constitutional temperament, might do things that in them would be less sinful 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 duty to differ from his minister on a point of church polity. The pastor at this lost his head, and advancing to the elder delivered himself in violent language, whereat another elder ventured a remonstrance:

"Dominie, you should restrain your temper!"

"Restrain my temper!" reiterated the old man. "I'd have you to know, Sir, that I restrain more temper in five minutes than you do in five years."—ERRON'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 poor 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 people lose some of their awkwardness under high ceilings.—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-distrust; and never does the human soul appear so strong as when it forgoes revenge and dares to forgive an injury.—Chapin.

Scientific and Useful.

TO CURE 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 it down in the barrel. To one hundred pounds of beef take one quarter of salt, three and a half pints of molasses, and one tablespoon of salt-petre. 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 dispose of their cider as soon as it comes from the mill, when there is no product of the farm that so increases in value with age as cider. In the fall of 1870 we bought a barrel of cider for three dollars and put it into a dry cask 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 barrels 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 Farmer.

DURABLE FENCE-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 soon 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 than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others, I will give the recipe: Take lard oil, and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of putty. Put a coat 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 injured 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 corrosive are often formed by fermentation, and the metallic 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. Undoubtedly 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 Chemistry.

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 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 filling up two or three times with water. No fear need be 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 watering 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 giving air, it may be observed that all plants which are not tender—that is, all plants which are natives of temperate climates—may be exposed to the air at all times when the thermometer indicates a temperature above 40 degrees, except in case 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 last longest in a soft, mild atmosphere, free from draught. Plants should never be watered 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, Myrtles, 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 age it is not the decline that it recalls, but the first days of immortality.—Madame de Staël.

Witty sayings 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.

"Religion," said a seafaring man at the North End Mission, one Sunday evening "has made me love my mother, from whom I ran away when a boy; and provide for my child whom I treated with cruelty in his early years." This was a testimony practical and to the point.

British American Presbyterian FOR 1878.

We desire to enlist the hearty services of a large number of canvassers throughout the Dominion in order to give the PARAVY... a wide circulation during the coming year, and to this end submit the following liberal

- LIST OF PREMIUMS. PREMIUMS TO CONGREGATIONS. For 10 subscribers and \$10, we will send a strongly bound PULVER BIBLE worth \$10. For 25 subscribers and \$25, we will send an eight day clock, suitable for the interior of a church, worth \$18.

For 40 subscribers and \$40, we will furnish an Elegant Parlor Clock, worth \$20. For 60 subscribers and \$120, we will furnish a beautiful Electro Silver Tea Service, worth \$80.

For 20 subscribers and \$120, we will furnish an Electro Silver (extra quality) Communion Set, worth \$60.

Any Sabbath School wishing to replenish the Library can do so on very easy terms, as may be seen on refer to the following Premiums.

For 4 subscribers \$8 and we will furnish 10 vols., Leigh Richmond Books, half bound Library style, worth \$17.50.

For 8 subscribers and \$18 we will furnish a Library of 20 vols., half bound, Library style, worth \$4.50.

For 18 subscribers and \$36 we will furnish 50 vols. Select Sunday School Library, worth \$9.00.

For 12 subscribers and \$24 we will furnish the Old Humphrey Library worth \$6.00.

For 160 subscribers and \$800, we will furnish a Molodoun worth \$90.00.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' LIBRARIES. We desire to enlist the Boys and Girls as Canvassers for our Paper, and offer tempting inducements.

For 4 subscribers and \$8 we will furnish Chambers' Library of Tales and Stories, 7 vols., cloth, worth \$24.00.

For 7 subscribers and \$14, we will furnish Chambers' Library for Young People, 12 vols., cloth, worth \$6.00.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY. For 3 subscribers and \$4 we will furnish objects for the Microscope, illustrated with 8 beautiful plates, worth \$1.

For 4 subscribers and \$8, we will furnish D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, worth \$2.

For 6 subscribers and \$12, we will furnish the Bible Manual; an expository and practical commentary on the books of Scripture, worth \$8.00.

For 8 subscribers and \$16, we will furnish Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 5 vols., Royal 8vo., worth \$4.00.

For 18 subscribers and \$36, we will furnish CAMERON'S Bible Dictionary, with nearly 600 engravings, worth \$6.60.

For 80 subscribers and \$60, we will furnish Cassell's Popular Educator, 8 vols., half calf extra, worth \$16.

Any young man who receives this premium will be extra well rewarded for his labour.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. For 20 subscribers and \$40, we will furnish a silver watch, worth \$10.

For 80 subscribers and \$60, we will furnish a silver watch, worth \$16.

For 200 subscribers and \$100, we will furnish one of Russell's Silver Hunting Watches, worth \$17.50.

For 100 subscribers and \$1200, we will furnish a lady's Gold Hunting Watch, manufactured by Russell & Son, worth \$20.

For 150 subscribers and \$1500, we will furnish a gentleman's Gold Hunting Watch, manufactured by Russell & Son, worth \$76.

Special Notice. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. HARBOUR-GARAGE, NEWBRIDGE.

Mr. James J. Foran, New Bridge, I am very happy to acknowledge the receipt I have received from the use of your Commercial History of the Province. For upwards of twelve months I understand most advantageously from a series of most violent attacks, for the relief of which I tried everything I could hear of, but last commenced the use of your medicine, and in a few days I was able to attend my avocations. I continued according to directions till I had used nine bottles, which effected a permanent cure. With much gratitude,

Yours truly, M. SCULLY, Teacher.

Travellers' Guide. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Table with columns: Depart, Arrive, P.M., P.M., P.M. Rows for Grand Trunk Railway and Montreal & Quebec Railway.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Depart Montreal 7:00 P.M. Arrive Quebec 11:00 P.M.

MONTREAL & QUEBEC RAILWAY. Depart Montreal 7:00 P.M. Arrive Quebec 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

QUEBEC & MONTREAL RAILWAY. Depart Quebec 7:00 P.M. Arrive Montreal 11:00 P.M.

New Advertisements.

JAMES BAIN,

46 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Every Minister, Elder and Office-bearer in the Canada Presbyterian Church should have a copy of the New Edition of the

Rules and Forms of Procedure in the Church Courts.

It gives the requisite information about Assemblies, Synods, Presbyteries, Kirk Sessions, Annual Meetings, &c.

It tells how to organize a congregation, how to call a minister; how to ordain ministers, elders and deacons; how to elect trustees, managers or representatives to the higher courts; about trust deeds, cases of appeal, &c., &c.; and is in fact indispensable to every office-bearer.

It is authorized by the General Assembly, and recommended for general use.

Price in paper, 35c. by post, 40c. cloth, 50c. by post, 60c.

JAMES BAIN, BOOKSELLER

The "Adviser,"

A Religious, Temperance, Unsectarian, First-class MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUNG PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Executive of the O. T. & P. L. have pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in arranging with the Scottish Temperance League on such favorable terms as to have an imprint of this most attractive and instructive Juvenile Monthly at the following moderate price:

One copy Monthly, delivered at the Office, Fifteen Cents per Year. Packets of Four Copies, Monthly, by Mail, Post-paid, 75 Cents; Twelve Copies, Monthly, by Mail, Post-paid, \$2.00. 123 write pages delivered by mail for Two Dollars. Just what suits every Sabbath School. 150 Orders and remittances to be addressed to the Secretary.

JACOB SPENCE, Office-33 King Street East, Toronto.

R. MERRYFIELD,

Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.

A large and well assorted Stock always on hand.

CANADIAN RAILROAD LAMP MANUFACTORY,

56 Queen Street West, Toronto.

J. BOXALL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN RAILROAD CAR FURNISHINGS,

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LAMPS & BURNERS, Tail, Switch, Gauge & Signal Lamps, Sperm & Coal Oil Hand Lamps.

Coal and Wood Stoves of every Description, Hot Air Furnaces, &c.

Medical and Dental.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST,

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

J. W. ELLIOT, DENTIST,

Uses his own new PATENT FILLERS, EXTRACTORS, and MOULDING-FLASKS. 43 and 45 King-st. West, over E. Hooper & Co. Druggists.

J. BRIDGMAN, M. D.,

184 Duke street, Corner of Berkeley street TORONTO. Special attention paid to the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs by inhalation. BOOK SENT FREE.

Undertakers

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER,

347 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Funerals furnished to order. Fish's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. BURIAL CASES COFFINS supplied when required.

J. YOUNG,

Late from G. J. Armstrong's Undertaking Establishment Montreal.

UNDERTAKER,

351 YONGE ST. TORONTO.

Funerals furnished with every requisite Agent for Fish's Patent Metallic Burial Cases

Miscellaneous

CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1856.

FIRST PRIZE AT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1871-72. Ecclesiastical and Domestic Stained Glass Windows executed in the best style. BANNERS AND FLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER. JOSEPH McCAGLAND, Proprietor, 4 King Street West, Toronto.

New Advertisements.

BAIN,

EAST, TORONTO.

THOMSON'S SACRAMENTAL CATECHISM—new edition—just out. Coats, doz., post paid. SCRIPTURAL FORM OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT; by Rev. G. O. Stewart. \$1.00; by post \$1.12. THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH—Which is it? by the Rev. T. Withrow. 15cts.; by post 18c. SCRIPTURAL BAPTISM—its Mode and Subjects; by Rev. T. Withrow. 15cts.; by post 18c. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN CHURCHES; by Rev. R. Johnson. 25cts.; by post, 28c. THE MILLENNIUM BROWN, by Rev. A. Brown. 50cts. by post, 60c. BATEMAN'S HYMNS—new edition, harmonized. 50cts. by post, 60c. THE STORY OF THE KING; by R. Naismith. 30cts.; by post, 35c. PATERSON ON THE SHORTER CATECHISM. Price 40cts.; by post, 55c. MEMOIR OF REV. M. Y. STARK; by Rev. W. Reid. \$1.00; by post, \$1.20. LIFE AND TIMES OF REV. DR. BRUNS of Toronto. \$1.50; by post, \$1.80. MEMOIR OF REV. W. G. BURNS, Missionary to China. \$1.50; by post, \$1.80. LIFE OF REV. DR. HAMILTON; by Rev. W. Arnott. \$2.25; by post, \$2.50. MEMOIR OF REV. R. M. M'CHETNE. Price \$1.25; by post, \$1.50. RODGER ON CONFESSION OF FAULT. \$1.00; by post \$1.15. HODGE ON THE ATONEMENT. Any book not in stock procured to order. Sabbath School Libraries supplied.

AND STATIONER, TORONTO

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

FINE TEAS

AT THE

VICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE

93 King Street, (SIGN OF THE QUEEN), And 258 Yonge Street, Corner of Trinity Square.

H. LAWSON

Begs to inform his numerous customers and the public that he has now got his Tea and Coffee business in full operation, with a very heavy stock of the

FINEST TEAS AND COFFEES

Ever imported into this city, all FREE FROM PEST and bought before the great advance in the Tea Market, which will be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at a very SMALL ADVANCE ON COST to cash buyers.

TEAS put up in 5, 10, 15 and 20lb. Tin Canisters at the following prices

Table with columns: No., Name, per lb. Includes items like Hyson Twankay, Fine Moyune Young Hyson, Extra Fine, Curious, Extra Curious, Fine Old Hyson, Superior, Finest, Superior Gunpowder, Extra Fine, Extra Curious, Fine Imperial, Superior, Extra Moyune Imperial, Very Superior, Natural Japan, Fine Cultivated Japan, Superior, Extra Fine, Finest Imported, Finest Scented Capors, for favouring, Fine Orange Pekoe, Finest.

Table with columns: No., Name, per lb. Includes items like Fine Breakfast Congou, Superior, Extra Falsow, Extra Fine, Finest, Prince of Teas, Good Souchong, Fine, Superior, Extra, Extra Fine, Finest Assam, Fine Oolong, Superior, Ex. Fine, Fine Imported, Fine Mandarin Mixture, Superior, Extra Fine, Finest Imported, Fine Houqua Curious Mixture, Superior, Extra, Choice, Choice upon Choice, which has no equal.

Lawson's Finest Soluble Coffees,

Made in one minute without boiling, put up in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins, at 25 and 30c. per lb. All orders by mail and otherwise punctually attended to. 25 lbs. of Tea and upwards shipped to one address to any Railway Station in Ontario free of charge.

EDWARD LAWSON,

The Pioneer Tea Merchant of Toronto.

THE CITY TEA MART,

220 Yonge Street, Toronto.

McCulloch & Morton, GENERAL FAMILY GROCERS,

Invite attention to their New Importations of CHOICE BLACK TEAS,

Which they offer at prices ranging from 40 to 50 cts. per lb. They have also in stock, and are constantly receiving supplies of YOUNG HYSON, JAPAN, and GUNPOWDER TEAS.

Always on hand a full assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's celebrated PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, and TABLE DELICACIES KEILER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE, AND SCHEPP'S COCOANUT,

For pies, puddings, &c. Cor. Yonge and Albert-sts., Toronto. McCulloch & Morton.

Books.

WILLING &

Dr. Thomas' The Practical Philosopher. \$3 50. Thomas Cooper's Plain Pulpit Talk. \$1 50. Dr. Glasgow on the Apocalypse. \$3 75. Principles of Tulloch's Rational Theology. 2 vols. \$3 50. Dr. Vaughan's Two Great Temptations. \$1 00. Martin's Rain on the Mown Grass. \$2 25. Spurgeon's Feathers for Arrows. 70c. Staley's How I Found Livingstone. \$5 00. The English in Ireland, by J. A. Froude. \$2 50. Some Elements of Religion, by Canon Liddon. \$1 25. Darwin's Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals. \$3 00. Life of Thomas Brassey, by Sir Arthur Holps. \$3 25. Sermons on Living Subjects, by Horace Businell. \$1 50. The Forms of Water in Clouds &c by Prof Tyn-dall. \$1 50. Dollinger's Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches. \$1 50. Dr. Guthrie's Works, Man and the Gospel, Our Father's Business, Out of Harness, Speaking to the Heart, Studies of Character, 2 vols., The Parables, Sundays Abroad. Price \$1 00 per volume. Dean Stanlow's History of the Church of Scotland. \$2 25. Taine's Notes on England. \$1 50. Allie Gilroy. \$1 00. Forster's Life of Charles Dickens, Vol. II. \$2 00. Christ in Modern Life, by Rev. Stopford Brooke. \$2 00. Taine's History of English Literature. \$6 25. Miscellaneous Writings of Prof. Compton. 2 vols. \$8 50. English Writers, by Henry Morley. 3 vols., \$10 00. Selections from Ruskin's Writings. \$1 75. Autobiography of Lord Brougham. 3 vols., \$6 00. And many other Recent Works of Ac

12 KING STREET

Music.

MASON & CABINET

For Churches and

THE ONLY American Musical Instrument of such extraordinary and recognized excellence as to command a wide sale in Europe, notwithstanding competition there with products of cheap labor.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums, including the MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, besides having been preferred above all the other Organs at the Industrial Exhibitions in America.

UNIVERSALLY recommended by eminent Musicians, as possessing excellent soundness not attained in any others. See opinions of ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS in Testimonial Circular.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and TESTIMONIAL ORGANS, which may save purchasers from needless instruments or payments of high prices,

MASON, RISCH,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA,

PIANOFORTE.

Miss C. INGLIS gives lessons in Instrumental Music, either at 68 Elm Street, or in the houses of the pupils. Terms &c. may be learned on application at the above address.

Wholesale

Gordon, Mackay & Co.

Beg to inform their friends and the trade that they have opened the greater portion of their

SPRING STOCK

AND BY

FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH INST.

THEY WILL BE WELL ASSORTED

In All Departments

They have Special Lines to show in PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, and CANADIAN SPRING TWEEDS,

Gordon, Mackay & Co.

COR. BAY AND FRONT STS., TORONTO.

ALEX. GEMMELL,

BOOTMAKER,

Sign of the "Golden Boot."

97 KING STREET, WEST,

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

Boots of best quality of all kinds made to order

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, Established in 1837. Superior Bells for Churches, Schools, etc., of Pure Copper and Tin, fully warranted, and mounted with our latest Improved Rotary Moulding, the best in use. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. VALDERRA & TAIT, 69 NASSAU ST., N.Y.

Books.

WILLIAMSON,

Lectures and Essays, by Mr. and Mrs Henry Fawcett. \$3 00. Peeps at Foreign Countries, by Dr. Norman Macleod. \$1 50. The Wars of the Huguenots, by Dr Har- a. \$1 50. Freeman's Growth of the English Constitution. \$1 50. Light Science for Leisure Hours, by R. A. Proctor. \$1 50. Faith and Free Thought. \$2 00. Cox's Expositors Note Book. \$2 50. Langs on the Psalms. \$1 50. Killen's Old Catholic Church. \$2 25. Table Traits, by Dr. Doran. \$1 75. Wise, Witty and Tender Sayings of George Eliot. \$1 25. The Manners of Modern Society. 75 cents. Dauntless Lectures, 1871, by G. H. Cartels. \$2 50. Three Books of Song. By H. W. Longfellow. \$1 00. Leone Lovi's History of British Commerce. \$4 50. Thoughts for the Times, by Rev. H. R. Haweis. \$1 50. Character Sketches, by Dr. Norman Macleod. \$1 50. The Story of the Plebiscite. \$1 25. Morley's Voltaire. \$2 00. Handbook of Social Economy, by Edmond About. \$1 00. Contributions to Molecular Physics, by Prof. Tyndall. \$5 00. Palmer's The Desert of the Exodus. \$5 00. From London Bridge to Lombardy. 75 cents. Four Phases of Morals, by Professor Blackie. \$1 75. Wonders of Electricity, by J. Dailo. \$1 50. Yesterday, To-Day and Forever by Bickersteth. \$1 50. Aspects of Authorship, by Francis Jacox. \$2 25. Trades Unions, by the Comte de Paris. \$1 00. And many other Recent Works of Ac

EAST, TORONTO.

Music

HAMLIN, ORGANS.

the Family Circle,

EXCLUSIVELY employing several important inventions, and embracing every real improvement.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE and complete factories in the world, producing better work at less cost than otherwise possible.

PRICES as low as consistent with scrupulous employment of only best material and workmanship. Ministers and Churches liberally dealt with

CIRCULAR, with important information about appointment in purchase of inferior or worthless free.

& NEWCOMBE,

51 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

PIANOS.

THE MATHUSHEK

Is endorsed by the most noted artists of the day as the BEST PIANO MADE.

THE FISCHER

Is thoroughly made, and a most delightful Parlour Instrument.

THE BEAUTY,

Seven octave, overstrung, rosewood, all round corners, three mouldings, back finished like front, carved legs at \$327. Endorsed by Jules Benedict, Pianist to the Queen, Thalberg, &c., and awarded gold medal at the Rensselaer Institute.

PRINCE ORGANS,

The best in the market. All Instruments WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, and warranted five years. We are in a position to supply local dealers in every part of the Dominion at manufacturers' lowest wholesale prices.

NORRIS & SOPER,

Colborne-street, Toronto.

Financial

TRUST FUNDS

BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER

HAVE TRUST FUNDS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT on farm security. Interest 8 per cent. Existing Mortgages purchased on very advantageous terms.

BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER, 10 KING STREET, TORONTO.

China and Glassware.

CHINA HALL

71 King St. East, Toronto.

A full assortment of Glass, China, and Crockery now in stock

China Breakfast and Tea Sets, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Chamber Sets and Bottles, Fancy Table Jugs, in Stone and Terra Cotta, Fancy Cheese Covers and Biscuit Jars, Bohemian Ornaments, Victoria Vases and Lustres, Parian Statuary and Busts, Cut English Table Glass, Plated Goods and Trays, Irish Belleek China.

GLOVER HARRISON.

Photographers.

W. J. ARMSTRONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

53 King Street East, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.

All work guaranteed to please. Photographs enlarged from card size up to life size, and colored in oil or water colors.

NOTICE OF

REMOVAL!

MACORQUODALE & BROTHER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, TORONTO.

Having Removed to their New Large

COMMODIOUS PREMISES,

Built expressly under their supervision, claim to have an atelier second to none in the Dominion, for producing

PHOTOGRAPHS

In all the varied and pleasing styles in the beautiful and elevating Art of Photography, and with a due sense of the importance of securing the happy smile as a simple grace of our intimate community, one of their

LIGHTS

is particularly adapted.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

THE NEW IRON FRONT,

31 KING STREET WEST, BETWEEN JORDAN AND BAY STREETS.

Books

R. MARSHALL,

Begs respectfully to inform persons residing at a distance that he sends Books, Stationery and Periodicals, to all part of the Country; also Parquet Croquet at \$1 00 and \$2 00 a set, sent free on receipt of price.

Special Notice. Any enquires respecting articles connected with the above business promptly replied to. Catalogues sent free to any address. Liberal discounts to Agents and School Teachers.

R. MARSHALL,

47 King St., West TORONTO.

BARNES' NOTES,

ON THE

NEW TESTAMENT,

Complete in 11 Volumes.

Just received a large supply of the above-named popular works.

And for Sale to the Trade on the most liberal terms.

ADAM MILLER,

11 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

Miscellaneous.

W. DAVIDSON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c. OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE OF COURT STREET, Two Doors from Toronto Street TORONTO.

JAMES HUNTER,

Coal & Wood Merchant, er Jarvis and Queen Streets, TORONTO

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

GEORGE THOMAS, ISSUER.

OFFICE-40 CHURCH STREET,

West side, two doors south of King street, TORONTO.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session for an Act to incorporate "The Goldsmith's Company of Canada" for carrying on the Watch and Jewellery Business generally and for erecting and erecting usually for such business—with offices at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and other places in an Province of the Dominion.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD SOCIETY SEALS PRESSES STAMPS BRANDS CAS. RING 25 BAY ST TORONTO