The Weekly Mail.

VOL. III. NO. 115. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

Conferences and Synods.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SECOND DIET—SECOND SEDERUNT.

OTTAWA, June 3.—The Moderator took the chair at 11 a.m.

After devotional exercises and routine an application was read from the Rev. W. Johnson for leave to retire from the active duties of the ministry in consequence of his suffering from disease of the heart. The application was referred to a committee.

An application from Queen's College was read by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass for Romanis for Mr. A. H. Cameron, Mr. P. J. Cameron, M.A., and Mr. R. J. Craig, all of Queen's College, Kingston. The application was referred to a committee.

Applications for admission were read from the Rev. Alexander Smith, Thereza parish, St. Lawrence presbytery, New York State, through Ottawa Presbytery; from the Rev. James Pollar, of the Congregational Church, through the Presbytery of Hamilton; from the Rev. H. D. Steele, Ramsay, Ont., of the Canada Presbyterian Church, through the Ottawa Presbytery. The applications were all referred, with the accompanying certificates, to the Examining Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed as an Examining Committee for the ensuing year: Convener, Dr. Hogg; Secretary, Mr. McDonald Ross, Chatham, Drs. Muir, Ramsie, Lindsay; Mylne, Robert; Barnett, David Watson, Wilson Kennedy, McLennan, James Gordon Carmichael, West King; John Robertson, Henry Edmison, Wm. Smith, D. M. Gordon, McN. Laing, Donald Fraser, D. Campbell, McNab, Horton, D.W. Morrison, and James Cleland.

The following gentlemen were appointed as stewards of the Ministers, Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the Synod year just concluded, was submitted by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Campbell. It showed that the fund continues to prosper with the advancing prosperity of the Church. The congregational collections amount to $245,401 up to date, against $181,970 last year. The ministerial contributions have been $1,566; last year they were $1,005. With the yearly income from this source than any former year was to be looked for—$490,875, as compared with $443,792 last year, and the fund had great satisfaction in being able to inform the Synod that they confident expected to pay the full dividend of $1,000 to each minister, as the Dominion Legislature now stands pledged to make up the difference between the amount of the Church's contribution and the Government grant. The Synod, in the last clause of the constitution of this Board, as set forth in the printed minutes of the Synod for 1870, falls twenty-seven, as follows: "The sums thus respectively apportioned shall be reported to the Synod for confirmation shall be printed in the Synod's minutes, and each presbytery shall hold itself bound, and shall be held bound by the Synod for the transmission of the amount thus apportioned to the Treasurer of the fund." The retiring members of the Board appointed by the Synod are the Rev. Mr. MacKay, M. A., and the Rev. William C. Clarke, B. A. The report was referred to a committee.

The Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, as delegate to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was called upon for his report. On coming forward he said he would give his report verbally, and in doing so, he wished to express the deep sense of gratitude which he felt for the appointment which the Synod had given him as delegate to the General Assembly. He said his reception had been most cordial, and he had endeavored to see everything that was to be seen, and hear everything that was to be heard. He had no special commission given to him, but at the annual meeting of the Court, last year previous, they had given the duty especially assigned to the deputation, and he felt back on that. That duty consisted in conveying to the General Assembly the greeting of this court, and representing the Assembly in the condition of the Church in this country; to express the obligation which they all experienced towards the parent church for the many benefits which they had enjoyed from her, and to express the hope that they were doing in the way of training up the ministry, and the general condition of the church in Canada. He and his colleague, the Rev. Mr. Pollock, who represented the Lower Provinces had intended to set forth before the Assembly many matters connected with the church, but the time allotted to them was very much curtailed. The matter of Union had never been spoken of in the General Assembly, the Church of Scotland so far as he was aware; but he intimated that it was his intention to refer to them. He gave an outline of the basis of the union that had passed this Court, and set forth in a general way what their aim was, in order to unite in one jurisdiction the several Presbyterian Churches of British North America. His object in making this statement was, if possible, to elicit the expression of opinion from the Moderator of the Assembly on this important subject. The members of the Assembly would convene privately on the subject, but the feeling of the Church as a Church was to leave the matter in their own hands, and allow them to take their own course. They thought they (the Canadian branch) had reached the stage of manhood when they were capable of holding what was best for themselves. The Church of Scotland had refused to exercise any jurisdiction over this Court; but had always been willing and ready to do what it could to assist them in fulfilling their obligations in this country. Having addressed the Assembly the Moderator, Dr. Gillan, gave a reply. He welcomed the delegation most cordially, spoke like a man who knew what the church of Canada was doing, and expressed great sympathy with their aims. Referring more particularly to the basis of union, he made use of a remarkable expression which "brought down the house." The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland was most actively engaged in the discussion on the eligibility question on the opposite side of the street, and with one of his inimitable gesticulations the Doctor said to them in very impressive tones, "Young gentlemen, is no mean compromise." He said further, "We have perfect confidence in you, and those you represent. I feel safe in that you are able to take into consideration all these questions connected with union with judgment and prudence, and, by God's blessing, with success. Though I am not in a position to commit the Church of Scotland to any policy with regard to the Union, yet it is be that you see your way to a happy union, rest assured that the maternal feeling of this church will follow you in the future in the united church as it has in the past." (Applause.) The Rev. Mr. Snodgrass concluded by again thanking the Synod for the honour which they had conferred on him in the appointment and the pleasure which he had enjoyed.

On the motion of Dr. Jenkins, a vote of thanks from the Synod was tendered to Mr. Snodgrass for the manner in which he had discharged his duty of delegate.

A rather warm debate ensued as to the question whether the delegates had been empowered to ask any opinion from the General Assembly as to the question of Union.

The Rev. Mr. Lang did not consider that any significance should be attached to the expressions of Doctor Gillan, as he did not think they represented the views of the General Assembly. He did not consider that the question of Union had reached that stage when they required an opinion from the parent Church.

Rev. Mr. Lang gave a verbal report of the result of the deliberations of the Synod of the Lower Provinces, held at Pictou last year. The church there was a very unanimous, though not a very large body. He had addressed the Synod on the question of Union, giving a general outline of the negotiations and his own individual ideas on the subject at the desire of the members of the court.

The Rev. Mr. McDonald, Nottawasaga, said his opinion was that there was a general feeling in the Lower Provinces in favour of Union. The principal objection he found against it was a fear that, if the Union took place, they would lose their church property. He felt that they were committed to Union now, and if any backing out occurred, at the eleventh hour, the disgrace should not be with them.

The Rev. Walter Ross, Beckwith, said, that on the way to Ottawa he had been met by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Campbell. It showed that the fund continues to prosper with the advancing prosperity of the Church. The congregational collections amount to $245,401 up to date, against $181,970 last year. The ministerial contributions have been $1,566; last year they were $1,005. With the yearly income from this source than any former year was to be looked for—$490,875, as compared with $443,792 last year, and the Board had great satisfaction in being able to inform the Synod that they confident expected to pay the full dividend of $1,000 to each minister, as the Dominion Legislature now stands pledged to make up the difference between the amount of the Church's contribution and the Government grant. The Synod, in the last clause of the constitution of this Board, as set forth in the printed minutes of the Synod for 1870, falls twenty-seven, as follows: "The sums thus respectively apportioned shall be reported to the Synod for confirmation shall be printed in the Synod's minutes, and each presbytery shall hold itself bound, and shall be held bound by the Synod for the transmission of the amount thus apportioned to the Treasurer of the fund." The retiring members of the Board appointed by the Synod are the Rev. Mr. MacKay, M. A., and the Rev. William C. Clarke, B. A. The report was referred to a Committee.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the first of January the annual subscription price will be dollar and a half.

When the publication of *The Weekly Mail* was commenced, the price was fixed at one dollar, with a view of introducing the paper to as wide a circle of readers, and in as brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought were attained, for the incredible success of *The Weekly Mail*, followed with great rapidity, until now the number of its readers is counted at fifty thousand. At the same time the proprietors assumed the burden of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about ceasing to exist, with *The Mail* which should be at once a substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The obligation thus assumed has been fully discharged, and every subscriber to the *Weekly Telegraph* has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of his subscription to the former.

A very large, handsome, and carefully prepared journal, such as *The Weekly Mail* is, could not be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labour; in point of fact, the material has absorbed nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors were prepared, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit until their engagement with the subscribers to the *Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription will therefore be raised as above stated, one of the first consequences of which will be a marked improvement in the paper, which even at present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

It is hoped and believed that the friends and patrons of the paper will recognize the propriety of our present course, and will redouble their exertions to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of *The Weekly Mail*.

TO AGENTS.

The terms to Agents and Clubs will be raised *pro rata*, in conformity with the change in price as above announced.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address-label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

We are informed that a person representing himself as a travelling agent of this journal is soliciting subscriptions for *The Weekly Mail*, throughout the townships of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth. We have no travelling agent. Numerous flagrant instances have occurred in organizing local clubs, and otherwise aiding in furthering the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*. Such acts, of course, either well-known in the locality where they are canvassing or accredited by this office.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

We have received several letters from friends throughout the country who are office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative Associations, or are desirous of forming Associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should act, and for copies of the Constitution of the Toronto Association. We take this means of informing our friends who have written us, as well as others who may be in the same position, that they will best get the information they desire by addressing "The Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, 85 York street, Toronto," who, we have no doubt, will be pleased to give them all the information they may require.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the inducements held out to persons having time or inclination to form Clubs for the circulation of *The Weekly Mail*; a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether residing in the country part of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For cheapness, in comparison with the wealth of information to be gleaned from it, *The Weekly Mail* is in advance of all competitors for popular favour, while the unparalleled success which has followed it since its first publication, is a gratifying evidence of the exhaustless tact displayed in the tastes of the reading public. No doubt, one cause of the extraordinary success which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its immense circulation was that members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, barrier as it was to the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress, at once became it a favourable reception in the country constituencies of Members of Parliament, as well as intending candidates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see that a sifting was best prepared for a canvass in the interest of their Party, by the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent electors. Consequently, as a cheap and effective co-operator in the political education of the masses, unmoved by efforts ever made by influential local residents to promote the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present crisis in the political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

In conformity with the wishes of the great majority of our readers, we devote a chief portion of this week's issue to reports of the meetings of the various Church organizations in Canada. They have been carefully prepared by special reporters and correspondents of the *Mail*, and will be found of unusual interest.

RESUMPTION.

AMONG the most important announcements of the mail day or two ago is that which gives the world to understand that President GRANT has declared for the speedy resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States. The fact itself is beyond question. The text of a memorandum from the President, which is just published, shows that he has, beyond possibility of recall, committed himself to a policy of resumption within two years from the first of July. In his memorandum on desirable financial legislation, he says that he states merely the general features of a plan for resumption; but this professedly general sketch is in fact sufficiently definite to insure that resumption of specie payments must promptly follow its adoption by Congress as a basis of legislation. There is every reason to believe that the new Secretary of the Treasury, General BRISTOW, has been selected specially with a view to the carrying out of the policy indicated in the President's memorandum. He is not spoken of as a man of financial reputation, but he is spoken of as a man who has in him enough both of honesty and determination to make sure that while he remains in office neither BUTLER nor any other representative of what has been called "Butlerism" in politics will be able to appoint "special agents" of the Treasury, sitting power to put public money into private pockets. He is not expected to originate a financial policy for the United States, but merely to "execute the laws" and to enforce common honesty in Treasury management. It is not too much to say that even in this apparently limited role he has abundant opportunity of making himself one of the most distinguished financiers of the day in the United States. If we may be allowed to hazard a guess we should say that probably the real adviser of the President, and the potential Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to-day, is Hon. Horace MACCULLOCH, a former official compatriot of the position, now in London in the business of a banker. When "Cooke's crash" came last September, he was involved to some limited extent as a London partner in the house of Jay Cooke, but with admirable promptitude he hastened over to this side of the water, and at whatever sacrifice, more or less as it may have been, cut himself clear of entangling alliances. We take it that President GRANT's determination to the currency question is not only backed by the money power of New York, but that London also is at his back to give effect to the policy which he has announced. Without taking time at present to criticize this policy, or to say what its results are likely to be, we venture to advise all concerned to bear it as the policy that will certainly be carried out, and to govern themselves accordingly.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.

In the House of Lords a bill has been brought in providing for the total abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland. An attempt was made to deal with the subject last year; it was brought forward in both Houses by private members, and was evidently favoured by high quarters, but was both ill-timed, but Mr. GLADSTONE pleaded for a brief delay, and nothing was done. This year the men now in power bring in a bill dealing with it as a Government measure. The measure was introduced by the Duke of RICHMOND in the House of Lords. The bill provides that the presentation by private patrons to benefices in the Church of Scotland shall cease, that patronage rights shall be compensated for out of the exchequer, and that henceforward ministers shall be elected by the male communicants in each congregation, subject to such rules as the General Assembly may lay down. The London *Times* (May 19) other remarking that the General Assembly was then about to meet in a day or two at Edinburgh, on which occasion some important criticism of the scheme might be expected, adds that "at present it seems simple and straightforward enough to evade all "attacks that are not studiously "malignant." The hint which the leading journal gives of the existence of a "studiously malignant" opposition at home appears to have its application here also, as something closely resembling to the description is conspicuously visible in the columns of a city contemporary. At a time when the two Presbyterian bodies in Canada are discussing the question of Union it shows anything but good feeling or good taste when a political journal which tactfully claims to speak for one of them, indulges in ungratuitous abuse of the parent church with which the other is connected. We do not suppose the existence of some such feeling as that hinted at both in the House of Lords and in the British press—that of fear least the measure now before the Imperial Parliament might have the effect of strengthening the Kirk, an institution which Scotchmen, as all events, should rather venerate and honour. But, to return to what has been done and said in Britain with regard to the matter in hand, we find a very general approval of the Duke of RICHMOND's new proposes to do. Details of the measure are not yet given, only its general lines are known. Sensitiveness is already it appears certain that it will shortly become law, and that what has been done at home and intention in Scotland will be finally done away with. The attitude of the Free Church body towards the bill is scarcely fail to be altogether changed; and, it is possible that, as the Liverpool *Post* remarks, the fear of losing, precisely this, that the new measure may are long cause the return of that body into the old connection. On the different positions occupied by the Free Church and United Presbyterians, respectively, in Scotland, the *Times* thus remarks:

"The United Presbyterians, however, may be said to be now separated from the Establishment by a dividing question which is almost as vital and which ranks with Patronage, for they are almost to a man Voluntaryists, and no change in the law of the Kirk relating to patronage can reconcile them to the Union between Church and State. The position of the Free Church is altogether different. The men who protested and seceded in 1843 believed most firmly that there shall be no interference of religious sentiment; and, though, they believed that the interference of the law with the Church was a sacrilegious act, to be resented even at the cost of quitting a spiritual home and sacrificing worldly professional status and worldly prospects, they were in some sense committed to Voluntaryism. In fact, their distinctions by stand committed even indirectly to the voluntary principle is one of the things that have prevented the long mediated amalgamation of the Free Church with the United Presbyterians. But if the Duke of Richmond's proposal should become law, there will be nothing, except a spirit of rivalry, that could prevent the Free Church accepting the Establishment. If personal jealousies and animosities were laid aside, the Assembly should be able soon to present to the world as imposing a front as it showed before the Disruption. It is a fine field, one, for it would not be ruined by any of those "Disruptions" which make the Church seem so violent and painful. Of course for this very reason the Anti-State Church party do from the first seem to have taken a position which might result in giving the Establishment a new lease of existence; but that party is not powerful at present in Parliament, and if the provisions for granting compensation for the abolition of patronage be skilfully guided through both Houses of Parliament, and the Assembly's proposal meet in its hands,—a victory it has been striving for, when during several successive years large majorities in the Assembly have spoken in favour of abolishing those rights of patronage which have led to so much bitterness and in the ecclesiastical politics of Scotland."

There can be no question of the real, substantial truth of the distinction drawn by the *Times*, as between the United Presbyterians and the Free Church bodies in Scotland. Had the Free Churchmen who left the Establishment in 1843 been Voluntaryists, there would be no proper place should have been found at once with the Secession body, dating back to 1732, which has ever been consistent in opposition to everything savouring of Union between Church and State. The United Presbyterians, if, were not Voluntaries—or Voluntaryists, as the *Times* now frames the designation—and they were believers in the principle of Church and State, for which reason it was that, when leaving the Establishment, they felt that they could not consort under with those who repudiated such union altogether, and that they must take up a middle ground between the two. Their position was not a very logical one, strictly speaking, but whatever defect there may have been in this way was lost out of sight by an outburst of energy and action springing from deep conviction and earnest longing for the spiritual and the expansion and prosperity of the Free Church. It was the outburst of the zeal of the marvels of the age. When patronage is finally abolished, as it will now certainly be, it will be difficult to tell what defensible barrier remains that should continue to separate the Free Church from the parent Church in Scotland. Here the conditions are altogether different, and it seems just as difficult to realize what need there was or could be for a division in the church, where, if anything, which caused the disruption in Scotland, is unknown. Here, surely, the differences which have prevailed in part are those of form merely, and not of substance. In one direction only do we see any danger of a division arising, and of such danger a warning appears in the case of Mr. SCOTT in Chicago, threatening a disruption of the old and new schools of Presbyterianism, only recently united. If there were ground for believing that, either in Scotland or Canada, such divisions as to doctrine as those between the old and new schools in the United States were coincident, or nearly so, with political dividing lines between the Free Church on one hand and the Kirk on the other, then, we should say, Union might be a hazardous experiment. In Scotland there does appear to be some danger of this sort, and one by no means altogether imaginary, either. A majority of Free Church ministers in Scotland holds the most extreme "Old School" doctrine; they are thoroughly stamped and committed in their belief; and would speedily excommunicate by "bell, book and candle," not only such men as HENRY WARD BEECHER, THEODORE CUYLER, and DAVID SWING, but also all such men as Dr. WALLACE and the late Dr. NORMAN MACLEOD; while even the venerated CHALMERS, were he to appear again and delivered his "Astronomical Discourses," might be in danger at their hands—or from their votes. It is extremely doubtful whether the Reverend Robert Moffat, certainly one of the fathers of the Free Church, though a layman, would now be tolerated in some quarters, as one of early contemporary before alluded to mentions, the Establishment has the land and the people. It is just possible that apparent strength of numbers may mislead, and that the Free Church Christian truth requires for its defence men of really superior intelligence and culture than are to be found, or, at all events, in either School or General Assembly, by a majority of the former. It is disappointing, and to be noted in that congregations having first-class men for their pastors will certainly not be so much of a desirable barrier remains that should continue to separate the Free Church from the parent Church in Scotland. Here the conditions are altogether different, and it seems just as difficult to realize what need there was or could be for a division in the church, where, if anything, which caused the disruption in Scotland, is unknown. Here, surely, the differences which have prevailed in part are those of form merely, and not of substance. 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THE WORLD.

...ll has been established at ...ney play there.

...ne, who is now in his ... is still acting in London. ...e working men of Hull ...air representative in Par... ...ce of plate valued at 200 ...

...claims that not only is ...ption at liberty to travel ...h is bound to return in ...military service.

...the French sculptor, who ...ago, left the recumbent ... Albert, in the chapel at ...finished condition, on this ...from Palermo, Baron ...been carried off by a band ...returned to his family, ...a ransom of 63,000 francs.

...of Rome has received a large ...t, a sum which it is ex... ...ise for the purchase of the ...Petrarch was born at ...

...a new tenor, has made a ...as Arnold in "William ...to be the best *Arnold* heard ...years since the prime days of ...

...the census of Japan for ...just been published, the ...priests, and 33,000,000 of ...

...mpson, Mr. Spencer Walls, ...ons, and Mr. Ernest Hart, ...medical *Journal*, are ...English Cremation Society,

...has been formed in Berlin, ...manship of the President of ...tual, Herr Von Unden, to ...ds for the relief of the die... ...

...*Diplomatique* states that ...nshord recently expressed ...the Vatican, but that the ...thought it would be better, ...tate of affairs, to wait a little ...

...ently been discovered in ...wall at Karnak, a list of up... ...Egyptian towns and cities. ...portant contribution to the ...Egypt will shortly be pub...

...painter, Corot, lately cele... ...eth anniversary of his entry ...tion of an artist. M. Corot ...crowded friends, where that he was ...ge of an old whom he first sold a ...

...t, a London burglar, having ...Kerrison, who arrested him, ...that he had intended to kill ...he said, should be reward... ...ployment of "true English ...

...Republican papers have just ...from circulation in the ...French Government—viz., the ...ibral, the *Spectateur*, of Lan... ...*Démocratie Franc-Comtoise*, of

Comic Clippings.

"THERE IS A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN."—The *Edinburgh Review*, in its article on the "past and future of the Whig Party," says that the Conservative Party has been caught into power by "a strong Mdal wave." Mr. Gladstone, on the thing quoted to him, drily replied, "I don't consider this movement as ordinary 'tidal wave,' but an extraordinary 'great bore.'"

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

Cinderella, in her boots so taken,
Is now a King—did she?
So, Ashland Coffee, perhaps, may be
Of what was Ashland-Tea!

A FLOWER OF FASHION.—Fashionable Milliner: "You'll have the flower on the left side of the bonnet, of course, Madam? Fashionable Lady: "Well—er—No! The fact is, there's a pillar on the left side of my pew in church, so that only the right side of my head is seen by the congregation. Of course I could change my pew!" Fashionable Lady's Husband: "Ya-as. Or even the church, you know, if necessary." (Fashionable Milliner considers the point.)

A DEBOSH ATTENTION.

No flags, please, through our streets as rolls the Czar;
Flags mean *Joie*; and he's rather an ex *Pole*, by far.

GAZE AND GROOM.—It is not often that the *Court Circular* suggests poetry. But the other day our stately contemporary came out with a announcement which recalls the stirring passage in *Childe Harold*:

"Hark! what sad sound disturbs the festive gathering? now
The war-cry of *L. cheid*, which Albion's hosts have
Heard, and heard, perchance, to their cost, before
now?"

For the *Court Circular* said, that "Mr. Donald Cameron (of Lochiel) has arrived at the Castle as Groom in Waiting." Wow, Sire, but those are better times than those whereof Tom Campbell sang: "Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day." When we behold the chief of the Camerons officiating in a service of honour about the Sovereign, we are delighted in being able to congratulate both Scotland and ourselves on the immensely altered, and improved, relations existing between the Tartan and the Throne.

ALFRED.—COUSIN KATE: "Why, Minnie, you and pony are all pleth to-day!" Minnie: "Yes. Papa said both our manes are troublesome, so we dress alike."

THINGS THE CZAR WON'T DO.—Dine with Earl Russell, and tell him, confidentially, over the claret, what Bismarck and Gortschakoff settled the other day at Berlin. Attend a State performance (revival of *The Exiles of Siberia*) at the Princess's. Burst into tears at the sight of the Crimean Memorial in Waterloo Place, and renew the Treaty of Paris on the spot, out of consideration—for the feeling of the neighbourhood. Unbosom himself to an "immense draw" he will be at the Crystal Palace along with the crowds. Forget to call on *Mr. Punch* on his way to the City.

ASHES V. FIRES.

"Crescere et cremari,
Sors digniores bacilat."
"May we each, in his turn,
Ripen, drop, and then burn."
SIR H. *HORNOOK*.

Mill talked of the "unearne', increment" that comes to the price of land;
Sir Henry "unarned incr ment" in a differ...

The first means the rise in landlords' rents, though (Mill say,) they never earn'd 'em;
The other means, or, dead, whom, as yet, we won't decide, we've been burned on.

A TEA-BIBLE HITCH.—*Drab Punch*.—I am so puzzled. Can you solve my dilemma? Having a father and mother, I must have had two grandfathers; therefore, four great-grandfathers; therefore, eight great-great-grandfathers, and so on! Still, many generations back, there must be a great-great-great-grandfather, who, I have always understood, we all sprang from Adam. I should be very glad if you will explain it to me. Yours, very faithfully, DUNDREARY.

AUTHORITY AND EXAMPLE.—The *Post* announces that "Mr. Dion Boucicault, who for some time past has been fulfilling engagements in the United States, has arrived in England." President Grant has, by the exercise of his official authority, arrested a Currency Bill, which, had it been enacted, would, we are told, have paved the way to repudiation. Thanks to Mr. President Grant's veto, fortified with the example of Mr. Dion Boucicault, it may now be hoped that the United States will continue to fulfil their engagements.

A PANIC IN THE INFERNO.—Passing over the Sticks (and umbrellas) at the Royal Academy.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.—(Scene, a sham battle.) Facetious Volunteer Sub: "Look here, captain; I'm tired of this fun. Do you mind looking after the men while I go and get taken prisoner?"

TIT FOR TAT.—Sir W. Hayter, in his retirement, reading how the defeat of the Government on the Irish Fishery Loan motion was entirely due to "bad whipping," remarked that such a blunder reserved a good whipping.

VERY NATURAL.—"Vell, and vat to you think th happen to me at Matams Tussaud's de oder day? A lady dook me for van of de wax vishers, and agtually abbolished me her mistake!" "O what fun, Mr. Schmitz! (who is not quite so Apollo.) And was it in the chamber of horrors?"

HARD LINES.—"The best of husbands. Chaps, from 16 to 23." See *Chambers' Journal* for May, 1874. Is not this rather a narrow limit of age? and does it hold bright rather early? All the best of husbands we have known have been older chaps than these. Indeed we greatly doubt any chap of sixteen coming fairly within the category. The utmost we should expect would be that he might make a very fair husband—considering.

(From Pun.)

Suggested as a suitable sphere of employment for women—Set them up as—money changers.

ARGUMENTUM AD ASINUDUM.—Fare: "Drive on faster, cabby!"—Jehu: "Can't, sir; streets is greasy."—Fare: "That's just why you ought to slip along."

GREAT GUNS IN THE GASTRONOMIC WORLD.—"Barrel'd" oysters.

CONFABINGS.—"Worthy rector (to his wife): "Yes, this, my dear, is Mr. Stodge, wife and nineteen children—glad to include him in the district visiting, b'm!"—Mrs. R.: "Ah! very honest and hardworking people, no doubt. I shall be glad to visit Mr. Stodge."—Stodge: "Ayre, ma'am, I am hard-working enough, and we be honest, but you hasn't fit to mix along o' such as me, ma'am."

EUPHONIOUS TERM FOR GROG BLOSSOMS.—*Gill-gilloers*.

(From *Judy*.)

PROOF POSITIVE.—First Young Lady: "But what on earth make you think I am in love with Mr. Smith?"—Second Young Lady: "Because you are always talking about Mr. Brown."

A deputation of mat-makers has waited upon the Home Secretary to complain of the undue competition of prison labour on their trade. It is evident the mat-makers do not intend to be trampled upon, whatever may be done to the mats.

There are some dirty people to be met with in London, but the Swiss cowherd folks must indeed be short of water; for, at a meeting of the Sunderland School Board, the Man who are in need of fresh the smell emitted from the persons of the scholars was most offensive, and that the teachers could not impart instruction properly until the pupils were clean." Donations of scribbling brushes, mottled soap, and old towels will be thankfully received.

(From the Hornet.)

QUERY FOR DR BROOKE.—What does an unconstitutional Government mean with "Constitutional laws?"

LATEST FROM MALACCA.—Sir Andrew Clarke, having pacified the Malay Peninsula, may justly claim to have abolished the Malayan.

AMERICAN.

An Iowa clergyman, after a recent donation party, found that he had been enough to last him for thirty-seven years.

A Virginian is under arrest for pawning his wife's corset for a quart of whiskey. He believed that tight lacing would kill her.

An unreasonable Rochester man lately returned to his employer the company's bill on the ground that it was their element to communication and simplify a little their passport and expense account. France does the very opposite."

...ivers serious disturbances at Linz, ...20 each for drinking in the jury room.

Sergeant Bates has advertised for a young man from Chicago, with $300, to make the tour of Europe with him, carrying the American flag, etc.

The Troy *Times* says: "James Gordon Bennett certainly has ten thousand dollars Saturday to be expended in prizes for walking and running matches at Saratoga, July 17."

A boy in Burlington, says the *Hawkeye*, wants to bet a dollar and a half that he weans his mother's slipper on his jacket more hours per day than she wears it on her feet.

The Albany *Argus* says: "D. Barber of New Centreville carries a watch which is claimed to be one hundred and eighty-nine years old, and yet it still ticks and is a good time-keeper."

A southern journal issues the following notice: "Many people ask for papers at this office who would scorn to beg for five cents, yet that is the price charged for a copy. We hope many will see the point."

Poughkeepsie has a stone-yard, and requires each tramp soliciting alms to earn his food and lodging by breaking stone. Since the yard was established, applications for charity have fallen off fifty per cent.

The ladies of Rankin, Ill., lately had "a bee" to clean the church, and after it was over they expended their remaining energies in completing the sidewalk which the men had begun last Fall and were too lazy to finish.

"Joe, my Joe John, you might have been in that row had you possessed a little more courage," was the pathetic remark of a Portland widow to a gentleman friend while visiting the place of her husband's death. By his side was a self-cocked revolver, fully loaded with a exception of the charge which he had his life. The deceased was a well-known citizen, little could be done the circumstances. The deceased leaves a wife thirty-five years of age, worked for a number of years at and Hays' Furniture Manufactory, undertaker. It is said his character always been very quiet and pleasant, and not drink heavily, and occupied enable position, so cause can be assigned for his awful deed. His conduct, lately, has been considered rather

THE CHURCHES.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

J. Faurest, minister of the Reformed Church of America, and delegate to the Assembly. He thought it was unnecessary to ask for a cordial welcome to this gentleman, who came from a body composed of many who had belonged to their own church. (Applause).

The Rev. Mr. Fahaent extended cordial congratulation from the Reform Church of America, and thanked the Assembly for the reception he had received.

The Moderator expressed the warmest thanks for this proof of the unity of spirit that existed between the two Churches, and of the interest exhibited on the part of the Free Church of America. The first pioneers into Canada were missionaries from that Church. In conclusion, he asked the rev. gentleman to convey back with him the fraternal greetings of the Assembly, and the prayer that God would bless their efforts and crown them with success.

The discussion was resumed on the overture from the Presbytery of Montreal, asking that Mr. Black might be admitted as a minister of the Church.

A motion was proposed that the Presbytery of Montreal should be instructed to inquire into the antecedents of Mr. Black, and if they are satisfied with them, they be empowered to receive Mr. Black as a minister of their Church.

The Rev. Mr. Warden moved, in amendment, that the papers be referred to the Committee on the Reception of Ministers, with instructions to secure, if practicable, the attendance of Mr. Black before the Committee.

Rev. Mr. Wilson moved, in amendment to the amendment, that—the prayer of the memorial be not granted.

On a division, the amendment was carried by a large majority.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of filling the pulpit of Knox Church on Sunday, reported that they had selected the Rev. Peter Reid, of Ingersoll, to preach in the morning, and the Rev. Jas. Douglass, of Cobourg, to preach in the evening.

The Assembly adjourned at 10 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

OTTAWA, June 8.—The General Assembly met this morning at ten o'clock, and after devotional exercises and the reading and sustaining of the minutes.

Dr. Topp announced that he had communicated with the Synod sitting in St. Andrew's Church, and they had consented to enter into conference with the General Assembly. They had desired the Conference would take place at eleven o'clock to-day.

It was then decided that the business of the Assembly should proceed to St. Andrew's Church in accordance with the desire of the Synod.

The Assembly then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the subject of union, and after a brief discussion the following motion was passed: "The Committee expresses general approval of the conferences with the exception of those which have been already dealt with."

The following dissented from the resolution: The Revs. James Middlemiss, John McTavish, John Scott, John Rose, John Ferguson, and Charles Cameron.

The Committee rose, and reported the resolution, which was adopted by the Assembly.

The Assembly then adjourned for the purpose of attending the Conference with the Synod.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The General Assembly resumed at three o'clock.

The reports in reference to Knox College were read by the Rev. W. Reid. The Board of Management report stated that the College in 1873, the Rev. W. Inglis had been inducted into the office of Professor of Theology, and that the Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, during the first half of the session, had conducted classes in homiletics, pastoral, theology and church government—these branches were also given in elocution by Mr. Tavernor. The report further stated that there were 26 students in the theological department, 13 of the first year, 9 of the second, and 16 of the third year. Three students had completed their preparatory department. There had been contributed to the endowment fund $9,303, leaving a deficit of $1,805. The endowment fund amounted to $6,612. The contributions to the bursary fund were $1,000, which with the balance from last year, made $2,074, all of which had been expended, and with the exception of $55, the sum subscribed for the new college building was $56,159, and $23,571 had been already paid. The contracts let amounted to $75,650, not including several items. It had been considered necessary to enter into contracts to borrow $10,000 from the Western Assurance Company to meet payments on the old building and site. It was anticipated that the new building would be completed at the contract price, and in a year. The board thanked Principal Cavan and Professors Gregg and McLaren for their exertions in canvassing for subscriptions, and a sub-committee of which Hon. J. McMurrich was the convener, for the efficient manner in which they had superintended the work in reference to the new building. An offer of His Excellency the Governor-General to present a silver medal for competition among the students was received with thanks

A SONG OF THREE WORDS.

OSSIAN, LANDLADY BY CATHARS.

Three bluebell words I name to thee,
Three words of potent charm,
From eating sin thy foes to free,
Thy life to shield from harm.
We are class bluebell words may know,
A bold blue-frocked lass shall show,
And, shod with pea-s, shall safely go
Through war and wild storm.

First, are thy forward foot theft move,
And wind thine arm of might,
Lift up thine heart to Him above
In the all my ways be right.
Then will He, who on high dwells
Let thy soul rest as a flower
That stands secure in sunny hour,
And seeks the genial light.

That gist thy loins to manly toil,
And in the toil have joy;
Great hardship with a willing smile,
And joy in the same employ.
Joy glory lain the mark to name,
Joy in the battle and wolfish furore,
In God-like Labour's fruitful name—
Old Chaos to destroy.

Then mid thy workshop's dusty din,
Where Time steam hath vway,
Oroon to thyself a song within,
Or pour the lusty lay.
Lass as a bird that cheerly sings,
Lass as the rivulet, her feets in verdure,
But with full-breasted joyance flings
Its song into the day.

For lofty things let others strive
With roll of rolling drum;
Keep thou thy heart, a honeyed hive,
Like bee with busy hum.
Chase not the blise with wishful eyes
That over thee hover and circle,
But in the present joy be wise,
Nor fear the future come.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

—Good Words.

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER

A Tale of City Life.

By FREDERICK TALBOT.

CHAPTER XVI.

STILL MISSING.

The archdeacon and Sir Pantlin Jones had taken up their quarters at a hotel in the City, in order that they might be near the centre of their field of investigation. As far as the archdeacon knew, his son's associates among London streets was confined to the immediate neighbourhood of his cousey in the City, and it was therefore that there was the most probability of gaining intelligence.

The disappearance of the curate of St. Saxwalls had been taken up in earnest now. His friends had offered a reward of a hundred pounds for such information as might lead to the discovery of his fate. The press was beginning to take an interest in the matter.

"The Mysterious Disappearance of a Clergyman" was a leading heading of the bills of evening and morning papers. The vendors of the evening papers chanted the same refrain, and hinted at startling disclosures to be revealed by the purchase of their journals.

Sir Pantlin was quite worn out by the search, and sighed in vain for the tranquil shades of Pumpfriassin. All day long there were interviews—with lawyers, with the police, with surveyors of intelligence, in the metropolis. The Pantlin matter upon the Home Secretary; after luncheon he went to see the Chief Commissioner of Police; his time was then invaded by Mr. Brass the detective. Bodies, too, must be visited—dead bodies, bloated bodies by the river-side public-houses; livid, swollen features, faces blurred and distorted, must be peered into and examined. But the end of it all was the same. There was no trace of John Lemuel.

The chief stress of all this business fell upon Sir Pantlin. The archdeacon was overcome with grief and apprehension; he had no nerve to face the constant torture of investigation.

It was seven o'clock in the evening, and Sir Pantlin had just come in dressed for dinner; he wore a blue coat with brass buttons, a frilled shirt front, in which was a sparkling diamond stud, and a pearl shirt-pin was enclosed in many folds of white lawn, the ends of which were tied under his chin in small bow. His waistcoat was of some soft yellow stuff; his trousers were shaped tight to the calf; and a pair of shoes tied with strings completed his attire.

Does the archdeacon know that dinner—the table d'hôte, I mean—is ready, sharpy, to the waiter.

"I'll see, Sir," said the man, disappearing.

Sir Pantlin turned to the pier-glass, and began arranging a particular piece of black court-plaster which he had just affixed on the new-moon spot.

"I wish the boy would come back," he muttered to himself. "He's killing his father, and no end. As for having disappeared, that's all nonsense. I know what young ones are like. I'll disappoint my-self once, and come back without a penny in my pocket or a rag to my back; but then I want a parson, with an archdeacon for a father. Here he comes. Well, my old friend," he continued, turning round to the doorway, "how do you find yourself by this time?"

The archdeacon looked pale, thin, and worn; he seated himself at the dinner-table in a feeble, unintended way, tasted a spoonful of soup, and fell into a brown study.

"Cheer up, old friend," cried Sir Pantlin, "Take a glass of sherry with me, and don't look so dependent. I'll bet that John is taking his sherry somewhere else, and is laughing at us old fools for the fuss we have made."

The archdeacon shook his head. "I've no hope of that, Pantlin; I know John too well—his careful, prudent nature!

"You don't know what people's natures are when there's a girl in the case."

"Mr. Jones wants to see Sir Pantlin," said a waiter, coming into the room.

"Show him up directly," cried Sir Pantlin, his mouth full of turbot and lobster sauce. "I'll not keep Brass waiting on any account. Now, my good fellow," he cried, as the detective entered the room; "sit down and take a glass of sherry, and let us hear what you have to say."

"Well, Sir Pantlin," said Mr. Brass, "they are very queer cases, I know, but it ain't always. In a case of this sort, when you don't come to the bottom of it quick, you don't come to it at all."

"Then you've no news for us, Brass."

"I don't say that, Sir; there are circumstances as has happened that may mean nothing, or may mean a good deal."

"Well, what?" cried Sir Pantlin, impatiently.

"We've kept up a pretty good watch on those premises, but we haven't found out very much. Young chap has secured a bit unsettled like, and hasn't gone to his work, and he's been thickening about carpenting in the old Smithfields warehouse. He's been putting together a big case, as might—I won't say it is meant for that—but it might hold such a thing as—a body."

Sir Pantlin shuddered; the archdeacon turned still paler, and gat up and left the room.

"Another thing has come out, Sir, what looks queer. There's been other people looking after the young chap. He's in a regular mess, might they wants to him and clap him in prison for debt; but he's too artful for 'em. Anyhow, Sir Pantlin, my opinion is that the secret of this here business lies in Elbbefleet."

"Then what do you mean to do?"

"That's for you to say, Sir Pantlin. If you direct me to go and take out warrants against the whole party of 'em, and gave 'em no time to make every thing square, I don't say but that you'd find out a good deal; but then there's the risk."

"I'm prepared to bear all the office of the crown takes about risk. Go and do your duty to your country, Sir, and leave the rest to Providence."

"Well, Sir Pantlin," cried Brass, aggrieved; "I do pure mean me to be prepared for the whole business."—What if I take 'em all into custody, and it turns out a mistake after all? I prefer a kettle of fish there'd be, and the young chap a sucking hungry. Why, there'd be costs and damages; and Mr. Jones and me might see our little bit of furniture sold up, and go and sit down in the workhouse to end our days. No, no, gawner—duty's duty, and your country's your country; but some you get into an 'ole, and your country will never pull you out. No, Sir Pantlin, not unless I am a written indemnity from you. I don't budge."

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"And the young lady and the old lady—am I to make a clean sweep of it?"

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CHAPTER XVII.

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"Is there any news?" she cried.

"Of him? No," said Edward shortly. "There is news of another kind. Come and sit here; I want to talk to you."

Lucy instantly obeyed, and took a seat beside her brother, her head turned away from him, still listening.

"Lucy," said Edward, "if we went away, father and I, to America all of a sudden, do you think I could trust you to take care of mother, and bring her over to us when we write for you to come?"

"Why should you go away suddenly?" said Lucy, turning upon him quickly.

"Because father has got into difficulties, and I have got into trouble through him."

"I can't leave John," said Lucy, quite fiercely. "You wouldn't ask me to do that, as long as there's a chance."

"Though, and chance," said Edward, gloomily.

"What do you mean? What have you heard? Oh, you know something: is he dead, Edward?"

"I know nothing of that, but I found something to-day—a letter; he must have dropped it when he was here that morning. It is addressed to you."

She seized it eagerly. Yes, the handwriting was his, and the letter was addressed to her. She tore it open and read it by the flickering light of the candle:

"FINSBURY, Sunday.

"DEAR MISS HULSE,—You can hardly imagine how harrowing it is to my feelings to write to you in a clandestine way. I assure you, if you knew how I suffer, you would pity me. But there are circumstances, conditions higher than those of mere earthly affection to make us my choice between you and the duties I owe to my father, my guardian and all my friends. Were I a man of independent means, I would fling them all to the winds, and sacrifice myself to make happy a girl who is all that a man could desire as a wife. But I am penniless. My father distinctly refuses his consent to my engagement. My godfather, Sir Pantlin Jones, Baronet, threatens to withdraw his countenance and patronage from me; and with that goes all chance of my succeeding to the living of Pumpfriasin. I should be acting against the dictates of my conscience if I neglected their commands. Lucy—once more I must call you by that beloved name—Lucy, we must not be married again.

"No doubt you will see long come in contact with some one better suited to your position, and more calculated to make you happy, than I. To-morrow—and task—I will look out all your letters and return them; please send mine back also. The trinkets I gave you, which, though small, are valuable, I hope you will retain in memory of one who loved not wisely, but too well.

"Ever your sincere friend,

"JOHN JONES."

"Well," said Edward, looking keenly at his sister, when she had finished, and sat staring fixedly before her, "what do you think of him now? Is he worth grieving for?"

"How do you know what was in the letter? Did you read it?" she cried, flashing out upon him suddenly.

"I did," said Edward.

"How dare you, Sir! how dare you! It was not true, Edward; it was not meant to play. Do you see what he says, 'We must never meet again?' He came to me after that. Oh, if he meant it, he repeated. I heard his step, I heard his knock. He came to see me last of all."

Lucy burst into tears and left the room.

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"JOHN JONES."

"Well," said Edward, looking keenly at his sister, when she had finished, and sat staring fixedly before her, "what do you think of him now? Is he worth grieving for?"

"How do you know what was in the letter? Did you read it?" she cried, flashing out upon him suddenly.

"I did," said Edward.

"How dare you, Sir! how dare you! It was not true, Edward; it was not meant to play. Do you see what he says, 'We must never meet again?' He came to me after that. Oh, if he meant it, he repeated. I heard his step, I heard his knock. He came to see me last of all."

Lucy burst into tears and left the room.

"Poor little thing! I hate to be near the centre of their field of investigation. As far as the evidence goes, his son's associates among London streets was confined to the immediate neighbourhood of his cousey in the City, and it was therefore that there was the most probability of gaining intelligence.

The disappearance of the curate of St. Saxwalls had been taken up in earnest now. His friends had offered a reward of a hundred pounds for such information as might lead to the discovery of his fate. The press was beginning to take an interest in the matter.

"The Mysterious Disappearance of a Clergyman" was a leading heading of the bills of evening and morning papers. The vendors of the evening papers chanted the same refrain, and hinted at startling disclosures to be revealed by the purchase of their journals.

Sir Pantlin was quite worn out by the search, and sighed in vain for the tranquil shades of Pumpfriasin. All day long there were interviews—with lawyers, with the police, with surveyors of intelligence, in the metropolis. The Pantlin matter upon the Home Secretary; after luncheon he went to see the Chief Commissioner of Police; his time was then invaded by Mr. Brass the detective. Bodies, too, must be visited—dead bodies, bloated bodies by the river-side public-houses; livid, swollen features, faces blurred and distorted, must be peered into and examined. But the end of it all was the same. There was no trace of John Lemuel.

The chief stress of all this business fell upon Sir Pantlin. The archdeacon was overcome with grief and apprehension; he had no nerve to face the constant torture of investigation.

It was seven o'clock in the evening, and Sir Pantlin had just come in dressed for dinner; he wore a blue coat with brass buttons, a frilled shirt front, in which was a sparkling diamond stud, and a pearl shirt-pin was enclosed in many folds of white lawn, the ends of which were tied under his chin in small bow. His waistcoat was of some soft yellow stuff; his trousers were shaped tight to the calf; and a pair of shoes tied with strings completed his attire.

Does the archdeacon know that dinner—the table d'hôte, I mean—is ready, sharpy, to the waiter.

"I'll see, Sir," said the man, disappearing.

Sir Pantlin turned to the pier-glass, and began arranging a particular piece of black court-plaster which he had just affixed on the new-moon spot.

"I wish the boy would come back," he muttered to himself. "He's killing his father, and no end. As for having disappeared, that's all nonsense. I know what young ones are like. I'll disappoint myself once, and come back without a penny in my pocket or a rag to my back; but then I want a parson, with an archdeacon for a father. Here he comes. Well, my old friend," he cried, turning round to the doorway, "how do you find yourself by this time?"

The archdeacon looked pale, thin, and worn; he seated himself at the dinner-table in a feeble, unintended way, tasted a spoonful of soup, and fell into a brown study.

"Cheer up, old friend," cried Sir Pantlin.