No. 84.

TORONTO, O NADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877

Whole No. 294

minute and correspondents

WE TENSION BUILDING FUND.

B. Joha'c, New Brunswick, paiestria check to the civilized The belegraph carried the news The east and west. It was "a a heauty" to witness Graut's obivalher hert morning calling on the Hellfax both by precept and to poine to the rescue. Half the proins, and 50,000 people were Want statier. From Halifax, Beston, and Quebeo, relicf was ront as stille fallway trains could carry it. all jowa Conneils, corporations, Mer-Minin, the United States and Many of the churches have pouring in their contributions May S'. John, de flery ordes through which it has But the churches that were buret us the necessity of having a Building Fund, to be prepared for amergency, and also for Church

> as to this catastrophe he half of our village it. Had I left then ver have been rebuilt. en the work of twent

Building, enlarging and paying, conmidintwo hours. My people were the obief merere, and all had resolved to set up business closwhere. This fire to ujust as serious as theirs was to the opls of St. John's, but neither public ody nor church came to our relief. One or two ministers spoka to me to visit their congregations and they would guarantee one or two hundred dollars. I know better than that. To have acted on such advice would have destroyed the liberality of my own people. I would advise no min ister to go a begging in such an emerency. A female teacher or servant sirl among his flook may be as good a mine as a wealthy city congregation. It might do to help to build a pioneer log church; but even then I would somer shoulder ar axe and hid my people follow me to the wools.

I am sorry we caunat send our mite to the sufferers, and that we will be musble to establish any Missionary Association for years. We have contributed loyelly to every scheme of the Church, but every cent we can scrape together is for building our own church. The Assembly room ha not been touch d. as yet, and the Lord knows when it will be, for we have more debt now than our revenue admits of paying the interest, and to finish the churcu would be to emoth c the congregation.

I write this neither for beln nor sympathy, but to may that had such a fund been in existence what a relief it would have been tout. Of come of a moral wrong was done us by the bre ren in refraining from lending a halping hand. I would then have overcured the Synon of Montreal on the subjectived it not send of who an eppeal for rolt.

In last year's Systistical Sta . . . ent th r is a column headed; " Is your church in-The frequent answer "g plied that a large amount is spont in this way-lost to the church rather. Now were that retained and converted into such a fund, then when a church del g t bu at the congregation could rec ice as much back as trout any mentance office in the sountry, and the surplus could go to asist weak charges in builling. The branty of it is that no additional load is laid ou the people shereby, and many hum'l. edifices could be erected in the regions be youd, over and above.

Our attention is not sufficiently directed to our countymen living and dying mar our door with at ever being able to attend the House of God. Think of a Fitter. genteely brought up, dying of crops, coming with his family man ox or over the vileet read marmible, so hear the Gospel in a pres felle nee, cell toking as days to do at the sunt's reach per time t might not cear in six mouties. I cald tell scores of similar tales. How observer it would be to all such could the intesinger, BAY, "do oun h yours dves towards er coa church and you will be I don't en muon more." The mossily or ablishing such a fund as the sound tomor and it off to the common sense of the whole Careon we of

prime impertance.

holz, and comsucces fully be are the ory meta vigor the great ld evils and by rauter, these are wing old. The , though it Alexander. | Christ.

MADOG.

MADRAS FAVINE.

Editor Biggion Am mean Philody Pract

me many months has of low merca of the Y much and is still increasing to revertty. I. I macrere as to over a the Governgoing to the Government Richel Orapa, being prevented from going by a sort of pride and caste prejudice. Tues to reces to ment aid need to be relieved in this time on the ocoa iou: of great distross. Unfer the feeling that the time had tall, came to make a justice appeal to the people here in fedia and in Great Britain and from I, a public meeting was beid in this city fast Sameday (the Governor, the Dak of Bucking) ham presiding) to consider the present state of this great famine and to make a public appeal for aid. The effects of the iamino is now felt from Kistua to Cape Comorin. The Governor, in his speech said that "No words could express the extent of the calantity," some twenty-five out of thirty five millions of people are affeeted. District officers o the Government have done their be t, yet the distress increases. There is no prospect of relief to far as crops are concerned before next January, or Feburary. It seems probable that the next half year will be a time of great distress notwithstanding all that Government may be ante to do.

The meeting resolved to make a public appeal for aid to the people of I dis and to England. I rend you by this mad Madrae pepers contains g an account of the late public meeting that was held here to take measures to alleviate the present famine. Might not prosperous Canada do something for India in this time of and distress even with a being apposled to direct? Would it not, sir, be a good and becoming thing for the Moderator to ask the congregations of the Presbyt-risa Church in Canada to send through him sil to tamishing millions in India. Could not private individuals in the Church send through him or the agent of the Causei. aid to this Presidency? Methinks that uncolleded aft from a Christian Church er trom Christian people away in Canada sould have a good effect on the people when they came to know it; and thus not only would distress to alleviated, but the way for the advancement of the R deem ca's Kingdom be all the more prepared thereby. Let each do not o others as they would like to be done by. Very fully

ANDREW DOWELFY Church of Scotland Mission, Madras, Aug. 8th, 1877.

French Evangelization on the Lower St. Lawrence.

Editor British American Presbyterian. DEAR SIR,—The little village of Bic is cituated on the Intercolonial Ratiway, about fifty miles below Oacmus. The scenery is magnificent. The lofty hills the muserve rock: rise in grand ur and impress on one the majo ty of God and he weakness of min. The village is waters to make S. Lawresco flow. The harmages good. The people are kind and colleging. For all was easy was a quier resing place to a test works and m a reasonable rate, there is pernaps no place can held out more ample inducements \*i.an Bio.

The first Protestant public emvice ever wild to the vitage, or perhaps in the whole parish, was held on the 10th or August. The service was conducted by There were about sixty persons in ottend ance—visitely from Miniral and other places. The arrangements for the service tere made by Mr. Jam's Campbell of Montreal, and Mr. Rouardson of Bic.

The service was op and by single the 121st Pastu who was acceptily joined in by the whole and occ. Every one fele ening was bestd; for it was the first time Bible trut chad been to dy and fully pro commed in that village, wa re papery reigns supreme.

The perish priest on the Sabbath prevena served his people and torbade them showing the Procedures to have worden in any private house. He went so far a to fell his p ople there though they had eart I their bound treat Protestantal . . or blad ed at entree walks for blumb thens. In this action w certist, in on to-ther in the muth of God and the a lightenia at of the people the Richard Outhobo spirit is semper cadem.

Timb would case the hold of the French Casadau years or it in for their precitions. The case is home fluid a als m to be of mercy and Gad, o imporatively to office and uperulty and amyersolil eProtestant Churches, as the Province of Quebec. We true t that the Free en Evangelization Schools will be bearing on tamed by the Pressy crea Church in Canada, and that the Crea buttee will be able to mak a . ffort to send the truth of Gel in its purity soll blessing to the such districts and small villagee of the Lower St. Livis de, wh we, without doubt, by the help of God, sun ass would attend such eff et-, and many would be brought to a knowledge of the truth in THE MADRAS FAMINE.

The Madras Mail of Aug. 6th give a Dear Sir, .- The human from which the full report of a public matter, field in that Madria Providency has been suffered by a bety on the provious S in day exercise for the purpose of taking measures to obtain public subscriptions in India and in Bir sic to the relief of the faramestricker popureant to copy with it. It is reaching that taken on the Presidency of Modela. The botto clarees, who seem to prefer death to Dako of Bushinghaia, Governor of Madres, provided; and there was a targe attendance it but the European and native commun-

We select the most comprehensive who are not within direct reach of Govern for ments from the various speeches made

Ha Grace the Gweiner is addressing the meeting said, that he accessed with much exact chira to the request of the So-rell, and the gentlem is of Madras, for the purpose of our advance the pressure state of the calamity which had overtaken a large portion of this Presidency, and to con eart the best measures to relieve the dehad not arrived to appropriate to the public of Indi and w home for help, but the present state of affairs demanded the most serious considera por since i ie ismine had as uned a different form from what had been antiophied. If was expected that seasonable ran would tall, and help the propte to tide over the calemity, and cashie those who had been guttered together at the different relief samps, to seturn to the cultinges; but metend of that, the famme had entered on a severer phase, the eff-orof which were left from the Kisipa to Cape Comorne. In nearly every district in this large area, excepting a f w narrow strip of p ad on the Western Coast, and in the Northern District, that it is well-keenly leb. Caltie had did by incurands, crops had withered, and in words could express the extent of the calamity. From the reposts of the district officers, some of whom acrespondily appointed by Government to report minutely on the seaso of affairs in this Presidence, the famine affects described millions of people, of whom one and threequarter militons and very poor and entirely dependent on State and. Day by tay and ketter week, tea millen in the Cal 1 Dairiots, North Area, Salow, Cara seput and the Neilgherrier, but to content with meagre supplies of good; at I were den a l-Roman, whose the via suffering from the first of tames. (Le Grace regretted to find, hota the sports of the Di triot officers, that the samputural population was no depressed a resident to their neglicing outliness to perfect the first state of the Grandle and the control of the Grandle and the control of the Grandle and the control of the contro only was available in Madras; but the what, so that the prospects have improved. In a food supply of the program the district was a duty that devoted up to the Govern ment, but there were other vaula to be on, plied. Du mig the abore trips which he was able to make conglitude districts he found the people melotized, their houses rouldes, the three water covered them

pulled down to to I the marving oattle. Mr. Mackazto (a) Mesers. Arbuthuot & C...) was then called apout to move the first res. lution :- . Tout the increasing covering of the famine necessitates an appeal to

public charity."
"Mr. Mackerzie said:—It was now twelve menths since the failure of the S.W. monsoen of 1876 caused apprehension that scarcity would be felt to a large part of the Coled Districts. It was hope titled the rains in Oscober would provent that caremy from b coming whots. Those hip were disappointed—the cold weather rain -and we began the dreadint experiences of the last six months. But some or diswhere, might be most usefully sport we noted that the S. W. monsoon of the direction. (Acoleuse.) r would anprove the residen. June and July had passed without those hep.s. being restized, and we could only took torward to next and weather rains. B1. alter the experience of the last twolve mouth , is would be un sice to do no more. deare ty t. id become wid socoud and mer. erious, and waite we migut hope for the best, it would be unwise not to prepare towhat may be a far work state of faing During time twelve mouths our Gover ment had battled nobly and devocadly of a the distress. From the Council Chamber to the relationary we had seen overy incretion and dougled Bettield spirit which would not be baten by difficulties, would not sitted that any difficulties could not be or rossus by Brisis plack had endusined, and their that in a over well ecocided by DIV. de a casevolence, abattett tale sa militar by public subscription, and no doq i in this reconstinit every man lead for a many presents exist a or sum to an inown I dations and deposit but strat an inco enough to do to provide for toni, the long months of the provided in the control sounds. It is not to be absent to me La carl to a an Interia Wat no to Go eramon to meet all his district.

Archdenous Domy bruffy seconded his is olur ou, and and that a ewiner agree and a liet a locke from the B. Cop co Mades, tore see his symposy art margined day in (a) for heavilled life vara charry to and Geveranteactin too york (

D. Care the maddle of them that, and east some timerening information to guiding the green is condition or as families discrets. He sed me famine with new at letting an area recorned by fictions eignteen it more of people, and to a view of the was to be found over a concr distinger, trian with the exemboration | William Cone, V zagig stam, Ga Jinand

ach vest in their own vilian. A larg anal or of these were young children, also, no below also to vall, received could make many parameter for their up a Atla other, temp a never of the preside on the offer a district your gow in the resolit of Government school. In Boliney and Kinand I me per attent of people in society of the railing people and the railing of the railing people and the railing and the railing attention of materials. Non-sity the rails brilly and strong at 27 and 28 per cont. Subject on the control of Presidence. Distress was extending in South Arest, Kistua, Tinnovelly and Tri-chizopoin, which had together a repulation of six unity me. With Movers, the population of six unity me. With Movers, the population of six unity me. The farmer might be part down at about twenty—farmer might be part down at about twenty—five nillions, out of a total population of lags in the ways 1839. He part of it so thirty five nillions. As regards from the late of mean fully that in 1856 is we wished to thirty five millions. As regards future cases falty that he 1856 he are when the property Dr. Caruish thought the late rative are a codagn folder when the ratus would no doubt save some of the business was then conducted by his two rains would no doubt save some of the innary was then concerned by the two orders; but it must not be supposed that a some G. od R. Miskle, gentlemen every her vy fell of rain would be followed by impact way with the transport mediate ratios. If there were stocks of od father. Mr. Miskle was the loading means by rd d, this would be the case; but members in this district of country for when erain had to be imported and carried many years, and was averywhere very over had reads, rain added to the existing highly est amed as a wise councillor and a distress and raised the cate of mortality mongs' the feeble, who were namble to Prans shortly after his coming to Lachute, best sudden changes of temperature. The and some time of r he was appointed to person run promised well for the future, the important office of Post Master, which but it could give no immediate relief in a office is now hell by his some. but it could give no immediate relief in 9 office is now hell by his some, country where the stocks of rain were ex Mr. Mickletter research insert of more harded. In the Orises familie, when the chart various or unblance it is upon charmast torrible suffering occurred, the country actor. He was not only fraged and industry was mean with young grave, and the trions but shield hon with in all his earth were sleek and fat with abundant dealings, so that it might be said of him heritation of the people to pure as gent; it should be remembered, however, that when grain reached a price five or six times exceeding its ordinary value, it was not that the people to proceed to the majorate that the brightness of the power to buy at all. It was not that the people did not want grain, but they had no money to buy it. They consequently had no money to buy it. pasture. These energy of in the grain trilly that his word was as good as his bond, your sept to imagine that the famine was and this on doubt contributed in large it. They consequently had to money to buy dealings with his fallow-man by deep it. They consequently had to ske out a religious principle. His religious about the life of a frally had been striving to maintain life on jaugle paratical. He lived the life of a frally costs and leaves, aloss, priodly pear and humble, hely Christer, the lived in 11 not oots and leaves, aloes, prickly pour and wild fruits. He believed that the ordinary stocks of grain in the Caled Districts were now quite exhausted; a few wealthy ryon. no doubt had still their stores, but the inventise of the life that no vis, and of the mass of the people depended on imported this that is to come." He was a O'rristian grain. Referring to the mortality which merchant in the highest souse. "The and already taken place during the famine, Cornish said it was not a pleasant subject to dwell upo . Sill as these mortuary returns in a measure indicated the privations to which the people had been subonline. The returns for the five more senting. May this year, showed that will to five previous years, the leaths in the world Presidency were 215 177; in 1877, for the sum markles for the sum of the s t'in sum mant'is, the deaths rose to 519 201, or 804 000 shows the trange. In fifthell to him, for "langth of days, riches the en famine districts, the average death, and honor" were copy I by him. So he or ro 106,453, while in 1877, that resourt 360 927, or more than thrise the average | wave of true religion were "wave of pleaswarrative. If the dustria in Mysors were antique, that all her paths were peace." As a blied to those to Madra, we should prot a Objection he took a lively interest in baby first that the famine had, up to the education and Sabbath Schools, and gave and of July, already causal, directly or many liberally for the support of the Gospel at directly, the loss of half a million of lives above the average mortality of past years. In conclusion Dr. Cornish earnestly claimed the sympathy . I themseting with the great cark which the Gwernment had in han I. The prople were suffering, vi b remarkable patience, a greet national calamity, which had sowen on them through up find to them earn. (Apolysias) Greatment of fields needed the as off they could get to make a state of the tuning, 'mere would be thousands and them state of poor childr a who would have to be partided for by the Scate; these children a mid have to be ted, clothed and educated, and my money now subscribed in England

Majors of Birman ham, Beatol, Mine as-tor, and Laverpaid, and of Edmark in a d Gragow, and the communities of Coloria he letter, if the right understry water set to a clause, and be about the is Presidency known to the public.

Mr. Jones sa l'it was a great met erme with my ta arms till wed so carety a gro " imposition the Bangal tamine of 1874. (Apa man.) So ignor sym lattice tas tarows wry, and so much in her wast a on the fauthe, that proply now were rather mounted to be accorded as a rent our mater in orbit to charter in a nut our wants. In orbit to check the people of England, he though a scrope to common and be a charter to be a marked to common the other common materials. Walt es, to our relation up, mad very am at the world But if the unit A green sing a rate in England seed in a I trans-rated than seed going on; in the they ocally the feature is some

His General Observer in the growth do not administer in the fill swear- as long-roundly. The allowing to be round. chish a was proposed to and to Eap of that overing, was then road to the ment

ham. Be Brie out is for and plantation Southern

holy to d pombat culty. Motras should be dependent of unity, and now Pro-ideacy openithin three quarters, daily larger, more and containty, also day a wheal marry is familian, days a now again, it the elsest own the transfer of the containty because worm sanilly Under m . tavarto sally be as a man country of the transfer o

The subject of the following active leneed this life on Walneds; the 39th highly par conad as a wise counsellor and a kind feio id. He was made a Justice of the

naradahis religion offensively hefore others, and he found it to be true that " Go Higes is profitable u to all things, having the blacein, of the Lord which maketh rich, and which bringsth no sorrow with it" was mi velby him, and in this finther we are to find the true secret of his made to His prospecity did not prome, to in the case of the quartly, a square a hizanst, har filled her maint with larmer gratifule to God, on I had him to lovice more liberal things for the advancement of the Gosnel and the walfare of others. The Divine promise, "Tem that hence me, I will hence," was andd sing to the glo y of God, that the liberally for the support of the Gospel at home and shroal. His energy and liberle guibruci edt et besudistace vitsem vila the Lachu's Academy, of whose Board he was for many yours the President. He was also Humaray Secretary of the branch of the Bible Stane'y, established here, and count to promete its efforts to sow the contract of the Worl everywhere. One Passeterian Conesh hore tray last in him a n wand conorable E' ler, who a counsels wire mark ranged. A no who fall that will be manne were the Tarrie. I had congressly bequestly I in perpetuity a sum of \$1000 to Honer's Church, of week to wis in Elder, directing that the interest of so much of this got the Mainter's selling and the interest of the believe at a Sunday School Liberry. He has a least apart \$400 m the suma C moners, more data to lowing resemble.

"Thu, with the view of obtaining the aid children. Thus he "haine dod vet control to in the first resolution the Lari children. Thus he "haine dod vet appealath," and instructs all to be althful carries. £ 52 40 to the Lord in the use of their serious tolents. He has lost behind him a large circle of a rea vion friends but their loss is the everlasting pain. "Blaced on the and other other and refines as the based has everlesting poin. Blaced era the two of The Times as topper, we will dead who did in the Lord force here we are another the respective manufactured by the page, and the South that they are rest from their labors, and their works to follow dhim.

fine immerat was attended by a large number from far and near and as the service was held in the church, appropriate words were addressed to the congregation by the Rev W Fulleng, the Paster, from Loke x. 20 After observing from this presage that Salvation was from first to install of from our true was left to any, Mr. I vig pravid up in all the date of makmy tacir cultury and clean me sure to themremove a decrease a meight be able to ear with an anter the die to gain," and re-

Lachute Q.

Cuastry o and opening to the fir a to-CHARLES TO CHARLES TO A MANUAL TO CHARLES TO CHARLES TO CHARLES TO CHARLES THE CHARLES TO CHARLES T has de northe , keen company articlion where it I may a perhap he is not will, wiscuff-con from the vidated air, or the dullings and promises of a poorly for a classical. Judgment on his not to Ples promote retained in Lord Mayor Research of the Country of the Lord of Lord Mayor Research of Lord Mayor Research of Lord Mayor Research of Lord Mayor Research of the Lord of the Lord of the Lord of Mayor Research of the Lord of the Lor Be to key took at noncest and the me was in any form of workliness. E manage, G a give, pushed and to the me was in any form of workliness. I write provided, replied against will keep with the me of a ninety nine. Godavery, de trees, angue beset to be attended in the second traine of easing distress were operated to when the second make the three second in the second trained second to the present of the control of the control

#### Anstor and Reopte.

#### TWO-EDGED PROVERBS.

IL-" EVERY LITTLE MAKES A MICREP."

There is no more common proverb than this; no truth excreming a greater influence upon our daily life, upon the destinics of the world, upon each man's great tuture, and yet there is no proverb has practically remembered—less noted on in daily life. This is, indeed, a two-sided, a double-edged proverb, having respect to this world and to the next, to all which man is now, and which he shall be hereafter.

First of all, good reader, lock at the great world in which we live; it is so entirely made of littles that if only there were any place where to blow them to, and rome one long-lived enough to do it, the whole of it could be blown away in atoms not a thousa note part the size of the point of the pen I am writing with, and that is not a broad-inition one of the could be stocked but an amazing number of atoms stock a gether, or rather presed together so tightly that they form one great mass.

This, then, is our world, made up of littles. And now allow me to state further, that the great power which rules the world is the power of littles. Just as of old the Lord was manifested, not in the great strong which hent the incumation and brake in pieces the rocks, not in the earthquake, not in the fire, but in the still small voice, so now the power which He permits to have most influence in human affairs of all kinds, is not the intinger and five of great, but the small voice of little things.

So then, when we say, "Every little makes a mickle," we may be about to speak of matters of very terrious moment.

Most people apply the protect to ruck

Most people apply this proverb to making a fortune; and, in truck, looked at with reterence to money-making, it quite true. Many of the great fortunes in this country have been built up of pence and half-pence -I might almost say of farthings. The odd halfpenny and three faithings that you 800 (if you look close) upon the ticketed article in the shop-window, forms one of the littles; and a prefit of hundreds of pounds, or often thousands, at the end of the year, forms the mickie. You need go no farther than Mr. Selvige, of Scivige Court, to see an instance of this. Service Court has three storeys, twenty-four bedrooms, one hundred teet of greenhouses, and fifteen acres of ornamental grounds, besides the park; and all that, with the Selvige horses and carriages and dinner-parties, and the lodge, and the fat man who sits in front of it to open the gate, is a mickle of ever so many farthings, conglemerated and stuck fast together by Mr. Seivige, he having gathered them together during many years' careful work-farthings dropping off yards of ribbon here, and buttons and tapes there, and a little profit everywhere.

I am not going to say a word against Mr. Selvige's fortune; he has earned it by honest industry, and he has a right to enjoy it, especially as I never see him down for a shabby tunea, because that is what every one else gives. He knows he can afford his five and ter, and he gives it like a man. I respect Mr. Selvige as a good big honorable worthy mickle, made up of many lit tles, but not one what the less to be thought of on that account.

I can prove that Lord Hillandale is made up of graet-blades and wheat-grains if I like; that he, though a much greater mickle, is made up in the very same way as Mr. Service, only with atoms of another kind; and that being the case, I shall go on to what I have to say, only premising this—that the itriumes which men make by littles are generally more enduring than those "inickies" which come easily, and equally easily go away.

Nothing ever impressed me with the value of intres more than a visit to one of the Au-trahau gold-mines. When the fortnight s yield of gold was turned out, it formed a cake about half the size of an erdinary latery apple-dumpling. The value was, of course, very large. But whence came this cake? From minute particles of gold so fine that they could not be seen even with a microscope in the quartz in which they were spread. No human hand could have gathered them together; no human eye could have even seen them; but quickeniver, which has a great affinity for gold, any lanking in want for them in a box, in which they were pounded, and stuck them and itself all together; and when the curning metal evaporated in the retort, and took itself off into a bucket of water, to gather itself up so as to be ab e to play the like trick again, i. left behind millions of particles far amalier than the point of a cambrio needle-s very valuable mickle from mulions of littles, not one of which was worth anything in itself.

So well do those engaged in the crush ing-mill know the power of littles, that they will even burn the wood of the cradie in which the gravel has been rocked, and then throw the ashes in water to catch any particle of gold which may have adhered to it, and which must sink when treated thus. Even in the rooms of tanks where the gold is weighted, the dust is burned, and a corre-

one lump is the resuit, with gold, however, in it—something to add to the mickle from which shareholders look for their dividends.

Now, then, I say, that this proverb has to do with more than money or fortunes made by the little gatherings of many x long year.

"Every little makes a mickle," is the bistory of the progress of many if not of every mind and character and soul.

It is, first of all, the history of all human sequirement. The mori beautiful music is but a mickle of many little notes, and the of man, little moments of practice, many little efforts, many runnings up and down scales, and so forth; the going over little bits of perhaps ball a des n notes over and over and over again. The hearers of the perfect piece o joy a "mickle"-> great result; but without many little a they could have hed a leme performance at the hest. All the great scientific and mechant cal accomplishments of which we make so much are but the results of many little rooments spent in thought, many little circumitances observed, many little bints acted upon; the greet scientific mickle, whether it be the seent steam branner on land, or the Great Eastern it sen, or the Atlantic cable nuder the sea, a vall conglomerations of pumpy littles.

Or once more: take the elequent speech in Parliament, or the elequent sermen from the pulpit; to find the beginning of these you must go back to the nursery; and there, in hundreds of thousands of half forced words, and then half formed sen tences, you have the first littles of that mickle which has just now made such an impression. Littles represent the price at which mickles are purchased, as well as the component parts of which they are made.

Littles have an immense deal to do with the formation of character also. No doubt people are born with certain predicpositions, which have much to do after character; but character in the main depends upon training. An untrained predisposition to liberality will and in a man'a becoming a speedthrift; its opposite of prudence and carefulness in a man's becoming a miser. Mer and women become what they are made, and they are made by littles; not by the sledge-bammer sirekes of great events, but by the influences which surround them, and the teachings which they receive from day to day, and even from hour to hour. The littles of the mo-ther, of the nurse, of the servant, or even of other children, make up the final mickle of many a character.

Schrestraint is all-important in life. No man can get on well in the world without it; no man can he a great and noble man if he fail here. And how is this to be attained to but by exercise in little things? and every little that we conquer in is a help towards the mickle of a noble character. It may seem a small thing to train a child to be able to restrain himself in cating or drinking, or to forbear a cry, or an angry lock or word, or to be willing to part with a toy, or to oboy the moment he is spoken to; but that small thing in a "little" belonging to the "mickle" which you would hake to see him hereafter; and which would make him a blessing to others, and blessed himself.

Everything in this world has an effect. We might be said to live under a law of accumulation. The littles of money roll together to make a fortune, the littles of effort to make a character. There is nothing lost. What we do to-day will roll to other things of like kind to help to form us either for good or evil.

(To be continued.)

#### The Boy who Sang Himself to Sleep

He lived in London. His mother loved him, but she was not a Christian, and his tather was a drunkard. Poor, poor little boy! What was to become of him, with swearing, druking father and a godless mother? Perhaps he never thought. But God, who sees and knows everything, and who loves to eare poor sinners, whether they be old or young, had thought of this little boy. One day G-d put it into the heart of some one to sak this boy to hear the Gospei preached to children.

The little boy went away thinking only of what he heard. He did not stop to look into the great shop wiedows, nor did he notice the people or things in the street, but all the way home, if you had been a rhim, you might have heard him singing over and over again the words,

"I can believe, I do believe That Jesus died for me,"

When he reached his home he told his mother where he had been and what he had heard, and then went on singing as before. By end-bye the time came for his father to come, and his mother, fearing the father would beat the boy it he heard him singing a bynen, sent him to tod. But the little fellow's heart was so full of 2000 leave, that from his little bod, in the dark, his voice was still heard singing.

"I can believe, I do believe That Jesus died for me; That on the ce as He shed His blood, From sin to set me free."

The sound reach his father's ears, who angriy asked, "Where has that hoy been?—why is he making that none?" Then he said to his wife, "Go up and teil him to be quiet, or I'll give tam something to make noise about." She dideo, but added, "You shall sing as much as you like in the morning, only don't tet your father hear you." Then the mother left her son. However, the little boy still went on singing, only he covered up has head with the bed-clothes to keep the cound from reaching his father, and at length he tell askeep.

In the morning as the child did not get up he parents come to awake him, and what was their sorrow and surprise to find that he would never wake again. The Lord Jesus had called him away in the night, and the mother's words, "You shall sing as much as you like in the morning," came strangely rue.—The Watchman.

Whatever is good will in the long run prevail. Honesty is the best policy; so are charity, love, trutufalness, candor, manliness, and all the other virtues. Vice may flourish for a time, and even have a rapid growth; but it is goodness that centinues and succeeds in the end.

For the Presbyterian.)
WORK AND FAINT NOT.

"And they glorified God in Me."-Gal 1, 24

O Christian workers, why appear So hopeless, faint and ad? Think how one sinner saved by grace Made early churches glad.

Yes, glad; for they had heard that he, Late hater of their Lord, And personator, new wenfound Preaching the glorious Word.

While hasting in his ovil work A great light 'round him gleam'd, For Christ the Sun of Righteoneness, Upon his spirit houn'd,

C, word, ous transformation, now, Created all anew, With raptur'd soul he cries, "O Lord Whi." wilt thou have me do."

Tais sicht "unspenkuble" sustemed dis vool in porn's roue, Chadry enduring that on birn Might rest Chefi t's raighty pow'r,

And coming down the mean of time,

Through all the goved days,
O'er brands from burning pluck'd, the Church
Still sings her song of praise
A Bodford or a Gardiner sunk

In slus of deepest dre,
To depths of God's rich sovere in grace,
Can fully testify.
All glory to His matchless grace

The so her and profete. Now comes with heart renow'd to tell, The glories of His name And raints to God arribe the praise, For triumphs of His Word.

"For not by might nor power, but by My spirit saith the Lord." Ah. If the early church in Paul Could florify God's name,

So churches now o'er success say'd Join in the gird accusin I Lizabeth Becket North Monaghan, Sept. 1877

#### Arnot of Scotland.

Not William Arnot, of Glasgow, although he preached there with great power and popularity for twenty five years. Not William Arnot of Eduburgh, although he ended his fruitful ministry there as pastor of the Free Presbyterian "High Church." But he was Arnot of Scotland, with a name as familiar to the people as a Bible-text—from the Tweed to the Shetland—with all the "campy" humor and poetry and racy dialect of a genuine countryman of Burns, and with a loyalty to Gospel truth as unshaken as Schehailhon. Of all the Free Churon leaders who stood around Chalmers and who sleep beside him in the Grange Cemetery, Arnot was the youngest; and, with the exception of Alexander Duff, he was the last survivor. Such a galaxy of pulpit power and genius has not shone upon any one city at any other period in modern

William Arnol, like Burns, belonged to William Arnot, like Burns, belonged to the Scotch peasantry. He was honestly proud of it. The be convulsed with laughter a great the best of the Philadelphia Academy to be by a description of feeding a call the drawing upon his own rustic extension of feeding a call the best of the cover feed. His homespun father was both a farmer His homespun father was both a farmer and a ferryman. His mother was a godly peasant woman, who fastened her Bible to her spinning wheel, that she might snatch her dai'y food amid her daily toil, and who died giving birth to the son who has made the name of Arnot famous. In after years he leved to visit the cottage of his boyhood. He tells us in his "Autobio graphy" (just published) of the hum of the honey bees among the blossoms of a plane tree which stood at the edge of the garden. He says, very touchingly: "I should like to so beneath it again, on a warm summer evening, and hear that hum. I do not know whether it would gladden my heart again or would break it; but I would like to iry." In this smale line Arnot cives In this emgle line Arnot gives us a touch of that exquisite poetry and pathos which threw such a charm over many of his books and his discourses.

The story of his early battlings with poverly is very heroic. He was apprenticed to a gardener, and lived on the scarty tare of a bowl of oatmeal "brose" and a bit of coarse bread. So keen was his himger for knowledge that he carried a Latin grammar in his pocket, and while he was resting at the end of a turrow he would whip out the volume, snatch the conjugation of a verb, and then repeat it over to himself while he dug through the new furrow! By the same persistent pluck he alterward dug his way to the front rank of Scottish preachers and authors. His hatred of the national dripking usages-which made him in after years one of the temperauce leaders-begen in his boyhood. When he was initiated into his apprendiceship as a gardener be gave a "treat" to his fellow. gardeners, according to custom, in the village tavern, and the night was spent in a dance and a whi-key drinking. As he sat drowey and ashamed the next morning, at the breakinst table, his shrowd father sharp-ity said to him: "Oh! my man Willie, Mis-tress Lennox, the wife of the inn-keeper will be eatin' a fine fat breakfast this morn-ing aff o' your siller." This out him to the quick. He determined not to touch the bottle again. The powerful speeches and tracts which he afterward produced in behaltof the temperance retorm owed their first inspiration to the leathing he then tormed for the drinking customs of his countrymen.

William Arnot began his ministry in St. Peter's Church, Gia-gow, in January, 1839. He went into the Disroption movement enthusiastically four years afterward, and was a zealous Free Church man to his dying day. But he was always large hearted and liberal, advocated union with the "U. P. Church," sympathized with all Christ's people of every name, and had no patience with the bigotry which refused to sing God spraises in any other words than those which Jewish David had indited. He composed a few hymns himself, and when he was in Baltimore he was invited to preach to a small congregation of pealmanging descendants of the Covenanters. He wrote in his diary: "It is most vexa-

ing (in Scotch fashion) in a nut-shell, and not souching the mighty stream of the This city of three or four hundred thousand people knows nothing of them and their testimony for Rouses Psalms and Drumulog forever. Drumulog forever. Armor man soul to be equeezed into a put shell of any Arnot had 'oo big a description. His carly pea ant life gave him a sort of democratic simplicity, which made him exceedingly effective among the working classes, and oven showed itself in s free-and-easy carelessness of costume. When he called on Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, ho jots down in his diary: "I resolved, on seeing him, to dress more marly, hen I sit in my study." The only piece of factidioushess I over derected in my old intend was when he masted that I should not preach in his Edinburgh pulpit without bream in his framingra pulpic wimous defining my black neck-to and putting on his white erays. His reason for the ruggestion was that his congregation's attention might be attracted by anything ringular transfer or the state of the state o

lar in the preacher's dress.

My first meeting with Mr. Arnot (in never accepted the title of "Douto") was at the table of his beloved friend Or. James Hamilton, of London. They were as David and Jonithan; and Arnot wroter biography of Hamilton, swen years later, which is a matterpiece. John B. Googh had once told me that the most beautiful sentence he had ever head from human lips was uttered by Anot. I was deeply interested at once in the man—in his miribial humor, his keen, racy conversation, and in the manly devoutness of his character. At that time he had become known to the Christian world by the publication of his "Race for Riches," his "Roots and Fruits of the Christian Life," and his admirable volumes on "The Proverbs." He was then as ripe and as tull of precious jaices as a cluster of black Hamburg grapes.

The charm of Arnot's discourses and volumes lies in his illustrations. No preacher of our day—not Spurgeon, or Hamilton, or Beecher, or even Guthrio—has equaled him is fresh, pertinent, chaste, and exquisitely perfectly illustrations of spiritual truths, drawn from Nature and everyday life. If any young preacher wishes to know how to teach by the use of simile and parable, let him study William Arnot. His epigrammatic sentences stick to the memory like rows of pins. For example he tells us in his diary that as he grew older he grew more brief and simple in his closet devotions. He tersely cays: "I suppose there are really two kinds of brevity in prayer: one because you are far off and one because you are far in." None but a profoundly experienced Correstan could have penned that pitty sentence.

But in this short article I cannot more than outline a few of the many sided beau-ties of Arnot's massive and noble character. When Dr. Candlish was dying, he imagined himself in a meeting of the General Assembly, and was overheard to say: "That'e Arnot. I want to hear what he is saying. His son whispered: "Do you love Ainot?" The dying theologian answered: him? Who would not love Arnot? I love hum as a brother." And so did the humble American pennian of this tribute to his memory. He was my benefactor in the study of God's Word. He was one of my models of a grand and a godly manhood. I can see again the big, burly form of the old Scotchman among his family and his flowers in the Merchiston-Avenue home, and listen airesh to his racy humor and his fertilizing talk. He died in the early morning of a bright June day. As he listened to the warbling of the birds in his yard, he exclaimed: "These sweet birds, they are singing for me." Then, being heard to speak a few words, his wife inquired what he wished. He answered: "No, dear, I was not speaking to you." His departing snirit was alvoyable and a speaking to you." was not speaking to you. This departing spirit was already conversing with Him who had gone to prepare a place for him. These were his last words on earth. Within an hour or two there was another voice praising before the throne of GOD and of the LAMB .- Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., in N. Y. Independent.

#### The Young English Girl.

Some twenty years ago there was a young English girl in Paris. She was lying on her death-bed. One day, her sisters, giddy young English girls, came into the room laughing. "Ou," they said, "have you heard the news?" No; what is it?" "Oh, a mad tellow has come over from England. He can't speak a word of French, and yet he is trying through an interpreter to preach to the people. We are going to hear him, just for fun." After they had left the room, the thought came into her head, "I must hear him.' She rang for her maid, and when she c rae, said to her, "I want you to order the carriage, and dress me. "Why, Miss—, you cannot go out."
"Never mind, I must go; do as I tell
you." The carriage was ordered, she was you." The carriage was ordered, she was taken to the place where the Englishman was to preach, and like many who are late, she got seated right in front, on the platform. The preacher, who was an earnest and devoted servant of God, known to many in England, came to the front of the platform, and, fixing his eyes right upon eaid, after a few moments of silence-" Poor sinner, G.d loves you." She says, in re-cording her conversion, "I do not know what more he said. I know he said a great many more things that night, but I sat cobbing as if my heart would break. All my past life of wilfulness and disobedience and thoughtlessness came up before me, and in the midst of it all, God had been loving me all the time. It broke my heart. The more I thought of it the deeper and more dampable my sine seemed to me. got home, I scarcely know how, but found myself kneeling by my brdside, cry ing out as if my heart would break: God, is it true that Thou lovest me, in spite of all my sins? Is it true?' But still these wonderful words came back, 'Poor sinner, God loves you!' By my badside I lay broken to pieces by the thought of that love. At last, by the grace of God, I stretched out the hand of tath, and accepted God's meroy, and thus I rested on the great love of Hun who died for me." Word and Work.

preach to a small congregation of pealm-singing descendants of the Covenanters. In one were to go to the home of his kings, and I neighbor and deface his pictures, pull up his in a vesture flowers and cut holes in his best clothing, thous to see a handlul of good men testify-

Reunion in Heaven.

Heaven is not a solitude; it is a peopled city, a city ir which there are norno homeless, no poor, where ore does not pass another in the abrest with a gracting, where no one is envious of anoth r's minstreley, or of another's more buttent crown. When God said in the ancient E len, " It is not good for mun to be alone," tuere was a deeper signification in the words than could be exhausted or explained by the family tie. It was the declaration of an essential want which the Creator in his highest wisdom has impressed upon the noblest of his That is not lite-you don't call that life-where the hermit in some moorland glude drags out a solitary existence, or where the captice in some cell of bundage trets and pines unseen? That man does not understand solitude.

Life, all kinds of life, tends to companionship, and rejoices in it, from the larvaand buzzing insect cloud, up to the langly
hon and the langlier man. It is a social
date into which we are to be introduced,
as well as a state of conscioueness. Not
only, the refore, does the Saviour pray for
his discipler, "Father, I will that those
whom then host given one be with me
where I am, that they may behold my
glory, but those who are in that heavenly
recompanies are said to have come "to the
general assembly and Church of the first
born written in heaven. Aye, and better
than that, and dearer to some of us, "to
the spirits of just mon made perfect."

The question of the recognision of departed mesons in heaven, and apscual and intimate reunion with them, Scripture and reason enable us to infer with almost absolute certainty. It is implied in the fact that the resurrection is a resurrection of individuals, that it is this mortal that shall put on immortality. It is implied in the fact that heaven is a vast and happy society; and it is implied in the fact that there is no unclothing of nature that we proceed only the clothing upon itself.

only the clothing upon itself of a brighter and mores?

Take comfort, then, history the dearest debeen severed by the those whem you have the are not lost, except to play the haps even now there are angel watchers, screened by a kindly Providence from everything about, that would give you pain; but if you and they are alike in Jesus and remain faithful to the end, doubt not that you shall know them again. It were strange, don't you think, if amd the multitude of earth's rememed ones that we are to see in heaven, we should see all but those we most fondly and fervently long to see? Strange if, in some of our walks along the golden streets, we never happen to light upon them? Strange, if we did not hear some heaven-song, learned on earth, thrilled by some clear ringing voice that we have often heard before?—Dr. Punshon.

#### Anndom Bendings.

During our days of light and joy we should prepare for these of darkness and grief. The latter are coming on, just as the shadows await the closing day, and their pain can be alleviated and even awestened by carrying into them souls made ready to meet them. No one will sing proporly at midnight, with his feet in the stocks, unless he has learned his song by day, and when he had his freedom on the hills.

Nothing Craws along with it such a glory as the Sabbath. Never has it unfolded without some witness and welcome, some song and salutation. It has been the corocation day of martyrs—the first day of saints. It has been from the first day till now the sublime day of the Church of God; still the outgoings of its morning and evening rejoice. Let us then remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—Dr. Hamilton.

Two of the princes in South Africa are Christians, and are anxious for their a her's conversion. But he sticks to his heathenism. "My sone," he said, "want me to be baptized. I say to them Christians here," pointing to the Westeyau station, "and Carastians there," pointing to the Anglican monks. "Christians there won't speak to Christians here. When one of them has converted the other it will be time to come to me."

"That little fellow," said Luther of a bird going to roost, "has chosen his shelter, and is questly rocking himself to sleep without a care for to morrow's lodging, caimly holding by his little twig, and leaving God to think for him." When I am assailed," he says, "with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pige rather than remain alone." The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour. If you put no wheat, it still grinds on, but 'tis itself it grinds and wears away.

I no not respect any proposition merely ecause it is ancient, or in the mouths of majorities. But I do respect propositions that have seen honest and protracted battle, but not defeat. The test of the sound-ness of scholarship is that it should contend with sobolarship, not once nor twice, but century after century, and come out crowned. But the intellectual supremacy of Coristianity in the nineteeth century is not a novelty. There are other battlefields worth visiting by those who walk and meditate, on which Christian trophies stand, more important, as marks of the world's agences and advances, than any that ever Greek erected for victory at lamis or Marathon. I lean on church history. I go to its battle fields and he down on them. They are places of spiritual rost. Gazing on their horizon, I see no narrow prospect, but a breadth of nineteen hundred victorious years allooking into the sky, as I lie them sometimes the beginning of sky, as I lie the anthem:—"As i now, and over sh Lobtain glimpse, behold a white h behold a white him is called the in a vesture dip are as a flame.

#### Our Young Folks.

"Somebody Else."

A buly was waking quirily about the city street not long ugo, when the door of a house flow open, as die bay that out with a whoep like a wild lection. Oace on the present the durant contraction shuffly all around a confision, and then caved down the street to give a have, has n was evident, by the book, codes his man, ho was going to which. The early was think-ing what thoughts c, easy owate er healthy to you attend to to, when just a text yeards to tore be a she run comothing yother lying on the time. Homening webs tanced it was a proceeding one looked after the boy again. She can him and denly's op shart in a growd of people at a crossing, and come luck as fast as he had come, so that just before she is obed the shaving he dio-and picked up, nor a timeing at all, but a toor, shory bowns skin Flinging it into a refue, barrel, he only waited long secoupl to say, "Som body might have slipped on it," and was off

again.
It was a little thing to do; but that one glance of the bay's char, gray eyes, and this simple, earned sentence, ro do the lady's heart very warm toward the noisy fellow. He had not slipped himself; he was far past the dancer, and when one is in a hurry, it is a great bother to go twice over the same ground, but the "somebody eke" might el p, and so for the seke of this unknown somebody the hearying toy came back, and it may be, saved the his or limbs, of a feeble old man, or a tender little child. He might have earl, "I can't wait to go back—it is none of my doing, and so it is none of my business; but he made it his hardeness and the state of business, and in this sawed a trut of character which promised well for the future. There is nothing nobler on earth than this taking care that "somebody elso" shall the chief recelled. The chief who grows

h such a spirit always active in him, hake his home like a heaven upon and he will never know what it is to e unloved or friendless.

#### The Little Wren-

The following story of a little wren in connection with the Battle of the Boyac, which was fought in Ireland many years ago, will bring to mind the words of Jesus, that not a sparrow shall fall on the ground without our Heavenly Father. Little

things often bring about great consequences.
It was in the month of July, a hot summer's day. Just before the battle the sen-tinels of King William's army felt uncom monly tired and sleepy, and very much inclined to take a nap, notwithstanding the near neighborhood of the enemy. Of course, if grown-up soldiers fell asleep, a little drummer boy could not be expected to keep awake. While he slept, his companious neighbor a second him. a little wram

panious nodding around him, a little wret spied some crumbs upon his drum-head and straightway hopped upon it to pick them up. The noise of her little feet and her beak tapping on the parchinent woke the lad, who spied the enemy advancing, and instantly gave the alarm. But for this little bird the sleepers might have been surprised and the events of the day altered. As it was, the skill of Willian won him the victory, and James fled beaten from the field.

#### How the Little Girl Proved It.

Hereafter the language of mathematics will have to be more exact. A female teacher said that on a certain occasion she had in her school a class of little beginners -children of four and five years—and that in inducting them into the rudiments of arithmetic, she sought to simplify things as much as possible. There they had the ten numerals on their ten fingers, and in adding or substracting the simple numbers they should reckon upon those digits. The thing worked to a charm, and the little ones readily learned thus to solve the first problems of the great science.

One day the class was out for recitation,

and subtraction was the theme.

"Five from five leaves how many?" was by-and-by asked of a bright-eyed miss of four summers.

The little thing up with her fingers and ingly puzzled, but at length her eyes snap-ped, and she lifted her head confidently— "Five!" she said, with most assured emphasis.

Ourious to know how she had arrived at that solution, the teacher asked her to ex-

plain. "Why," replied the child, holding out her two hands, and placing them side by side, "zere's five on 'at hand, and five on 'at. Now I take away 'ese five from 'ose five, and—'ere zey be—five!"

About as fine a piece of ceular demon-stration in the way of a logical dilemma as you will often meet.

To "head off" such sharp little discoverers and accountants, it will be in order to say, "Five from itself, how many?"

#### Joy Bringers.

Some men move through life as a band of music down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one, far and near, that can listen. Some men fill the air with their presence and sweet-ness, as orchards in Ootober days fill the air with perfume of ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses like the honey-suckle over the door, yet, like it, sweeten all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. There are trees of righteous ness which are ever dropping precious fruit around them. There are lives that shine like star beams, or charm the heart like songs sung upon a holy day.

How great a bounty and blossing it is to hold the royal gifts of the soul, so that they about music to some, and fragrance to life to all! It would be no unto live for, to make the power us the breath of other men's

where only clouds
li the atmosphere
s must stand with
banuct create for
y long for, enjoy

#### Vanbatu School Teacher.

TRITERNATIONAL LESSONS.

LESSON XXXIX. H REVIEW OF THIRD QUARTER.

Courses Tros -" de distat accer yo do. do it I readly, as to the Lord, and not un! men."-Cal iii. 23. CENTRAL TREES. - Believers do all things

for Christ. The reviewer hould am at the following

(1) To to it is knowledge of the pupils and the clickery of the is chers
(2) To recell and coupling to the factor and

the lessons (3) Transcoper to be queels as idea of the auty at the and marks or of the book, and of the labo , of the sportler. There are peoults facilities or in king the pre-

and not only an offerive roview, but also A few introductors questions may be put regarding the author of the book, his ner work, his apportunity for knowing the facts, and the value of comparison of in memoirs of Paul's labors with the re-

is renored in Paul's letters.

Lasson XXVI. opens up a new field.

T teacher will naturally inquire:
Where the Gospel had been spreading interto? How the wider movement in hitherto? How the wider movement be-gan? Where? By whom? Who were selected and council load? How they were designated? Whither they went? Where they preached? By whom they were attended? The character of Currus? An eminent disciple won there? chinatious of an enemy? How they were befiled and turned to account, and the happy resulte?

LESSON XXVII. The reviewer will trace Paul's progress from Porga to Antioch in Predia, distinguishing this city from the great Antioch, and elicit the kind of audience to which the address is made by Paul in the syngogue, and the nature of the argument proper to be made. Such ques tions arise as:

How did the apoetle describe his hearers? What objection did he anticipate? What facts did he adduce? What Soriptures did he quote? What other previous address does his resemble? What did he offer?

What warning did he utter?

LESSON XXVIII. continues the prevous, and raises such questions as the fol-

How was he received by the Gentiles? How by a portion of the Jows? The effect in the city? How did the Jews re gard the movement? Their policy? The great step taken by Paul and Barnabas? On what it rested? The Scripture adduced in support of it? The blessed effect?

The underhand methods of the Jews?
The persecution raised? Paul's course?
LESSON XXIX. conducts us into the province of Lycaonia, of which Iconium was the capital. After a season of labor there, Lystra is visited, and a leugthened policy in page 2. notice is given to it because of an important

Performed on whom? By whom? In what manner? With what effect on the people? Their delusion regarding Paul and Barnabas? Their homage? How intor-rupted? The address thus called for? The argument from nature? The further hostilities of the Jowe against Paul? The length to which they wont? The next

place visited?

LESSON XXX. shows another step towards an independent Gentile Church: How occasioned? The result in the

Courch? Proposed mode of settlement? The delegates? The principal speakers? The decision reached? The method of informing the parties? The statement of the case? The commendation of Paul and Barnabas? The rule agreed upon? The fact of its appropriate that the case? effect of its announcement? The natural results of this action?

LESSON XXXI. introduces us to a new laborer, Timotheus, and naturally suggests

such questions as these: Who was Timothy? Where did Paul find him? How was he trained? How regarded? Why was he circumcised? Any further cause of interest in him? The joint work of Paul and Timothy? Paul's thwarted designs? The vision at Troas? Its meaning? Its importance? Its result? The route taken? The approach to Europe? The first opening? Lydia's occupation? Her character? Her conoccupation? Her character?

version? Evidences of sincerity? LESSON XXXII. continues the record of the planting of the Church at Philippi, and of the violent opposition which led to the imprisonment of Paul and Silas, and

a notable miracle and conversion : a notable miracle and conversion.

How was the opposition raised? The occasion of it? The form it assumed?

The severity of the "bonds?" The occu-The severity of the "bonds?" The severity of the ponds? The occupations of a prison? The sudden release? The terror inspired? The jailer's impulse? The arrest of his hand? His question? The reply? The results? His change of terro? The ultimate release of Paul? How secured? The further element of interest about this Church?

about this Church?

LESSON XXXIII. carries us yet further west, to Thessalonica, raising inquiry regarding the city, its name, character, present position, Jewish element, and Paul's

sent position, Jewish element, and Paul's mode of entering on his work there:

How many Sabbaths was he in the synagogue? His argument? How received? The character of the believers? The Jewish policy? The objects of the popular rage? Their description of the apostles whom Jason had received? The implied tasching of Paul received? implied teaching of Paul regarding Jesus as King? The mode of the apostles' departure? The character of Berca? The parenter the character of Derea? The praise bestowed on the Bureaus? The good results of Scripture searching? Jewish tactics? Who remained at Berea?

LESSON XXXIV., has an interest of its

own in connection with Athens, regarding the position, history, pre-eminence, and character of which questions would natur

ally be put: Where was Paul heard? His introduction? Improved rendering of "too super-stitious?" The remarkable inscription? Paul's use of it? The) argument from usture as to God's dwelling? As to His worship? The argument from our own being to that of God? How in point to the Athenians? The authority quoted?

The argument against idelatry? The meaning of "winked at?" The reason for repentance? The particulars of the judg ment? Specify some of them? The judge? The judged? The extent of the judgment? The observator of the judge

LESSONS XXXVI, VXXVII., XXXVIII. tassons AAAVI, NAVIII, ANAVIII tany, for the purps of a certaer, he grouped tog ther, and the to lowing pant ought to be brought out:

What was the leading abolatry in Ephasins 2 The superstation of the prophe? The

mdn. try connected there with? The cilvar shrings? How employed? The evidence of repentance? The looks burned? The work of Dang 'run ? The argum not used? The signal miracle wrough there? marked success? The time of Paul's labor there? The elders of E shous? Their duties? Where Paul met them? For what purpose? His conusel to them? The please by which is were inferred? The vindication of himself? The coming dangera? The ours to which they were entrusted by Paul'

Good advice is that conveyed in the title of an article in The Sunday school World:
"Keep off from stilte." It is intended for
teachers who either place themselves far
above those they are teaching or, as Spurgeon expresses it, in "feeding my lamba," place the food so high that only a giraffe could reach it. Since examples are given of the bombastic and highfalutin style in which teachers sometimes express them-

selves: "Thus a distinguished professor and Sunday-relical teacher once declared man's relation to animals and plants in the follow ing grandiloquent terms: 'man is corre-lated to the whole history of organization, and cannot be contemplated except as a link in the chain of being which stretches back through geologic wons.' A popular writer and teacher informed those he was teaching that God has power to make a new creation in these wonderfully rhetorical figures of speech: 'What prevents the Omnific Hand from being stretched forth to arouse the corpse of matter to a new resurrection?' Again this same teacher stated that if the aun became an iceberg the world still might be burned up, in accordance with Peter's prophecy, in the following stilted phraseology: 'If the sun be totally refrigerated, the impact of the carth upon it would develop heat sufficient to reignite the matter of the world.' He did not inform us what the effect of all these astonishing sounds was upon his class; but it may be safely inferred that any who were not bereft of their reason were thoroughly 'refrigerated.'"

How shall infant classes be arranged is a question upon which two prominent Suu-day-echool women-Mrs. Alica Knox and Mrs. G. R. Alden ("Pansy")-bold oppos ing opinions. Mrs. Knox would divide and sub-divide infant classes till not more than eight or ten are left together. Mrs. Alden would teach the entire class, even should it number 200 or more, together—having but one tracher, with the scholars all gathered closely about her. Each of these estimable women have a large number of adherents to their views among the infant class teachers. Mrs. Knox has had this method under trial for over twenty years in Rome and Elmira, N. Y., with success. Her reasons for small classes are that the youngest children need the most specific personal care; that it affords great relief to the superintendent; that it promotes order; that it adds much to the amount of in stauction given; that it improves the music; that it increases the number of pupils in attendance; that it increases the number of church workers : that it brings parents and others to church and Sabbath-school; that it developes individual character; it promotes acquaintance with pupils homes; that it furnishes a knowledge of special wants in pupils; and that it is a training-school for young teachers.

THE great missionary conference in China appointed a large committe to frame an appeal to "the various mission boards, colleges and churches of the world" for more men and women for China. The committee has done its work, and issued a paper which calls the attention of the Christian world to five points in regard to Ohina, which we find thus stated in the Independent: (i) China is the largest heathen country in the world, embracing a larger territory than the whole Continent of Europe. (2) It is the most important of all heathen countries, its mineral resources alone rivaling those of the Western States of America (8). The Chings are States of America. (8) The Chinese are full of promise and vigor, standing high inintellectually, equally able in diplomacy and mercantile enterprise with the ablest of other nations, mastering every new art, and science, and enterprising and persevering. (4) The Chinese are great colonizers of the East, entering Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, the Philippine Islands, Luzon, Borueo, etc., by the thousand every year, and also colonizing Manchuria, Mongolia, and Thibet, and will in these countries ultimately become the dominant race China is wholly sunk in superstition, and there is no hope for it save in Christianization. It can be converted to Christian-ity, as the history of the past half-century shows. Thirty-seven years ago there were only three native Christians in China. Now only three native directions in Online. Now there are 12,000 or 18,000. There have been more candidates and better ones the past year than in any previous year. The great empire is not occupied as it should There are eight provinces in which there is no resident missionary, and in the whole of China the missionaries stand in the proportion of one missionary to Mas-

sachusetts or Scotland.

"Safe in the Arms of Jasus."

Ray. Dr. Inglis in waiting to the Caristian Intelligencer, rays:

"Some days were next spent in North can that so the membrane, and from a transport arrange grain. If one fit the cat the man has his here and hat a consistent, and and the man has here are with the constant and the man had a find the find a find a find the man man had a constant and the man had a find the find the man man had a constant and the find we parted, one of them as ked too if I would be to have a whole the most such as the most cat would be to have a whole the most cat would be to have a whole the most cat would be to have a whole to be a possible to the most process. would like to hour a Welsh sour. I of a post of at routh ag hitmen a course governed; but I got more than to deep maper and occasion to determine, bargamed for. The words were naku va sweetly in path carried me eway back it d, and every care was hone vi inpod noise and there among those Welch hill; a flood of traducts' memories ruled in path at the flood of traducts' memories ruled in path at the flood is standard to get a constant to the flood in the flood of traducts' memories ruled in path at the flood is standard after the flood in Standard after the flood in Standard after the flood is the memories and the flood in the upon rac. You will understand why, when I moniton that the suswor to ray question.
"Whet is that in English?" The "That's "Whet is that in English?" Tes "That's Safe in the Arms of Jesus. Yes; safe to the erms of Jesus, the level ones who are gone, the loved ones who are far aw a across the Atlantic. And so there came to me in my lonely warderings a message of e mfort in a song, even though the words vere in a strange languaze.

#### The Gentleman in Church.

The true centleman at church is known by the following marks:

1. He comes in good season, so as neither to interrupt the paster nor the congrega-

colloquial powers. 8. He opens and shuts the door gently,

and walks deliberately and lightly up the move as possible. 4. He takes his place either in the back

part of the seat or steps out into the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never such a thing as making people crowd past him, while keeping his seat. 5. He is always attentive to strangers,

and gives up his seat to such, seeking auother for himself.

6 He never thinks of defiling the house of God with tobacco spittle, or annoying those who sit near him by chewing that

nau cous weed in church. 7. He never, unless in case of illness, gets up or goes out during the time of service. But it necessity compel! Into do so, goes so quietly that his very manner is an applicay for the set.

8. He does not engage in conversation

before the service.

9. He does not whisper, nor laugh, nor eat fruit or nuts in the house of God, or

lounge in that holy place.
10. He does not rush out of the church like a tramping horse, the moment the bene-diction is pronounced, but refires slowly in

a noiseless, quiet manuer. 11. He does all he can, by precept and example, to promote decorna in others, and is over ready to land his aid to dis-

#### The French Reformed Church.

It is plain from the statements made in

constenance all indecorum in the house of

religions and other journals in France that crisis in the Reformed or Calvinistic Church, although it ay have been postponed by the Broglie Fourton coup detat. must come sooner or later, and that it will result in the disendowment of the Church altogether. The report of the commission on the affairs of the Reformed Church of France is now before the French public. Its purpose is to cetablish what is populara madus ninendi Orthodox section of the French Calvinists and the Liberals, who do not seem to object to be considered as holding the same position in theology as Unitarians in this country. Like most compromises of the kind, however, the proposal is not likely to be successful, because it indulges in little else than generalities. It simply hints that the Orthodox should be less rigid in enforcing their views, and that the Liberals should meet them half-way, which is tantamount to crying, "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." It further hints that a Synod should be existing quarrel. Not much good can come out of this, for in the Synod the Orthodox are bound to command a large majority, and to override, as they have done in former Synods, all opposition. The Liberals, therefore, are naturally enough becoming more opposed to all compromise, and they object to the Report of the Commission because the bulk of the members of that body are Ultramontanes and Bonspartiess, and to the holding of another partisis, and to the holding of another Synod becauce of their experience of provious assemblies of the kind. It would seem inevitable that the one or the other of two events must take place in time, if not immediately. Either the Reformed Church will divide into two bodies, the lider or Orthodax section heine left in light of the section of the kind. It would sagain; then the anxions guarding their feelings, and his has a section heine left in light of the section of the kind. It would sagain; then the anxions guarding their feelings, and his has he adds:—"Wherein ye are section heine left in light of the section heine left in light of t church will divide into two bodies, the elder or Orthodox section being left in possession of endowments—a contingency possible, although not very probable, should Marshal MacMahon remain in power. Should M. Thiers and M. Cambetta return to office, and find the duty of dealing with the Reformed Church devolves upon them, they may perform it by disendowing the whole Church, including, as a matter of necessity, both Orthodox and Liberal. Disestablishment is, in any case, apparently certain to be the result of present movements, and those in this country who look ed forward to the erection in France of a Protestant and "comprehensive" Church Protestant and "comprehensive" Ohurch nature, but out of the condescension of are seemingly doomed to be disappointed. His infinite love.—Ohristian at Work.

Particulars of the Death of Dr Black.

The Cape Argus contains a letter from In Stowart to Mr. Dans, of Part Ellest to the in Your and the control of the decided Dr. ment? The furded? The extent of the judgement? The object of the judgement? The overview of the judgement of the destructur? Same, with a trivial overview of the object of cannich ther were ataure at an equally bangarous kind. Various rangales were le actionings or the borner nord pureral Grong blot are but on M onder he tell back ayan, and to the ordering at half past a ven, quictly pasted away—no believe to tis eternal rest. I need not say that we are all perplexed at this null oked for event. Dr. Black was admirably qualified for the work he had chosen. We art capated for him a long period of ac ive and useful service, and hoped that he would live to see come fruits of his labours. God determines otherwise, and while we bow before His will and continue to believe in H.s love and wisdom, we are for the present left in perplexity. Clearer views will come by and-bye. You may not very well understand bye. You may not very well understand why I write from here. In December last a. He does not stop upon the steps or in asked us to make an arrangement by which the portion or vestibule, either to gape at the Established Church Mission would be the ladies, salute friends, or display his partly wrought for a time by a colloquial powers. Mr. Henderson, the lay head of this mission, at least to be always here. M. Stewart, myselt, one native carpenter from Levedale aisle or gallery stairs, and gots his seat and another native, have been at Blantyre quietly, and by making as few persons resince the beginning of April. Along with since the beginning of April. Along with the Established Church staff we are ongaged in laying out the place, building houses, and starting the mission work. Dr. Macklin is on the lake, and Mr. Hen. . derson left a few days after my arrival. In a fortnight I shall return to Livin stonia. The death of Dr. Black will prevent our supplying an ordained man for a year to this station. It has an admirable site, and the climate at this anason at least is and bracing -Yours very truly, JAMES STEWART. Blantyro Mission Station, usar Murchison Cataracti, 29th May, 1877.

#### How to Fight Rome.

Here we have the history of one who is now a minister of the Gospel. His uncle was a priest; his mother, a devout Roman Catholic, gave him careful training. He has two sisters who are Sisters of Mercy. He used to hear the Protestant fite and drum, and carsing the Pope; but these did not convert him. He read Kirwan's Let-ters, but they did him harm, for he rashly set them down to be fabrications. He got Adam Carke's Commentary, but it was of little use to him. Then he got the Scriptures, and God blessed the simple Word to his soul. He bears testimony to the large number of conversions among his people. A lady comes to inform us, at a Caristian convention, that the superintendent of the Sabbath School in her place was once a Roman Catholic, and is now a devoted worker for Obrist.

What comes out in the course of our inquiries is that if we be careful not to pais over Roman Catholies in our fishing for souls, (whilst we do not specially attack or insult them or their Church,) if we kindly encourage them to read the Scriptures (even their own version) for themselves, if we lead them to understand that we are thinking of them and praying for them, we chall find our overtures received with appreciative thankfulness, and in many cases we shall be rejoiced at the blessed results. In a word, if we wish to fight Rome, what we specially need on our own side is true respect for the convictions and prejudices of Roman Catholics, kindness in our bearing, and love in our hearts, and courage to believe that our Gospel is the power of God to save them as well as ourselves.

#### Be Courteous.

What a model gentleman the great Apostle to the Gentiles was! Just think of Paul being discourteous! Witness his of Faul being discourteous: Witness he delicacy and taot, seen pre-eminently in advice and reproof:—"I praise you not"—this is his euphemism for "I blame you."
"I partly believe it," when told of the divisions among his children. Mark his delicate tact with Festus, Agrippa and Felix. Note his dignity and sweetness in resigning the cife from the Pullippian. receiving the gift from the Philippian Church, the grace with which he rejoices that "your care of me hath flourished again;" then the anxious guarding against hurting their feelings, and his hopefulness as he adds:—"Wherein ye are also care-

Coleridge it was, who pronounced religion to be in its essence, "The most gentiomanly thing in the world." Alas for those Christians who exhibit only the spirit of the churl and the manners of the boor! It was a minister, we regret to say, who put forth the doctrine that ministers have no more to do with being a gentlemen than with being dancing-masters, but it was the Lord Christ who said, "I have was the Lird Christ who said, "I have called you friends"—a text which applies to the Christian in his dealing with his brethren in an infinitely stronger degree than to Him who was our Lird and Master, and whose calling us brethren was not of

#### British American Presbuterian. 102 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

FOR TARMS, ATC. SEE EIGHTH PAGE. C. BLACKETT ROBINSON Editor and Proprietor.

#### TO CORPESPONDENTS.

Letters and articles latended for the next issue should be in the hands of the Editor not later than Tuesday morning.

All communications must be accompanied by the Truck Dame, otherwise they will not be inserted Articles not accepted will be returned, if, at the time they are sent, a remains to make the time they are sent, a request is made to that of et, at a unifolent postage stamps are enclosed. Managerita not so accompanied will not be preserved, and subsequent requests to their return cannot be some ited with

#### OUR GENERAL AGENT.

Charles Nicol, for earl A, at for the NYTEPIAN. Is now is Western Order oppolition there exists the common through the common through the common through the arms people. Any since describing the why work will be taken as a possible taken as a possible taken.

#### Britist American Presbyterian. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877.

THE Manue is of the "Work n's Foreign Missionary Society" desire to infimate that Mr. Murray Mitchell's little book on "Z rena Work" has arrived, and can be had on application to Mrs. McMurchy, 240 Sherbourne Street. Toronto.

Ir erems likely that the celebrated evangelate Mondy and Stokey will continue to later in the towns of New England during the coming winter. Rev. Joseph Ucok is announced to commence his Monday acon lectur is on the first of October.

THE DEWSpayers of the Staces and of our own country are speaking bopsfully of the outlock in business. Trade has been long chronically sick, and the first feeling of returning health is refreshing to feel and wit ness. The American and Canadian crops are meet abundant. This is wealth in itwelf, and must do much to ensure public confidence, and to stimulate general busi-

THE reception of the venerable Dean Grasett by the congregation of St. James' Cathedral on his return from an extended tour, must have been gratifying in the extreme to the rev. gentleman, his family and friends. It speaks volumes for a clergyman who, after spending the greater part of a long lifetime with his people, is thus welcomed on his return from a journey undertaken for his health.

Tue Directors of the Permanent Exhibition in Pulladelphia have violated every principle of honor by their vote to open the Exhibition on the Lord's day. Taken in connection with the fact that the great Centennial Exposition was closed on Sabbath, and that in conformity with the demands of the majority of the people, this action constitutes a departure that has not we observe with satisfaction that the Presbyteman Pastoral Association of Philadelphis has condemned the proceedings, and resolved upon not conversationing the Exhibiticu, and have recommended their people to withdraw from it.

#### PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MON-TREAL.

The Board of Management of this College reported to last General Assembly a deficit with a vice to the companion as early as gr getten rud take up cach sub-criptions manters in the several corresponding to charch, suchay solved and maner buildings be sures. An average contribute a or our Learly sile he congregations in the land. dein fremember wie besufficient to light date in debi. For such a laudable of part, | Prost greenen Church in this bind has on and will the go of larvest of the pie at their upon a new chage of itres, tence. It Best , there exalt to be not officially in . Research 11 averages, every congressation. It ought to be toube in mond that is to be special eff it, aboret income a in any w suit to later to vito the regular containstions to the Chery Fundality year. It is not receively to post on the exceed g deministrate the action come . . and we calculed next that not only the mirition, the sai the termeers and somerout- ci ale Cunich in the College constituency, with respected little you to a truet the internal can true one D married th one oab, so that the Cutt, c authornes may

#### NEW CHURCH BUILDINGS

It is an interesting sign of the times to observe the number of new Trestyterian Churches which have shouly been built in the City of Toronto, or which are now being constructed, or are on the eve of their cemme cement. St. Andrews, on King Street, was finished less than two years ago. In its external aspect it is a norlo structure, and forms one of the leading landmarks of the city; while internally it e furnished with a single regard to comfort and beauty. Then there is the Courrel Presbyterian Cource, not less renowned to its valuable and inscorie site, than for the ta ir und elegence which oburacierize it both as a public building and as a house of worship. When the lecture and Subbath. school roome are added to the rear, the Central Church will gain in symmetry and attractiveness. The congregation of Charles street Church have laid out a goodly sum of money to the reconstruction of their buildings. When it is reopened, as we be lieve it will very soon be, this Church will be almost a new structure, and will be found to add materially to the architectural beauty of the northern section of the city. and to give the advantages of comfort and accommodation which were deemed necessary for such an important field. Again, the cld St. Andrews Church, on Jairis and Carleton screets, is rapidly approaching completion. The look of things here is very promising in lord. The building is both solid and elegant, and when the towers and school rooms are finished, it will vie with the many fine structures of the kind with which it would naturally be brought into comparison. It gives us further pleasure also to harn that the Gould arged congregation are now occupied with the plans of what promises to be one of the handsomest and mest commodious churches in the city. The one in itself is an admirable one. With the Normal School grounds fronting it, it cannot have other than a noble and co umanding appearance. Again, when the way is clear and we have entered upon the good times which there is every reason to believe are about to dawn, we doubt not the congregations of College street and the East and West Prerbyterian Churches will be able to carry out their intention of clothing themselves with houses mad, with bands which shall be in every way worthy of the important fields assigned to them, and of the good work they are carrying on. Nor should we forget in our enumeration of new buildings connected with the Priebyterian Canich within the city limits, the nest and excelorishin exections at Brockton and Ledieville got up under the au pices of the Church Extension Association. And when we have added to all there what we may call the three representative churches in the city, which though older in years than thees othere, are still beautiful for situation, and commanding positions of influ nec,-namely, Ku x, Coke's, and Bay Street, we will see that Toronto is bountithe slightest shadow of excuse. Meanwhile, | fally provided with Presbyterian buildings.

Bu while n is natural in treating this subject to begin a Jorn-alom, it is matter of rejoicing that our city does not stand alous in regard to Pre-byterian erections. All the great cities of the Dominion are seemingly competing with one another in this important regard. Guelph alone is a city of beautiful churches. There is hardly a city within Ontario, but where we will fall upon some new and attractive structure. While such cities as Montreal, Que bec. Halifax, Ottawa, London, and many others, of about \$7,500 in the Ordinary Fund, and can point with pride to the congregational the Assembly sanctioned the appointment and Sabbath-school buildings which enjoy of a committee for the purpose of taking the Prestyterian name; it is still no re steps at once to liquidate the debt. The notewortly, and, if possible, more gratuy-Committee have divided the College con- | .ng, to see the number of splendid church a stituency into a number of districts, and ap | creeted in purely rural parishes, or in the pointed gordemen to canvasa the several villages and towns scattered over the land. congregations in the districts. These gen | We cannot open a paper without observing tlement re to begin their work immediately, some new and important undertaking in connection with country cor gregation. And possible in Octobe. The flanto be tollied, when we take mile account the fast that ed to to the all the families in such con I raidy is there a rotal or town chooses with out the valuable addition of a handrome towards wiping off the deficit. We trust and comfortable maure, we will see what a there gentlemen will in it with ma head spirit of enterprise, what exhibitous a views, success, and to recure the what is mainly what a not le ambi ion, are stimulating to needed is the mean, co-operation of all the secure exertion on the matter of entiable

> We see ot all this as meaning that the a not m an that the congregations are provide conshipm one on though rearest or bdu telous I ands and the general three was have gone of the We early the marcrocould bills in street, for it we saw howerty promit of recorded the old charges and record our tathers wortht ped at, the man one while it is a property and party of can unce gere to their rest. On the couve it is evident from the codesiashord

were admirably suited for the times. Hince then, however, prest cities have seizen, and beautiful towns have been built. The farmer is no longer contented with his shiding and weeden beres. He finds it necessary to the well being of his family to build the solid some or trick house, with reliable entitle access to at the a chitter adduting material. The people of a town dip feel they can no lorger and their children to wooden shantier for their education. Substartial rebool buildings are found all over the land. The College and the University esn no longer do with some ald standure furned from its original purpose to answer temporarily their ends. The noble Uni versity, and Knox College, and the Normal and Model Schools, and the admirable district schools in this city, are built because they are felt to be need any .- in fact, to be a in keepley with the age. Nor does the tery of Kingston will be held to-day (Frimerchant as a rule content himself with | day, 21st met.) in S. Ambrew's Hull, for dwelling near at band. He now builds his tificate to Rev. Dr. S. dgrass. pulatial residence at some distance from his cratifying to find that in these there is generally an abance of gaudy show, and that what is aimed at is to have buildings which, while ministering to the mathetic taste, will be found in every sense admir ably adapted to the end in view.

The money that is expended in such undertakings is well spent. Those buildings will answer the requirements of generations to come. They will educate and refine the people. As d therefore we say, all success to those ministern and congregations that are engaged in providing for the spiritual wants of the people.

#### POPERY IN SCOTLAND.

The Weckly Review contains an article on the revival of the rumor that a Papal Bull is about to be issued appointing Romish hierarchy for Scotland under the leadership of Archbishop Eyre. This will be but another step in the policy which, twenty-seven years ago, placed Cardinal Manning at the head of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, by meane of which so many have been enticed into the fold of St. Peter. The Review says:

"Doubtless, however, the people of Santland will hear the nows sith perfect equa-nimity. Caled, nia, etern and will, Osladonia, the country of John Knex and of the brave Covenanters, which has ever disliked prelacy and abhorred P perv, parti-th ned efficte a number of Roman di ceses! The Pope's J. suit advisors have made an other mistake in advising this, as the r. sult will show. No Bull "given under the seal of the Fisherman," like that which restored England to its orbit in the co clesiastical first amend," is likely to infinence the Soutch mand, beyond those few prelatiets who have usurped the name of the "Church of Scolland," but whose real designation is the Seatch Epi copal Courch. Pope Pius IX. has accomplished some wenderful things during his possificate-he has made the Virgin Mary immaculate, and he has made him-elf infallibit; but to convert Scotland to Romanism is beyond even his pewer.'

On this Continent we have abundant op wiles of the Romish priesthood. W quite warding a definite reply. agree with our contemporary as to the man. The induction of the Roy. Poter Weight, posibility of conveying See land to Re- late of Quebec, rock place in Chalmars' marien; but we would not wish to see Courch, M nireal, on Thursday evening of even the twentieth part of that operation last week. The attendance was very large, in which he pound on the importance performed; and we are not very confident and the services desply interesting. The that it would stop at the "The Pope's Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., presided. The tas parents on the real interest they had esuit advisers" do not make many mis takes. It is high tim; for Scottish Pro- Stobbs, who selected the iv. chap., 2nd to tantiem to let its voice by heard.

REV. PRINCIPAL SNODGRASS, D. D., of Queen's University, Kinaston, has been appointed to the parche of Cumobie, Damties-bire, one of the most desireble charges in the south of Scotland, and he Mc Nobells, and Rec H. H. Macpherson. has accepted the approximent.

During the past week we have experione dia solstion in Septembor. The thermonester has reason I high potent in the shale. With such absther their cannot but no extreo dinary seowth in no us at the ross crops; was meen, quah and em ther fruits with his naperoed into data size and development. I care who have were threadbare to in inusing and alpacas find it hard to get all agin short weather,

Lacr week we called attention to the towns in In In, and continued to suggest. Coursel, on Incodes, the 25th inst. fort something our or be done even here to the purpose of refering the district in earth and bead a to passed away I will a white to which that provide ver netterrance to hampened in their works of the elector stage, and has entered as reduced. We also the ha lector from hope to be able before the end of October to be borne and overcome. The churches, gestions are made, some of which may posto report the entire indebtedue wip doff. schools and manaca which were first built sibly be acted upon.

#### Ministers and Churches.

(We urgently solicit from Presbytery Clorks and our readors gonerally, items for this department of our paper, so as to make it a general epitoms of all low I church naws.)

REV. MR. BEAMER has declined the gall extended to bim by the Belgrave Prosbyterb r chareb.

THE congregation of Chathem acc Grenville, in the Presbytery of Montreal, are giving e call to Roy. Januar Finser, of Litchfield, in the Presbytery of Ottawa.

CHALMERS' CHURCH, Woodstock, 5784 preached vacant on Sabbath, 9th inst., by the Ray, James Little, now of Prico ton. Mr. Little, the Sontinel states, is a decided againstica to the pulpit power of the " .ludel Presbytery."

A PRO RE NATA meeting of the Presbyliving over his store, or in some humble the purpose of granting a Presbyterial cor-

THE Bazaar held last week, under the place of business. In view, then, of such amplices of the bedies of the Prosbyterian changes as these, who will say that there is Church, Newtonikel, was cost successful. anything but what should be commended. The display of nectal and ornamental artiin those great congregational undertakings oles reflected great credit upon the manwhich are studding the land with new and agers, and attracted large numbers of beautiful churches. Indeed, it is most visitors. We are also glad to learn the sales effected exceeded their anticipations.

WHEN Mr. Mactavish preached his first sermon in Canada, thuty two years ago, in a little log school-house in Beaverton, Mr. Archibald Gillies soted as precentor. At the opening of the new church a Sab bath or two ago, the same reverend gentleman preuched, we suppose his last sermon in Canada; and the psalmody, at the Gaelie service, was conducted by the same gool old map, now bowed down by the weight of years.

In the printed Statistical and Financial Returns from the Presbytery of Toronto, as given in the Appendix to the General Assertably's Minutes, there are the follow erratta :- For Gould Street, Toronto, Elders are reported --; the blankshould be filled up with 11. For the same congregation the contribution to the College Fund is reported as \$4800; it ought to have read \$400.00. Also for Streetsville Home Missions are reported --; it ought to have read \$90 50.

During last week, the Prosbytermus of Newmarket held a very successful bazaar and peach festival. The ladies, with their n-nal energy and will, again did credit to the congregation, by beginning and carrying to a gratifying i-sue the most successful entertainment over attempted by thom. Besides the many and useful articles ex posed for sale, most of which were sold there were peacher and cream, various kinds of fruits, and a pi-ntiful supply of ice creuta. Over \$200 were realized tree

At a recent meeting of the Pre-bytery of Lancaturg and Yarm uth, the clerk intimated that he had, according to instructions, trensmitted the call with accompanying papers from Malione Bay congregation to Rev. Wm. McConnell of Lofroy, Oat., to the clerk of the Presbytery of Burie, and that he had since received a communication from Mr. McConnell stating that the Presbytery of Barrie would soon meet, when the call would be placed in his hands, portunity of becoming acquainted with the after which he would lose no time in for-

sermon was preached by Ray. S. Somerville Counthisus and fourth verse for his text. The tolloving ministers were present and tovorth mik jad in the services: Bev. James Program, of the of Montreal Pres hetery; Rev. J. C. Berter, "canley etreet; Rev. Dr. MacVicar, R. H. Warren, Rev.

At the ast meeting of the Persi. Presbytory a call from the united congregations of Daff's Courch, M Kilip and Caven Ohurch, Wanthrap, an under o nederation. Commissioners from all the parties concerned were heard, pleading very a smeasty. for hi transbrion and ment in respectively. The vincules le facher, tention, spoke in the highest terms of his ability and fidest so a counter among them during the 'see time years; after which Mr. Mu-grave addressed the court, and si-nified his accept was of the exit, and the Pres bytery agreed to his translation. The icduction services will take place in Duff's

Tan Rov. A. Carrick, in view of his do parture in a Orangeville, was invited to a o of flow-sulf of the vastempire. In Faccould entertainment in the Town Hall, those on will be found copious extracts on fixthy ovening of a week. Mr. John to the Madras popers, revealing the do- Good opened the Coair. Addresses were desirated by R.v. Mosses. Sanders be T. om ou, M luer, Coiwel, Gelchrist and by a uniden of debt. We eccuntral ton tup a one in which and attention will be her. A. Downley, while they went to India Countegrade. Mr. F. Monro read an adgentlemen appointed to car sweether several part to best one and religion. The first from this country as a missionary. In this dress and presented a purse containing a dis note to the perfect support of all from see a set of enduring later, f mani- letter the argency of the case is briefly and sum of money to Mr. Carrick, on the part Whom they may school contributions, and | old tright, and o' herdelings and difficulties | comprehoneuvely stated; and certain ang | of the congregation and other friends. All the speakers expressed their regret at part. ing with Mr. Carrick, and their best wishes

for his future welfare. Mr. Carrick left Orangaville on Tuesday morning on bis journey to New Zerland. A large num, her of friends accompanied him to the station.

A several meeting of the Presbytery of Kingston was held at Lausdowne on the cleanth of September, for the induction of the Roy, Alexander B. Nicholson into the partor d charge of the congregations of Log downe and Fairtage The settlement was attended by many encouraging circumstudes. Mr. Obserbots presched and presided, Dr. William on addressed the minister, and Mr. McCaaig the people. This is the first time this char is had a cettled parker, and the people appear to appreciate the boon. The occasion was taken advantage of for having a public dimer, by means of which a special welcome was accorded to Mr. Nicholson and a con-iderable sum roslized. Addresses were delicered by Mesers. Gallahar, Chambers, Nicholson, Brown, and Fergueri.

THE Presbytery of Hamilton met at Strabane, in Naun Church, on Tue-day of last week, for industing the Rev. John L. Robertson into the charge of that congregation. At two o'clock p.m. the church was filled with a most attentive audience. After the usual preliminary services, the Roy. R. Thyune preached from 1 Cor. Mi. 1, an appropriate discourse; Rev. G. Cary tal put the questions, offered prayer and formally inducted the pastor in the a turn of the Presbytery; Rev. Dr. James addressed the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Frasor the people. Mr. Robertson was cordially welcomed by the coagregation as they retired. A Spiret was then given in the school house ating, where a very large company too the handsome sum of \$120.50 being ized. In the church a large congregation was address d by the Rov. Messrs. Fraser and Laiog, Dr. James, Elder Rice, and Mr. R. McQueen. The whole engagements of the day were full of interest and profitable.

THE committee appointed by St. Andrew's congregation, Guelph, to procure a suitable memorial table to be placed in the charch is memory of the late Dr. Hogg, gave the order to James Crombie, of Toronto, and that gentleman usu it placed, during the past week, to one of the panels at the back end of the church, near the pulpit, and in the minister's pex. The tablet is of white marble surrounded by a black border two inches in depth. Tue design is gothic and the bordering is sunk. which gives the lettering and main portion prominence, above which is a hand pointing, with the index finger, upwards. The tablet beers the tolerwing inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John H 22, D D., for eighteen years a faithful and e'e .- d pe or of St. Andrew's Church. Hedert More: 3rd, 1877, aged 58 years. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. He hand deat yet speaketh." It is expected that the grante monument ordered will he placed in position over the grave of the late reverend gentleman, in six or eight weeks.

The annual pic-me in connection with the Sabboth School of the Presbyterian Charles of Now Giasgow, Que, took place at M. Back's grove, on Thursday, 6th last. There was a large gathering of happy children, of pareous and friends. After the diener had been served by the kind ladies of the congregation, Mr. Simpson the Supreintendent critical the friends togather. The chi bee united in singing a beautiful hymn, afen which so address was delivered by Mr. C. E. Amaron, B.A., f Sunday School work. He congratulated shown in their children's welfare by conding them to school so regularly during the mamer months. A seed address was delivered by Mr. D. L. McCrae of the Pre-byterian College, Montreal, in which be enforced the truth the true religion alane oen give and do-c give true jev and lastic happiness. The children were then allowed to mingle in the various amasoments prepared for the ... The day was placent and happy our, 'ong to be remondered by this Sabbath School.

REV. GLORGE WALLER 1994 resigned the pastorate of United Church congregation, of Nes Glegay, N.S. The retirement of Juntaners le ger be en from the active duties of be tables, gar an event that will be deeply deplied and only by his and firek, but he all abortions line. His and a gable man wat one by the hedsales of the sick and dying for miles council, his words of comfort to perested ones, and the ith open he sve mentiles ed in his recular renods of propers' statistion, base endeared him to his proph, and the whole commustry. He is will a power in the pulpit, test, however apparently vigorous he may be in the discharge of at his pastoral fanctions, he knows b tter thin any of those abowitoon his efforts the eff ota of advanced years upon his chargies. The conpregetion was not be likely to throw any impedim to the way of grantle that repeat for the remainder of which he now a sine and which faitabilly earned. Seller did vot counts bis matter, and that onli nuable to perferm

ardnous work has in

#### Nook Reviews.

Time munbers of Littell's Living Age for the weeks militier by. Whe and libbs, respectively, costan o England of Eng ther to Educational Review, to spice on the Fromble R no 1 - w Contemporary Bulew; main waste of the or Polinics and Piesa bly," by William Bl. k, and of " Pantina" by I. B. Well to; Notion in the Bay or Naple , Blackwood; Harrio Manualin Ninetrenth Century; Northy and the Maderem Spectator; John and Sarale Kanto's, Temple Bar; Mucut us King of Nache, Blackwood; Pernisa in Holland, on Rad off Conver, Contempor ary; Elegracity in Wac. Nature; Gen eral impressione, Saturday Review; he stient nor i wied i. and ch ten portry For flay too sustenumbers of axy tour large page with ( growne than 3000 pages a year), time an oription pilos (38) i. low; while for \$10 50 cas publish reach a to send sny one of the American \$1 monthle or waskles who The Living Age for a gen, both po to ad. Luttett & G.y, B. ston, are the publishers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. New York, Harper Brothers

Harper's Megazine for October contains one hundred and are boantiful ilinetiation, and is a voy attractive Number. The most imported paper in the Number is General M Collan's article on the Regular Army of the United States, advocating its army or the Ohorsa Shada, a typoming its increase, and making such strong for us increase, and making such strong for us increase, and making such strong st

by W. L. Stine, is with the approaching loga. M. Berjamin's gravity Brusa to Cor : a tmople," with twe uty-one engravings, gives considerableinformation of a historical du rac er, but is in the main a hv.ly description of so nea connected with the Eastern war. William H. Rideting of northules in very cut, rtaing paper, profusely illustrated, entitle "The Life of a New York Fireman." Horace E. Scudder concludes his admirable in langgestive review of New Englan? classical schools. There are two beautiful incorner. ed poems: "An Old Umbrella," by C. P. Crapch, and 'The Home Concert," by Mary D. Bene. In his vivacious description of With Hunting (illustrated), Mr. W. L. Alden writes in his most humorous vein. But the most charming of the illustrated papers is that which opens the Number-"Mytowo," under which title Rose Terry Cooke desorthes a characteristic New Ergland town All but the fide is real. and the illu-t ctions, beautiful es they re. are nom benafide thetebes; if we except Mr. Abbey's pictures of Echan Allen and the "Digu ted Deacon." Dr. J. W. Draper, in his seconth paper on the "Popular Exposition of some Scientic Exteri ments," treats of Burning-Glasses and Mirrous. Blacker wate " Erema" at proach sa its conclusion. Constance F. Woolson contributes one of her last stories, "Rusp berry Island." Mr. Peilip's short story, "On a Melen Sibnerer," to novel and onterteining. The Elimid Departments cover their respective fields as comprehensively and satisfactorily as usual, the Drawer for this mouth being especially good.

THE CANADA CHRISTIAN MONTHLY. Toron to: C. Blockett Robinson. September,

The acticle on " Popers, Communism or Christ anity" is one of the editor's ablest productions. The greater part of it was writter, immediately after the late reilway riots is the United States and the Twelfth of July disturbation in Montreal. He has the .rus cause of these and sim la evils, and pre-crited the proper remediefor them. As very many of our readers wro not in the habit of seeing this valuable publication, we supply them with a few extracts:

"It is reldom that a burning mountain begins no work of destruction will me giv some warming that near at boad : awful o ta-trophe. Ju t us selfour tas there over been any terribie ut mayed of Society without argan and warnings-et . 2 onough to be understood by observing minds—of what is coming. The transmitting noise of the timestering volcam runt tag noise of the finential grote. In is he ordered by Providence to warm men to fice from places of peril; but it signs of coming, court and political translate meant, not staply as signals for flags (as in the destruction of Jerusalem), but often, as a loud will to he up and dome. to avert the threatening calabity. . . . . is being made as clear at noon, to all who have over, and there riots are a raint but sorrewful sup to the progress of the demonstration, that the government of this American Continent must soon pars into the hands of standing armies or into the bands of Christ. If the people are not in an none t and thorough manner discipled to Carist they must be rematted to the tender merch of troops. There can be no order for this land, or any sale bring in it, ere long, ex cept as the rifle and the causon make order and eafer for us, unless men generally comet law to Christ, and drink of his put cifish spirit. We postess on the comet has popular form of governof the countries of ighing; we have popuyo a tree press, we have presting and debate,

y a strong feeling that egolal life is retten

because America,

moderate extent

yes indued with ments of a cap of liberty."

the Spirit Cut t. Oa the banners of our racionies crargo and green, and over the lodger of our tracles' muons and railway office must be written the words !nothing to done thron out the or rain glory, term to husse of her thet each esterm to all a currently own they but early the work, "Send means of parional addingses." I'm a seme to to no model promed in week Come and rammon, bu tweeter is ton sort into Acres the don of the templer of the court on society we or either to be of the prest takes or two gon's pent out to worker, O and or lebu bad '~ the as is any two, ' or cless Our glory is acpared.'

After thousing the class to monething wanting besides "popula recorate of and "secular aducator" to more the properity of a traceountry, he precedes follows to indicate wis the first on their one

or Para holovers and grathoday darkte as, the nearthy of the gird terchole the country tempost, which is it reality the spirit of French Communera, and we skill it reamanchin will it all the ship of Hun who tilled the tempest on the sea of Gibbs. He done with piller of seciety, the safeguer of returns, the foundation of social order. If slow, by His word and Sport, by His agent to at a dimere with, by His conquerius, senang, and restrain mr grace, our cur, the lu y of human passion, can subdue the pade of rase, our check the treather m of party, can into a into a nation a marie of justice and modern-tion, and thus secure to every one his rights - a the leber on the reward of their industry, to expital its rights, to the rich vulsed to its centre of Nath America, is the one-How our the people of our country be brought at large to the saving knowledge of Cornet? That is truly the question of questions in our dey, the pith and marrow of the weighty work that des before us as the nineteenth century draws to its clo-e. To accomplish the glorieus task it will be necessary :—(1.) That end pulpits should be devoted more exclusively than at present to the exhibition, xultation and giorifica-tic of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is true that Christ is preached, in general, is the Protestant pulpits of the United States and Canada, but we are far from being so sured that he holds the cent at position of com manding supremacy that belongs to H m. "I have letely?' says the Princ pal of a theological seminary in Mentreal, "heated ola divine, about 500 mls from this city, who had presched about young men and young women, ab us beyons as the young women, ab ut beyons as the orders, as-ociations, Phracies, and more ums; abcut theatres, dueling uou and gambling salcons; about S cutans, Caiving ists, Papiete, Brahmoiste o d Buddhet ; about parliaments, kings, republics, tyrau mes, rail vey recidents, his matranece, and the great fire of modern twee; about morehants, doctors, preschers, lawyers, stock brokers, and the politicians of the United States, after which it was appointed that he would now preach a little about Jesus Curis' and his gospel! Our neighbours have had enough of this past secondari-m and exactionalism. Is, it gaining foothold in Cau da? If so, help t. drive it out by giving the people the finth of G.d. (2.) Thet Christ may be not known to the people at large, it out to mees-ary to the propose at large, it will be increary to devote the Sathath more exclusively than at present to restand religion. There is no magic in the mere name of Christ, nor in a dead faith it. Hun, nor in a passing knowledge of Him. There must be a sindy and imitation of Christ. Now this study and unitation of Christ is a high art which requires at least one whole day in seven to make men proficieu's in it. It this day is devoted to something else, no matter low innecent or ratellectual that thing may be, or, which is worse, if the day is devoted to work, as too many railways in the United States demand, then the study and imitation of Obrist virtually raics, and when this conces what begins? Well, just this very thing that has etiriled th country, viz: ofecoe, not, ruin, firer, murders by raires i employees and others who, d-prived of the Sabbath, have ceased

the case, energetically to imitating the Dovil! The author thee, in a very effective manner, introduces the following extract from Hugh Mill r's " Vision of the Railroad," written ir 1843 when Scotland was agreated with the question of Sabbath traffic; and he points out how to y nearly the awful picture was realized in the United States railway riota.

o imitate Christ-have taken

"It seeded as if years had passedmany veurs. I had an indistince recollection of access of terror and of suffering of the shouts of madlened multindes on paged in trightful Anrian -of the ories of franshire (wooden and claimen, of streets and dense florded with blood, of ragin. flance is wroughne whole viliages in terrible rate, of the flat ing of crims and the roarrain, of the fine ling of terms and the toating of artillers, but all was dimness and a piachem. The railway, I said, is keeping its Sabbath. Hutburned in fact and the thorn there tested on the rains what had be not train of carri

agas-the engine ahead scattered in Irag ments, and damp, and mold, and rottenness mente, and damp, and more, and rotteness had done their work on the vehicles behind. The secret bore all too pulparly the marks of violence and flour-had. These was an open space in front where the chattered ragments of the angine by scatter d; and Lere the rails had been torn up with vioepor, and there stretched scross, breast high, a rudely piled ran part of stone. A human skeleton at p whitened by the winds; there was a broken pike beside it, and stock feet in the naked skull which had rolled to the bottom of the rampart, the fragment of a naked sword. The space behind resembled the floor of a Charnel house-bindwood and ground ivy matted over heaps of hones, and on the top of the

grinning at the sky amid the tattered frag-

We have also in the present number, under the head of " laving Consters," one dold " - and hetang bus barries as dide flow so heady from the pun of Co on Uyle; to a cuttled 'Specially not be ugh Under the head of "Christian La near," we find one of the Chantanaga . ddieses its in fat is "The Peculiar Retermatory Power of Christmany, ' to this nation of " Och has Lafe," Mr. Belgh as a bound to relate p - v - high the identical deported friend, Reem's Cold n. In the concrement of Combine Wak Haro to every mirro there is again as a some of a soga num r of puerid days by the M - 10h staff at L. comstants. Um "Confiden's Trensing ' is goodly supplied and le au dull, Maris, ted. The "Constros Myerdary" revery init and varied. The master conthere executes a known of posts.

#### PRESENTATION TO REV J R BATTISBY.

The Presbytermu Caurch, No amarket, was the event of a very interesting event last Thursday evening. The regular prayer meeting scryice was cone through in the usual way, when at the olose, James Allen. Esq., invited both mines a and people, to partike of a cap of is a in the basement. The place vas very invite gand the table spread with everythme to tempt and satisfy the appetite. Before proceeding to pertake of the rich repart, so well an ' -corefly provided by the lade of the congregation, the following address was read to the minister, and along with a handsome gold watch presented to bun!

To the Rev. J. R. Bat 1957 -DEAR SIR, -On behalf of the congregation, so ask you to accep this address. For a number of years, you have gone in and out among us in the performance of your tigh and sacred duries, and we only express the deep feelings of our hearts, when we say that we have been bleesed with a faithful ministry. In times of trial and a row, we have always found in you a sincere sym pathiser and mend, poining us to that fountain, where all true contact flows, and asking on our toba f in prayer, that God would bind up the wounded spirite. And no lees in our jour than in our surows. have you tautifully discharged the duties of your sacred calling. Few congress toos indeed have been blossed with ench taitaful teashing a we have onlove!. We have now, on hebait of the congregation and friends of Newmarket, very great pleasure in a k-ing your accept need or e gold on eb, as a light token of the internal esteem in which you are held by q. We vide rely hope that you may long be spared to we so

Wo doeply rogiet vine deporture from our mids', but willingly tor to the leading of Providence. We hear ily wed you Godspeed and every successin your new field of hobour. Committee:—diss Lozzie Forsyth, M.s. Net is Forsyth, Mi & G Kakpa'r ck, Mr. Bedjamin Madill, Mr. Alex. Suther

REPLY :- Ladies and Gantlemen of the Committee, and dear Caristian toloude, -I need not tell you that that this matter takes me whony by surprise. I never received the elightest hint of it, nor did I not used the in order to convince me that you thought highly of the. I have had many practical proofs of that. I feel, how-ever, that I am neworthy of many of the expressions contained in the address now presented. I have tried to meet the mints of all, whether is a tveriv or prospenti, whether into or poor. Whether I have encoaceded or not, I must answer before G.s. With regard to my fidelity in teaching and preaching, I am arraid to look these in the lace. But this much I mee say, that I never for a moment withheld the truth, whether that 'inthommended or condemnol those who listened. Again I thouk you for all the kinders you have shown me, as we am to this valuable present. I and seteem of those who gave it. Com.

#### Opening of the New Knox Church, Beaverton.

The congregation of Knox church, Braverton, have just orang in he proud of the splendid white brick eather which was well appropriate a rvice append on the 9th met, and dedicated to puone worship. The building annds on a gentle commence to the south of the main street and in a very convenient locality, and is with ite tall spire-a bus dred and fifty two feet in her, ht-a prominent object in the view of the village it adorns. The church has been built at a cott of about \$12,000; the contreators are the Merers, Manager, of bridge; and the architects, Maers. Lungey, Langley & Barke, Torone . The build ing is in the Gothio sty ... and is substanti ally constructed, being a creal to cortrac "tra and architest. The seating capacity is 800, run it will hald 1,000; and more than that number occo, led the church at morning service on I nday, while at the atterboon and evening versions it was filled apparently to its " u most expanity." There is a wate gallery at the a des and one no The internal appearance is very fine; and the accustic properties are remarkably good. The lighting apparatus is something new, and deserves inspection by those living in town without gas. The requirite number of elegant ga--uguts are supplied what greetine manufactured in a part of the basement, and the light was strong and brilliant. The apparatus and fittings were brilliant. supplied by Mesers. Scott & Philips, of Toronto. The steady growth of the congregation and the presence of this fine structure afford gratilying evidence of the fidelity and zeal of the pastors who have bere laboured. The old church has been occupied over thirty years and removal had long necessary, and the new building largest heap of all a skull seemed as if will be a source of gratification to all con-cerned—and to the whole village as well.

the Ray. John McNabb is the popular and highly esterm d pastor of the othern, and an evidence of the allectionate agard in su deal as to refuse the Lechich he is held by his people is furnished. Many would not make a transfer the little and to allow him to scoop the but only could not so flattering " cale" to M carobe intely. The errangements for the opening were of an etitactive character and the atten lance was und-usily large, there having present numbers from Woodelle and Can nibaton. magrous

The error is the morning was conduct

in ingration to the Waker We who is

he fire and I would the course with

we object may then they years of the control of the thirty years of the control o

said two saires a violette coursel of God

had been mark dony biliculty the the trade chapter of during they could had a

carea on s. o cm a mat the posts a of the conden of I and a Carean i. Typical of

had I none difficult to or welet we it much

just a proportion as the begt man to o.

tell a sugarous Goo my programation to dad-

Out position is a just the same. We had !

met to figur oute the correspond whom to

and next with the operation is more as

intere we could sinut at het meme the

through the d. By the configuration that has the configuration the through the through the weather the weather the configuration that the configuration is the configuration of the configuration of the configuration is the configuration of the

brought all our trime of a me us by our antalness; and how we use tripical appo

delimited a cery im a crive the comment

antitudes; and fow we mile in peace upon God he was a day to read they are noted to produce the interest of the second of the man for a second of the man for a second of the man for a second do not the composition of the Lying O to, and the will for the control of non-particular than the composition of the the control of the form of the control of the con He conceived it wa presente to glorify God as much as we could be rea the im rue by conceining their spanner corruption, analyd difficulties and discreas and dealths. God took d upon His o in honor as cound up in the preservation of his people. He has made a covenant with had and whether trey failed or not, thad sould out allow them to fall, because Her hand was board up in then preservation, as was a nam in the text. The condition of God's people was represented as one of disterning and illimity. It a m in accepted God 1. origin be suppos ed he would have peace and quiet, and no more trouble and difficulty. Rollgion people nave tronge just because of their religion; but it is not their religion that bringe is upon them. The world has no objection to sen; it is tedifferent to transgression going on around it, and to the corruption within; and to a large extent open mea that corruption. The people of God navo their difficulties because they cannot sear with the co-ruption that the world tolerates, but it is not their religion but corruption which they wish rooted out, and their trouble is caused by their wans of thorough and entire godhnoss. Whenever Gous kingdo a is a set up is a sou or of account at the Carsian, for he has onumon cause wit the L rd Jous. Dh were to ask notes if they could ten Lord they would be astonated or method; but only the unanteent God vinhat durans gression suit nobody site. As long as a man did not abber sin he was not regarded by God as fearing Him. It was not the fear of punishmen of which he spoke, but the consciousness of the period love of God, which give peace of conscience and de stroys the tendency and desire for unholineer. God has proved His love to man-kind by giving His on'y be atten Sin, that who sever betweeth shall not p-rish. He has imputed u to C. it is all their gott and see anything that would arouse may see given them all His righte asness, and given them an inneritance fact faders not not at the transfer of the faders and given them an inneritance fact faders not not that the faders and not the faders and not be seen to the faders and not be seen to the faders and not the faders away; and now in He righteonenas every one of these stands accept d before Gad. Gal nur gives there a babbar, indicating that they have to fight. In tilu-tration t this, reference the mode to the colors of a regiment and to the practice of giving no colours up in which to member of great views ter. a which the r gi ment od help to von, were meer bad. Every one has a banner to bear and a contest to fight, and the L . . required that we should be true to our cours and to the trust report to us. Several passages of the Od and New Tatem at were quoted as illustrating this ide to the banner; and we were now called upon to the did then be uner and make it seen by every one. The diff renocs exittug to the church were the results of mis chall ever be reminded by 11, of the love the banner. Our duty was to try and that out the trath that olu-ter arount the S a make them keews to all mee. To Bull revealed to u certain truthe, and these we held to, and they become ou-creed, for very man had a oresed of some kind. Controversy had its pains but it had its advantages, and one was time it be ught out more clear'y the truth of God sud made the world look at them ad undo dand them. We wer to display the bancor by speaking of J sue in public and prive and we had opp itunty. Mare would not speak of tuess matters except on Sunday, speak of those intersection of Sunday, just as they put away that Bibbe with their Sunday elettes to it coung! out once a week only. He wan et a i legten that would be used and to examine in the one that work he are a sin or and the first the first everyds) hat; who so dry should hid up the area and tell scout he trous of Christia kingdora on all occasions; but they furst me to it that their occasions; but they must be tout that their line was ground sample. Lary should stand by the banner always and not let it be draggled in the cust. He did not care for holiday Caratan; and Go thad no recard for them. What was preceded was southwas land ground mean close to the Lord Jesus Carat, as not dead in a care had done who has certained the last crashed the last content of the dead at the swore to column of the lord as the swore to column. done—who had cerested to describe a life army of the head and has swore to each in bouner on uight; to two Christ as will as to postess him. The Lord did not need our help; He could as without us altogether; but He held to go before us and prepare the way for us. If they wish the couldn't he couldn't of wait mallion the couldn't of wait mallion to be seeded. erjoy the comfort of reat godine a they should keep near to Juan , and if they did this they would experience & comfort to which they had been largely strangers It was not only those who made a probasion of religion who were bound to serve God; but those who refused to make a covenant with Him might just as well hoist the pirate's flag and fight against Fim. The preacher said he was glad to be able to call upon all to take the banner of the Lord me—I am and unfurl it; and he challenged them not to refuse. He exhorted his hearers in ele-unto Jesus.

quest terms to John the wrong of the Lord and fight the good light. Was there one to dead as to return the Local Local Land Christ? Many would not took. It tusal, but only key and not come at the In this they can be teering to the annual took and the a feel them they consider the a feel them they consider the a feel them they consider the a feel them they are a feel them. sundance and gaths amorally, a and who to eved If in would be Jost. If coder is the last out that the pory that the following many side was a side out to provide people or recent, and the counter toron al ay of that as a nonconstant ion , and the corner of early a second or of that and Who to a collection power and present and present on the H ly Chief, no least could net be estated by sort emproved in Collation track; for the imports dupon the extended and on the advantage Even grack by Come where date are be a constant to it for the Serious. They can I not take the tru tambes they a copied Carea. The this step in the reception of the few mer was the receptor of Josus or their own some. M. May are be recladed by testing that he ad presented the first of the in Canada is Beaverton the 'y two years to makadilye, od must. And to W preaction, provided in the construction of the case in the aphendide ment could be could be did for all he had done for all he had done for a said could be a said could be a said could be desired by the said could be desired by the said of the modern by the said of the good of all they cal done of Co bt if if was not new pion? Plus builting would be a vitnes against one souls see a to day the had not given themselves to the Son of God. He would like to rectacte al envol; but how could to be unless they accepted Christ. Now was the one. He then the love of money, and otherd an addre 6 the to the laster part tovol many of the congregation to tears.

Tue n.v. gentleman the preached in

Ga ho to a large r to near the the relation of the relation of the colored a true colored a recommon defending of the color of the colored and Woodville, who prone a from S. J. an

In the mening Riv. Prot. M K ce s, of Qu on's Conege, conducted a reco and preached to a orn vied congregation. The axt was, Hagger, n. 7.

On the Monday evening tellowing, a tea meeting was held, when adde sees were delivered by Roy. Mosta. Marry, Campbell, Watsu, Paul, Parobell, Baut and others.

On I'm stay overlag the constitutions was continued, more perwoulding for the saildren. The whole am unt renized, including the Sabbath collections, reached \$600. Much or dit se due to those who have taken ar active part in bringin, this enterprise to a successful is-us, specially to M. Darret Cam ron the Camman, and Mr. G F. Bruce the Secretary, or the building committee.

#### The New Presbyterian Church. Brantford.

The laying of the Corner Stone of the New Presugterian Charen, on the corner of Wodington and George streets, took piace on the atternava of the 11th mst., at three o cock. Tuere was a large and respectable attendance of persons on the occasion. The servers were presided over by the Rev. Mr. Lowey, the pastor of the Confe's; and were commone d with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Alexander of Mon. of Pressant, the moderator of the Paris Prescyt ry. Por iona of Scripture in the Oct and New Pestaments sere read by the Rev. Mr. Hume of St. George and Rev. Mr. Audoreon of Paris. The congregation joined to sin ta; the 1 0 h Psaim, under the fe ider into Goo. Fox, att r which prayer was effered of the Rev. Dr. Commun. The Secretary i the Managers, Mr C. Green, read a copy of the documen deposited in the foundation of the chare, containing a true f historical statement proting the congregation, mentiouted among other things that the r first choren was built in 1884; that the church was first organized in 1845, and tret it had been under the pastoral overeight of the Rev. Moores. Roy, Drammond, Young and Lowry. It also constand the names of the property office bearers of the church and congregation. In it also was recorded that the name of the Plane of Worship and the Church had chiefly for convenience eaks, been changed from the Wellington Street Presbytorian Gui, on to the "First Presbyterian Church, Brant-ford." Mr. Lowry then deposited in the cavity prepared in the foundation of the building, a glass Jer containing copies of the Brautford Worksy Courier and Expositor, the Brant Union, the Toronto Globe, Mail, and British American Presbyterian, the Mondes of the Haudton and Linean Synod, and the seatement formerly mentioned Mr. H. Morier, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, then requisited Mr. Wi ham Tarabad, the Seator Edger and Senter Trustes of the Caures, to lay the Corner Stone or the building, presenting but at the same some with a cilear side inscription. Mr. Torubull, assisted by the Contractor and some of the workmen, performed it o work west med to him appropriate and becoming manner. in an appropriate and necessing manner. The Chairm in stated that apologue for not being present and been rec. ved from Adam Kerr, E.q., of G.t., Rev. Mr. Baraut, of the First Congregational Concess, H.n. Mr. Hardy, Dr. Digby, too Mayor of Brantford, Junge Jones, and Rov. Mr. Maleod of Part. He then called upon Rev. Mosers. Por at Carkson, VacCanp. Dr. Cocbrane and W. Pat' 180b, E.q., M.P., to address the meetin. These geatermen delivered very suitable addresses, which were received by the as-emblace with great approbation. Tue services concluded by singing the Doxology and the pronouncing of the henediction by Mr. Lowey.

HEREIN Is the secret of the Coursting faith. all that it is, all that is offers, is laid up in a person. We have not merely deliverance, hut a Deliverer; not merely deliverance, but a Deliverer; not merely redemption, but a Redeemer, ever saying, "Receive me—I am the way." Said McCheyne, "For one look at yourself take ten looks

the K and hor though pro

#### Choice Literature.

Jovinian: or the Early Days of Papal Rome

CHAPACE ZI -- Continue L

The Compas So become you at hopely reasimal. It was a pleasing spot, and called the Composition in the constitute become that vistal virgin , convicted of breaking then years, hadfor r g spast been entombed alive, in ever attenuel docume to this feacial push him at, it is returned the privi-lege of heing intered within the colls, Rum and deception regard sound, for only the poorest and mad aloudood were withing to erect their abodes in the mil hborberd of a spot desired accursed. Bo vond reso the durit will execut amound the cit, - a righ of the mann racy of the inhabitants, whose bees to and stout true in former degrahad been considered suffi ment for its protection. None is was the Ports Calling, from where a started two has portant roads, the Via Schola and the Via Nomentana, passing cross to the enorrocus hadhe erected by the Emperer Disolchan. Time, people from all peats of the city had easy are so to the spot. A large crowd soon collected. Even some of the frequenters of the bath caunters forth, prompted by their enriosity to so, what was taking

Ca as had kept his intention a scoret; how it had he come known be could not tell. Although he wished to have some sprota-tors who were likely to approve of his pro-ceeding, he had no desire to have them wirncesed by so large and mixed a concourse. Still, he was determined to go through with

what he had undertaken.
The litter stopped near the centre of the field, on the summit of a slight elevation. The earth turned up in heaps showed the entrance to the horrible tomb prepared for the hapless vestal. The sun was now sinkink behind the Pincan bill, but still shot forth its rays above the trees which crowned its summit, and lighted up the dark litter and these who stood around. In the hollow below were the fossers, with the public executioner and his attendants, ready to ceive the doomed vestal and to lead her into her tomb. Coesis, who had to perform the part which would have been taken by the Pontifex Maximus -a dignity long held by the emperors as it was still by Constantine—raised his cands to the skies, but his words, if he uttered any, were not heard. He then gave directions to the bearers to place the litter on the ground, and advanced, in order to lead forth his victim. He started back. Without assistance a figure rose from within, and stepped forth, when, casting off the dark garment which shrouded her, instead of Co ia, the vestal Marcia, in her white robes, with a purple fillet encir-

"She whom you cruel men would have destroyed has escaped!" she said. "Me you cannot access of the crime with which you falsely charge her. My eyes have been opened; from henceforth no longer will I serve your false goddesses! I declare my-self a Ohristian, and appeal for protection to the emperor. Ah, you dare not stop me!" she added, as Cœcus, hoping that what she had said had not been heard by those around, stepped forward to grasp her arm. At the same moment several persons were seen approaching, who were at once personed to be neighbours and other more perceived to be presbyters and other men of influence in the Christian Church. They were attended by several lictors and other

oling her brow, appeared in all her radiant

officers of the law.

Cœcus drew back as Marcia spoke, but his presence of mind did not desert him. I see that there is One who protects the Obristians more powerful than the gods of the ancients," he exclaimed. "We were ignorantly endeavoring to perform what The men ground their way in the direction we considered our duty, but it is evident they had before been going. "On! on!" that a miracle—of which I have heard the cried their leader, "we must find our way Christian speak-has been wrought. Brother ponuffs, what say you? For my own part I am inclined to embrace the faith which has become that of the fair and beautiful Marcia."

"Anything you please," muttered Gaius, in a low voice, "but it seems to me that we have gained but little by this proceeding."

Cocue, however, was, as has been seen a man of prompt action. Ordering the foesors to fill in the tomb, he declared that from henceforth no vestal should be buried on that spot. He expressed his belief that he had been greatly deceived by some of the witnesses, who had been suborned to swear falsely a sinst the innocent Codia. He then advanced towards Amulius and the other presbyters, and expressed his wish to be instructed in their faith. "I will," he added, "in the meantime retain my position as chief of the pontiffs, but it shall be that we may together design the means of advancing further the Ohrietian religion.

Wnether or not Amulius and the other presbyters trusted to the expressions of Coous it was difficult to say, but the larger number of persons among the crowd, many of whom were Christians, believed him; while the idolaters, who had been wont to look up to him as the director of their re ligious mysteries, were unable to comprehend the meaning of the wonderful change which had taken place. That the chief pontiff of Rome, who had clung to her idolatries, and even defied the emperor after be had expressed himself openly in favor of the new faith, should thus suddenly declare his intention of becoming a Christian, seemed to them a thing altogether incomprehensible.

The first rejoiced under the idea that they had gained a great accession to their strength, since the chief of their opponents had thus openly declared himself as willing to become one of their number; while to the crowd of heathens it was a matter of indifference so long as they should receive their accustomed doles of food, and could enjoy the spectacles with which they had so long been indulged.

#### CHAPTER TI.-CAPTURED.

When Jovinian found himself in the hands of the Roman soldier, he naturally struggled to get free. He was held fast, however, by the man who had seized him.

Why, by Mars, I believe he must be the youth we were sent to look for with the slave Eros whom we captured yesterday and took back to his master, the pontiff known, and he had to walk with the great. So neither is the fruit without the flower, Gains," exclaimed the soldier, holding his eat caution. He might meet with some

torch so that the light fell on Javinian's

countenance. "Whether or not you speak the truth I and Roman attrem, pullty of no clime, with perfect right, promped by whetever cates, to visit the experience, a concept of the first of course was to put a hold has more there exter, and no

to childr a y sign of hour.
"You cannot dray that y u use the onth we are in coarte of the kepken of the populi Gaire," and the clotte. "Although we are bave noted the larger game we were a ut to boat do yo we have coursed you, and shall obtain the reward

premied it is no come stone. others are open to same to expense to a cred another reider. "The youth are in none pany with two or mine to 1300 . Will you con not to had no to where you, hierds ner connected 2" he commend, addressing lotings; "n will be well her you if you de, for if we take them we will effect you to so that." So deleand went that it did not been to him that he was reaking a proposal which we care to be

"I know not who a those you ap ak of have some, nor would I lead you to them if I did," en we red Jeymnap "I insist, how ever, on roing set t liberty. By what authority do you det in me?"

"By that of the grip I bave on your arm," answered the coldier, lengthing; 'your boldness proves you to be the youth we were sent to look after, so come along, I say, and it you will not show us the way your friends have to ken we must try and find it ourselves."

While the man was speaking some of his comparions discovered the gallery along which Javanian had been endeavoring to make his escape. "This way, this way!" oned several of the soldlers; "they must have gone down here, and we shall soon overtake them."

The party, dragging Jovinian with them, entered the gallery, but he observed that most of their torches were nearly burnt out, and he knew that if they continued on long they would be lett in total darkness. This, however, the soldiers did not appear to have thought of. Jovinian was relieved of all anxiety about his friend Severus and the fossor from finding the soldiers proceeding along the gallery by which he had at first attempted to escape until convinced that it was not the path he ought to have followed. What he had expected soon happened, first one torch went out, then another.

"We must beat a retreat, or we shall be losing our way," said the man who held him, calling to his comrades. "No time to lose! Quick! quick! our enfeet plan is to retreat by the road we entered; let all the toroles he put out except one, which will suffi to guide us; these galleries have no end, they say, or may conduct, for what I know, to the infernal regions."

Even the plan proposed availed the party but little. They had made their way much farther than they supposed along the galleries.

The first torch was quickly burnt out, a second and third were soon after exen-guiched, and in a short time, before they had got to any great distance from the en trance to the gallery where Jovinian had neen captured, the torchalone of the soldier

who held him by the ar n was left alight.

"Here, Basens," said his captor, address
ing a comrade, "hold him fast sud bring
him along. I will go ahead and lead the
way, or we shall be left in diskness."

The speaker burned ferward, and Jovinian felt his arm clasped by his fresh

Directly afterwards the other man, in his agerness, stumbled over a block of stone, and dropped his torch into a pool of water, by which it was immediately extinguished. cried their leader, "we must find our way out of this as fast as we can."

Other passages turned off from the gallery they had been following, and, as a natural can equence, some of the men went into one of them, others into a second, and more into a third, and then, suspecting that they were going wrong, they tried to re-trace their steps, and in a short time, com-

pletely lose themselves. Jovinian and his grard had not gone far when the latter whispered to him, "If you know your road out of this, and wish to make your escape, you are welcome to do so. It is my belief that we shall be all wretches who were following us.'

From what Jovinian heard he the less hope there will be for you. I would not involve you in our destruction. I am a Christian, and would gladly accompany von, but I must not desert my comrades As Bassus spoke he released his captive's

Jovinian was at first inclined to doubt the man, but this last remark convinced

him that Bassus was a Christian.

"If you will accompany me I will try
and find the way," he said; "and would rather have you with me than be alone.'

"No, no; go, and save yourself," said Bassus. "I am committing a military crime in letting you go, but I feel sure that I shall never be questioned on the subject.

At length Jovinian, finding that he could not persuade Bassus to accompany him, took his advice. With arms outstretched before him, he hastened along the gallery avay from the soldiers. He had carefully noted the distance he had come since leaving the mouth of the passage along which Severus and the fossor, he now feit sure had proceeded. He hoped that they would back and look for him, and if not that he might be led by Providence to the abode of Gentianus. For some time he could hear the soldiers shouting to each other, but their cries grew fainter and fainter. The entrance to the gallery he was seeking for was on the left side, and then he ought, he supposed, to take the first opening on the right, instead, as he had before done, of going straight forward. On he went, but in the darkness his progress was of necessity very alow, still, as he had the path mapped, as it were, clearly in his mind, he proceeded without besitation At last he entered the gallery he was seek ing for.

#### CHAPTER XIII.—THE ASSASSINS.

pit, or hole, or flight of steps, or the gellory might turn off aboutty to the right or left. He had heard that persons had been lost m these galleries, and wandered about for thys, morble to find their way out, whom they had rank down from hanger and futigue and died, the were, how wer, the athens were bad, some in par-nit of the Christian mentions. The God of the Christian, he knew, would be watching over blu; he, therefore, had no cowardly tears, but went to ward in the full confidence that

he would be protected.

Liven with a forch the undertaking would here here a dither' care it uppered to face three he had over on form thy half or here or note. Honey now and that he shound out in the hopes that he amended has rice, except an occisional echo trom ine guillette on ofther hand. He remonther bered in the ant he mond had proceed of a confider the discrete before they on a natered the soldway so that it must of nevertify take him a long time to get back. He was surplied that Soveras and the torsor had not come to look for him, feeling confident that he was tellowing the gallery they had taken. How much longer he was dered on he could scarcely tell. At times he felt almost me ined to eit down in despair; "but then he sold to himself, " He who wa'chen over Israel neither clumbers nor sleeps; "I will truet to him," and with renewed courage he went on. Although he might not discover the ahode of Gentianus, or find his way out of the catacomb, he was oure to one muter some of the persens who might come to visit the tombs of the martyis, or to pray at the graves of their relatives, and they would certainly render but all the assistance in their power.

It also occurred to him that other parties might have been sent in search of Gentianus and Severus, and it would be dangerous to fall into their hand.

might cone al himself, however. should be discover any suspicious-looking persons approaching. He was too anxious to experience any sensation of hunger, but he at length began to feel very weary. fancied, indeed, that he must already have been groping his way for several hours. If so, he could hardly have proceeded in a straight line, and might, for what he could tell, be actually turning back in the direction from which he had come. "Had I myself only to depend on, such might be the case, but the God of love and mercy will lead me, I will trust Him," he exclaimed.

Becoming accustomed to the darkness, he found that he could move much faster than at first, and, with his hands stretched out, the instant his fingers came in contact with the rock, he was alle easily to avoid it. At length his feet struck against a slab of tone. It was the facing of a tomb, which had never been placed in its it tended posttion. This showed him that he was in a part of the galleries likely to be visited, and eminded him also that he might very probably stamble over other similar impedi-

He sat dowe to rest, at the same time listoning for any sounds which might asset to guide him, should persons perchance be in any of the neighboring galleries. Ho had sat thus for some time, and was on the point of moving onwards, when a faint cry reacted his ear; it came from the direction towards which he had been proceeding. He had gone a few paces when he saw a light streaming along the gallery, on the left. He hurried towards it. As he approached the spot from whence the light shone forth, he observed that it issued from a lautern beld by a female, whom he recognized as Rufina. Another female was bending over person who lay stretched on the ground. The first was Jalia, the other Eugenia, whom she appeared to be endeavoring to restore to animation, uttering, at the same time, expressions of grief and endearment "Oh, mother! mother! speak to me," she exclaimed. "Revive, the danger is over; we have escened our pursuers, and are safe So engaged were Julia and Rufina here!" in their efforts to recall Eugenia to conscioueness that they had not heard Jovinian approach. Rufina, her ear catching the sound of his tootsteps, at length perceived him. At first she cast towards him a look of alarm, but us she discovered who he was, she uttered an exclamation of joy. is Jovinian, dear lady," she exclaimed; "your husband Severus cannot be far off, and we shall be able to escape from the

From what Jovinian heard he knew that Severus and his guide must still be wander ing about the galle ies, or else that they had been overtaken by some of the parties sout to capture them. Unwilling, however, to deprive his friends of the hopes Rufins had endeavored to raise, he did not express his lears, but, kneeling down by the side of Eugenia, he tried to assist Julia and Rufina

in restoring her to animation.

"There is a fountain near," he said, "I heard the sound of the water bubbling forth as I came along, very likely a cup or basin may have been left near it to enable passersby to drink; let me take the lantern, and I will quickly return.'

"Oh, go I go I" said Julia, "we shall not fear to remain in darkness.

He was not disappointed in his expectations, a small metal cup was placed in a niche by the side of the rock out of which the water bubbled forth, making its escape by some hidden course beneath the ground. This showed that the gallery must be fre

quently visited. Jovinian hastened back with the cool liquid, with which Julia bathed her mother's brow and lips, pouring a small quantity down her throat.

Julia thanked him more by her looks than with her lips. "Oh, see I she is re-viving now,' she exclaimed. After a short time Eugenia was able to sit up, and declared herself strong enough

to proceed, should it be necessary. We are as safe here as in any other part of the gallery," observed Rufins "Should any person approach, we can seek for shelter in one of the many passages which turn off close to us.

#### (To be continued.)

By flowers, understand faith; by fruit, good works. As the flower or blossom is before the fruit, so is faith before good works;

#### Making Farming a Business.

The reason why so many men fall to make turning a auccess is simply because they fail to make it a business. They at once conclude that " tarming down't pay," and ther go to work in and a manner a nit thy exolude the possibility of it ever pay As a rule the saccessful racround follows no other present in that of trade The lawy r or play decay we o attains to crus perce in the profession devotes life time, operates, and triant to the profession. The actions who becomes skilled in his calling makes diligent his of his case, and works for the accompa hancet of a sizel, purpose, the me tory of his loved art. Not only doc thi theory bold true in all other basichus of business, but it holds time of firring. The currently former does nothing for a livelihood but from it. If he has money ha my ostant man and that will map are his form. He potorm harmalt as to am busin so and coos to sonk to no intellment man Upon suc's farm vo woods stand as high as a man's head; nor are fences neg lected, buildings delipidated, implement left exposed in the weather, and stock unsheltered and uncared for, but everything denotes their and suterprise. It is really painful to go about the country and ob erve the number of neglected farms. Pics, peece, ducks and cattle are allowed almost unlim ited range. Weeds render the door yard, the orchard, the meadows even, unsightly. The good wife, in addition to her house hold cares, must milk the cows, feed the pigs, and do the "chores" generally. But where is the owner? Where and how does he spend his time? He is across the way hanging on his neighbor's fines talking polities, or he is in the nearest store or blacksmith shop talking gossip. Perhaps he is inspired with a desire to make some money, and is out "huckstering," or what it less laudable, selling a "patent right," that may be useful or not, just as it happens. But while he is earning a few dollars away from home, many dollars are being lost at home, because it is time to do Spring plant ing, Summer harvesting or Fall sowing. Thus the years are passed and sympathizing ones remark: "He is a clever man. but somehow don't get along in the world, and all because he owns a farm, has a business, and yet tails to attend to it.

#### The Coming Potato.

A very practical and sensible communication apponts in The American Cultivator from Vm. J. Fowler, of Pittsford, NY., on the subject of potatoer. He says the Peach-blows have "run out," and thinks the reason may be found in planting unripe seed. Many believe that just as good crops may be raised from small potatoes as from large, full grown potatoes. This may be true, provided the small potatoes are ripe. But small potatoes are not as likely to be ripe as large ones, and hence, it is much the better plan to plant only large ones.

In regard to the Early Rose, Mr. Fowler

eays:
"The Early Rose is in quality superior
The Larly Rose is in quality superior. The party how. to the average Peachblow. It is not, however, so good for late keeping, and, a worse defect still in the eyes of the growers, it is not nearly so productive as formerly. truth is that the Early-Rose, like most very early potatoos, needs the richest soil. One toos are swelling. When we first grow the Early R se, et alt or nine years ago, farm-

reason for this is that land which is rich as always moister in the time when the potaers planted them in gardens or on the richest corners of their fields. It is in these rich spots that the immense vields, " at the rate of" ever so many bushels per nore, were produced. Grown in ordinary soil, with only ordinary field culture, they often produce los than 100 buenels per acre, and in large pieces soldem go above 150

tastiels. "The Early Vermont potate is so nearly like the Rose that it has been doubted whether they were distinct varieties. There is a difference, but it is slight. The Verment seems to be a seedling, reproducing the Early Rose as it was a few years ago. is as yet of a l ttle better quality than the Rose of to day; but it also is deteriorating in productiveness, through being plented year after year on too poor land. seedlings, as a rule, 'run out' more quickly than our old varieties; probably from receiving less care and being planted on poor soil. A great many Early Rose and Early Vermont pointoes have been planted this year. Their early maturity makes the work of fighting the potate-beetle much less severe. This, at least, was what farmers hoped at planting time. In practice we find that the early potatoes have so much less vigorous vines that the potate beetle seeks them by preference over other varieties. The season for fighting the potatobeetle may be a short one; but it is sure to be an active one, if the potatoes are

"The coming potato must be a strong vigorous grower. The larger the vine the less liable the beetle is to lay her eggs on it; more likely the eggs are to be rotted by rains, dows, or the sap of the vine before hatching; and, when hatched, the more leaf there is for the larve to eat before de-stroying the crop. The Late Rose and the Peerless have seemed to fill the bill for a profitable market potato better than any other varieties. They are immensely productive and have sufficiently vigorous tons. I have this year, however, seen and tested two new varieties which promise to be as nearly bug-proof as is possible. The first of these is Well's Sandling, an early potato, resembling Early Rose, but exceedingly vigorous and productive. One piece, which I examined this week, I should catimate at three hundred bushels per acre. The quality is excellent, equaling Early Rose. Its time of ripening is about a week later than

"The Eureka is the most promising new potato I know. It is apparently more productive than any other, and its top grows so vigorously that it would be impossible for potato beetles in our climate to keep it eaten down. It is also of superior quality and keeps well till late in the season. Some which I ato last May were better than any Peachblow I ever tasted so late in the sonson. When fairly introduced to the consumers of our large cities, the Eureka will rival, if not excel the Mercer and Peachblow of former days, or the Early Rose, Early Vermont, and Peerless of the present."

#### Scientific and Usecul.

TO PREPARE AN' EGG FOR AN INVALID. Beat rivegg until very light; add segroning to the tests; then steam until thoroughly warmed throughly but not hard. and—whis will take about two minutes.
As eigh prepared in this way will not disness oven very mastive itogachis.

PRESIDENTALION OF MEAL.

It is worth knowing at this trace of the ar that most may be kept succe for a long thus in an almosphere strongly improgneted with action wild. The ment is placed on a wender support or supponded in a close vessel, on the bottom of which some strong acotioned is poured.

#### TO CLEAN SILK.

Take a qualit of a gound of soft roap, a teaspoonful of orandy and a pint of gin; mix all well togother, and steale through a cloth. With a sponge or flaunch spread the mixture on each side of the silk without creasing it; wash it in two or three liw it; eliagnory oft as not bue; it will look as good as oner, and the prosess not injuce silks of even the most delicate

#### OMBOTE INSTIAD OF EGOS.

An exchange easys: "It is not generally known that with Joarrati, whom propared, for a an excellent substitute for ogga in puddi ig . They must, for this purpose, be boiled and masked, and passed through a course cloth or hair move arrainer. The pulp is then introduced among the other ingredients of a pudding, to the total omission of eggs. A pudding made up in time way is much lighter than when eggs are used, and is much more printable. On the principle of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent bousewife atten-

#### T) CLEAN KID GLOVES

the strikes gently with the strikes gently with the strikes gently with the sample of lift it out, equaeze it in the hand, and again the wrinkles. After this gather up the oulf in the hand and blow in it to puff out the fingers, when it may be hung up by a turend to ary. This operation should not be conducted near a fire, owing to the inflammable nature of the camphene vapour.

#### 10 CLEAN SILK.

Grate potaties tate clear, cold water, (one large potato to a quart of water). If the silk is light, pare the potatoes, it not merely wash them. Let it remain for forty-sight hours, then pour carefully into a tub, being careful not to dicturb the sediment at the bottom. Take each piece of eik separately, dip it up and down in the water, being careful not to crease it; then wa or, being careilli not to crease it; then hang it over a line, or on a horse, and let it drip. When you have dipped all the pieces, 'ay them on a clean table and wips them dry. When nearly dry, iron on the wong side with a warm iron. This process will make the silk look almost a "wood ex near". as "good as new."

#### GOOD YEAST.

Take twelve large potatoes, wash them well, and put them on in a gallon of water, with a handful of hops when the potatoes are nearly done. Let al boil together until the potatoes are cooked, Take them up, peel, and mash them well; then strain the water upon them, and add one tescup-ful of augar (white preferred) and one of aut. Two oupluls of sweet yeast to start termentation. Set it near the fire until it begins to work, and then put it into bettles. Cork, and set them in a cool place. should put water enough when done boiling to make a gallon of yeast. Do not use a particle of flour in making theyeast. It will not bubble and ferment as muon as common yeast, but is lively nevertheless. You must remember to use less salt than usual in making up the broad.

#### PRESERVING EGGS.

A writer in the English Mechanic says: In the year 1871-72. I proserved eggs so perfectly that, after a lapse of six months, they were mustaken when brought to table for fresh laid eggs, and I believe they would have kept equally good for twelve months. My mode of preservation was to varnish the eggs as soon after they were laid as possible with a thin copal varnish, taking care that the whole of the shell was covered with the varnish. I subsequently found that by painting the eggs with fresh albumen, beaten up with a little salt, they were preserved equally well, and for as long a period. After varnishing or painting with albumen, I lay the eggs upon rough blotting-paper, as I found that, when allowed to rest till dry upon a plate or on the table, the albumen stuck so fast to the table or plate as to take away a chip out of the shell. Told is entirely obviated by the use of the blotting paper. I pack the eggs in boxes of dry bran."

#### USE OF MILK.

There is one article of diet which all persons may take under all conditions, and that is milk. There are those who say they cannot take milk, that it makes them billous, etc.; but that is not true. A person who is sick may take milk with the greatest possible advantage, because it contains, in a form easy of assimi-lation, all the elements essential for maintaining nutrition. It is the natural aliment of the young animal, and certainly answers a good purpose for the old animal, provided it is used properly. Now milk, I do not hesitate to say, may be taken, as far as disease is concerned, in any and every condition. Perhaps it will require the adition of lime water, if marked acidity of the stomach is present; and parhaps a little gentian may be requisite late the stomach somewhat; be necessary to give it in small and repeat it ofton; but given in small quantit intervals, with the hap have now come to belie toachings of our fath ficial even ice cold water drink, and therefor to have it as often

vided too mach

patients wish, pro-one time.

#### The Latter-Day Saints.

The death of Brigham Young, "seer, translator, prophet, apostle, and elder" of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," revives public interest in Mermon ism. The history of the system of religion has been of so tragic a character, its cor-ner-atone of polygony is so characters to the genius of Christianity and to our civil and social institutions, that there are few who have not some knowledge of its to cord and principles. Of late, however, the general public has bestowed mere attention upon the political schemes of there people than upon their religion; but the death of the chief president of the Church and its possible results to the sect tender the ecole statical organization for the percent of special interest. Will there he a strife for the succession? Will substitute men, who know the value of the prize, contend so hotly for it at to divide the Church into factions and thus destroy? Can any man be found as capable of 1s ding and keep-ing tigether solarge a bidy of people as was Brigham boung? Times are now year interesting questions.
The Mormon system is a theoremy. It

embrace a complete hierarchy, at the head of which is the first presidency. This by the whole body of the Church, the representation on each of the Boly Lin ity in Feaven and of the succession of the aportler, Peter, James, and John. But of the three the first has the real and almost sole power of government. (Young's as sociales were John W. Young and Daniel O. Wels.) He is the feer, the prophet, who slove has the right to receive divine revelations and work mirroles. Stenhouse says the theory is that the chief president is "nearer 'the throne' than bis council ore, and, though the latter rong speak and diffuse their measure of light, at the mo-ment the president is ready to decide what

ment the president is ready to decide what hould be done the Lord will give him distributed by a nephew le duty is to adCouncil of the fr. The Council orders educated a confisher baptism and the communion. In the time of Joseph i toth communion. In the time of Joseph i'mith it was also made the duty of these apostles to "preach the Gospel to all the nations of the earth," or to send others, where they could not go themselves. The Seventy, who are the chief propagandists and preach ers, are under the control of the spostics. The high pricets are men in advanced years, whose business it is to officiate at meetings where no presidents or apostles are pres nt. The office of bishop is os a secular character. They have to do with deaths, mediation in private quarrels, and the management of newspapers and magazines. The priests are the preachers of the Church, who are watched over by olders and assisted by teachers. The deaapostles, the Seventy, the high priests, and the elders, belong to the Melchisedek priethood; and the bishop, priests, teachers, and deacons to the Aaronic priesthood, who must be "literal descendants of Aaron." They are chosen, of course, by a cans of a

special revelation. All church trials are conducted before the Standing High Council, which consists eighteen high, priests, who are chosen by bullot. This court is presided over by one of the presidents. After the evidence and speeches on both sides have been heard, the president gives his decision, and the eighteen high priests are expected to sanction it. For practical purposes, therefore, the precident might as well sit alone to try cases. When special difficulties arise in a case, the first president seeks a revelation to get matters straight.

A general conference, to manage general affaire, fill vacancies, to hear reports, etc., meets annually, in April. To elect an officebearer a unanimous vote is required. Under this rule serious trouble may arise when the successor of the dead prophet is

This outline of the Mormon polity makes it plain that no more despatie system was ever devised. The one great principle inculcated in Mormondom is obedience. The is told to, in all his affairs, public, private, or personal. If the prophet tells him to take another wife, the command is as sacred and imperative as though it came direct from God. If one of the apostles tel's him to drop all his business and go as a missionary to Australia, it is his privilege only to render unquestioning obedience. If a bishop enters his household or place of business and issues an order, there s no room for argument or hesitation. The Mormon is bound to deal only with Mormons, and the profits on the dry goods and groceries he bays go into the treasury of the Church, which is open to the prophet, and everyone is expected to pay tithes to the None but the objet men have any opportunity of accumulating property.
The rank and file are kept in comfortable property and under the strictest obedi-ence. Suspected members are put under a system of espionege, and if the pricethood are slighted or unbeeded the effender is cut cff, without trial and without explana To secede is to close the doors and heart of every Mormon against the apos tate, and it is a crime to recognize or as tist him. In turn, the office-bearers are subject to the prophet. His will is their law, and in both spiritual and temporal

affairs he is absolute ruler.
In propagandism the Mormons have een very active. Their missionaries have benetrated to nearly every quarter of the Globe. They have roamed all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, the islands of the South Sea, and Arriva, and Islands of the South Sea, and South America. In many parts of our own country, outside Utah, small congregations of the Latter Day Saints may be found. Many of them ultimately remove to Utah; but many continue to become the arrival of the season o observe the religion, without abandoning their homes or monogamy. Very large companies of recruits have come from England, and from Scandinavia especially, and the number which foreign countries have sent to Utah down to the present is

estimated at 55,000. As to what the Mortages' belief is there statement of the doctrines of the Word of the some uncertainty of their princi- God. Productions equal in vigcur, and

ples, at least, has undergone a radical change. The Book of Mormon and the Council of the Church in 1816 both de The Book of Mormon and the nounce polygamy; but for his own convenience Joseph Smith had a special revenience Joseph Smith had a special revelation from Heaven, exploiting it, and since 1852 the clurch has accepted and practiced it. They believe in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost as separate personages, in the atonomen', and he Bit is as the Word of God, also the Book of Mormon as a special revelation. They hold to the brother pattire of the Ten Comwardments, and to four ordinances-viz. mannests, and to lour ordinance—viz., faith, rep of socs, baptisos, and the laying on of heads. They believe that the lost tibes of faract will be restored, that Zona I be built on this continent, and that Christ will come soon to reign personally upon this tarth. They teach also that the glary of a calet will depend in some degrees on the animal extraction with the animal contraction. in the number of wives and children be

The Mormon Church has now been in explosive forty seven vine. Its calculations been marked with deads of violence and bloodshed and it has solt more thou once the avenging hand of outraged commnother. Neverthelies it has had a rapid growth, numbering omous is dier ent in ad parts of the world over 200,000 person .- N. X. Independent.

#### The Use of Sugar.

An erconcous notion provides that the use of eugar is migratous to couldnot. While the eating of any minuted of pure sugar or muct directly injure the fects, yet it is true that the practice of eating august can dies, etc., however pure, cannot be continu-sly followed without causing derangement of the stomach by the generating of gases, and that the health of the teeth will thus soon be impaired. Whatever causes acidity of the stomeon is destruction to the teeth, as is dispersua in all its forms. Says some one, "A tubbespoonful of purcet was sugar, takon three times a day before meals, will descoy the tone of the healthest stomach in a very abort time. And when it is remembered how many patent medi oines are made up in the form of syrups and or them has become, it seed not be wondered at that every second or third person met on the street knows the meaning of sour stomach or dyspepsia." Yet the pro-per use of pure sugar is not only desirable to gratily the taste, but is absolutely necessary to the health. If a child is not allowed to eat anything containing sugar it wil sicken and die in a very short time. Child-ren need the carbon, the fuel contained in sugar, to keep them warm; without it they would perish from cold; hence the love of sweet things is an instinct, implanted by the kind and wise Ma er of us all, for the child's preservation.

It is the irregular and indiscreet use of sugar, and the use of impure and poisonons preparations in the shape of candies, etc., which work the harm.

If alternated, as desserts, with fruits and berries in their natural, raw, ripe, fresh, state, to the exclusion of puddings, pastries and cakes, which not only are unhealthful in themselves, but consume so much valuthere would be far less dyspepsia and its accompanying ovils among both children and adults. In proof of the healthfulness of pure sugar, it is well-known among the makers of maple sugar that during the season, children will live almost entirely on warm sugar and are scarcely over known to get sick or suffer from it; on the contrary, you will flesh them up on it; while at the South the negroes who work in the sugar manufactories and live almost en-thely on sugar, are proverbially fat and

#### "Antiquated!"

It is not unusual to hear creeds, confes-sions, and statements of destrine condemned and sneered at as antiquated, as though that was enough to settle their fate and to induce all sensible people to consign them to an intellectual garret, the receptacle of worn out and useless rubbish that one does not care to throw into the street, because this and that article has associations with kindred or friends. But is it a sufficient highest duty of a member is to do what he argument against a doctrine or a practice that it is old? There are a great many things venerable with age that are as treeh and vigorous and essential to day as they ever were. We know some old men and old women who are of more value to us today than ever before. There are we do not know how many venerable proverbs as true to day as on the moment they were delivered, and they are also as vigorous and racy as on the day they were uttered. It has been the custom from the beginning to live in houses, to see by sunlight, and moonlight, and starlight, to eat bread, and drink water, and wine, and milk, to walk with one's feet, and work with one's hands. Wheaten bread is at least as old as Abraham's time, and butter and honey antedate Our scientific men who regard the fact of age as a sufficient reason for discarding doctrines, etc., ought to shut out the sun from their houses and substitute a calcium or magnesian light, ought to cease to eat wheat bread and roast flesh, and invent an ambrosis—a food fit for the gods. Wny amprovided a force it for the gods. Why don't they insist that to hold the pen in one's fingers is so old a practice as to have become intolerable, and that the true modern, improved method, having many and great advantages, is to write with one's toes. Seriously, nothing more entirely lacking in consideration and good sense, nothing more utterly empty of meaning, and nothing more thoroughly permisions than the outery against creeds because they are old, has ever been uttered before men. The creeds, confessions, articles, and platforms which have been preserved and cherished by the Church of God were composed by men who had no idea of establishing a sect or denomination, no idea of imposing their porecnal opinious upon their fellows; who were honest, able, learned, godly Christian men of the highest type, who put their lives in jeopardy, who relinquished wealth, honour, and comfort for the sake of the truth, and who to the best of their ability, and with smazing ability, made a clear, connected, comprehensive statement of the decirings of the Word of

power, and life are rarely or never presented at the present day. The very best men amongst us, if they should endeavor to improve there venerable standards, would find it as hard a task as any they over undertook. Human inventions can be improved. Divine revelations cannot. If these are ds, etc., contain, as we believe they do, a true and clear statement of the doctrines of the Word of God, they will live in honor long after flippart objectors have died and been forgotton.

#### The Mormon Prophet.

The death of Brigham Young has called The OSE IN SENTECTED (HNESSES on less the Production of the life and character of the meaning) attention to the life and character of the leader in the most remarkable imposture which our ugo has seen. The first that he retuned his leader hip so long, and con includes successfully a company of turbu-lent fanatio, has quite exalted the down may in the extremation of the assespapers, and we have been quite a number of articles and we have but quite a nation of articles in which the "greature" of thegasia has been adminingly on torth. We mellion to the optimor that its apparent "greatness" we supply the damon which gathers a maintage of, and that he was nothing more it a schood, managing, uncompetent in a chief of at materity period in valuing not be scat of the dead prophet of Mornagua, and kep' hr place by policy where yeary would win, and by despotic force where the could be a fully violded.

Tent he was a breatious man, an interse ly relibth man, a cruck man, capable of bloody crimes to recure his own advance-ment, is known to all who have read anything of the history of Mormonism. And there is very great reason to believe that the herrible massacres on the Plains, by which whole families were cruelly swept out of existence by bands of Mormons, were committed at his metigation, and by his arrangement. We find nothing to admire, and nothing to praise in a man who was either a vulgar tapatio, or was using the fanaticism which he inspired in other to litt himself to a power, which he licention-ly abused.

What effect his death will have upon Mormonism remains to be seen. We beheve that this repulsive importure is decay ing, and that the death of its leader will tend to its disintegration. It is opposed to the law of the land, and to the religious sentiment of the nation, and every ray thrown upon it from the civilization from which it has tried to econo, makes its real character more perfectly known, and makes the opposition to it more intense and more justifiable. We do not believe that the imposture can outlive the century in which it

THE National Investment Co. OF CANADA,

(LIMITED), 10 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO, Lend Money on Real Estate

#### AND PURCHASE EXISTING MORTGAGES.

Borrowers may pay off principal by instalments as desired.

LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, President JOHN STARK, Manager.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth

# FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS!

Topico de la contraction de la

\$12 a day at home Agents wanted Outfit an torms tree TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine



MADAME FOY'S CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER

Increases in Popularity every year,
And for BEALTH COMFORT &
STYLE, is acknowledged the
BINT ARTH LL of the kind ever
made, For sale by all leaoning
jobbers and rotulers. Browne out Ard for BEALTH COMFORT & STYLE, is acknowledged the BUNT ARTH LE of the Mind over made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Rewere of imitations and intringeneuts.

MANUFACTURE D SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON.

New Haven, Coop.

NERVOUSNESS. Dr Cularler's specific or French Remedy, for Nervous Debility, etc.,

for Nervous Peblilly, cic.,
Attended with any of the following symptoms —
Deranged Dicestion; Less of Appetite; Less of
Flest, Fittul Nervous, or Heavy Seep Intlem
mation or Weskness of the Kidneys; Troutled
Broathing; Failure of Vetce Irregular Action of
the Heart: Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes: Loss of Memory
Sudden Finshings of fleat and Blushings; General
Weakness and Indolence; Aversien to Society;
Melancholy, etc Chrysmen Paysicians Lawyers,
Students, and persons we see pursuits it volve great
MENTY ACTIVITY, will find the preparation ness
valuable Price etc. Six Pach ts for \$5. Address
JOS. DATIDS & UC. Chemists, Toronto, (Sole
Agents for the above preparation).

### GUELPH Sewing Machine Co. CLEVERDON AND WARTIN.



Land tim da leet At the Centennial at Philadelphia.

times but domines on timinating of the god count of god extended on Lembato server, and other firsting to mace, and fit for the Massiter of late in New Manufactures Massiter of late is New Manufactures of the trade of the countries of the count WILKID & OSBONN, Dimafacturers, Guelph, Cemula

J. BRUCE & CO.,

#### Photographic Art Studio,

118 King St. West, Toronto, operate the isosola flower.

Portrait can overy style unequalled for tellstic merit and these. Substance algorithms of substance algorithms. Substance algorithms are substanced.

Discount to clearymon made tudouts.

A SWELT LOAF.

#### THE CANADA Christian Monthly.

A Review and Record of Christian Thought, Christian Life, and Christian Work.

EDITED BY REY JAMES GAMERON, CHATSWORTH-NUMBER FOR SEPT., NOW OUT.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL: Popery, Communism of Christ ac-ity.—Living Pri Acheus, incerity not enough, -Poetry. The Dying Child—The Lite that how is— I Would not Like Alway."—Curistian Thought. The Peculiar Reformatory Forces of Christianity - Chairman Lier: Richard Cobden -Christian Work. Mission Work in Lower Conside-Mission Work at Livingstouta. Recore of Hunted Blaves -PRACTI-CAL PAPER: Are you Agreed with God?-CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY: Moody on Marriage-What Parents can do—The Mother of the Spur geons—The Daughter's Prayer—Sudicious unto the day—The Disruption Ministers' Wives—The New Year—The Lesson of the Mul—A Curion : Letter-"Lord! what wilt Thou have me to do?" -The Lord's Corn-Tact in Visitation—Our Induced.—Outlibuen's Treasury;
"What's the Use "" leat's Play'—Frogs at
School—The Plushes (Illustrated)—Talking with God\_

Published by C. Blackett Robinson. at the office of this paper

TERM8:-One Dollar per annum-free of postage -in advance.

Sample copies mailed on receipt of ten conts.

## Dresden Hall.

IMPORTURE

12 and 14 King Street, West, Toronto.

We are now showness at low prices, our large and varied Stock of

GHINA. GLASS AND EARTHENWARE. itedii quattios, il ciu extencio and elegari show

Partie for alding will do way to edit and exam-

MEDALS, DIPLOMAS & DESTIFICATES 296 more por the relation of the continued

#### ONTARIO BAKING

POWDUR.

White, Odorless, and does not discolor. le t land) tured. The tentheconvinced but Short prize at the yet on

A SWETT LOAF

FROM PURE WHOLE MEAL,

by the decreasing process, at

J. D. Nasmith's.

Corner Jarvis and Ad-laide Streets,

D. S. KEITH & CO., PLUMBERS CASA STEAM FITTERS BLA

SOUND, BE AND SINISHERP. Inntiacturors of

PETROLEUM GAS WORKS

Engineers and Pinnelson Brass Wo & Consas Intervand Green House Heating Ingertage and Wholesch Dealers in iron 100 Load Fires and Clambers Saternals

109 KING STREET WEST TORONTO

CVNVDV

STAINED GLASS WORKS ESTABLISHED 1056.

Sociesiastical and Domestic Stained Glass Windows executed in the best style.

BANNERS AND FLAGE PAINTED TO ORDE

JOSEPH McCAUSLAND PROPRIETOR

8 King Street West, Toronto.

## CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office,

.. BON. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B. VICE-PRESIDENTS ...... HON. WM. Mchaster, WM. ELLIOT, Esq.

The following Statement shows the relative progress of Canadian Life Insurance Companies in their finer sive Maks. --

| Canada Infe. | No of Policies in Force, in F The extra relience promess of the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION will be seen by a comparison with the business of the Canade Life at the end of its 1 construct year, namely, from 1847 to Rest.

No. of Policies in Force,

onfederation-5 years.

Amount in Force. 2,781 4,604,089

Toronto.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

## WATCHES!! JEWELR

Homnine Gold, so extensively worn in Paris, was first discovered in 1870, by the celebrated French chemist Mons. D Be Lainre, who manufactured it into jeweiry, and for five years sold it to the leading jeweiers of Paris for Solita Gold. In 1877, when his secret became known, ten of the manufacturing jeweiers established a ctock company, with a captel of \$10,00,000 for the purpose of manufacturing Romaine Gold Jeweiry and Fraches, With as immense capital, and the aid of improved machinery they are enabled to produce all the latest patterns of jeweiry at less than one-tent the cost of Solid Gold, and of a quality and color which makes it impossible oven for experts to detect it from the centure.

Solid Gold, and of a quality and color which makes it impossible of the Control of the Canada, for the secured line exclusive agency of the United States and Canada, for the side of all goods manufactured from this metal, and ip order to introduce them in the most specify manner, have put up assorted sample lots as given below, which we will sell at one-tenth the refull value until January 18tl, 1878. Read the list.

63.00 LOT.

One pair Sicore Buttons, stone setting.
One set (3) Spiral Shirt Stude,
One Set (3) Spiral Shirt Stude,
One heavy band Kngagement Ring,
One set (2) Engraved Bracelets
One Ladder Jong Guard or Neck Chain,
One Kngraved Ministure Locket, for the above
One Gent's Heavy Link Watch Chain,
One Lake George Diamond Stud.

tell value intil January 1st, 1878. Read the list.

50-CENT LOT.

One Gent's Watch thain retail price.

One Hadies' Opera Guard Chain.

One heavy plain Shirt Studs.

Total.

Total.

S500

For 50 cents we will send above six articles postpaid.

\$100 LOT.

One pair Sleeve Buttons, some setting.

One Plain Ring, stamped 18 K.

\$5.00 LOT.

\$5.00 LOT.

One heavy bank Engagement Ring.
One set (2) Engarved Bracelets
One Ladies' Long Guard or Nock Chain.
One Engraved Ministure Locket, for the above One Geor's Heavy Link Watch Chain.
One Lake George Diamondstud.

32.00 LOT.

One Ladies' Neck Chain and Charm.
One Ladies' Heavy Cutwal Chain for Watch One set Pin and Ear Rings. Amethyst.
One carrist no Ministure Locket.
One Cameo Seal Ring.
One overly heavy Wedding or Engagement Ring.
One pair Pearl Inlaid Sievey His ton.
One pair Pearl Inlaid Sievey His ton.
One pair (2) heavy Bank Dracelets.

The retail price of the strictes in each sample lot smounts to exactly ten times the price we ask for the lot, for example, our \$4.00 to retails for \$0.00; our \$5.00 to for \$50.00.

A SOLID ROMAINE GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH FREE.

To any one sending us an order for the above lots by express to the amount of \$15.00, we will tend FREE one Solid Romaine Gold Hunting Case Watch, Gente or Ladies also warranted to keep perfor AGENTS, and is worth a trial, as the watch alone will soil or tradered they. This is our beet gives to AGENTS, and is worth a trial, as the watch alone will soil or tradered they. This is our beet gives to AGENTS, and is worth a trial, as the watch alone will soil or tradered they rome \$20.00 to \$0.00, or Ladies are their winds and tastel.

Or Ladies to the Art of t

sond money by P. O., Money Order, or Registered letter, AT OUR RISK, No yoods sent C. O. D. unless at least \$5.00 accompanies the order. Address plainly,

W. F. EVANS & CO., Sole Agt's for U. S., and Canada, 95 & 97 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

#### tresbytany of Gnelph.

The Presbyton octin C almora Church, On life, on Ita dry the 11th tase. Seen near addd to for the monthly were in tre due of, and after being doubt with by one Probeters, were approved, and the circle we autitude of the circle we autitude of the circle Board of Examinos of Knox Coulon, Toronto, Toronto and the uperimendation. rento. The committee on the merimond-M. or party vol. A comment by a north to make the mark just to bording the next tended Sanha b Set or Unit rates. The Forces Completes present different mates of experiences that the set of experiences the set of the set Committee present different mater of expenses for the emission year, and a start ment at the rate position throughout the board throwers in quity to making a semanat; she the kind of our conducter in arrow to the Property Find. Mr. Rich of First appear done material at the transfer of an incommittee the contract the support of the material and the substitute and the substitute are made which were epocar a maintenant mesting for the conson the subjects a righed, which were approved, and he was duly lieuered to prain its Cook. A long time a count over any person norm bellianted to the over any the action to the opening of a Pe dybray of To arte for the opening of a periodic gestar, and which had to come before the Pressy cry of Gashia motors if could be fit the artest the critical first better the country, out of regard to the first to be the country, out of regard to the country of the country and the fet to be of the e that when and i their chare in the prishborroad, a uld not emeral to the grop - h. To Committee on Mc Nicot's company and p fi tion band d so Hear report, stain. the steps thay had taken in the met or, and recommending the oceane dismosal. The report was adorted by the Presigrery. A callfron I congregation I En to be eathern congregation. In the composition of distributed with reasons of transless is, and the clerk as instructed to take he used the clerk as instructed to take he used the range in such case. Petition for modern construction is the control of t Eramora are received and g anted. The in their report of a commo for bolding messioners assetting and precoding messioners. ing the entry of a consecutor of the difficult that the differ in war more in so filt of labor 5 son d line, e a stally at Nev Harlan At m cities var amed and het cost to lak acto the matter, and re-port the times. The Clerk report the account contains in he has been d to the Synod Food and related to the dilateries sole agreed main forwarding the cures due by thom. The Committee on Corches a military of Preston reported that a purchase at epison of warship led being completed, and that the congregation make the bigo entrancing same. As an uniform was read from the connection of St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, set my forth that they had dippered of the old muses and purche ed a posed of the old in these and purche of a now old and a keep purchestonto mort age that have for the above and deliber. It to the cover was granted. After the a notion of a me other business, the lexit meeting was up into the held in Chaimers' Charob, Guelph, on the me and in day of Nev mber, as ten o'clock, force in.

#### Stricish and Loreign Notes.

THE R v. Rossby Hill, let Vous of Shef field, has here a mesocated, in York Cathedra, to the Be reprived Soder of Mrn.

THERE are 2500 missionary at duny in Inde , and a se ; 2000 of them manacit o, native labores.

There are ever I self-superiting Christina concrete in Person and on the Bl ck S-a.

Till had be dish if excit ment at it is not be Madian Presidency a assequence of the conversion of a Balantu bay, a sendent to the local Weleyen Mission School.

A GREAT of the houng occusion, In Or or a f ho librarriso o fo of the other avertees Bolel in Lana stato and Pei Priest + A : lattop " in

A November of head an ent in the Por as the earl Probably on I is a test throat Honoldu, worth his true were the try-four me. Unit out ly, how ver, the P. per var n ver to clake

In talking new polariest bactern in the matter Quanta Result horse and Order teach Army," as congunated at the Fold Model Comparison of Carl :—

"All in deals of the effect of English and English an In , Pro-la ... , over Price is of act Inchine and act come; Riman Cah

Am Barrold of They education the Barrier of the Court of the or home of the court of t

The treet of Brief She une Tm 6d o The transport approves in

F inpost that ak t their B pt r om et l mern theser 14 Harry and by the Barrier of p contradiction f Gloverster one to m morial to the marks other hy di

en the spot at contemple of death. WE lead, the Tublet, that the Pose intends where a sure post to research the

Hierarchy to Scotland, a . It a him Vie r Apretoise in a cont, is a cont of questid to die to the discrete of grate of Propaganda. Not a discrete of grate of the propaganda. Propaganda. N the indication was ever, has been d to the there the number of sees nor the names of their fames oconpants have been as yet d a mamed.

The mirael s at Line 'es, according to persons whose bance its stom and women, three of them by is a minimum the after, who is given up by the doctors as in the list begin their monition, has twee chested the Magazinest before too two curved to Megation before too acoust; but it is not at the whether become how before and k. The release together to crimble type of the color and together acoust one 200 promus are all hopeful."

hopsfal."

The Times were a under the Rome of the three testion of the Pope's health has considered as a second of a second of the pope's health has considered as a procession. If it is there is a procession, if it is the new to approcession, if it is health so in the engine to discuss of out in the roy turners. A Correctly a mixed at the Versian and rest in the engine of the procession to the paper to the engine of the procession. Some of the testing the engine of the procession that is ensured at the engine of the procession that is ensured that the procession of the engine of the first that mappy the engineering the procession of the engine of the transfer and the land R in a C. Streams processions a doubt or due to the union of the first of the last increase. the last too night.

#### Bitto Harry with the POT 13 OLEGING FOUR LIVES 25 CENTS.

BIRTH

At the mane, Know Charlet, At the mane, Know Charlet, Teb. Venchen, on 10th Rept, the wife of Rev. P. Neol of a day liter. On the 18th 18th, at at Andrew's mane, Topolo, the wife of the Rev. D. J. Madounell, of a sea

At Loiroy (a), on the 8th inst, the wife of the Robert Wall (c) turner, of a sou MARRIED.

M MRRED.

At Corlst Charles of Artestral, Montreal, on the
Contract by Cooker of Papin Damo lin, rectaof St. Martiels I had O'Laughin, son of the
Ro. A I O'Laughin Lies about of North Gover,
ont, to Surch of Front of Harvoy Perkins,
Esq. Letmo to St. John N. B. DIED,

On the study South plan at the residence of his son in low M. In that I Row Low. Rent Co., Out. Mr. Arch. Stevent, in his 97th year, late of Stringsofra South in L.

#### Milital Iran Francis.

SCIPALTERNA OF CHERRYLESIDS

Suo ex.—At Darhou, on 14th Sont, at 1 um. Whither—In the second Process of the Otherst, Bossia ministry of the Action of the Sot at 11 a.m. Hother—At Chut in, or the Chuch, Belloville, or the Oth Other, at 7 i) cm.

Resurted—In St. Labras's Chuch, Belloville, or the Oth Other, at 7 i) cm.

Peters no.—In St. Labras's Chuch, Belloville, or the Act Other, at 7 i) cm.

Peters no.—In St. Paul's Chuch, Peterboro, on 20th September, at 12 o'clock.

States and—In St. Paul's Chuch, Peterboro, on 20th September, at 12 o'clock.

States and—Sept. 4th at a o'clock a.m. in St. Indica's Chucca Stratter.

Choma's Chucca Stratter.

Choma's Chucca Stratter.

The Act I add I add St. Church, Chatharo, on The Stay, 3th sopt, at 1 o'clock a.m.

Benezis—Special meeting at 5 typer day, 25 o lug, at 2 pan—Special meeting at 8t. 1 and 5 the co.

10th Sont, at 2 pan—Not govern meeting at Othe, Tuestay, 21th S pt. at 2 pan—And govern

#### AUTUM ...

OUR STOCK OF

#### GLOTH'S, FURNISHINGS, VAD GPOCHING

AND CLOCHING

TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

R. J. Hunter & Co.,

Meichant T dors, Cor, Kine & . . . h atroots

## **STANTON & VICARS**

WM. DIXON, MANUFICATO IR OF

FINE CARRIAGES, 63 & 65 Edd 34 Start West, Parento, nest Gor to Gread's Horse Buzen.

PLANS May alread Boud-New 265 Received a fine fine for some Place on 1517. May be said. Fine fine Place on 1517. May be said. Fine fine Place on 150 and 125. Parior Origins 25 store, \$45 9 store, \$45

DAMELF BEATEL Washington, V.J. F.S.A.

# OFOER YOUR

FROM

## SNARR'S SONS.

45 YONG . ST.

A. & S. NAIRN, Coal Murchants, TORONTO.

Der 2018 foot at Werren St. OFFICE 30. Adelaide 50, next Post Office.

TALL FOR HOLSCHOLD, FOUNDLY, AND BLUESMIT (8) St St  $\sim$   $_{\rm Lx}$  off o 6, cars Also CO O. AND WOOD, all kinds, for Gity to St. Brownerd & Sone, Publics, Cleveland, O. livery.

#### MANITOBA

LAND OFFICE

Parms on City Property to early I become survey of Greening meaning archived and the potent product without to table a risk to the bayer have that mean and in tall and seal estate security at 12 per cent. Sint securi

## SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS,

AT WHITE'S,

65 KING ST. WEST. TORONTO.

Sand for pental artificion-

#### GALT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

buch Department in cherge of no Ceperienced at the book of contract forded to these properties for book of the With the factor and from the Cook of falled in passing his examinate near co-fally. YM PASSIE, M.A. LL D. Head Muster,

#### HAMILTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTS.

SPI CIAL FRATULE S OF THE SCHOOL ARE:-(1) Largo classes organized for those reading for the Universitic Professional Examinations, and for Target of Cartificates

(2) Departments taught by University men, who are specialists in the subjects which they teach. (3) Full staff of m and of the form teachers, eight are University in a

(4.) The conglic primary at for carrying on the work For "record" and translar apply to GEOLGE DICKSON B.A., etc. in saster.

#### JUST MECEIVED

a flue assor, abut for the sugged's trede of

WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER, Chains, Lockets, Necklets,

and agre tymoty for a r kin is of Jewelry, CLOCKS AND CLECT CO-PLAYED WARE consisting of

TEA SETS, SALVERS, CARD & CAKE BASKETS, EPERGNES, &C.,

entirely new, at in a torsite priors, and warranted of the flucat quality. W. WHARIN,

BEREAG ST. WEST, TORONTO

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

### KENT BROS! Celebrat'd Spectacles

(HM NEV) R MED THE FYE.

Parties white the position of the cateful to get them properly in a 10 their sight, we many et their eye, for runed by working specially interests in the terminal to the cateful specialist in the cate CATENT SPECTACLES INDIVATOR to mashle is the sich that I steam saving the annoyance of mitallig the eve.

Importers of Watches Clocks, Jewelry, &c. KLNT BROS!

#### 166 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

## Recent Publications.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY. SLAV4 AND TORKS, or the 1 order Lands of blog in a group

of Islam (aron) 50 30
the University of the Ceretary and People vs. Fifteen Rootest 0.75
Islame Level vs. A. A. A. D. R. D. SHULAND
THE HUBGES by the table shoot 0.6,
SCINES AND NEID AUSEROMO DETECTION OF HISPORY; by Roy, F. Bone and on the collection of the colle

TAMENT HEAVING BY NOW ENDING AND THE TRADES OF TABLE BRIDE. TO WE BELL OPET. PACIONS OF TABLE BRIDE. TO WE BELL OF THE HOME OF THE HOME OF THE HOME OF THE HOME.

Romans b (4m chiros DD) E PON FOUNTHN, b, the Bey Lib THE THE PEN RULE CO. TO STATE AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINTING AND THE PRINTING ADDRESS OF THE PRINTING ADDRESS THE DIVING GLORY OF CIT 18T, by the Rev. 1 of The St. 10 of THE by a W Kington B.

EXCOURAGES IN TO CAPIT, DAY OF THE PRINCIP OF THE PRINCIP

of diamestra id starfee canotol. 3038 FOUND, Unjer Came and And Street, 102 Young Street.

#### KIMBALL'S HEW METHOD FOR A EED ORGAN.

B. HOBACE D. KAMBAGE and S. MARAGE BOOK AND THE BOOK ASSESSED FOR THE STATE OF THE BOOK ASSESSED FOR THE BOOK

MERZ' MODERN METHOD F . REFD ORGAN.

Box GREST CO the Fee Collection for Field Research Collection for the field research Collection for the Feel Collection for the WITHER'S NEW METHOD

By St P. V. I. St. D. O. R. C. A. N. By St P. W. I. NEW Track to S. J. Bondary work, control of the analogous distriction of a choice and other tracks of the analogous street of the st

Kimball's Organ Voluntaries. Right of the Right of Two Volume as Each Volume as complete as the View one constitution of the result of the constitution of the result of the constitution of the result it, on we not if pries in the temporal Music Bulks -n fin t

### MONEY TO LOAN.

More such a cold () Characteristic allowers of interest and furthers so suit barrowers that for these so suit barrowers thanks vary made in a Proposition particulars aparts of A so says as a short of the hter late As succeeds a may for Canada or to

## W. BELL & CO.'S



Peerless Uantennial

Silver Medal

## ORGANS

им обмыть сов

PURITY OF THE AND FINISH.

Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years.

**IDDRESS** 

w. Bell & Co., GUELPH, CANADA.

## Sun mutual Life and Accident INGURABCE COMPANY

OF MONTREAL

Authorized Capital, - \$1,000,000.

THOS. WORKMAN, M.P., President. T. J. CANTON, E q., Vice-President. M. H. GAULT, E q . Managing Director. ROBERT MACAULAY, E q., Secretary

HEAD OFFICE-164 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL,

This Company is read this for the tollowing features of interest to matters:-

1. It is a Canadian Coupling accorpirated by special Act of the Dominion level of the point of the transition of the benefit of their own programs.

2. It is a made the required deposit with the Deminton treveniment, for the resolute security of its Policy Holder...

3. Its investments me or the reconsolect charater, and common is eight, to of infocest, making it promitable to it satisfies forces. Betog under an experient, den chagement, by which its fund-one husbor for prevides ness, wasta and min, mend at to companies in the hands of nowher, no soude?

With the another a pung tentures usual known on upphy than to the A. Office actionry of the ugon to the above the process for surprise that during the post twelve months of any amparalled decrease in the today, the temper is has done

More Than A Million

of new Life business posides Accident

TORONTO BOARD:

HON, JOHN MCMULA BUIL | J.S. L. 1792 (A), LSQLQCC, A. M. SMLM, F.SQL. | M.P.P., MARILLON KENNEDY, Esq., WARRING KENNEDY, Esq., Curyor, Curyor)

Manager for Coronto, R. H. HOSKIN.

THE OLDES! U . De a TAKING ES-TABLISHMENT IN TONONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1 -

W. H. STONE, (Late M. B. Williams)

Furnishing Undertaker, 239 YUNGE STREET, FORONTO, time its Pidiangleneli i cre)

METALLIO CASES & ... ESTALTY.

CHU CALVILLE CRY

ATKINSONS

PARISIAN TO ITH PAGTE For Bloansing the Footh. SOLP AT ALL DAVG STOKES.





MENTILY AMD KIMBURLY.

BLAL FOINDERS TROY, N.Y. Table to the a superior of the entry to the Special attention to the to the total and the terms of the terms

LAMCLEY, LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects, Civil Engineers, &c. 31 King St West, Toronto,

HENALIANOLPY PO LENGUET, BOHUND BOOK THOMAS CREAN.

Merchant and Military Tailor MASTER TAILOR Q. O RIFLES, (Late Master Course the fort Regal 157 YONG) SE, between Aun and Carleton St.

TORONTO. A fine essertment of Scotch and English Theory, Suitions, Worsten Contings and Spring Overeit-ing on band,

FROM \$600 TO \$3,000.
FROM \$600 TO \$3,000.

From the Manufacure trave 20 per cent.

ODWARD LYE.

TORONTO CENTRAL FACTORY

OR the Past, Toronto, Builder of Organ in Courted Presh, terian Cource, Toronto.

59 to 73 Adeiaido et Wes. Cho ee for cash, arafa Class Doors, Sashes, Blinds,

Casings, Mondings, Buses, Shorting, Flooring, Rope Monthliss, Concern Shorthing, Felt, oth, offer Also good second faund Monthing, Felt, oth, offer Also good second faund Molining, Having repleutioned into technic with the latest improved Machinery he can sell very moon obesper that here-tofore and Aso d. Pluning and Sisting at very low rates. All orders will ready prompt astention. J. P. WAGNER, Proprietor

DOBINSON & KENT,

(Late Daggan & Robinson,) #ARRISTERS AT LAW, ATTORNEY Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.

Office-Provincial Assurance Buildings Court Street, Toronto. T G. ROBINSON

Kensya or am Dyer

In Signtleman's Wearing Apparel,

No. 4 Albert Streat, Cor. of James,

R. "FURYFILLD

Soos and Shot Maker, 190 TUNCE STREET.

A mire and well associated though always on h S.JAMES & CO.

Architects, Civil Engineers And Building Surveyors. 17 TORONTO SCREET, TORONTO.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Business and Visiting Cards,

Circulars, Itand-bil

PAMPHLETS, SERMONS BILL HEADS.

BLANK RECEIPTS,

AND ALL BINES OF

## PRINTING

PLAIN ORNAMENTAL AND FANOT

Name and appositionally exacticed at loved prime of a

PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING HOUSE, 102 BAY ST., TORONTO.

cithentes famished for Book Work. BUOL BLADIAG in all its departments at fair prices. Orders from our friends and patrons solicited and patrons retion guaranteed.

C. HEACKETT ROBINSON,

British American Presbuterian, 102 PAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

TFRMS: -- 32 a year, ip advence, ireo of post**ess** For avoid nutstakes, per our anding mooff and let are the usme of their Post-office, Community Provides,

CRANGE OF ADDRESS—Cabook or whence come then adde so the ngol and the errord to the name of the objects which the paper had be nearly as well as that to wider troy desiral to be sent. tes" Post Office diving Orders, Revisitated Letter and Drafts in a be out at our edst. And one it there in the supers the site and Post Water and all Post Offices where a regard result was sold, with register letters on a small feet down or the trendred letters will be at the risk of the local side in a late and Money Oders pay, the to the order of the understand.

ker Orders to associations the proper must be set to as a pount tout, or the paper will

e lique in abott not be draped. Les' be on long to law, papers on , be forwarded antil an or their order of a dear constance is received, and classifier false on y accordance or not from the place where they are top sate i, he is say count this for the pay until be orders a desounter count of the pays what is ado.

ADVERTISEMENTS 10 conts a line-12 lines !

special tentes on application, for long of Self founders, West Troy N. Y.

Pitty to his established. Curring Roberts and Address all.

Address all.

Address all.

Address all. Births, Marringes and Bontles, not of