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VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

No. 38

Contributors & Correspondents.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING-THURS-DAY THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

Last year, as Convener to the Committee of the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, I was requested to communicate with all the Protestant denominations so as to secure concerted action in the matter of a Day of Thankegiving. The response given was very cordial, and the day recommended was unanimously ebserved. This year the same course was pursued. The season recommended is the same as last year, Thursday, the fourteenth day of November. The various denominations have through their supreme courts signified their approval, and it is to be hoped that the day will be observed in the Provinces of Outario and Quobec as generally as before.

It would be very pleasant if all the members of our confederated family united on on one day in such a seemly service. It would tend to draw closer those cords of love which should bind us together. The special Thanksgiving Day appointed by the Dominion Government on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, had a very happy influence. We doubt not that if the Government took similar action in the matter of an annual Thanksgiving Day, and made it one of our standing institutions, their course would meet with general approval.

Our Republican neighbours have greater diversity of creeds, and are more oppressed to State intervention in matters of religion than we, yet they find no difficulty on the

We have reason to know that the esteemed Church of England Metropolitan has brought the subject under the notice of the Government, in the most carnest manner, and has been unwearied in his efforts to sccure a public and united observance of the day. We have this year communicated with the Local Governments of the two Provinces as well as with the Dominion Government. We hope, even yet, a favourable response. At all events, that, in future, the authorities at Oftawa may take the initiative, by formally endorsing a day which has met with the general approbation of the Churches. It is not the best season for us or for some other sections of the Dominion, but no single day would in every respect, suit all. If the Government saw fit to select one a little earlier, or even later in the season. We presume no one would object, if only the notice be made sufficiently public and in time. To leave it to each Province to select its own day, besides losing the advantages of the union, would lead to confusion. Some Provinces (as was the case with one last year) might, from the want of concert, inadvertently select a different day, and Churches which stretch into more provinces than one, would have no uniform?observance.

If our coming thanksgiving be observed as well as the last, it may influence the Dominion Government to move in the matter R. F. BURNS. next year.

THE ORGAN QUESTION.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN.

Sir,-Your correspondent "B." has come forward with a criticism upon one of the answers to the dissent on the subject of Instrumental music. I must protest against his applications, and interpretations of Scripture. I am the more sorry for the necessity because I happen to be on the same side as he. When we bring against Opponents arguments that are unsound, we give them the vantage ground; and when they have demolished our premises, it is readily assumed that, not only our polemics, but our principles are gone, and no escape left but to acknowledge theirs. There are soveral slips in the article. I only notice the following:

"If the ordinances of the Jewish Church are to be held as still binding where not expressely repealed like statutes of the realm, then has not the Gospel dispensation freed us from the bondage of the Law. This, we know however has been done, not by the ennunciation of the general principles, Heb X. Acts XV."

"Ordinances, -- says Gardner -- are institutions of Divine authority relating to the worship of God." "Though it be but a man's convenant," says Paul, "yet if it betirmed no man disamullisth or addoth thereto." It is bad logic and werse Peology to may that ordinance of the in the life of God. These are perpetuated, Supper. Frayer, preaching and hearing the word, &c., are ordinances continued in the N. T. as in the time of the Jows. Mr.

-Fasalms. Oct 28rd, 1872.

A DENIAL WANTED.

B. will do well to keep a clear distinction

between an ordinance of divine authority,

and those services which were added with

out any Divine precept or sanction. Instru-

mental masic probably belongs to the latter

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESETTERIAN.

DEAR SIR,-I see in the Witness a statement that a Presbytorian Church in Kingston, disposed of surplus goods by Raffle and Lottery ! Can that bo true? I hope not. In the name of Religion and morality, I trust it will be corrected .-- PURITY.

"B" AND THE ORGAN QUESTION.

Editor British American Presbyterian.

SIP,-Your paper last week had a letter from a correspondent on that exciting question, the organ. With your permission, I should like to ask B if he has read and tried to understand the passage he quoted from Amos. If he is not college bred, and professional, I hope he has common sense and Christian honesty. I hope he has read the last verses of the first chapter of II Peter. Now, Mr. B., if woe is pronounced against instruments of music, it is also pronounced against the items mentioned in the previous verses. Let us look at the 4th verse:-Woe to them that have fine, soft beds. that eat lambs and calves." You press your argument upon the organ men-by incense, &c. Now, sir, what kind of a bed have you? If not ivory, is it black walnut? Further, have you the luxury of a fine, soft, feather pillow! Poor Amos knew neither the one nor the other, but stretched himself on the hard ground, like a simple herdsman, and drow his sheepskin or rough coverlet over him. Have you ever eaten any lamb? Do you like it? And calf? If so, wee unto you when the day of battle comes, and destruction in the land.

Now Mr. B. don't console yourself by apposing I am one of the braw Zion with the organ, I prefer the violin, fiddle if you will, and the bag-pipes. I have enough of billious solemnity in me by nature. Further, I believe you have had the misfortune to be badly trained in theinterpretation of Scripture-There has been there is a miserable amount of spiritualing of Scripture amongst us. Many very wrong, far-fetched applications of the old Testament. Why, sir, I have heard Isaiah 66, 15-16 applied to railways and cannon. I wish Professor Cavan would publish the outlines of his clear and pointed lecture. delivered a year ago on closing Knox College. Now, dear sir, if you neither sleep on a soft pillow, eat lamb or calf let me hear, then I shall leads you into another and stifter lesson. If you see that you have missapplied, a passage of Scripture, say so like a man. There is the company of scorners-but there is also the company of stubborn men that will not retract-no not a hairbreadth .-- C. TO B.

WONDERFUL CASE OF LONGEVITY.

A woman, called Ann Campbell, died in Kenyon, County of Glongarry, on the 18th by abrogating the several enactments, but day of September last, who arrived at the patriarchal age of 130 years. She was born in the Isle of Skye, in the parish of Bracadals, in the year 1742-two years before the defeat of Charles Stewart and his army on the famous field of Culloden-moor.

At the age of 80 years, she engaged as chief dairy maid with John Murray, Esq., a period of 50 years. When her services to his death. He took interest in the affairs hundred and ten millions sterling directly but you tectotalers ten times over." Grishornish, and remained in his family for

Jewish Church are not busing where not were no longer required by Capt. P. Mutiay, expressly repealed. If we admitted that who succeeded has father to the estate of doctrine, where would be our authority for of Grishornish, sheleft the family of Marray infant baptism, or the enforced observance and engaged in the same employment with of the Sabbath day? Mr. "B. commits a Mr. Nicolson, of Ardmore, father of Mrs. dangerous mistake when he assumes that Dr. Bothune, of Toronto. She continued in the teaching of Heb X, and Ac. XV, abro- his family for seven years. She was then just of difficulties. His deeds of kindness to gates, generally, the enactments of the Cla in the S7th year of her age, but was as Testament sconomy. There is no abruga- active and lively as most men and women tion or repealing in these chapters. I pre- are at the age of 30 years. At this advanced sume Mr. B. is conquised in regard to the age she caugitated to Catada, where she different kinds of ordinances. Those that heved for 43 years. This brings her to the are Typical are notther abrogated not re- age above mentioned, and these periods are pealed, but tuifilied. E. G. The daily sa- given to enable the reader to see the cor crifice was Typical and is falfilled in Christ, acctions of the statement made respecting so that now "He that sacrificoth a lamb is as her more than marvellous long life. Of if he cut off a dog's neck." Cirumoision and late years she became the wonder of all that the passover were searing ordinances, de | knew her, and was visited by many, not signed to help the faithful in their growth only from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but by not a few from the United in a new dress, in Baptism and the Lord's States of America In Feb. 1872, she had a visit from Dr. Burns, of Montreal, who had a long and interesting conversation with her respecting the long gone bye, also about her hope and views regarding eternity. She felt quite happy, and expressed much satisfaction with the Dr's visit, who, at his de parture, offered her some money, (not that -he wantel anything, for she lived quite comf rtably) which she accepted, and in return she gave him a pair of stockings, which, we believe, shall be kept by him as an object of curiosity for many years to come. She was in full possession of her facilities to the last. The was never sicb. She never tasted medicine of any description. She was quite active up to the lest two days she was on earth. All this Summer and Autumn she was milking six cows every day; this was her favourite pursuit. Her illness was short, and scemingly without much pain. She lost her speech aday and a night previous to her death, and her friends knew that hor end was near. She died without a struggle. Sept. 18th, 1871, in the 120th year of her ago.—Com.

THE LATE COLONEL KENNETH CAMERON, OF THORAH.

We clip the following brief biographical notice of a worthy man, well known to many of our readers in the counties of York, Ontario, and Victoria, from the October number of the Presbyterian :-

The death of this gentleman took place at his residence, situated on the shore of the beautiful lake Simcoe, on the 20th of last June, in the 85th year of his age. The Colonel had been ill for six months. His disease was in the chest. His friends were fondly hoping that, the severity of the weather once past, he might recruit; he himself thought otherwise. "If it be," he said, "the will of the Lord, I will recover, but I do not much expect it." He judged aright. With the return of the warm season, he sunk rapidly. He patiently bore his lingering illness.

Colonel Cameron was born in Lochaber, in the year 1787. He was descended, by both his parents from old and well connected Highland families. His father was commissioned officers. The time devoted to his education could not have been very long, for he entered the army at an early age. He once remarked that the proficency made by him in his studies was limited. If so, this defect was certainly remedied afterwards. The Colonel was a man of varied, accurate, and extensive knowledge. Few, indeed, were the subjects, in the discussion of which he could take no part.

* * * * A good observer of human character were he intimate with the Colonel, would, we are persuaded, say of him that, as a soldier, his watchword would be duty, that he would be calm at the approach of danger, and a hero in the hottest of the battle. Our observer, in making this statement, would in effect say that the Colonel was a soldier after the mould of his mighty Captain "The Iron Duke," and our observer would say right. In a company of superior officers, one of whom was General Lord Hill, some remarks were passed on the Colonel. "That is an officer, said his lordship, "of distinguished merit." This is no trivial praise, when it is considered that the personage who uttered it was not apt to bestow andeserved enconiums; while he was, perhaps as competent a judge of a good seldier as any man of his time.

After the Colonel had retired from the service, he was for a short time Sheriff of Niagara, and for a short time Surveyor General. These periods excepted, he made Thorah his home from his leaving the army

of the Township. He was prepared to advalues whatever he considered to be for the benefit of the Township. He was able to give sound advice in almost any matter. That advice asked, it was always freely given. He would labor to help a person done by the local and popular vote of the the poor were many; while all of them were performed on the principle that the he hand was not to know what the other did. He had a friendly eye towards the young. Himself without either wife or child, he evinced more concern for the in tellectual and moral training of the rising generation, than scores whom God Lad blessed with large families. The Colonel was a man of strong will, roady to pay deference to the views of others, he claimed the right of thinking for Limself. He sould to a formidable opponent. He feared as human being. Few indeed, however, were they of whom he had nothing good to say. Often was he observed to throw in a kind word for the individual whose conduct he had felt it his duty, the mament before, to

The attachment of Colonel Cameron to the Church of Scotland was very strong. That attachment was as free from narrow-· indedness and prejudice as it was strong. One who knew him intimately, and knew him long, cannot this moment tax his memory with his having ever heard him utter a disrespectful sentence of a single denomination of the Christian Church-of a single Minister of the Christian Church. The Colonel was a mainstay in the congregation to which he belonged-he stood by it in trying times. The Congregation honoured him; but the place of honor he never sought -the farthest from it possible. One evening, during his illness, a certain friend was by his bedside. Among other things he made remarks to the Colonel on those precious words of our Lord: "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in Mo, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die. Believest thou this? Observing that the patient was exhausted, he said-"Am I engaging your attention too long, sir?" With difficulty, but with solemnity, he answered. "By no means." In a few moments the friend left the sick chamber and returned home; sadly suspecting that he had seen the last of him whom he loved so well. Nor was he mistaken. A little longer, and the noble heart ceased

A number of years ago, Colenel Cameron Miss Cameron, and Mrs. Bethune, his sisters and Robert Bethune, Esq., his brother-inlaw, all lived under the same roof. A virtuous and elegant little circle this was-Alas! the last enemy has made wide inroads on it now. Mr. Bethune died in 1864. He was the youngest son of the Rev. John Bethune, D.D., once minister of Dornoch, Miss Cameron died in 1867; and now the Colonel, a few weeks since. Thus Mrs Bethune alone survives. They are not the few who deeply sympathize with her. By faith in her compassionate Redcomer, may a commissioned officer. He had four brothers | it be hers to say:-" It is good for me that I have been afflicted !" May the Lord long spare her to go in and out in a neighbourhood, in which she is so very highly and deservedly esteemed !

to beat.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

On the 25th of September Archbismop Manning spoke in Glasgow on the Permissive Bill. In the course of his remurks he said:--

It was quite true that they could not

make men sober by Act of Parliament. Within the circle of those moral and religious duties which attached to each one of them by the deepest convictions of their hearts and minds, they were compelled to act as conscience dictated; but outside of that circle, in all things which related to the social and political welfare of the commonwealth, he held that the man descried his duty who was not ready to unite with all his fellow citizens in working for the welfare of his country. Having laid down this principle, the Archbishop proceeded to argue that Parliament was the chief culprit in the ereation of this evil of drunkenness, and he protested that moral and religious efforts to save men from it would be unavailing so long as the Legislature year by year profusely multiplied the temptations to drink. Already, he feared, the drink traffic was beyond the control of Parliament. While the cotton and iron trade of Great Britain might be represented by eighty millions sterling, there were no fewer than s

or inducation modered in the drink traffic, and he asked whether Parliament dared touch the great monoply. In these enoungstances, how were they to undo the evil that and been done? His answer was, let it be poople. (Loud applause.) He thought tind to take the popular local vote en the question was most ressonable, for who knew the wants and evus and miseries of a particular locality so well as the people who hved in it? (Applause.) If a noisy and disorderly public-house were set up in one of the grand squares in Glasgow, a month would not be over before the wealthy people of the neighbourhood would have it suppressed as a nuisance, and he claimed for the working men that they should have the same power which the rish possessed of putting away this pestilence from their doors. No legislation on tins question could be otherwise than permissive. They could only bring a measure into operation by the spontaneous acceptance of the people, they must proceed locally, and must allow that every locality which was sufficiently matured and sufficiently advanced should begin to use its freedom before other towns which were not in the same position. It was quite true, as some said, that the Permissive Bill was a violation of the liberty of men. Well. all he could say was that they were encompassed round about, behind and before, by legislation which interfered with personal liberty. By majorities, by a majority even of one, could be secured a measure which might seriously affect his liberty; but here it was asked that a majority of two-thirds should be necessary before such a measure could be passed. It was a principle of the British constitution that no man should be taxed who was not represented. Well, he said, the magistrates did not represent the ratepayers, upon whom the evils of the drink traffic fell as a most odious and onerous tax, and, therefore, the ratepayers had a right to speak on behalf of their own interest. As to the position of working men in regard to the question, he knew that class intimately, and he would make a fair proposal to those who said they were in favour of the traffic. Let them get their working-men together, and assemble meetinge as numerous and as frequent as those which the friends of prohibition held. But they heard of nothing of the kind. Sometimes a meeting of those who desired to put down drunkonness was disturbed by holf-a-dozen, who might perhaps be called working men, but whom he did not believe to be so. In conclusion, he advocated the suppression of the traffic on drink on the ground that it was paralysing the industry of the country and sapping and undermining the political foundation of the State. (Great ap-

The Dublin papers state that the new Roman Catholic Association has already been formed, under the presidency of the Earl of Granard. It adds that the Association has no political party object of any kind, being purely Roman Catholic in its drift and de-

A series of Protestant lectures, on the doctrines and principles of Romanism and Ritualism, are being delivered at Bournemouth by Mr. T. G. Owens, of London, in connection with the Protestant Educational

The Echo du Parlement says that a new form of penance is now imposed upon Catholics going to confession in Germany. They are forced to subscribe to some clerical journal in order to expiate their sins.

The Westminster Gazette says :- "Dr. Puscy has been seen at Amiens, on his way to Rome; and it is said that the Doctor is about to become a Catholic. May this roport be true! The prayers of the Church are ever petitioning the mercy of God to restore strayed sheep to the fold of Christ."

Several new Methodist Societies have been organized in Sweden the past season, and fourteen new chapels have been built.

Father Gavazzi, the eloquent Italian cvangelist, has returned to his native country, encouraged by the responses to his appeals for the enlargement of his enterprises for the diffusion of the truth among his countrymen.

The Rev .Dr. Guthrie is progressing slowly to convalescence. He is still weak, but no apprehensions as to his recovery are enter-

The New York Independent says :- " We are not disposed to stickle for high art in acalesiestical architecture; but we do prefer a church that can be distinguished without a label from a rink or a circus."

It was a caudid and appreciative estimate of an Trish distiller who remarked to a strong temperance man, "I tell you, James Haughton, we'll put the folly of mankind against the wisdom of mankind, and we'll Mischievols mistages made Trzonngwen..

The first of a course of lecture a under the surprices and for the honetit of the Young Men's Chrosian Association of Ingrescoll, mas recently delicing in the Town Hell, by the Boy. R. N. Grant, the respected paster of Knox Oldirch. We copy the Chronicles

report :--After some introductory remarks, the lecturer proceded to point out a mistake which many young men make in regard to Education. Young men are too apt to suppose that an education can be obtained in a collège, and in a college along Sach, how ever, is not the case. Education means a drawing forth of the mind-a development of the mind, alradie; out at the mind into practical and profitable activity. Assuming hat a young man knows the three It's and that he has a mindespuble of desclopment, there is nothing to provent him from eduodding himself. South and hundred-rotaten in our Province have educated themselves. Nine-tentily of the leading business men of our cities and large towns never were inside a college, and yet they are educated men in the true sense of that word. They may not know anything about the dead languages, but they possess much that are clear and sharp-minds that see right through any subject-minds that are trained to do their owr thinking, to compare, to reason, to form judgements, and the man who has a mind so tramed is an educated man in the correct sense of the word. The most noted men in some of the learned profesgions in this country never received a collogo training. Few of the judges of our Superior Courts have been college bred men With the single exception of Mr. Edward Blake, the leaders of public opinion in this Dominion are not university men, Sir John A. McDonaid. Her Majesty's Minister of Justico, is not a graduato. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the leader of Her Majesty's Loyal opposition in the Commons of Canada, was a laboring stone-mason twenty-five years ago. He broke stone long before he broke down any government. He polished granite in the good old city of Kingston long before he ever polished the member for that city. Not one in a thousand of the men who have made the highest mark in this country ever had the advantage of a therough collegiate training. Let no young man complain because his father was not rich enough to send him to a university at the proper time. Any young man of energy and ambition can educate himself in this country. It is a mischievous mistake to suppose that a college training alone can make an educated man. Let young men learn how to develop their own mental powers, and the absence of a university degree will never be any bar to their success in life. Most mischievous mistakes are ofen made by young men in choosing a calling for life. Artemus Ward once said that "every man has his forte," but the great difficulty is to find out in time what that So great is this difficulty that the world is filled with misplaced men. There are men in the pulpit putting congregations soundly asleep every Sabbath morning, and repeating the operation every Sabbath evening, who might have done noble service for their country between a pair of plow handles, and there are men whistling at the plow who would have made splended ministers. There are mon starving at the bar who would have made fortunes out of medicine, and men punng to death over pills who would have made first class lawyers. There are men breaking their hearts among dry goods who would have made splended mechanics, and men trying in vain to become mechanics whose smile would have made the fortune of a dry-goods man. There me some men at home who should have been in Parliament, and there are some men in Parliament who should be nowhere. There are men in the penitentiary who should be at large, and some at large who should have a place for life in that institution. The world is full of miss placed mon. It is much casior, however, to point out the difficulty than to find a remedy for it. Parents should study well the taste and temperament of their sons in choosing a calling for them, and young men honestly try to know what path in hie they are best fitted for. No young man should, under any circumstances, enter upon a calling he dislikes, unless compelled to do so by stern necessity. Next to the mistake of choosing a wrong calling is that of changing ones calling too frequently, and without any sufficient reason. A Southern judge was once asked what political party his son belonged to. "I don't know," replied his honor, "I have not seen him since morning." So you might answer if asked about the employment of some young men. They change their em ployment almost as frequently as a lady boarding house-keeper in Chicago is said to have changed her name, when she got mar-ried and divorced so often that her boarders never felt certain what to call her. You never know what such young men are doing unless you ask them every day They go from dry-goods to groceries, and from groceries to commercial travelling, and from commercial travelling to school teaching. and from school teaching to law, and from law to pill making, and from pill making to the insurance business-from one calling to another with a rapidity quite astonishing They change their place of residence about se easily as their business. Now our young man is in Chicago, watching a "corner" in grain, and then he goes to Texas to see what can be done in cattle. From Texas he crosses the continent to see if he can t get a situation on the Interculonal, and from the Intercolonial he goes up the Ottawa, to see what's doing in lumber. Next we find him prospecting among the silver mines of Lake Superior, and then smelling around the salt wells at Goderich. Now it would be absurd to say that a man should never change his business. A man may be compelled to do so. It may be his duty to do so. He may gain by doing so. Scores of men lieve made fortunes by changing their business. But it is equally true that for every man who has bettered his orcumstances by changing, ten thousand have won by sticking to one thing. Let no young man suppose that any calling in his is without its drawbacko. Eyery humnose has its addiculties. When these difficulties are encountered, many young men say, "I won't stand it," "I'll unany my business, and

try something else," Remember it is a Scotchmen are to be i and in all parts of the world. This globe wasn't created, and beautified, and lighted up, and sent which ing around the sun for the special bene fit of any one young rash. Long men often make a nust an chievous mistake by the pending on others for any times, in iteal of trusting to their own exertions Beecher says that "a women with a women' naive. is God's poblest work, but a man with a woman's nature is his meanest." If a semof dependence on others he a part of a weman's unture, then some youn; men have this lemale characteristic mumarked degree -they depead on others at every stop in lite.

They need to be spoon-ted long after they have raised a moustache; then eye teeth are not ent at twenty one; L'ducation with them means "French at and seems, and German made easy; living no ans te ding st the family cab, and if that four, falling back on a such backet a uncle, or rich inautenaunt. Their ide + of getting on in the world is waiting until some one gots them a situation. They never dram of doing any thing from themselves, but always speak about what Mi \(\lambda\), or Col B, or the Hon. Mr. C is going to do for them. To this class be long the whole tribe of office so here—that needs, seedy, lary ignoble tribe while trave depend on the member for the Rading and the government of the day. The highest ambition of their small souls is a small greenment office with a small salary, and a smaller amount of work. For this little office, with it shittle salary, they are prepared to do any amount of waiting, and bowing. and scraping, and fawning, and sneaking and all because they don't know how to help themselves. Gentlemen, said the lec-turer, if you are commencing life, depending on your maiden aunt, or bachelos uncle. or the members of the riding or the govern ment of the day, you are tasking a most mischievous mistake. If you have friends, by all means use them in a legitimate way. but don't depend on them. Why should you depend on any one in a country like You live in the best poor man a country in the world The young man who can't succeed in Canada, can't succeed any where on this footstool. More men have succeeded in this country, than any country in the world in proportion to our population. It may be told that "things are changing, competition is close, business is over done, situations are scarce." I dony it. Young men nover had a better chance in Ontario than they have to-day There more situations in this Pro are vince than mon in all respects qualified to fill them. Young mon never were as well paid for their services as they are now. It misorable croaking to say that the good places are filled A good man can make room for himself Make yourself of some value and any number of men will want you Young man, why do you go around whining, with a face sad enough to make a frontispiece in the book of Lamentations Take off your kids and go to work. You will never make anything by fiotting and whining and sighing Give up wishing and oegin working. Give up dicaming and begin doing. Don't wait like the immortal ir Macawher for "something to turn up," but go to work and turn something up Young men sometimes make more musclue vious mistakes in selecting their wives. A mistake here may be fatal both for time and ctermiv and yet strange to say young men often rush as thoughtlessly into manimony as they do into a quadrille Men-who act rationally about every other matter seem to loose all their common sense when they marry. They know the good qualities which when taken together make a good friend, or a good teacher, or a good dector, or a good minister, (everybody knows that), but they seem sublimely ignorant of the qualities which make idea of a good woman is an angelic, other al creature, as ignorant of common things, and as far removed from this world as any body can be and live down here among us at all Such sentimental young men unagine that a woman's highest qualifications are to sing and daace, and play, and promenade, and talk sentiment, and write verse that jingles at the ends he we cent pieces in one's pocket. Of course there is nothing ever thought of by young men of this stamp about such vulgar commonplace subjects as housekeeping Perish the thought, who would ever dream of housekeeping in connection with such an angelic evalute as Amelia? "Gentlemen" said the lecturer, "are these your views of what constitutes womanhood? If so you may get a juther rude awakening some day You look for ward to the time whon you are to have a home of your own and a business of your own I give you credit for it. The young man who has no such aspirations is a very uscless felley. The world would do better without mm. His first duty is to die. But remember that if your Amelia doesn't know something bestless perform and many countries. something besides parlour and piano, your home won't be very comfortable, and you may have a lively time keeping your business out of the bankrupt court. Music and drawing are very fine things, but the chances are a thousand to one that your wife will see more kitchen than parlour, more nursery than piano, and if she can't do her part while you are doing yours it will be a long time before you have much of a balance at the bank You may be a very refined young man, but you are scarcely refined enough yet to do without food, and if Amelia can't peopare your daily allowance, or see that it is done, you will be sure to loose flesh. You may be very fond of music but you can't take an Italian air for your dinner. Marriage is a divino Institution, but romember that when Germarried Adam he married him to a women-not a creature, the chief object of whose existence is to dress and dance, nor a thing of rouge and ribbons— but a woman Let no misanthrophic young gentlemen tell me that no such women cannot be found now I do not believe a word of it. The good women are not all dead yet. There are as good women now as over existed since Eve worothe aproi of fig leaves There are as good women in Ingersoll today as the sun ever shone on. Youngman, An letworn ourselves, you might got one of them if you knew how to go about it." The

lecturer thon, at conousiderable longth, A LESSON FOR PROLIX WRITERS. thousard times sacraments to the Haritt vious instakes by commoncing life in too "moster it." fight out the difficulty to its bitter end and roughes it whatever it may be. Let no vouce man suppose that he can be. Let no compa man suppose that he can raince business under the impre sion that run man took discussions difficulties, like honesty is not the best policy, and illustrated his subject by many facts drawn from actual lite. He then pointed out some unstakes which they might be liable to fall into as an association in carrying on their work, and closed with an earnest appeal to work well while the day of life histed

betwee, which was one of the most instruc-tive ever delivered in the Hall. To judge from the repeated applause which greated the Rev. gentleman, the audience was high ly pleased and it is hoped profited.

BE AGREEABLE

In journeying along the road of lite it is a wise thing to make on fellow-travellors our iriends. The way, rough as it may seem, may be pleasantly beginted with an interchange of kindly offices and words. Suavity and torbearance are exential oloments of good companionship, and none meet expect to pass pleasantly through life che does not habitually exerci e them in his intercourse with his tellows. The fshmainte, whose hand is against every man, may die in the ditch without a finger being outstretched to save him. And why should we so rudely jostle our neighbours? Why fread upon each other's toes! The Christian gentleman is always careful to avoid such collisions, for courtesy and loyalty to his race are a postion of his moral and religious creed, to be leved and honoured of all, his highest earthly ambition. He seeks to turn away wrath with a soft answer, and if a brawler obstinately beset his path, he steps aside to avoid him as "My Uncle Toby' said to the pertanctions fly, "Go thy ways; the world is wide enough for thee and for 120!"

There is another and meaner view of the subject, which we commend to the considcutton of the worldly-wise and selfish. It always pays to be courteous, and mild of tongue.

TO PARENTS.

Parents run the risk of losing the love of their children who put aside their trivial questions as of no consequence. An in terogasion point symbolizes the life of child-hood. "Why" and "what" are the keys with which it unlocks the treasury of the world. The boy's numberless questions often seems trivial, but the wise parent will never turn them off unanswered, if he can help it. It is his rich opportunity of teach He is mot half way, and there is all the difference between unpressing truth on an eager mind and an uninterested one. The little fellow, helping you to your work, and pelting you with endless questions, may fearn as much in half an hour there as in a week when his body is a prisonor in the school room and his thoughts are out of doors.

TAKING HOLD AND LÉTTING GO.

Peter's venture-I call it venture, and yet it was not venture, for that implies liszai whereas there was no risk—was leaving a leaking, sinking boat, to go on booth a no ble slip Still to human eyes, though not to angels, it was a venture. Frail as the was, it was to human eyes safer than the sea Out of this ressel he let himself down into that raging sea, and began his walk. He was now wholly in the arms of Jesus nothing between him and the waves but these everlasting arms. What his feelings were in letting go his hold of the ship we do not know, prihaps very peculiar, but with that word "Come" soundshould he fear? His was the venture of faith; a faith which showed itself not in its power to grasp, but to let go the tessel's side—the luman stay Yes we often peak of faith as lak-ing hold, but here it seen in letting go.— Horatius Bonar

SLEEPING FLOWERS

Almost all flowers sloop during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping Many plants are so sensitive that they close their leaves durme the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at mno in the evening. The goat's-beard wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the ovening Rughsh daisy shurs up its blossom in the evening, and opens its "day's eye' in the meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours towards the evening. The my leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night-flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificient sweet seented blossoms in the twilight, it is full-blown at midnight, and closes never to open again-with the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens till sunrise. Those plants which seem to be awake all night have been called " the bats and owls of the vegotables Lingdom

WHAT AM I DOING?

Be Faithful. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.

He prayerfut. Ask, and it shall be given

Be Watchful. Watch, therefore, for yo know not what hour your Lord doth come. Be Joyful. Fo lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.

Be Humble. For hy grace ye are saved, through faith; and that not of yourselves it is the gift of God.

Be Earnest. Behold he cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see him; And whoseever was not found written in the Book of Life was east into the lake of

\$4. , 5 . a v. y*

In Newport, R. I., a grooof who kept a shop was noted for his grasping disposition. One day he naited u a sait cod on one of the similars of the shop, and underneach he wroto in chalk t

"Codfish for sale cheap for each here" Presently in came an acquaintance and

"What do you have here on that sign about codfish for? You don't sell codfish or any other goods in any place but here The above is but a mere outline of the Anybody would know where you sold them without that word,

"That's so," said the groces wipe out the word 'here' from the codish

The boy obe yed, and the next day another critic appeared. Said he, "For oash! Who over knew you to trust for any goods? Why do you my you sell codfish for cash?" "You are right," said the grover. 'Boy, wipe out the words 'for cash from the codfish sign,"

This was done, and diortly after a third entre came to the shop, objecting, to the word oben

. Who are know you to undersell other dealers?" said her von don't sell any cheaper than they Year prices are just the same as thous, and more it you can get it. Cheap! cheap! what do you have that word for

"Wall, it is not of much use, said the grocer. "Boy, who out the word theap from the codilen sign."

Again the boy did as as his master halo and the same day critic No. 4 found fault with the phase "for sale. Sad he

'For sale!' No one ever know you to give away codfish Of course you keep them for sale; there is no occasion for telling people what everybody knows

"There is comething in that." said the grooer "Boy, wipe out ' for sale ' from the odiish sign,'

This left the sait cod and the single word codfish beneath. It was but a few minutes after that a customer, who came in to buy some goods, remarked to the grocer "What a funny sign you've got out

there! Any one would know that is a goil fish nafled on your shutter. "So they would, ' was the reply "Box wipe out the word codfish from that

The boy obeyed, and the fish remained with no inscription.—Erchange

LAST WORDS,

However physiologists may question the importance of the feeble utterances of the dying, it is cortain that mankind in general find a deep significance in the last words of those who are vanishing into the unknown

"He raves! said the physician, when Dr Adams, rector of the High School of Edinburgh, was passing away, but as wo catch the last words of the raving, our own oyes are dimmed. "It grows dark, boys." str-tching forth his hand; "you may go."
"All my possessions for a moment of time!"
mouned Queen Elizaboth. Westey, calmer, said, as he died, "The best of all is, God is with us." And deaf Beethoven, whose soul And deaf Beethoven, whose soul had ever been filled with harmony, exclaimed gladly at the last, 'I shall hear!

'Is your mind at ease? Goldsmith was asked by his physicians. ' No, at as not," was the mourniul reply, and he spoke no more. How different the parting words of Dr. William Hunter! "If I had strength to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die. Or the ascurance of President Edwards, as his dying grasp loosened on hard forms of dogma, Trust in God and you need not fear

Byron said wearily "I must sleep now." And Goethe, turning to his wife, Light, more light !"

Dr Johnson died in a tumult of uncasiness and dread Cowper sank to rest as peacefully as a child "I am taking a fear-fileap in the dark," cried Hobbes, the dest. and "Now, Lord, receive my soul!" whispered Herbert on hislast "sweet day."

Politoness was no longer a ruling passion, but a chrism, when Chesterfield in dying, said, "Give Dayrolles a chair;" and surely something was forgiven of Charles the Second when he bade farewell to earth's pomp and wickedness in "Don't let poor Nelly starve."

Haller's last words were. feeling his own pulse, "The artery ceases to beat." trarch died suddenly and silently in his library, his hand upon a book; and Sir Isaac Newton was winding his watch whon he was ushered into the life that hath no end.

Talma, the great actor, exclaimed piti-fully as he went, "The worst of all is, I cannot see;" and John Locke murmured, "O the depths of the riches of the goodness and knowledge of God!" The dying admention of the learned Grotius to his raco was, "Be serious." Scarron, the French wit, and family to his weeping friends, "Aht ares enforts rout count to the serious." "Ah! mes enfan's, you cannot cryas much for me as I have made you laugh in my time; and Lord Thurlow in reckless wonder exclaimed, "I'm shot, if I don't behove I'm dying!"

Whon poor Robert Burns gasped with his last breath, "Don't let the awkward squad fire over me!" he did not allude to his commentators and critics, yet what a signifi-cance should the words have for them And how hitle Anne Boleyn thought, when, awaiting the executioner, she clasped her fair threat, that, "It is but small, very small," would link her forever to the heart of Christendom!

Yes, we cannot doubt that many of the most eloquent sermons mankind has ever listaned to bave fallen from dying lips: Cæsa s grieved "And thou, Brutus!" John Quin 7 Adams "This is the last of earth;" Mirabeau's frantic cry for "Music" after his life of discord; George Washington's "It is well—do they not grow meher in meaning every day? And is it not still blessed to remember the last words of Melanthon, the friend of Luther? "Do you want anything?" asked his loved ones a sagerly. "Nothing but heaven," he and sweet suffling on his way."

Hearth with Rome. r Ster .

MUGUINDIN

The origin of the term Huguenots, which our dictionaires and encyclopædias do not make clear, is traced by D'Aubiene to the year 1518, in the straggle for civil liberty in year 1018, in the stranger for the inverse in Genera. After a orther deputies from Lieburg had let the city, "the Duke's party accosted the independent Generals, and gallicistage each in his own way the German gallicistage arch in his own way the German word I'ndesyenosen (confederates) which they rould not promounce, called atter them, Endquests Lagnots, Engnenots, Higaen Lors word is met with in the chron icles of the time weitten in different ways, the last, Aluguemets, as the only one that has pared into our tragorige. It is possible that the name of the cinzen, Besincon Hugate, who I wanted the principal leader of this party, umy have contributed to the preterence of this form over all the others. In and even in must be remembered that mutil after the Reformation this sobriquet had a parely political meaning, in no respect relegion, and design sted simply the friends of nidep naence. Many years after the encthem by the mane, undere to engrantize them and impute to hem foreign, republican, and her first origin?

COMPORT FOR WEARY MOTHERS.

A wom in who does all her own work who hes very little means at her command, and who, besides is the mother of several small clutturen, none of whom are able to help her a wast on themselves, but, on the confeary, it june constant attention, often has we say 1 soments of ulter discouragement. Her thoughts run omewhat in this way: I am completely med out, yet may work is not all done I meant to have accomplished so much to-day, but I had bad kindling, and the fire has been poor in consequence. Then the baby has been cross, and theother children noisy and boisterous, and having them in-doors all the time this cold weather is so tiresome to them and to me Then there are stockings to be knitted, and shirts for husband to be made-dear me, I'm sure I don't see where I can find time to do them! But that is not the worst of it. My dailing children are so neglected I can't possibly find time to train them aright, and when I see other persons' children so quiet and orderly and so near and well-dressed, 1 makes me feel bad I am afraid my chil dren will turn out nuserably It is seldom I can stop to correct them as I should, and it is only on a Sunday afternoon that I ever can gather them around me to talk to them, tell them a story, or appear like a real, true mother to them. Dear mother, be not discouraged That little Sunday afternoon talk, the distress which you display in your countenance whenever your child utters an evil word or acts unkindly, und the prayerful desire on your part to do them good, will have its reward. Those little, quiet, peaceful talks will be as grams of mustard seed sown in good ground, which, although the seed as so small that it seems invisible to the human sight, shall spring up vigorous, strong, and irresistible.

If you do the best you can, depend upon it you shall be revarded.

Again I say, lie not discouraged. Those children who are brought up in refinement and luxury, who have servants to wait on them, and every want and when gratified. are not always the children who make the strongest and noblest men and women Those little ones who are partially neglected, through an actual want of time on the part of their parents, and who have to rough it a little, are apt, in time, to fight manfully the battle of life. Not that I would advocate bringing up a child to "rough it where encumstances makes a different course possible, but I do say there is comfort and hope for the weary, distressed and discouraged mother who does all she can, and more than her strength really warrants her in doing for her children .- Hearth and Home.

He whose wishes respecting the posess sions of this would are the most reasonable and bounded, is likely to lead the sarest, and for that reason, the most desirable life.

Mrs. M. C. Ames writes "I believe that every woman, and nearly every man, sacrifices much of the sweetness and fullness of personal life if committed to perpetual publicity."

A man ought to carry lumself in this world as an orange tree would if it could walk up and down in the garden, swinging perfune from every little censer it holds up

Cultivate a cheerful disposition; endeavor, as much as lioth in you, always to bear a smile about with you; recollect that this is as much a command of God as that one which says. "Thou shalt love the Lord with all thy heart."

"Last words" are oftener the mutterings of some perhaps trivial dream—the request for some comfort, or some change of pillows, the grateful recognition of some loved one—than phrases which contain the full expression of the life-thought or maxims which shall be the guidance of those who remain behind. Our lives, not our death-bods, must furnish these. It is easy, no doubt, to journey alone in the broad sunshmo and on the beaten highway of our lot, but over the midnight plan and be-neath the still immensity of darkness the traveller secks some fellowship for his wanderings. And what is religion but the midnight hemisphere of life, whose vault is filled with the silence of God, and whose everlasting stars, if giving no clear light, yet fill the soul with dreams of immeasur-

Keep prayer going; do not neglect your prayer meetings. Christmas Evans gives us a good idea about prayor. He says: "Prayer is the rope in the belfry; we pull it, and it rings the bell up in heaven." And so it is. Mind you keep that bell going. Pall it well. Come up to prayon meetings Pall it well. Come up to prayor meetings.
Keep on pulling it; and though the bell is up so high that you cannot hear it ring, depend upon it it can be heard in the tower of heaven, and is ringing before the throne of God, who will give you snawer of peace and pour fifth. May your fifth the land and single and land in the control of the land and so will bour the land.

LONGINGS

Then longest, Official i for the land of rest. I and of the beautiful and the blest

thy soul is an slek of plans and fixed-They speaker so wenter sheetelfte towns

The thorns are this where the feet have trad-Trou leagest to bathe in the peace of God Then bearest tones from the fatther shore

"Living harts thee when the work is o'er" And y t, O mend i in thy will immut.

Hast then as thought for sweet blessings leut!

Think of the voteth and the childhood's home, Ree then the path of the world did strong !

Thy tather's pray : and thy mother's kissin that he are and is was there not bites ?

Yet from those dear once then wenter away Another arm was thy kelp and stay

Some Cowers have bloomed in thy lowly lot-Let not their flagrance be untorgot

Some stars have gleanced to lighten thy way As thou great on to the breaking day!

And soon the boatman sha'l take thee o'r Bayond the thrall of the earthly shore

Wait thou in hope for the welcome call.

Which cometh surely to one an : all Wait thou in peace and labor in love?

Like to the pure ones in heaven above. Think not of thorns or of pains and fears,

Think not of sorrows or bitter tears

Think of the love of our Father -- God-To all who dwell on the earth's green sod

The path He plans is the very best For His children to walk in to their rest.

Soon will the shadows of life be gone, Soon will thou welcome the heavenly dawn !

GOOD SORT OF MEN.

BY THE REV. WM COCHRANE, M.A., BRANT-FÓRD.

There is no phrase made use of more frequently than that which stands at the head of this article. If all the "good sort of men" in the world were "good men," society would be very different from what it is. The fact is, there are comparatively fow good men, in the inghest acceptation of the term, but very many "good sort of men." The world acknowledges the fact, in the kind of encomiums it passes upon its friends. For once that you hear a man spoken of without qualification as a good man, you hear the expression "a good sort of man" a thousand times. "He had his taults, to be si e, say the companions of such a man after his death, "but on the whole was "rather a good sort of man-a generous fellow, he had a warm heart and a sociable disposition. He was not a bad sort of fellow, after all."

When we come to examine the record which these "good sort of men" leave behind, we find it in many cases the reverse of what is honorable and virtuous. The language is used indiscriminately towards the most indifferent and unworthy characters. Men who have no decided principles who follow the customs of the majority who are timid and craven-hearted in the presence of ovil, if not positive evil-doers themselves, - who have no determination to resist temptation, and who float with the current of the age -these, in most cases, are what the world calls 'good sort of men." It has thus become a stereotyped plrase, to conceal defect and positives wrongdoing, which the grave counct entirely blot out of memory.

"Good sort of men ' have no positive virines. Their character is a bundle of nega-Where positive immorality cannot be charged against them, they are useless torall active labour on behalf of God and humanity. They are so much apon the body politic. Their influence for good is of the lowest grade. What talents title them to saintship.

On the other hand, what are some of the characteristics of a really good man?

A good man, in the highest sense, is a man of the strictest integrity. His word is as good as his oath; his promise as reliable as his bond. He can be trusted with the gravest responsibilities. His dealings are marked by straight-forwardness and honesty. He is the very soul of honor Meanness of every description he despises. He can-Meanness not stoop to fraud in speech or action He takes no undue advantage of the ignorance and misfortunes of another. Ho speaks what he thinks, and is the same to a man's face that he is behind his back. The sccrets of others, committed to hum, are inviolate. If he finds occasion to rebuke a friend, it is given with candour, openly and trankly. His duties to society lie regards as next in importance to those that are due his Maker. He cats honest bread. What he owes he pays. The obligations he is under to his native or adopt d country he cheerfully discharges. As a citizen, recoguising his responsibilities as well as his rights, he bears his share of civil burdons, and obeys the call of authority at whatever personal sacrifice. Such a man comes up to the poet's conception of true moral heroism:---

"Dare to be right! dare to be true! All the world's scorning can never harm you, Stand by your conscience, you honor, your faith, Stand like a hero and tattle till death

A good man is also a man of the severest virtue. He loatlies that laxity in speech and behaviour too provalent among so-called respectable men at the present day. He is pure in thought and chaste in conversation. He takes his stand upon the morality of the New Testament and endeavors to inculcate it upon the members of his own family-in the circle of his nequaintances and among his follow-workmen. Foohsi jecting, unscomly mainuations and covert invendoes he loathes and spurns with holy indignation. In the society of the profane and irreverent he can-not live; if he cannot change its tone, he must withdraw.

Nothing so much tests a man's red character as his bearing among his fellownion Many a man who passes for a res pectable citizen before the church is the reverse as known to his family and companions in the busile of business suit labour of the worshop. These is nothing so contuninatus as the conversation of promisevous workmen in some of our large mann facturing and mechanical houses. Many of them we have good retion to fear are sinks of uquity. They breathe the atmos phere of the pit and insiduously sow seeds of pollution, which apen in after years man who passes through such an ordeal and not morale escapes unburt, but is able to raise the tone and change the character of his associates by his consistent conduct and carnest counsels is a greater here than the sidier who dates the cannon's mouth!

Such a good man is still further character-180d by the strongest benevolence. There is something in his very voice and countenance that tells the generosity of his nature. ture. He strives to live for the good of others. He is not simply a man who harms no one, but he seeks the positive good of his follow-men. His ear is ever open to the call of the destitute, and his hand ever ready to give for their rehef. To see the prosperity of others is his delight. Envy and hatred have no place in his nature. To strengthen the weak, advise the young, reclaim the tallen, restore the backshder, and bless all men, are the motives that govern his life Such benevolence is a daily practice. It is not abnormal or spasmo-dic, or called into activity on extraordinary occasions, but sweetly colours and perfumes every action of his life. His sentiments are expressed in these well-known lines .-

> "I live for those who love me, For those I know are true For the heaven that smales above me, And waits my spirit too

" For those human ties which binds me, For the task my God assigned me, For the hopes that beam within me, And the good that I can do.

" For the wrong that needs resistance, For the cause that tacks assistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that I can lo

Finally, a good man in the highest senso carnest, heartfelt. It consists not only in the acceptance of doctrines, but in the practice of holmess. An abiding sense of God's presence, a reverential regard for His commands; a confident trust in His pro mises, and implicit reliance upon His mercy, characterise such a man, Such piety may be more or less promment, according to guts bestowed and opportunites given. In many cases it is retiring; but even then it wields a mighty influence for good. In every case, it is pronounced and patent to the world. It makes no secret of the choice that has been made and the Master whom it serves.

There is an opinion too common among many professedly strong-minded and intelligent inon that religion is childish-fitted for weak, effenunate and superstitious n tures; but not for men of maturity and culture. And yet is it not true that the noblest names in science, philosophy, statesmanship, and letters, during the last or present century, have been men of decided picty? They hved in the faith of the gos pel, and died testing upon its precious hopes. Such a death was that of the grand old philosopher, Sir David Brewstor, of whom his physician, Sir James Simpson, wrote as follows.

"As death drew more and more migh the one idea of his Saviour, and of his being speedly and eternally with Him. grew stronger and more absorbing. On one of these occasions he paused and seemed to gather up his strength to say, with a wonderful power of emphasis, I shall see Jesus—Jesus who created all things—Jesus who made the world, I shall see. Him as He is. I said, You will understand veryapon the body pointe. Their influence for good is of the lowest grade. What talents they possess he uneversed. They dream existence away, regardless of individual re- lum, 'I wish all learned men had your sponsibility, and imagine that "good inten-simple faith. Again there was a pause, tions' and "doing no harm to others" en- and each word was dropped out with a never-to-be-torgotten weight of meaning. 'I have had the light for many years, and, oh, how bright it is! I feel so sate, so perfectly safe, so periectly happy!

"I said to him that it had been given to him to show torth much of God's great and marvellous works; and he answered, 'Yes, and I have found them to be great and marvellous, and I have felt them to be His. As a physician I have often watched by the dying, but I have never seen a death bed scene more full of pure love and futh than our late president's was. His death-bed was indeed a sermon of unapproachable eloquence and pathos. For these lay this grand and gifted old philosopher, this heavy, loving votary and arch-priest of science, passing fearlessly through the valley of death, sustained and gladdoned with the all-simple and all-sufficient taith of a very child and looking forward with unclouded intellect and bright and happy prospects to the mighty change that was about to carry him from time to eteruity.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND

The gardener's Monthly, a most excellent periodical, devoted to horticultural and rural affairs and published by Charles II. Marot, 814 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, gives, in the September number, the following timely limits on autumn gardening:

So soon as the leaves begin to fall, and the hot dry summer weather passes away, people begin to think of planting Dutch bulbous roots

Of all fertilizers, well rotted row manuro has been found best for them, and especially if mixed with a portion of fine sand. They should be set about four inches beneath the surface of the ground, and a little sand put about the roots when being plant-A very wet soil usually rots the roots, and a dry one detracts from the size of the bloom. A soil in which garden veretables more is clowed in one of the best for these plants. In selecting kinds to plant, the hyacinths the glants of source the first place. They are Tyng.

usually sot in beds where the summer thowars have bloomed and statistic test wide enough to allow of the summer hedding plants being put between them. They die soon after the spring flowers are set out and can easily he taken out before the summer flowers grow strong enough to rion t them.

In selecting, a very good show of bloom can be had from the moderate priced mix ed kinds. These, where one has not much acquaintance with them, will look nearly as well as the choice named kinds. The last, however are indiscensable to those whose tarte has been somewhat enhanced by years of hyncinth growing, for window blooming, the halbs are usually set in four meli pots, about level with the surface of the soil, and the pots builed under askes or sand until they begin to push. It is also as well, before hard frost sets in to cover the bulbs in the open ground with a little light litter They are hardy enough; but the litter keeps the ground from thawing, which, oft repeated, uraws the bulbs out of the ground. When the bulbs are to be grown in glasses of water, it is best to set the whole concern in dark places for some weeks, as darkness always favors the production of roots. When the tops are to grow, then all the light possible is necessary But we want roots before we can have tops. Beside hyacinths, other bulbs which are hardy and can be set out in the fall are tulips, narcissus, squills, jonquils, crown imperials, crocus, snowdrops, and Jahan lilies. The gladiolus is sometimes seen in these catalogues, but these summer flowering things are planted in spring.

In many parts of the Northern States,

the leaves will have changed color previous to the incoming of winter, and the planting of trees and shrubs will commence as soon as the first fall showers shall have cooled the atmosphere and moistened the soil Further south, where the season will still remain "summer" awhile longer, the soil may at any rate be prepared that all may be in readiness when the right season does come. When there is likely to be a great deal of planting to be done and only a iunited number of hands employed, plant-ing may commonice early in the month. What leaves remain on should be stripped off, and the main shoots shortened. They will then do better than if planted very late In fact, if planting cannot be finished before the middle of November in the Northern and Middle States, it is better, as a rule, deferred till spring. In those States where little frost occurs, this rule will not apply The roots of plants grow all winter, and a plant set out in the fail has this ad vantage, over spring set trees, that its roats m spring are in position to supply the tree at once with food. This is, indeed, the theory fall planters rely on , but in practice it is found that severe cold dries up the wood, and the frosts draw out the roots, and thus more than counterbalance any advantage from the pushing of new roots Very small plants are, therefore, best left till spring for their final plainting. The large things, of which we recommend planting in the fall, should be pruned in somewhat at planting. The larger the tree the greater in proportion should it be cut

away. Before the summer flowers are gone, time to get all together A friend has a bed of the early flowering cannas which have last year he thought there was hardly guicty ed a few searlet gladiolus amongst (nem, and found they grew very well together The leaves of gladiolus hardly showed amongst the cannas, so there was no meen-The effect was as if the cannas, as these which give interest to a flower wood. The thunder of the train grew loud-garden. So with leaf plants The colous, et. It was within five miles of the fire,

gladiolus aforesaid The best way to propagate all the com- in both hands, while her daughter swung man kinds of bedding plants is to take a round her head a blazing chair-post a bittle trame or hand glass and set it on a bed of before. The lives of a hundred unconscious very sandy soil made in a shady place in passengers hung on the issue of the next the open air. The sand should be fine and a number. The ground trembled at the old sharp, and there is perhaps, nothing better than river sand for the purpose. The class may be whitewashed on the inside, so as to curve. Like a huge, sharp sighted hon afford additional security against injury coming suddenly upon a fire, it sent forth a from the sun's rays. Into this bed of sand, thrilling roar, that filled all the wild heights from the sun's rays. Into the bed of sand, cuttings of half ripened wood for the desirable plants may be set and, after putting m, slightly watered. Even very rare plants often do better this way than when under treatment in a regular propagating house. In making cuttings, it is best to cut the shoots just under a Dud—they root better, and are not so likely to rot off and decay A cutting of about three eyes is long enough; its passengers would have plunged, and for most strong growing things, such as

geramums, fuchsias, etc. Small growing things, of course, will take more buds to the one enting. From one to three inches is, however, long enough for most cuttings. They should be inserted about one-third of their way under the said. which latter should be pressed firmly against the row of cuttings with a flat piece of board—not, however, hard enough to force the particles of sand into the young and tender back, which is often the first step to decay. For a few cuttings, they may be inscrided with a dibble; but where many are to be put in, it edge, and then cut down a face into the said, say one or two inches deep when the cuttings can be set against the face like box edging. All amateurs should practice the art of propagating plants. There is nothing connected with gardening mo a interesting.

The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adarn the brow of hun who placks them, and they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.—Blaze.

THE LAW OF KINDNESS, OR THE CALL HORANG WATERFORDING.

SY ALIRU DURRITT.

The most offeelive working force in the world in which we live is the law of bried Hevs. For it is the only moral-tores that operates with the came effect mon man kind, and brastkind, and bridkind. From time immemorial, music has wonderfully attected all beings, reasoning or imrouson inc, that have ears to hear. The prettiest des and smalle of ancient literature relate to Orpheus playing his lyre to animals listoning in entoxicated silving to its strains Well, binduess is the spontaneous music of good-will to men and beasts. And both listen to it with their hearts instead of their cars and the hearts of both are affected by t in the same way, it not to the samo degree Volumes might be written filled with beau tiful illustrations of its effects upon both The music of kindness, not only the power to charm, but to transform both the savage heart of man and beast, and on this harp the smallest fingers in the world may play heavens sweetest tunes on earth.

Some time ago we read of an incident that will serve as an illustration of thus beautiful law. It was substantially to this effect. A poor, course-featured old woman lived on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, where it passes through a wild unpeopled district of West Virginia. She was a widow with only one daughter, hving with her in a log Lut, near a deep, precipitous gerge, crossed by the railway bridge. Here she contrived to support themselves by raising and selling poultry and eggs, adding berries in their season and other little article for the market. She had to make a long, weary walk of many miles to a town where she could sell her basket of produce. The railway passed by her cabin to this town, but the ride would cost too much of the profits of her small sales, so she trudged on generally to the market on foot. The conductor came finally to notice her walking by the side of the line or between the rails, and, being a good natured benevolent man he would often give her a ride to and fro without charge. The en ginemen and brakemen were also good to the old woman, and felt they were not wronging the interests of the rallway company by giving her these free rides. And soon an accident occurred that proved they were quiet right in this view of the matter. In the wild month of March, the rain de-

scended, and the mountains sent down their rolling roaring torrents of melted snow and ace into this gorge near the woman's hut. The flood arose with the darkness of the night, until she heard the eash of the rail way bruige, as it was swopt from its abutments, and dashed its broken timbers against the craggy sides of the precipics on either side. It was nearly midnight. The rain fell in a flood, and the darkness was deep and howling with the storm. In another half-hour the express train would be due. had hardly a whole tallow candle in her house, and no light she could make of tal low or oil, if she had it, would live a mo-ment in that tempest-of wind and rain. Not a moment was to be lost; and her thought was equal to the moment. She cut make notes for the best things to be had for the cord of her only be istead, and shoulderthe next year, and arrange now what are to ed the dry posts, side-piece, and head-piece. go in the beds then. There will then be Her daughter tollowed her with their two wooden chairs. Up the steep embankment they chymbed, and piled all their household made a pretty show on his grounds, but furniture upon the line a few rods before the black awful chasm, gurgling with the enough with the curious leaves. He plant- flood. The distant rumbhing of the train came upon them just as they fired the well-dried combustibles. The pile blazed up into the night, throwing its red, swaling, becoming light a long way up the track. In fifteen minutes it would begin to wane, bore the searlet flowers It is such ideas and she could not revive it with green wet best in the sun—such as the camas and from her in a moment, and tying it to the | end of a stick, ran up the track, waving it woman's feet. The great red eye of the engine burst upon her as it came round a and ravines around. The train was at full speed; but the brakemen wrestled at their leverage with all the strength of desperation The wheels ground along on the heated rails slower and slower, until the engine stopped at the decaying fire. It still blazed enough to show tuem the beeting edge of the black abyss into which the train and all into a death destruction too horrible to think of, had it not been for the old we man's signal. They did not stop to thank her first for the deliverance. The conductor knelt down by the side of the engine, the engine-driver and the brakemon came and knelt by bun; all the passengers came and knels down by them, and there, in the expiring light of the burnt out pile, in the rain and the wind, they thanked God for the salvation of then lives. All in a line tho kneelers and prayers sent up into the dark heavens such a midnight voice of thanksgiving as soldom, fever ascended from the earth to Him who seeth in darkness as well as in secret.

Kindness is the music of good-will to men; and on this hair the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on carth.

In one of his ton: Elder John Leland came up at night to a public house where he was acquainted, and where he proposed to pass the night. The landloid met him with a sin ling countenance, and told lim that, having built a new barn, he was nicely prepared to accommodate the clergy. I should desire never to outlive the ability all the unprovements, for Friscopal horses, to expound something from the Word of a comfortable sort of stable for Presbyterian God, something from the unsearchable horses, while I keep the old barn for Bapnches of Christ, more tresh, more clear. tist horses; the feed is according to the more instructive, as the result of personal style of the stable." "Well," he replied, experience of the power, the excellence, and the glory of this divine revelation.—Dr. my horse is an Episcopalism."—Baptist Tyng.

APPRENTICES AND JOURNEYMENT

No more starting business fact has found. recent publication, then that in Philadelphia there are only 3,500 approutices among 92,112 journoymen, distributed in 8,000 es. table herents, or one apprentice to every two and a quarter shops and every twentysix workmen, while at the same time there are "2 000 boys in that city between the ages of 16 and 21 out of useful employment. The fact is a startling one, and the people of the meat cities and towns cught to think of it. The system which gives volume and shape to the so discouraging statistics is that adopted by most of the trades unions, which are well enough when legitimately applied to the protection of labor, but which become positively permenous when they solfishly at-tempt to discourage not only the branches of industry in which they are engaged, but those who must be its future promoters. We can only account for the adoption of such a narrow, restricted policy by the fact that in most labor organizations unmarried and childless men prodominate, and give tone to all law and conduct, for surely fa-thers with hearts would not shut the door to the business training of their children! They are directly interested in their sons acquiring trades, and the policy which shuts them out cannot surely be suggested by those who owe them most encouragement. Complaint has been made in all sections and by all classes of the great scarcity of skilled workmen, a fact due to this policy; also, of the preponderance of clerks and those dis posed to follow easy callings, a fact partially due to the same policy, for if-shops were open to a reasonable number of apprentices. as one proportion increases the other must duminish. The correction of this evil can neither be found in law nor threat; it is within the unions, and those anxious to premoto a more liberal, a less selfish policy, can at any time control the question by systematically directing attention to both the future as well as present wants of the workmen. American mechanics and artisans are too intelligent not to see the force of this position, if once finally taken, and for their own credit and profit they should tako it .- New Jersey Mechanic.

NOTES ABOUT RATS.

A gentleman, who has passed many years of his life at St. Helena, told me lately several stones about rats, so curious that I thought them worthy of record. He said that at one time the common brown rat was extremely common all over the island, m fact, a perfect pest; and to avoid its attacks his father had constructed a large store, rat ploof, namely, a rat once in could not get out again. A number, however, came in with produce and goods from the ships, and bred there. Around this store were venetian blinds to the windows, and one day one of his men, when it was raining, watched a rat sitting on the venetian and putting out his what ould she do to warn it against the tail to collect on it the drippings of water awful destruction it was approaching? She at the edge; he then withdrew it and licked it. The servant told his master, who immediately understood that the rats could get no water inside the store, and therefore directed that a putter firkin should be cut down to four or five mehes, and in the top a large circular wire rat cage trap should be fixed. Soveral small planks were placed for the rate to get up to the entrance to the cage, which exactly fitted the firkin. No food could have induced the rats to enter the trap, but water d.d, and many were thus captared. There is one peculiarity with these rats, namely, their very often building or making their nests in the trees. I have in India several times found rats' nests in nees, but they have always been stolen nests, such 28 deserted abodes of the squirrel or sparrow; but here my friend, who is no naturalist, tells me that they construct them principally of fir spines, on the ends of the boughs some twelve or fifteen feet from the ground, in the common fir achryanthus, belgomas, and such like ve Would they see it in time? They might trees. The spots selected are just where not places. There are other things which do thought! She tore her red flannel gown lower one. He said that all know the rats' nests, and that he had seen them fired at, where many rats were killed and fell out to the ground He could tell me no more, and I think that, if original nests, as he held them to be, some grass must be weven in their construction, as fur spines have but little power of cohesion. The situation of these he is was worthy of notice, although there is scarcely a situation where a rat's nest has not been found .- Science Cossip.

AN ASTRONOMICAL FACT.

Two persons were born at the same place. at the same moment of time. After an age of fifty years they both died, also at the same place, and at the same instant, yet one had hved one hundred days more than the other How was this possible? keep our friends in suspense, the solution turns on a curious, but with a little reflection, a very obvious point in circumnaviga-tion. A person going around the world lowards the west loses a day and towards the east he gains one Supposing then, two persons sorn together at the Cape of Gc d Hope, whence a vorage round the world may be performed in a year. If one performs this constantly toward the yest, in fifty years he will be lifty days behind the stationary inhabitants; and if the other sail equally toward the east, he will be fifty days in advance of them One, there re, will have seen one hundred days more than the other, though they were born and diedin the same place, and at the same moment, and even lived continuatly in the zone latitude, and reckoned time by the same calcudar.

Good, kind, true, holy words dropped in conversation may be little thought of; but they are like seeds of flowers or fruitful trees falling by the wayside borne by some bird afar, haply thereafter to frange with beauty some barren mount, m-side, or make glad some lonely wilderness.

The only way to meet affliction is to pass through it solumly, slowly, with humility and faith, as the Israelites, pussed through the sea. Then its very waves of misery will divide, and become to us a wall on the right side and on the left, until the gulf rous and narrows befor our eyes, and land safe on the opposite shore. Muloch.

Aritisk American Bresbuterian.

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May irregularity in the receipt of the Preservenian Will be immediately rectified on notice being sent by Postal Card or otherwise.

The large and influential clear amongst which the B & Presbyterian circulates renders it a desirable medium for advartisers. The rates of advartising are :- Engle interticut (or less than one month) loc. per pps (nouparist) each insertion. Special rates for quarterly, half-yearly and yearly ad-

No double columns; onto 25 per cent. ext. a; spe-in reading matter 15 cents. per line each inser-Orrion, No. 102 Bay Stroot, (Late Telegraph build-

A DENOMINATIONAL ORGAN.

An overture on this subject from the London Synod was supported by Dr. Proudfoot, who thought that such a medium as a weekly newspaper would greatly advance many interests of the Church. He could not withdraw the overture, but he would recommend the Assembly to vote it down, and hoped that all the members of it would extend their hearty support to the British American Presbyterian, published by private enterprise. Had that paper been in ex-. istence a year ago, his overture would never have been introduced.

On motion of Mr. McMullon, after some discussion, it was resolved that the overture be rejected. AND THAT THE ABOVE-MUNITIONED PAPER BUILDS COMMENDED TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS HEARTY SUPPORT .- From Proceedings of General

LIBERAL OFFER.

New Subscribers can have the British American Presbyterian from this date up to the end of 1873 for \$2.00. The time of the usual campaign for securing new subscribers is approaching. Our old agents are requested to be ready for work, and we are prepared to engage any number of new ones. It is our wish to employ some one in every congregation to solicit new subsribers, or what is still better, to have every one of our present readers act as an agent. Our Premium List, which will be a very attractive one, will be ready in a short time. All who send us new subscribers now, will have the benefit of it.

Britisk American Bresbyterian.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1872.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The paper on "the place of prizesin the Sabbath School," published, two weeks, ago and attributed to the Rev. R. Rodgers of Collingwood should have been credited to Mr, John Black head master of the Public School Bar-

Schisms are multiplying in the once united Roman Catholic Church. The patriarch of Babylon has published a protest against Papal infallibility, and his suffragans are following his example. The Catholic Maronites of Syria are also separating the m selves from the church of Rome.

Winnipeg is evidently a growing place, and we are glad to hear it. The Manitoba Liberal says that in the last three months the town has tripled itself in size. Upwards of two hundred buildings have been erected during the summer. The sound of the hammer is now heard in every part of the town, and cellars are being excavated and foundations laid for new buildings. The amount of capital invested during the season in building must exceed half a million of dollars. As a sign of the prosperity of the town and its future prospects of becoming a large city erelmany years, property in some of the central parts' has doubled itself in value during the past eighteen months and keeps still going up. The population ere this time next year will reach 4000.

It may not now seem to be srcially notable that a serious confirhas arisen between the Canton of Ge-

But important and influential results have often grown out of such complications. At any rate, the Swiss Federal Government has aiready signified an intention of making the case of M. Mermilled an occasion for a general movement against the pretensions of the Holy See. According to the letter from a Tribune correspondent, the Council of State is sustained in its attitude by the majority of the Swiss people, who are, it should be said, intensly Protestant.

The Germans slowly lossen their hold on France. The statement that they were about to leave the de partmants of the Marne is not strictly true. Most of their soldiers there will depart, but enough will remain to hold important points.

The formation of the new Ontario Ministry, under the leadership of the Hon O. Mowat, has given very general satisfaction. With the exception of Mr. Gow, who retires, theold members retain their places.

The decision of the Emperer of Germany in favour of the American view of the San Juan difficulty has caused considerable annoyance both in England and Canada. In case of war it is said the States will hold the key of the Pacific waters. It is to be hoped it will be long before the truth of this is put to a practical test.

The Presidential contest is still the one great matter of interest in the States. Though during the past week the lectures by Froude, Tyndal and others have somewhat drawn off agoodnniberfromthinkingexclusively of the political situation. The curious and wide spread horse disease has also afforded a subject for discussion as well as created a large amount of very practical inconvenience.

Froudes course of lectures in New York has been successfully brought to a close. The great historian has been invited to lecture in Toronto, but his charges, we believe, are thought too high to justify who invited him risking the venture.

Every thing has been very quiet during the week on the other side of the Atlantic. There have been frequent meetings of the British Cabinet; the matter discoussed, being it is understood, a new commerical treaty with France. It was expected that the Queen would remain at Balmorel till about this date. The Anti-Union meetings in the Free Church of Scotland, still continue to be held, and a good deal of bitterness of feeling is still evinced.

The Japanese Ambassadors have been "doing" Scotland lately, and were on the 10th of Oct., entertained by the authorities in Glasgow.

Mr. Froude, the historian, Prof. Tyndall, the scientist, and George MacDonald, the favorite novelist and poet, are now lecturing in the United States. Mr. MacDonald, wears like a true Highlander, the Scotch bonnet decorated with the insignia of his

Foreign news remains without matter of moment. The Spanish trouble at Ferrol died of itself, the rebels running away as soon as they saw forces arriving to attack them. It was a silly piece of business the revolt at Ferrol,—but not much more silly than nine-tenths of the outbreaks in Spain, a countay in which political pursuits are attended with more than the usual amount of folly and

An early meeting of the British Parliament has been spoken of, but it is announced that that Lody will not assomble for almost two months, or on the 19th of December. As that date is just before the beginning of the Reformation alone.

nevs and the Roman Catholic Church the Christmas helidays - England's chief festive time,—it is not probable that anything will be done for some weeks after the opening of the session. The chief subject for discussion will be the Geneva settlement of the Alabama claims business, That is likely to be vigorously talked over, for though the money will be paid, the policy of the government is open to the criticism of the opposition, and they are sure to say all they can against it There is a prospect of warm work, but it will be nothing but wordy warfare, and the ministry

> Prince Napoleon is said to have brought an action against the French Minister of the Interior, because that functionary expelled him from France. Should the case ever come to trial, it will be an interesting business, and settle the question whether the members of an overthrown dynasty necessarily lose all rights of citizenship; but that such a question should be trought up for legal settlement indicates a wonderful change in men's

THANKSGIVING DAY.

It seems that there has been some difficulty met with in orranging for the appointment of a Day of Thankgiving. It will be far best, all things considered, to adhere to the day fixed by the General Assembly, viz: the 14th of November, and we hope that this will be done universally throughout the church, the more especially as the same day has been fixed on by other churches.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FOR MANITOBA.

The Rev. Alexander Mathison, of Osnabruck, in the Presbytery of Brockville, has accepted the appointment of the Home Mission Committee to Manitoba, and leaves for his field of labour early in November. Mr. Mathison is to occupy the district left vacant by Mr. Fletcher, who returns to Ontario, on account of ill health. It is hoped that the Members of our Church will increase their continbutions to the Home Mission Funds during this present year, and send them in without delay. At present the fund is more than exhausted.

DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNE.

Our readers are already aware that Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation, died a short time ago in Geneva. He was born in that city, Aug. 16, 1704, and descended from a family who were driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated in his native town, and after his collegiate course there, went to Berlin to attend the lectures of Neander. In 1817 he entered the evangelical ministry, and was for several years pastor of a French church at Hamburg, and afterward the favourite Court preacher of the King of Holland. In 1830 he returned to Geneva, and when the Evangelical Society of that city founded their theological school, he was appointed to the chair of ecclesiastical history. He wrote there his great work, the "History of the Retormation of the Sixteenth Century,' of which three editions have been sold in France, and 200,000 copies issned of the English translation. He was also the author of several other works, including "Recollections of a Swiss Minister," and an account of Cromwell's Protectorate. In his last visit to Scotland (1856) he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. M. Merle D'Aubigne was a man of enlarged and liberal views, and evinced in his writings a spirit of earnest devotion united with a strong adherence to the Protestant faith. He made historical researches with great earnestness, having devoted more than 30 years to the History MANITORA COLLEGE,

We are glad to receive two little pamphlets from Manitoba, of a very interesting character; one of them is the "Calendar of Manitoba College at Kildonan" - a neatly printed, nicely got up brochure of fifteen pages, giving all information about the College that would be interesting or necessary to students and friends. We rather think this young institution has in this matter got the start of Knox College in this city. At least we have not seen any College Calendar emanating from the latter institution. We are glad to learn that suitable and substantial buildings have been erected, and that the Rev. Mr. Hart. who went out from the "Kirk" Synod of Canada, is one of the Professors in the Institution, and is acting in hearty accord with the brethren there. This is as it ought to be, so that whatever has taken place in the older provinces, the union in the newer has already been practically consummated. A library has been commenced, and donations from friends are earnestly solicited. We are pleased to notice that already several Bursaries have been established for the encourage ment of deserving pupils.

The other little pamphlet is the prospectus of the "Winnipeg Ladies School." This school has been organized by a number of gentlemen, who felt that there was special need for making some provision for the "higher education" of ladies in Manitoba, and that it would be an additional inducement to those who proposed removing to the West, to know that their daughters could get a first-class education there at moderate rates. It is a joint stock enterprise, and under the able and energetic management of Professor and Mrs. Bryce promises to be quite a success. There is no doubt but that a large number of persons will every year go to make homes for themselves in the Canadian Northwest, and it is a wise and politic movement to have such educational institutions in vigorous operation almost from the very first. The school, while conducted on Protestant and Christian principles, is not sectarian, and anything like proselytism will not, we are sure, be ever thought of. We, in this quarter of Canada. seem to be allowing the extreme East and West to have the start of us in the matter of a higher education for ladies. In spite of all that may be said to the contrary, there is abundant room for such an institution in Toronto, and we hope to see it started at no distant day for Presbyterians.

PERSONAL.

Our readers will excuse us if we this week say one or two things of a personal nature.

We have taken the building lately occupied by the proprietors of the Telegraph newspaper, and for a week or two past have been fitting it up with all that is necessary to constitute a thoroughly equipped printing office. Things have not yet been brought into thorough working order, and the appearance and general get up of the PRESBYTERIAN are not what we wish them to be, and what we expect to make them in a short time. A great deal of care, labour and expense are necessarily involved in such an undertaking, and our subscribers must have patience with us.

We are now in a position to do job printing at very reasonable rates; and while we do not expect that the fact: of our establishing the PRESBYTERIAN should be taken as a reason why any one should submit to bad printing and high charges, yet if we can do the work as well as others or better, and at equally low rates or lower, we do think that those who sympathize with us in our newspaper enterprize should give us an opportunity of

way, and a very offective one of supporting the Pressyrerian. We are pleased to state that already a very encouraging amount of job printing has been ordered, and we merely add that in this, as in much else, they do twice, who do quickly.

Another point calls for a word or

two. In many cases we are met with the excuse for not subscribing to the Preseyrerian, that other papers of a similar character were started and failed, and that some persons lost more or less of their subscription money by those undertakings. They wish to see first whether our paper is going to die or live, before they risk two dollars or one dollar on its patronage. We have morely to say that such conduct is doing all that lies in the power of these individuals to make good what they profess to fear We frankly add that we will not continue to publish year after year, the PRESBYTERIAN at a loss. That we could not afford, and though we could, such a course would not be desirable. We are willing to give it a fair chance at even a considerable pecuniary sacrifice for a year or two; but if the great body of the Presbyterians declare by their coldness and indifference that they do not wish such a paper, eventually we shall make our bow and withdraw. Should we, however, be obliged to take this course we have further to say, that we shall take good care that our subscribers have either their paper to the expiry of the term of subscription, or the proportionate part of their money returned. At the same time we cannot but add that if we risk, as we do, thousands of dollars and if we lose them, as in the event of stoppage of the paper in our endeavour to establish a Presbyterian newspaper, we shall, the possibility of losing a dollar or some fractional part of one need not be any very strong reason for not subscribing to an undertaking which professedly is approved of and acknowledged to be greatly needed. We say all this in perfect frankness. We have no wish to see the PRESBY-TERIAN lingering on in a puny, sickly, dying condition. If it live, it must live in vigour. If it die, it will die by a very summary process.

We say all this not from any fear or prospect of such a result, but for the benefit of those who have never quite got over the fact that they lost from twenty-five cents to a dollar by the stoppage of denominational papers that had short and not very prosperous lives.

The establishment of a newspaper necessarily involves a heavy outlay We have made that outlay, and have established a paper that meets general approval. We have no doubt, not as yet come up to our ideal either in matter or size. When our support increases we hope to be able to show great changes and improvements in both these respects. In the meantime we have but to reiterate our remest to the many warm, kind friends. who have stood by us hitherto and encouraged us in the undertaking, that they get as many subscribers and advertisements for us as they possibly can.

CONCERNING LYING.

We are not going to write an article a la the Country Parson on what some rather pompous personage would call " persistent deviations from strict accuracy." We wish simply to call attention once more to the very potent fact that there is a wonderfully karge amount of lying almost everywhere, and that it is not by any means confined to the outside world. The o't Scotchman of whom we have tal heard said that though David had said in his haste that all men were liars, had he been in certain localities, he would have said it at his leisure. It is surely to be regretted that there is so much truth in the remark. Of showing what we can do in miscellan- course in politics lying seems to be eous printing. Their doing this is one taken as a matter of course. In the

words of a prominent living statesman it appears that he who would prosper in political life "must lie like the very mischief." It may be so, but if it is, the more's the pity. This, at any rate, is manifest, that in the keenness of political struggles the mest odious and unfounded statements are often made against opponents, and once uttered, either by newspapers and orators, are very seldom | retracted, except under the pressure of a prosecution. In some cases there may be some slight grounds for the derogatory and demaging story. In many others it is a pure fabrication. The consequence of this is exceedingly injurious every way. It leads to a universal scepticism in reference to the most solemn assertions and the most damaging charges, and enables by persistent denials, even though more, if possible, than guilty .--It also bewilders simple souls so that they don't know what to believe, and it deters many sensitive high minded men from being candidates for offices for which they are very fit, but in order to secure which they must stand as the butt for all foul talk and disgraceful insinuations of their opponents. Let any one take up any of the newspapers, whether here or in the States, and he will speedily discover if these sheets are to be believed, what a set of unprincipled scoundrels the great mass of public men are. But are they? Bad as the world is, and mean is the manner in which the game of politics is usually conducted, we say no. It is a mere trick of trade. Abuse and misrepresentation are thought legitimate weapons of warfare. The result of all is very funny when one takes two or three "first class dailies" o different party lines, and compares their utterances on the same subjects and the same men from one year's end to the next. If the fate of Annanias were to overtake the utterer of every lie for political effect, business advantage, or social conveniences what a slaughter there would be! A most honest matter-of-fact lady once remarked that there were some things even in Canadian newspapers which she could not bring her mind to believe. We should say so! The more the pity. And are members of churches entirely free from this most easily besetting sin? Alas while there may be little of deliberate fabrications, there are only too many half truths which are only too necessarily to be regarded as equal to whole falsehoods. We need but hint at the exaggerations, the hollow pretences, and much else only too common among those professing godliness. Every one is more or less aware of it all, and the lesson that it carries is not less manifest. "Let every one sweep before his own door." It political, commercial, social, and ecclesiastical lying are indispensable to life, then the sooner we die the better. But they are not, and that makes the

JOHN KNOX TERCENTENARY.

whole thing only the less excusable.

It is proposed to celcbrate the tercentenary of the death of John Knox by holding a public meeting on the 25th November, as well as a prayer meeting on the previous Sabbath. There will also be meetings in different parts of the States. We have heard of none arranged in Canada. Is it to be passed over by us in perfect silence and ap-Parent indifference.

Passion without principle is a two-sided sword. He who wields it gets the worst

The Bardist Missionary Union instead of employing the "Macedonian and Record" us an official organ, proposes to rely in future on the weekly denominational papers as the medium for communication missionary intelligence.

A very old Hebrew manuscript of portions of the Old Testament has been discovered in Cairo, Eg, pt, by Dr. Grant of the American Mission.

We read that Mr. Gladstone's wife devotes several hours every day to visiting and Mulproving the condition of the poor.

Ecclesiusticul.

GUELPH PRESBYTERY.

A pro re nata meeting of the Presbytery of Guelph, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, was held in Guelph on Thursday last, to consider the call ad dressed to Mr. Smith, by the congregation of Fort Massey, Halifax, N.S. There was a very good attendance of ministers and elders. The call, signed by ninety-one members and sixty-nine adherents, was tabled, and reasons for the translation read. The Rev. Dr. Topp and Dr. Clarke, M.D., of Paris, appeared to prosecute the call, at the request of the congregation and Fresbytery of Halfax. Dr. Topp and that he appeared in that capacity, but if it were possible to retain Mr. Smith he would willingly even cross the Atlantic for that purpose. Mr. Rutherford was heard from the session, and Mr. James Ray from the congregation of Knox Church, both of whom expressed the strong attachment existing between Mr. Smith and the people of that church. The resolutions passed by the congregation of Knox church, which appeared in last week's Reformer, were submitted and read. Mr. Smith was then called on to express his real rogues to brazen out matters | mind in regard to the call, after which the Presbytery proceeded to deliberate, when, on motion of Mr. Smellie, seconded by Mr. Ball, the Presbytery agreed to Mr. Smith's translation, expressed their regret that he had felt it to be his duty to accept the call, and prayed that every prosperity might at-tend him in his new field of labour. Mr. Smellie was appointed to preach Knox church vacant as soon as the Clerk had received notice of Mr. Smith's induction at Halifax.—Galt Reformer.

THE PRESBYTERY OF COBOURG.

This Presbytory met at Cobourg on the 8th of October for the induction of the Rev. James Douglas, formerly of Uxbridge, into the pastoral charge of the congregation of Cobourg, and for the transaction of other business. (A notice of the induction has already appeared). On the same day was laid before the Presbytery a petition from the congregation of Kendal, numerously signed, and requesting to be disjoined from the congregation of Perrytown, and transferred from the Presbytory of Cobourg to the Presbytery of Ontario. The petition was laid on the table, and the clerk was instructed to communicate with the Presbytery of Ontario on the subject of the proposed transfer, and to cite the congregations of Perrytown and Oakhill to appear at a spe-cial meeting of the Presbytery to be held at Milbrook on the 80th of October. Mr. Donald gave in a report of his visit to the congregation of Percy. The report bore that a much more harmonious state of feeling seemed to exist now among the members of that congregation than heretofore, and that they had unanimously expressed a willingness that the congregations of Percy and Campbellford should be united into one pastoral charge. The report was received and adopted. At this point Mr. Beattie tendered his resignation of his pastoral charge at Campbellford with the view of faciliating the proposed union of the two congregations which he cordially approved and considered absolutely necessary, stating at the same time that he could not in the present state of his health undertake the labour that would be imperatively required in the double charge. It was agreed to allow the resignation to lie on the table, and Messrs. Murray and Mitchell were appointed to visit Campbellford on the 22nd inst. to confer with the congregation there in regard to their interests and especially in reference to the payment of arrears of stipend before the minister's resignation can be accepted. Mr. Young was appointed to cite the congregation to appear at the adjourned meeting to be held at Millbrook on the 30th inst. Mr. Donald gave notice that at the next quarterly meeting be used to the congregation. ing he would submit a series of resolutions in reference to evangelistic effort within the bounds. The next quarterly meeting was appointed to be held at Peterboro on the second Tucsday of January, 1878, at 11 a.m. At a previous meeting, Mr. Mitchell gave notice that he would move at the next grarterly meeting that the remit anent the appointment of a Mission Agent be then considered, that the appointment of such an agent be recommended, and that the Rev. R. Torrance of Guelph be nominated by this Presbytery as one well qualified for the office. Mr. Mitchell also gave notice that he would move at next quarterly meeting that the assesse ent on congregations for the Synod and Presbytery Fund be so increased that the travelling expenses of Commissioners to the General Assembly may be defrayed out of the said Fund.

W. Donald, Presbytery Clerk.

PRESBYTERY OF GUELPH.

A meeting of the Presbytery of Guelphin connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church was held on the 17th inst., at Guelph, to consider the call addressed to the Rev. J. K. Smith, Knox Church, Galt, by the congregation of Fort Massey, Halifax, N. S. There was a very good attendance or ministers and elders. The call, signed by nenety-one members and sixty-nine adherents was tabled, and reasons for the trenslation read. The Rev. Dr. Fopp and Dr. Charke, M. D., of Pans, appeared to prosecute the call, at the request of the congregation and Presbytery of Haldax. Mr. Rutherford was head from the session and Mr. Langer Kert from the congregation of Mr. James Kay from the congregation of Knox Church, both of whom expressed the strong attachment existing between Mr. Smith and the people of that church. They stated that the congregation was propared to do anything reasonable to retain Mr. Smith's services, but felt thomselves pro-cluded by Mr. Smith's expressed determination to accept the call, basing it on the ground of Mrs. Smith's health. Mr. Smith was then called on to express his mind in regard to the call, after, which the Presbyregards to the can, after, when the respy-tery proceeded to deliberate, when on inc-tion of Mr. Snellie, seconded by Mr. Ball, the Presbytery agreed to Mr. Smith's translation, expressed their regret that he had felt it to be his duty to accept the call, and prayed that every prosperity might atten! him in his new field of labour. Mr.

Smellie was appointed to preach Knox hurch vacant as soon as the Clerk had coived notice of Mr. Smith's induction at

MINISTERS AND OHURCHES.

On Sabbath, 20th Oct., a new church was opened at Parkhill, in connection with the Old Kirk. Appropriate sermons were preached by Rev. W. Snodgrass, D.D., Queen's College, and Rev. J. Sieveright, Goderich. At the Sabbath services and a soiree on Monday, the church was filled to its utmost capacilty. The bailding is a neat frame structure, capable of holding 300, and cost \$1200. Two-thirds of this sum was contributed by four brothers-Messrs. Elliot whose father bequeathed 50 acres of land to the congregation, which, when sold, will furnish ample means for a manse and globe. Rev. J. Eakin, Kippen, has accepted a call from this newly-organized charge, and is to be inducted on the 80th.

The congregation of Knox Church, Embro, are at length in a fair way of securing a suitable successor to the Rev. Mr. Mac-Kenzie, who some time ago demitted his charge. At a congregational meeting held recently for the purpose of moderating a call, Rev. Alexander Ross, of Picton, Nova Scotia, was unanimously chosen, and we understand there are good reasons for believing that he will accept the call.

We see it noticed that Rev. Mr. Cavon. of Ridgetown, has been called by the Presbyterian congregation of Tilsonburg, the salary offered being \$700 per annum.

Roy. A. C. Gillies has declined the call addressed to him by the Congregation of Delaware, Ont.

The True Banner is pleased to note that Mr. John Herald, son of the Rev. James Herald, Dundas, ranked second at the entrance examination in a class of nineteen second-year students, at Queen's College, Kingston, at the commencement of the present session. This speaks well for his studious application and abilities, and we trust our young friend may continue to prosper in his course of learning.

The members and children of the Avonbank congregation had their social on Wednesday of last week. The little brick church was crowded almost to suffocation -every seatwas well filled, and every spot that could accommodate two feet was occupied. The centre of attraction of the evening was Father Chiniquy, of Kankakee, Illinois. The Rev. R. Hamilton occupied the chair in his usual genial manner. The first speaker was Rov. Mr. Scott, Cromarty, who dwelt especially on the influence of individual effort, and told some good Scotch stories, in a manner that proved him to be master of the situation. Then came Rev. J. K. Hislop, of Avonton, who gave some pleasant hints and useful advice to the young. The last speaker of the evening was Rev. C. Chiniquy, who was listened to with almost breathless attention. A collection was taken up for Father Chiniquy's mission. The proceeds of the collections at Fullarton and Avonbank amounted to more than 350.

On Friday evening, the 18th inst., Father Chiniquy lectured in Knox Church, Scaborough, to a very targe audience, when the sum of \$112 was collected for the Kankakee mission.

Pev. Mr. Young, of St. Joseph street Church, Montreal, who had tendered his resignation sometime ago, has decided to emain in lus present charge

Rev. D. J. MacDonnell, B.D., of St. Andrew Church, Toronto, delivered a lecture at Woodville, on Monday evening, October 21st., on "Business and Culture," under the auspices of the Good Templors. The lecture was both interesting and instructive.

The Rev. R. H. Warden, of Bothwell, lately received a call from the Presbyterians of Petrolia, to become their pastor, but we observe by the Advance that the translation was strongly opposed by his people; and that in consequence, Mr. Warden had determined to decline the call to the great satisfaction, not only of his congregations, but of the inhabitants of Bothwell, gener-

The anniversary of the C. P. Church, Scaforth, took place on Monday, and was repectably attended. Rev. Thos. Macpherson, of Stratford, gave an excellent speech, and was listened to with marked attention. Roy. Win. Graham, of Egmondville, spoke in his usual happy, humorous manuer, and was well received. On the platform were also the pastor of the church, and the Rev. Mr. McQuaig, of Clinton.

The Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, after nearly two years of ondervours to find a suitable minister, finds itself as far as over from success. A call was presented to the Rev. James Carmicharl, of West King, and his accoptance of it was formally notified to the congregation. But before any change can take place, the consent of the Presbytery in whose bonnes the clergyman may be labouring must be obtained; and at a meeting of the Toronto Prosbytery, held on the 15th of the present month, this consent was refused. The

nothing their chances elsewhere. We believe, says the News, we are correct in stating that a very determined effort will be made to get a good man from the parent church in Scot

From a letter recently received from the Rev. John Black, of Kildonan, Manitoba, we learn that the Rev. Messrs. Nesbit and Fletcher are on their way to Ontario, and, if they have not already arrived, may be expected at an early day.

Provious to the removal of the Rev. J. K. Starth, M.A., of Galt, a deputation from Knox church congregation visited the Manse and presented him, on behalf of the congregation, with a check for \$900, being his salary to the end of the year and \$500. All this is but a fitting acknowledgment of Mr. Smith's unwearied efforts for the good of his people while in Galt.

The Haufax Presbyterian Witness says "One of the most flourishing and useful Presbyteman congregations in British America, is that of St. Andrew's, Montreal,-Kirk of Scotland. Rev. Dr. Jeukinsis pastor. A splendid new church has been built and a debt of \$22.000 about to be swept away. Pow ronts for the year realized \$4,509, and collections \$8 100."

The congregation of the Bev. J. K. Smith of Fort Massy Church, Halifax, paid their pastor \$2,000 a year besides providing a Manse. Last year they raised for congregational purposes, \$9,888. Besides this they raised for College Fund, \$845 .for Home Missions. \$225: Foreign Missions. \$280 : French Mission. \$150, &c.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON.

Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, the new Professor of Logic, Metapysics and Natral Philosophy delivered his inaugural address on "The Relations between Philosophy and Science." The Very Rev. Principal Snodgrass occupied the chair. Professors Williamson, Mowat, Mackerras, Dupuis, Ferguson, Fowler, Lavell, Watson, Yates, Saunders, with Mr. John McIntyre, President of the Alma Mater Society, occupied seats on the platform. After the meeting had been opened by the Principal with prayer, he introduced Professor Watson to the audience, who then delivered his inaugural address. We were very much pleased with the lucid manner in which the learned gentleman unfolded his views, and the frequent applause which greeted him proved that the audience appreciated the discourse. It is just such lectures which tend to familiarize the public with the mysteries of the class room, and we are stating no more than the truth when we say that those who listened to Professor Watson yesterday must entertain a very high opinion of his talents and address. A somewhat unusual but very pleasing item in yesterday's proceedings was the presentation of two addresses, one to the Rev. Principal Sondgrass, of welcome on his return to this country after an extended visit to his native land; another to Professor Watson congratulating him on his appointment. The addresses were from the Alma Mater Society, and we have much pleasure in giving them below. Such evidences of good will and fraternal greeting must be exceedingly gratifying to the receipients, and at the same time evince a proper spirit on the part of the society. We may remark, en passant, that the addresses iwere very beautifully engressed on parchment by Mr. E. C. Bolchini, of the Collegiate institute :

To the Very Reverend William Snodgrass, D.D., Principal of Queen's University,

Dear Sir,—We, the President and Mem-bers of the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University, heartily greet you on yourgreturn to Kingston after your sojourn in your native land; and it is a source of personal gratification to each one of us to witness our presence among us in renewed health and vigour.

We embrace this opportunity to congra-tulate you and the Senate on the presperity of the University, and we are pleased to find that the mest sanguine anticipations of its numerous friends and well-wishers have been so far amply realized.

While rejoicing in the present state of the Institution, we cannot be unmindful of the dangers with which it was recently menaced, and we are proud to record our acknow-ledgements of the indefatigable zeal and resolute energy which you, in conjunction with your eloquent colleague, displayed in placing it on a firmer basis than ever, thus putting within the reach of hundreds of the young men of this land the means of a sound academic education.

Signed on behalf of the Alma Mater Society this Sixteenth Day of October, ir the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred an oventy-two.

> JOHN MCINTYRE, M.A., President. W. A. Land, Secretary.

The Roy. Principal Suodgrass raplied as

To the President and Members of the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University. Gentlemen,—I am very much gratified by the hearty welcome which you give me a new return to Kingston. My visit to Scotland has, I am thankful to say, been both agreeable and beneficial.

The prosperity of the University, to which you take occasion to refer, is, I need congregation has been taken by surprise by this somewhat unusual proceeding, and its of the limitation has been trained and

now remains but to try the dangers to which it has been exposed have been such as to put the confidence of its friends and well-wishers to a trial of no ordinary severity. I assure you that their chief effect upon me has been the deepening of my solicitude and the quickoning of my efforts to have the Institution placed on a stable basis, and rendered increasingly in strumental in the attainment of the important objects for which it was founded.

It affords mo the highest satisfaction to recall the abounding sympathy and great liberality with which appeals for assistance were responded to wherever they were presented, and to say as I can truly say, that among the most sympathizing and the most bhoral, graduates and alumni promptly ranked themselves. The manifestation of this, the true spirit of filial relationship, had a special victue for the removal of difficulties and the ensuring of success.

While day of returning prosperity has dawned upon us, it will be well for us all to remember that the recovery of the In-stitution from danger is but the proper starting point of new and more active en-deavours to extend its operations and its usofulnoss.

I hesitate not to say that the zeal and energy with which you credit me must have failed of their object but for the selfdenying and efficient services of my colleague, Professor Mackerias, whose determina-tion no discouragement ever weakened, and whose perseverance no personal considerations ever interrupted.

In conclusion, I earnestly desire the welfare of your society, and hope that from time to time you shall be able to congratulate yourselves on the attainment of those objects for which you are associated.

To John Watson, Esquire, M. A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's University, Kingston.

Dear Sir,-The Alma Mater Society of Queen's University desires to offer you hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in this country, after the perils of your Atlantic voyage, and to welcome you to the place of your future residence and labours.

Though you are personally a stranger to us, your fame has preceded you, and we have not been slow to anticipate, from the reputation you bring with you from the Old World, that your career here will be accompanied by marked usefulness to the Institution with which we are so closely idontified.

As our society is composed of those now attending the classes of the University, as well as those who in past years have studied therein, we look with the keenest interest or any change that may take place in its professorial staff, and we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction, that, in the resent selection to fill the chair which you have been invited to occupy, the authorities have appointed a worthy successor to the eminent scholars who have adorned that high position.

Those members of the society, at present prosecuting their collegiate studies, desire to assure you of their hearty co-operation, that thus your labours may be rendered pleasing to you, and they may fulfil the duty which they owe to their Alma Mater.

Signed on behalf of the Alma Mater Society, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

JOHN McINTYRE, M. A., President. W. A. LANG. Secretary.

Professor Watson made the following

Gentlemen of the Alma Mater Society,-I thank you heartily for the kindly feelings towards me you have just expressed, and I trust they are a prophecy of a still closer relation yet to subsist between us. I can assure you, that, next to my own native land, there is no country under the sun to which I have so warm a feeling as Canada, and no University whose interests are so important to me as this.

You have already expressed your attachment to your Alma Mater in words, and some of you will have an opportunity of doing so in a more important way by devoting your energies to the subject which it is —I shall not say my duty—but my privilege to teach.

British and Foreign.

A telegram from Rome says the visit of Cardinal Bonne chose to the Pope has caused a fresh rupture between Plus IX, and Cardinal Antonelli. Cardinal Bonnechoso is positively entrusted with a mission to the Pope, whom he visits every day.

It is said that the French Academy of Sciences has refused to enroll the name of Darwin among its members. In this rejection, which was accomplished by a large majerity, his views on religiou are said to majerity, his views on reagent and have had no influence. M. Morgne, a member, testified that the "illustrious body was constant solely by scientific reasons. The actuated solely by scientific reasons. The author of the 'Origin of Species' and the 'Descent of Man' has too far sacrificed science to renown and reason to imagination to deserve a place in the rank of scientists." If the scientific men pronounce so distinct y against Mr. Darwin's pretensions, surely theologians may be excused for the present for boing indifferent to his speculations.

The Dunder Advertiser mentions a report that the Rev. Robert Leitch, parish minister of Abernyte, has become a member of the Church of Linghald, and is about to accept a ministerial appointment south of the

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Œcumenical Council have declared the Church of Bulgaria schismatic, the document was read on Sabbath to the Patria ch of Jerusalem, who refused to append his signature therete.

The annual meetings of the Evangelical Union of Scotland commenced on Monday night in Glasgow, when the Rev. Mr. Fairbarn, of Aberdeen, the retiring President, preached an eloquent discourse on the "Reigious Thought of Scotland."

The following advertisement is taken from a recent number of a London suburban newspaper:—"Sunday Schools,—Wanted, a paid Superintendent for a large Sunday School.—Address statists terms. Alaba. &c.

Subbuth School Teacher.

-mandagasti ot months managasti.

Nov. 10.

From Ordeified, Mart. 22011, 83-14. Prove that Christ is the forcingues. Bepeat Padm 118, 17-19; Yost, Roy, 4, 11. Shocker Calcelism, 198. Parallel passages, Mark N. 24-32; Luko xxiii, 53-43; John xx. 18-27,

Ten. 35, 36.

How was he crucified? His hands and How was no cruencer and names and feet were naited to a cross. The cross was about ten feet high. At what hour? The third hour, or about pino o'clock in the morning, Mark xv. 25. Jesus prayed for those who encised him, "Father, forgive those who crueined him, "Father, forgive these was those who they do." Luke them t they know not what they do." Luke xxiii. A. How did they part his garments? They decided his outer garment, or mantle, into four parts for the four soldiers; and cast lots for the inner garment or innie, John xix. 23, 24. What prophecy was ful-filled by this? Ps. xxii. 18. Who watched him? He was on the cross about six

Van. 37, 38.

What is meent by "his accusation?" The charge on which he was conderaned to death. Luke xxiii, 2, 8. Where was the charge written? On a board above the cross. In what languages? Hebrow, the language of the Jews, Greek, the language language of the Jews, Greek, the language of the educated classes; and Latin, the language of the Romans, John xix. 20. This was the first part of the New Testament that was written. The Jows wished Pilate to alter the title to, "He said, I am King," &c., but Pilate would not, John xix. 21. 22. Why was Jesus put between two thieves ? To makelt appear he was the worst.

VER. 39-40.

Who were they who passed by ' Numerous travellers. Calvary was oatside the city, and near a thoroughfare, so that great numbers passed by as they went out and in by the gate, How did they revite him? v. 40. What did Jesus mean when he said he would build the temple in three days? His own resurrection, John it. 21.

VFR. 39-40.

Who were these who mocked him? v. 41. The chief rulers in the city. In the same spirit when the martyrs were burnt, lords and bishops watched them in the flames. How did they show they believed his miracles! He saved others, v. 42. How did they blaspheme God? v. 48. These words are from Ps. xxii. 8.

LESSONS. 1. Christ crucified is our Saviour. "Christ died for our sins," 1 Cor. xv. 8. "Christ liath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us, Gal, iii. 18. "We have redemption through his blood." Eph. i.7, "Christ was once of-fered to bear the sins of many," Heb. 1x, 28 2. Forgive as Jesus forgave. He prayed for those who crucified him, Luke xxiii. 34.

How slight are our injuries to his. How prophecy is fulfilled. His hands were pierced, his garments parted, the peo-ple mocked him as predicted by David, Ps, xxii. 7, 16, 18. The word of God cannot be

4. Jesus is king, Rev 1. 5; Rev. xix 16. Pilate wrote the truth in ignorance. So the high priest in ignorance spoke the truth "Is is expedient for us that one man should the for the people, and that the whole nation perish not, I John vi 50 This truth that Jesus reigns should be published in all lan-guages, "Go teach all nations, Matt. ozvili. 19.

5. Because Jesus was the Son of God he could not come down from the cross. He had come to die for us.

6. Jesus nover worked a miracle at the command of others.

7. How like are Saten's temptations and those of bad men. The devil said, " If thou be the Son of God, cast thyselfdown," Matt. 1v. 6. The people said, 'If then be the Son of God. come down," v, 10.

8. Mistakon promises, They said they would believe if Jesus came down. They did not believe when he did what was more wonderful-when he rose from the dead. It is not want of evidence that keeps persons from believing, but spiritual blindness. The blind cannot see any better with the sun than with a candle.

9. Never quote scripture rashly, v, 48. The pressts mocked God as well as Jesus.

VER. 44.

Read here, Luke xviii. 89-43. What did the threves do ? v 44. Luke only mentions one as having railed : the other soon repented. How did the pentent thick show his repentance? He acknowledged his sins Luke xxii. 41. How did he show his know ledge of Christ? He said he was innocent, and believed in his being the Saviour, v 41 42. How did he show his faith? He prayed to him for salvation, v. 42. What answer did he receive? To day the u shall be with me in paradise. Where did Jesus go at death? To paradise, v. 43.

Lessons. 1 There is hope for the worst Nothing seemed less likely than this man's conversion. Yot be was saved Jesus is able to save to the uttermost.

2. Instructions are often blessed late in life. This men had been taught to know God, and probably heard Jesus teaching, and the fruit is reaped by him on the cross. 8. God always hears prayer This man spoke but one sentence, yet it was answer-

4. Do not delay repentance till death comes. One man is mentioned in Scripture as having been saved in death, to teach not to despair ; only one to teach us not to pre-

5. It is paradise to be with Jesus. To be with Christ is far better, Phil 1. 23 John

Sound reason and good sense can be expressed with little art. When you have anything to say in earnestness, is it necessary to search for words? Your fine speeches which are so sparkling, in whi 's you twist the shreds of human thongs are unre-freshing as the must-wind nineh whistles they ugh the withered leaves of autumn.

Our Moung Colits.

MY BROTHER.

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Aut the event words it we their traces, At the low releasing away, Of a tenuty seem on laces, hat where despited Irongons stray These sie Damilos little graces In her sweet bewitching way, As she becomerate "the farther

May the parsing years no er sever Twist those hearts the mystic tie, And the warm affection never In the maidens bosom die Max ber sweet figa mummer eres, With the same love in becope, I ist as tenderly, "my bootler,"

THE SECRET OF IT.

BY ROSE PORTER.

What are you looking at child? The picture that hangs over the mantel-shelf the picture of the rainbow, clouds, and sun-shine? "Where did it come from?" you ask; "what is the secret of my valuing it so much?" Listen, and I will tell you. It came about in this way, child. It was harvest-time, the men were busy as bees getting in the hay. Your grandpa had been up long before sunrise every morning for a week, and the special day I am telling of norther he-nor the hured men, for that mattergave up work before nocu for longer than just time to snatch a bite of the dinner, we women folks, to save time, carried down to the meadow lot, for a storm was browing, and "Work away cheerily my lads," called your grandpa, as he looked at thouathering clouds, and then at the hay to be stacked It seems as though I heard his voice now, just as it sounded then, such a full clear voice your grandpa had. What do you ask? "When was it?" Let rae see-well! going on for sixty years ago, child-sixty

A fresh breeze had blown all day but toward four o'clock in the afternoon it died away, and a kind of mysterious, awed-like feeling seemed to steal over everything, a sort of breathless expectancy.

The birds ceased singing, and flew about restlessly, chirping short little chirps The cattle, most of them, crept close up to the haystacks, as though they wanted to be sheltered, and the leaves of the willows and alders, down by the brook-side, shivered. though hardly a breath of air was stirring The tall grasses and reeds que red too, as though they were frightened; even the voices of the men, as they called to one another, seemed solemn and cornest-like though they said nothing more than, " Fetch along a pitchfork, " Hake up spry " or a word of encouragement to the horses, dragging the heavily-laden hay-wagon

I couldn't stay in the house—so I just ran down the hill-slope, to join your grandpa—for I was light of foot in those days, light of foot and light of heart, sixty years

The clouds were coming nearer all the tune thunder echoed among the hills, the lightning flashed across the sky from east to west, in fiery, ribbon-like, dailing

" Go back to the house, Mehitable, ' said your grandpa to me.

"And you'll come too," I said But he shook his head, replying, "No, I will not leave the men.

For you see, it was a practice of your grandpa's, never to ask the farm-laborers to do what he would not do himself

"Go back to the house," said he.

I turned back, though I didn't want to, any more than a child wants to do things against her inclination, but your grandpa, he was so steadtast and reasonable folks always did mind him.

(And the old woman was still, while her heart turned to the past, and sho read pages of happy memories, traced-sixty years ago! Presently she continued i

Your grandpa knew it was hard for me to leave him, just as the storm was comingfor I was tunid like, and he said, without another word, just the verse, "Not a sparrow falleth to the ground, without your

He just pushed the curis from off my torehead, and kissed me-and I went up the hill to the house, a similing all the way It was remarkable that habit your grandpa had of alwa s answering troubled people with a word of Scripture comfort. I often used to tell him it appeared to me he read the Bible, just as he walked through the woods in spring, finding flowers everywhere -flowers, the fragrance and beauty of which he always wanted to share with other people, just as he did with the Bible comforts There was this difference between your grandpa and me, he found truths shining in very word of the sacred Book, but I, sometimes in those days, could only find one striking sentence in a whole chapter

"Look deep. Melntable," he used to say, if you want to find truths and pray for open eyes, to know the love, and peace, when you see it, and remember the truths, just as the flowers we seek for most car-nestly, are the dearest."

Those are your grandpa's very words, and you'll find them true it you walk far on life's road Why, child, there are some verses that are like Aaron's rod, just a rod, as you look at them first, but all full of huds and blossoms, when you look with the eye

Yes, yes! I hear what you say, I've u ndered, true enough. Go on telling you tho story I begon? Well I will

The storm raged for hours. It was dark as night, except when the lightning flashed into the room, filling every corner with a red, lurid glow, making the light of two tallow dips look pale and yellow, like plants that grow in the shade, for we had lit the candles, though it was not later than seven

frombled prions the fulls like the road of the rain against the win how same and found it was not true hospitality is shown like spray deshing up on the seas sold, "Ye do it unto me," just as the secret shore. All of a sudden there came a kind, of all true Christian larmy it was only the of lull in the storm, and— Harkl what's doing for Christ, but the well and the storm and— the storm of lust? of full in the sterm, and—"Hark! whate that?" said your grandpe, springing up and throwing wide-open the door, never mind my the rain that like in. "Hark! what's that?" And we head a faiat, faraway sound like some one calling, "Help, help!" And then a firsh of lightning and a clap of thunder, came as the stood change his and the second between, and for a minute we stood stunned like. Your grandpa mey the first to regain humof it, and though the storm seemed to have sedoubled its fury, out into the deshing rain, the blinding lightning he hastened, calling to the men, "Follow me, some one

Helfan hour later they came home carrying tenderly what seemed, at first, a lifeless burden. But nover a remedy did your grandps leave untried, and toward midnight the stranger was able to sit up and tell us

It appeared he was a painter, come up from the city to make a picture of a place among our hills. He was so busy with his work, he never noticed the storm coming on till it was too late for him to reach the tillage, and the darkness settled down over the hills so early, and the glare of lightning to dazzled his eyes, he missed the road and was wandering about in our mendow-lot, when he caught the glimmer of light from the kitchen window. That was just as we heard him call "Help, help!" and then the hightning-flash came, and he did not know a thing till he came to, lying on the lounge m our front-room.

The next morning your grande a took me down to see the place where they found him. and just beyond, to a great oaken-tree, rent from top to root by the flash.

I never saw any one so grateful for kindness as that young man was Over and over he kept asking, "Why are you so good to me, a stranger?" And your grandpa never made any reply, beyond a smile We kept him with us for three or four days, he was so feeble. It was pretty trying to me, the having him stay so, for you see I had just been fixing up the house for your grandpa's mother and sister, who were coming the next week to visit us, and it did appear as though there was no end to the things I had to pull about for that stranger's comfort.

It was a busy time in the dairy, too, and your grandpa somehow guessed I was feeing sort of Maitha-like, cumbered with care. I suppose he saw in my face that I did not do things heartily, and calling me aside, said he, "Mehitable, child, you aint lorgetting, are you, the command, 'Use hospitality without grudging?'" and then he smiled as he added, "without grudging They are pretty long words, long enough I reckon to stretch over the piles of snowy linen you have unfolded, and all the trouble you have taken for the stranger, and they, Mehitable?" And after that I didn't seem to mind the trouble any more. Your grandpa never made any difference for strangers, so at night and morning devotions the newcomer joined us, just as the farm-laborers and the women helping me with the extra daily work did.

We always used at those times the old Bible with the silver clasps, which had belonged to your grandpa's father, and I noticed the second day, when your grandpa was reading, a look came over the stranger's face, that did not leave it till just the hour he was bidding us all good-by; a look of half-pam and half-pleasure, a sorry and yot a glad look. It seemed as though something was struggling in his heart just as the sunshme and the ram-clouds struggle for the mastery, during a summer shower, neither willing to give place to the other, and yet, out of their struggle the rambow is born. Did you ever think of that, child?

I felt so humbled as I looked at the stranger's face and recalled how I had thought him in the way, when perhaps God had sent him to us that your grandpa's words might lead him to see the rainbow of hope, arching the clouds which I knew from his look were in his soul, shutting the light of Christ's love away from him, the clouds that I knew from his look too, were all ready to vanish, if he could get one ray of real sunlight

I told your grandpa, how I felt, and all he said was, "The Lord uses sometimes the weakest children among his followers, and it may be His will, Mohitable, to use

The country was fresh as a garden after the storm Sitting on the porch of our little house upon the hill, you could look off on meadows green as June meadows—the brook rippled along peacefully, as though its waters had never been storm-sturred the reeds and grasses lifted themselves up just as strong as if they had not been bowed to the ground

The stranger sat in the porch, most of the time. He never seemed weary of reading in the silver-clasped Biblo. Surely, I thought, he must expect to find written in the Book, the answer to the question he asks so ften Why are you so good to me, a stranger? And whether he expected or not, he did find it there.

It is too late to tell you more of the story, but the day he went away, just as he was going, he took your grandpa's hand in his own, saying, 'I have found it at last, the secret why you have been so good to me, a stranger" And make you cake continued And in a low voice he continued. "Tell me is it not because you hase pon-dered the words your master utiesed, Inarmuch as ye do it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, yo do it mito me?" O child, I wish you could have seen your grandpa's smile as the stranger repeated that verse. And then, all the sorry look seemed gone from the young man's face. Only a happy, peaceful look was there, while he-added, "I am going to try to ponder those words too, and the other words that are written here," and he laid his hand on the Book.

He only tarried for a few minutes longer, but I told lum how the struggle on his face had made me think of the rambow, clouds. and sunshine. I suppose my telling him this was the reason he painted and sent us the picture you were looking at, and now you know the secret of my priving it so chickes, shought as was not assess man never pour anon and child, if you have listened to

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my story, you have learned another scoret ranton, and the wind blow a gale, driving too. The secret that all true hospitality is the rain against the win law sense and found to doing for Christ, but the walking with Christ es vour grandpa did chijd.

EVIL SPEAKING.

Evil speaking is an old habit, which has resisted the appeals of prophets and apos-tles, the force of ridicule and wit, the de nunciations of the pulpit and the condemnation of reason and conscience, The brand of opproblum rests upon it, no one attempts to defend it, or even to make an appology for it. It is felt to be en effence to men and a sin before God. And yet the practice is continued, tolerated and encouraged By this means character suffers, fearful wounds are made, comities are sturred up, business is injured, and the peace of fami-lies and communities as disturbed. When used in this way "the tongue is "now, asit was in the days of the apostle James, "a fire, a world of iniquity;" "it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell."

There are occasions when particular vi ces manifest themselves more plainly and significantly than at other times, and it is not unworthy of consideration whether at present this habit of evil speaking does not exist to an unusual degree. The freedom with which we have been accustomed to criticise men and things for the last few years and the personalities mingled with our political agrications have not been without their effect. Rational and instructive conversation has in a good measure given way to mero gossip and the retatailing of injurius reports or making invidious com parisons, The social circle is rapidly be-coming an object of dread to the sensitive because of the soverity of its talk, and of contempt of the part of the intelligent, because of its insipidity and barreness of thought. It is to be leared that this evil has crept into families, and that the table and the fireside are witnesses of much that is unamable and degrading, in the remarks made on neighbors and acquaintances. This is an evil that should be resisted and vanquished. Before it no one is safe; it is murious alike to those who indulge in it and also those who are its objects, and at the same time it is a sin which God condemns. Christians especially are under sacred obligations to abstain from it and also to discountenance it in others The pul-pit and the press should not be slow to show the nature attd tendency of evil speaking, and to warn the people against indulgence in this practice so frought with injurious consequences.—Herald and Presbylery.

TEXT IMPROVED.

I heard a preacher take for his text, "Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast riden aver since I was thine unto this day? was I wont to ever do so unto thee?" (Numb. xxii 80) I wondered what he would make thereof, fearing that he would starte his auditors for want of matter. But hence he observed; 1 The cilliest and simplest, being wronged, may, ustly speak in their own defense. 2 The worst men have a good title to their own goods. Palaam was a soreerer, yet the ass confesseth twice he was his 8 They who have done many good offices, and fail in one, are often not only unrewarded for former service, but punished for that one offence, 4. When the creatures, formally officious to serve us, start from their wonted obedience (as the earth to become barren, and air pestelential.) man ought to reflect on his own sin as the sole cause thereof, How fruitful are the seeming barren places of Scripture! Bad ploughmen, which make balks of such ground Wheresoever the surface of God's work doth not laugh and sing with corn. Willi corn. there the heart thereof within is merry with mines, affording, where not plain matter, hidden mysteries. - Fuller.

UNQUESTIONING FAITH.

Such was the centurion s. We cannot read the account of his intercession for the life of his servant, and doubt, for an instant, that he believed Jesus to be divine. He did not argue that if it were the Christ, he must treat disease and death as his servants. he received him with full and unquestioning trust, and was answered as he believed

Perhaps we often mourn over unavailing prayer, because we too are answered as we believe We think that if such and such obstacles were overcome, our path would be made plain, and we put forth our puny strength to clear a way, as it were, for the Lord of Hosts. With the sea before us, the mountains on either hand, and an encmy pursuing, we fearingly search for some possibly overlooked way of escape, upon, which hope can seize, while we petition for deliverance.

'My faith is strong enough,' says one, but as I know that the Lord works by means, I cannot help looking about to see what are the likeliest instruments to be used.'

The centurion did not. He did not even question whether the personal presence of Christ was necessary. He simply believed that Christ was God, and that in the Divine mind, to will was to perform. " Speak the word only, and my servant shall be hemled."

Moses bade the children of Israel "Stand still" and see the salvation of the Lord; and it may be, if we would oftener "hold our peace," and give over questioning and speculating on the probable method by which we expect an answer to prayer, we should receive fuller trution to faith. Awerican Messengo.

Home should be made so true that the weary heart can turn toward it anywhere on the dusty highway of life, and receive strength.

An old German minister is said to have prayed: "O Lord! when I try to do a little for thee, and give up nonething near my heart, thou comest and givest me back a should all the same as much."

Scientific and Ascent,

ONE DOLLAR.

If one dollar be invested, and the oter. ost added to the prisciple absending, at the rates named, we shall have their liewing cesult as the accumulation of one hunlied

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FOTATORS AS FOOD Two French chemists have estimated

that one pound of good bread is equal to two pounds and a half or three pounds of potatoes; that seventy-five pounds of bread, potatoes; that seventy-five pounds of bread, and three of mest are equel to three homedred pounds of potatoes. Confined to a single article of food, a man would probably live longer on boiled 'potatoes than on bread made of wheat flour. Bulk is of limportance in our food, as well as nutriment, the potatoes would give the bulk; and is The potatoes would give the bulks and, in sufficient quantity, plenty of nutrumont, not only to preserve life, but to continue health and strength.

CURE FOR OPIUM HABIT.

In a recent report on the condition of the English hospital at Pekin, China, the attending physician gives a formula for "antiopium pills." This remedy is composed of extract of henbane, extract of gentian, camphor, quinine, cayenne pepper, ginger and cirnamon, with castile scap and syrup to form the mass, and licerice powder to form the cating. The efficacy of these pills in overcoming the opium habit, and in proventing the suffering on giving up the use of that poison, is stated to have been proved that poison, is stated to have been proved. in numerous cases The native remedies. it is said, contain opium in some form, and most frequently the ashes of opuum already smoked, and consequently are inefficacious, It being as difficult to discontinue the use of the medicine as of the drug itself.

WINDOW SASHES.

The most convenient way, to prevent loose window sashes from rattling when the wind blows, is to make four one sided buttons of wood, and screw them to the stopes which are nailed to the face casings of the window, making each button of proper length to press the side of the sash out-wards when the end of the button is turned down horizontally. The buttons operate like a cam. By havin, them the correct length to erowd the sash outwards, the sash will not only be held, so firmly that it cannot rattle, but the crack which admitted dust and cold air will be closed so tightly that uo window strips was se required. The buttons should be placed about half way from the upper to the lower end of each stile of the sashes.

THE DRESS OF CIVILIZED WOMEN.

I do declare that I think it would be better to die and get out of the torment at once than to have to rise every morning for some forty or fifty years and box one's body up in a sort of compressive armour, hang weights to one's hips and more weights upon one's head—which last are supported by the roots of the hair—put one's feet into shoes a number too small and not of the right shape, and with heels like strits, and then set about doing the whole duty of women with a cliberful face and a spry air for from fifteen to seventeen hours out of the twenty-four ! That there are so many women who are not frightened into decline at such a prospect, and that they bravely undertake to do it—nay, more, that they even dream that under such mes can work Side by side with unshackled man, and that they die in irying to do it-certainly says much for their counge, but little for their common

A man's dress to a great extent is fash-ioned for comfort. He has contrivances for suspending the weight of his clothing from his shoulders If the east wind blows he can turn up his coat collar. button himself up snugly, slouch his hat over his eyes, thrust his hands into his pockets, and brave the weather. But imagine a woman re-moving her hist or bonnet from the nugle at which tashion says she must wear it on account of the weather, or turning any of her fixtures" up to protect her neck and throat, or buttoning up anything that was unbuttoned before, or sticking her hands in-to her pockets! She would be taken for an improper character out on a mild spree, or for an escaped numate of a lunatic asylum, should slie endeavour by any impromitu arran ment of her habiliment to sava her health. -- Science of Health.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sowing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes.

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness

Never read by twilight on a very cloudy day. Never sleep so that, on waking, the eyes shall open on the light of the window,

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant

that it requires an effort to discriminate. Never read or sew directly in front of the

light of the window or door. It is best to have light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

To much light creates a glare, and pain and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green it. would seem that the ceiling should be s

blueish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint. The moment you are instinctively prompt-

ed to rub the eyes, that moment cease using

If the eyelids are glued together on wak-ing up, do not forcibly open them, but ap-plythe saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and has with warm water.

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urnal.

gr. Lyon and Dr. Haldano have been anjoint medical officers of the Brac-Parochial Board.

a the 31st ult., Ann Paterson, a vagrant, found deed in a mill pond at the farm fewerest parish of Strichen.

the weather in the North of Scotland kenent a sudden change on the 4th ult., agh it continued bright and fine in the the Sawy fell to a considerable depth hand localities, and furning operations again put a stop to.

name of the bedrooms of the Machar the ly of Jessie Gauld, or M'Douald, 33, a pauper lunatic, was found. In halplaced her head below our of the p sis, with the castor resting on her

Jung of Mr. M'Crombie, the Illustr-Handon News says: Every one knows ester of a peculiar excellent sort of bulg, and there is no question but that he gand dress es the part of preeder and fixe to part ction. He seems redelent fields, and he speaks in a manner draggests that he has invented a kind reacge which would be intelligibe to Em, though most people find it not to comprehend his ideas, owing to the in which he endeavours orally to manicate them, yet it is well known ha has plenty of ideas founded on congable common sense and no little graduess, and he has a way of liberating mind freely.

AYRSHIRE.

Es M. Miller, Ardrossan, has left £100 be Dorcas Society of that town.

hebridge at Princeton, Irvine, recently way while workman were engaged in cing it.

Wm. Dickle, at present teaching in Academy, has just been appointed to parish school of Craigryan.

fr. Robert Morton, probationer, Wester fst, Airdrie, has received a call to the ad Original Secedors' Church, Kilmar-

e interior decorations of the Town Kilmarnock, have just been renovated very tasteful manner by Mr. R. C. enson, painter, at the instance of the n Council.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

athe 4th inst., John Maccallum, farm-Tullich, while working at a stack of a suddenly fell backward and expired. liss Taylor, late of Belmont, was recentogaged in lecturing in Locugilphead on

the 5th inst., the newsboys of Duncon entertained to dinner in the Argyll Discon during the summer kindly pro-

omen's Rights" to the fishermen's wives.

he first of a sories of lectures in connecwith the Oban Scientific and Literary eistion was delivered on the 2nd inst., Professor Blackio. his subject being talth, Strongth, and Comcliness.

n the 28th ult., the lifeless body of a ng man named Donald Campbell, aged on of Mr. Colin Campbell, Jone of he e of Argyll's tenants at Kenmore, Lockside), was found about forty yards off public road near the bridge which crosthe River Douglass at Kilbride, three south of Iveraray.

committee of the Parish Church aped to make a selection from the \$4 that were received in connection with proposed new church, have decided up-be plan of Mr. David Thomson, of Glas-M. and is to be proceeded with at once. of the general excellence of the com g plans, considerable difficulty was the uced by the committee in coming to cision.—Oban Times

BERWICKSHIRE.

In Puryes the engineer at Tweed Saw having accidentally shovelled his thinto the boiler fires a few weeks ago, fellow workmen immediately subscribed uds the cost of a new one, and with the albelp of their masters and a few friends inda most superior silver lever watch massive appendage, which were pro led to the engineer on the 1st inst.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

to of wind has caused havec among thiping in Scrabster Roads and at Thurand two vessels have been aboundened by rrows, and are likely to become

to Thurso life-boat was the means, on ith inst., of saving fourteen persons
the brigantine "Mary Holland" and
brig "Eliza," both of which vessels
bound from Riga to Belfast, with carof milway sleepers.

a the 5th inst., the first supply of the betone found on the estates of Sir Robt rles Sinclair, Bart., was brought into decorated with the British ensign, dised from a neat flagstaff, carried the bar. The event was regarded as the aguation of an industry which will rea new source of wealth to Caitlmess.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

co-operating society is being projected

lany houses have been flooded in Lang-n, the heavy rains having caused all the and burns to rise.

parish of Gloncairn, to the Glasgow and South Western Railway near Auldgirth sta-

On the 8rd inst. the election of three Burgh Commiss pairs for Mothat took place under the provisions of the Ballot Act. When the poll closed, the following was the result, viz: - Mr. Wilson, 60; Mr. Plent 53; Mr. Liurnie, 20; Mr. Edgar, 32; Mr. M'Jenet, 25; Mr. Johnstone, 20; Mr. Konpody, 10; Mr. Corrubors, 18; and Mr. Today, 12.

EDINBURGH.

Mr. Why. Gordner, the oldest newspaper reports, in Scotland, has just been pre-sented by a tow friends with a handsome snutt-box, a walking-stick, and a pair of spectacles, on the occasion of his 72d birth-

More then ordinary attention is likely to be given to the Landi manageal elections this year, in consequence of the Provest's term of office explining next month. Provost Watt has been emet magistrate since November, 1859, and a is expected that an effort will be made to retain his service a little longer.

Among other names montioned as eligi ble for the civic chair is that of ex-Bailte Falshaw, who has an intimate knowledge of municipal affairs acquired as a councillor and misgrate; and practical experience as an engineer in such matters as the water supply and other subjects likely to require settlement at no distant date.

In the course of pulling down the Old Mint Buildings in Cowgate, acquired some time ago by the Improvent Trustees, with a view to the videning of the street, there has been discovered in the crevice of a wall a specimen of the medal struck by Georgy XIII. to commemorate the massacre of St. Bartholomew. As our readers are aware, the existence of such a medal has been disputed, but numerous copies of it are nevertheless to be found in the cabinets of collectors. It is rather larger than an English half-crown, and bears on the obverse side the efficien of the Pope, with the legend "GREGORIUS XIII., PONT. MAX. AN. I." (Gregory XIII., Supreme Pontiff, in his first year; and on the reverse with the legend "VGONOTTORUM STRAGES (Slaughter of the Huguenots), 157," a representation of the massacre, in which it seen the figure of a winged and helmeted ungel, with a cross in one hand and a sword in the other, engaged in the work of destruction. The present specimen is somewhat battered about the edges, but otherwise is in good preservation, and from the sharpness of the figures, it is considered to be an impression from the original dies, dating, probably, very near the time of the mas-

The Tron Church having been closed for some weeks for painting and improvements, about to be reopened for public worship. The east window was filled two years ago with stained glass, containing six illustrations of the life of our Lord—viz., the Annunication to the Shepherds, the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation of the Temple, Christ among the Doctors, the Baptism, and the Sermon on the Mount. The west window, which has now been executed in a corresponding style, also contains six illustrations -viz., Christ rising Lazarus, the Last Supper, the Agony in the Garden, the Crucifixion, the Maries at the Tomo, and the Ascension. In the upper tracery of the one window is the Angus Der in the centre, with angels in the side lights. while the tracery of the other has in the centre the pelican, and angels in the side lights. The spaces in each window not occupied by the subjects above mentioned are filled with ornamental work in accordance with the architectural style of the church. The subjects are executed in the Monsic style of glass painting. The walls of the church have been painted in a pleasing tint of neutral green, diapered with borderings of brown and dark green. The in-goings and facings of the windows are of a warm drab color, and these are also dispered with The proposed edifice will cost about | borderings in keeping with the glass in the windows. Harmony of effect has been secured by the employment of the same artists, Messrs. Ballautine & Son, in the decoration of both walls and windows. The west window has, we understand, been provided by the Marquis of Tweedale, Lord Lauderdale, and relatives and triends of the late Rov. Dr. Hunter.

FORFARSHIRE.

The Dundeo Town Council have agreed to give another subscription of £250 for the restoration of the old steeple.

Eighteen stacks, valued at £400, were recently destroyed by fire on the farm of Viewbank, about two miles from Coupar-Angus.

Mr. Walker Milne, of Dundee, and a student of St. Andrews University, has, at the recent examination held in Edinburgh, been successful in obtaining a Spence bursary of

the annual value of £50. Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., in a speech to his employees at Kincaldrum, expressed his belief that the co-operative principles, which was gaining ground daily, would yet constitute the solution of the difficult questions respecting capital and labor.

GLASGOW.

The bokers in this city have resolved to raise the price of bread.

An analyst is to be appointed for this city in terms of the Food and Drink Act.

The Rev. Rev. John Marshall Lang has been appointed to preach before the Barony congregation on the 8d and 10th days of

The foundation stone of a new Lunatic Asylum sor the Barony parish of this city, which is being creeted near the village of Lenzic, has been laid with Masonic honors, by Mr. Manzies, chairman of the Board.

was, on the 4th inst., entertained by the of trade in the district of Glenositu, a check in the district of Glenositus of a new line of reilbray from the decesion of his training of Landers and the check of the check The Rev. Dr. H. Sinclair Paterson, M.D.

The death, is announced of Mr. Joseph gaged in working about his agreed there, i wan, for half a century well known in he suddenly fell to the ground, and almost ! Swan, for lielf a century well known in Chapgow as an engraver, and who produced metantly expired, many fine illustrated works relating to the Coath, and Clyde and the Highlands. Professor Wilson Wrote the letter press to necomment some of Mr. Swan's clows of Scottish concer

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Charles Hamilton has been admitted as a Presonator belove the South Courts.

It is runcined that the arrival in Inverness slare from Goracovy of eighty Patherof the Society of Jesus is expected,-Dun de Aderlier

Recently, Mr. Angus Granhart, who for the last ten years has been clerk and assist aut to Mr. John Munro, Academy street, Inventors, was weited upon by a deputation headed by Mr. Duncan Mackay, and pro scuted with a gold Albert cham and append a uninber of volumes, and a parso of ... friends, as a parting got on the occasion of his leaving for a situation in Glasgow.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

At a meeting heal in Stovehaven, a com milt was appointed for fuethering the es tablishment of a kincurduo colony in New Brunswick. It was intimated that the Covernment of New Brunswick had been instructed to make tiffy clearances and build the accessary houses. It is arranged that all those who go into service will have then passage money prepaid, the advance to be pard back by easy of factions from their salaries. Captain Brown sold that he was willing to assist ten poor families to the extout of £20 for each family.

LANARKSHIRE.

A wire fencer, named Robertson, was brutally murdered at Dykehead recently, by a gauger on the Caledonian Railway, named Gilmour. The latter has escaped.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Hamilton, it has been unanimously agreed to prescut Mr. II. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, with the freedom of the burgh, on the occasion of his visit to Hamilton in November.

Some Scotch miners at Wishaw recently did a remarkable thing. They voluntarily refused an offered advance of a shilling a day in their wages, on the ground that the coal-masters had raised the price of coal seven shillings per ton. The men were unwilling to lie under the imputation of having occasioned this rise, and so, in a public meeting, requested the masters to the last advance off the price of coal, and take back the shilling.'

MORAYSHIRE.

At a recent meeting of the Parochial Board of Elgin, Mr. James Elder, managing printer, was unanimously appointed inspector, in room of the late Mr. J. Steven.

The majority of Lord Reidhaven, only son of the Earl of Scaffeld, was celebrated with unusual marks of rejoicing over the extensive estates of the family in Banff, Elgin, and Inverness, on the 7th ult. At Castle Grant the young viscount was prosonted by the Strathspey clasmen with his portrait, painted by Sir Francis Grant, and by the Elgin tenantry with a piece of plate. There were also demonstrations in Glen Urquhart, and at Keith, Cullen, Bauff, and other places.

PERTHSHIRE.

The Rev. C. Duthic, B.A., formerly army chaplain at Malta, has received the appointment of chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull, at Dupplin Castle.

The Rev. W. Henry, M.A., Mathematical Master at Trinity College, Glenalmond has been appointed Sub-Warden of that institution in room of the Rev. F. A. Souper, M.A.

For the office of auditor to the Auchterarder Muir Improvement Commission, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. James Stewart, Mr. Charles M. Hunter, solicitor, Auchterarder, was unanimously selected, subject to the approval of the Sheriff.

Ann Nicol, or Suttie, 66 years of age, wife of William Suttie, mason, New Row, died suddenly on the 5th ult., in her own house. Adam Anderson, tailor, 60 years of age, died suddouly in the Model Lodginghouse, Skinnergate, on the 6th ult.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Proceedings have been commonced in connection with the laying of the tram-ways along the principal streets in Greenock.

The late Mr. Joseph Whitehead, of Kiln-side has left the Paisley Infirmary a legacy of £500, free of duty.

A banquet has taken place at Paisley, in colobration of the reinvestment of the property of the town in the corporation, the burgh having now recovered from its state of insolvency.

The death is announced of ex-Provost Boyd of Renfrew. He was a tall, powerful man, universally known and greatly liked in the district. Mr. Boyd was a widower, about sixty-five years of age, and has left a son and two daughters.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve in the Pollockshaws Town Council:-Messrs. Wm. Bain, treasurer; Samuel Connolly, Alex: Craig, James Cullen, Robert Hoise, George Peter, and John Urie, Mr Nicol Cameron has been elected Provont.

ROSS-SHIRE.

The Dingwall Free Presbytery have fixed November 21st as a day of thanksgiving for the harvest, confrogations being also saided to humiliation in view of the tokens of Divine displaceure in connection with it.

вохвивания On the 100 can while Mr. John Ball, tenant in Marchallenn, Millerya, was

Oa the 3th all, a shoomaker named As her. Hath was who resided in Quan street, Jedbrogh, bill from his stool while he was at work, as Lexpored abusest namediattents.

Recently, at a jury court held at Jedburgh, Job i S. at, grocet, Kelso, was someneed to six in a consequence for execute. On hearing ins sentence the person releasing of the continuous and the person releasing of the continuous and the form of the line of the li prisoner entire, who was in court, went torprisoner oution of the report has the about continuous mends used by year removed

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Ou the 3d cast, a goods guard, maned Symon Stewart, had one of his tops tooken at Bannockburn, while stepping on to his

and Lathy w.

the Roy, Mr Johnstone, was it appears, and publicly challenged the missionary buried in band belonging to the hors of the prosts who recently come to Callen to aplate Mr. Macfarlane, Concylull, in the poor and oute why they did so without his charehyard attached to the old church of postraior. They did not come out, and Logio, near Airthry. At the time-sleat Father OK forthead laced them cowards, fourteen months ago-the proprietors remonstrated against the interment of the deceased in the spot chosen for that purcofin examined. Mr. Johnstone's remains | h \ 1 , t \ h \ naph \ hat a meeting has been were, however, left undisturbed. Lately, | h h h a lafter a good deal of discussion as the relatives of the designated by the relatives of the deceased clergyman caused a handsome obelish of white marble to be erected on his grave. As this act was considered to be equivalent to the approprintion of the groun' in question, the pro-prietors have caused the removal of the monument, and have Isposited it on another portion of the churchyar l.

WIGTONSHIRE.

Wm. McCormack, a brakesman, who resided at Kirkcowan, was recently killed by being thrown out of a train.

Two young men, named John Edgar and Alfred McKeachie, were drowned on the 3d inst., at Garlieston, through the capsizing of a sailing boat.

England.

Mr. Justice Willes has committed suicide by shooting himself.

The fortioth anniversary of Dr. Cumming's pastorate has been colebrated in London.

The British telegraph wires were deranged on the 18th inst., at many points by severe storms. Parliament will reassemble in session,

ifter the prorogation recess, on the 19th of December. Mr. Cooke, barrister, and Mr. Dundas,

both Liberals, are now actually in the field for Richmond. Mr. George Howell has, it is said, been

named as the labour candidate for Bradford at the next election. It is said that the improvements in the supply of water to London will cost nine

millions, or three pounds a head, Mr. Goschen is said to have sanctioned the establishment of a new corps of volun-

teers, solely for the defence of the Thames. M. Rouzand, the husband of Nilsson, excommunicated himself from the Catholic Church by being married in an Episcopal

sanctuary. The Right Rev. Doctor Goss, Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, has just died suddenly, at the college building of the

church in that city. At a luncheon which followed the opening of a new Roman Catholic church at Man-chester the other day, it was remarked that Archbish p Manning proposed the health of the Queen before that of the Pope.

Agitation has begun for the abolition of flogging at Newgate as a penalty for crime. Many letters have appeared in the London Times and other journals urging the dis-continuance of the barbarous practice.

The Marquis of Bute is preparing for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1873. a complete assortment of metals and ores from Wales, the county of Durham, and the entire basin of South Water, including Monmouth's line.

The Archbishop of Canterbury recently delivered a charge in which he contested the plea that the Church was so bound by its connection with the State that it was unable to accommodate itself to the wants of the Christian community.

Canon Kingsley, in delivering an inaugural address at the opening of the science classes in the Town Hall, Birmingham, made an urgent appeal in favour of the more general and thorough study of physical science, in its relation to health and dis-

M. Gennadois, the eminent professor of Greek Literature at the University of Athens. has arrived in London for the purpose of looking over ancient works in the British M iseum, and personally superintending the publication of a war work on Thucydides.

The birthday of Mr. George Cruikshank fell on the 28th ult. He was born in 1792, so that he has now completed his eightieth year. He is in the enjoyment of vigorous health, and is understood to be actively engaged in the preparation of an autobiography.

Lord Derby has added another contribation to the agricultaral controversy. At a meeting at Preston, his Lordship declared that he did not altograher disbelieves in co-operative farming. He shought game pre-servation had been carried to far, but, then did not eall for abolition of the game.

Freland.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission termined in producing fac-similes of the early boundaries connected walt froland, so lected under the direction of Mr. J. T. tillberi Secretary of the Record Commission, Ireland,

The money is of the Royal Irish Constabilities of the animal arrangements to erect

The Presbyrery of Belfast, having made a representation to the Admiralty us to the of the Cities of Ficet to Sunday the a that their localing newer an intimad presents worked, the cost an opportu-rate of inspecting the cessels

II taken the opinion of the Irish lay of Dadin Police Commes square has and a lather police to enters the the end of public-houses on Sundays and The following greath mentions been elected to the Kilsyth Team Concell Banks (1) before a contribute townships of Dalling and Latter as the Connecllors being 1 ber, Carmichaet and Latter as

At Callyn on a resent Sunday, the Rev. The Late minister of the perish of Louis, went from the parish chapel to Friery Chapel, aunid loud cheers, and retired

 $T_{\rm trip}$, the ction with the reported existence front at Laurencerown, County Down, wo to the existence of coal in the district, it was resolved to form a limited liability company with 5s shares to sink a shaft. A o another was appointed to issue a prospective, and in the the meessary arrangements with the landland of the estate, Mr. Stewart. It may be stated that some years ago a shaft was sunk at this place, and lignite, but no coal, was found.

NOTES ON GERMAN HISTORY.

On the 1st of March, 1818, Frederick Wil-

ham concluded a treaty with Russia, and soon afterwards issued a spirited proclamation of war against Napoleon, which he declured "must end in honourable peace or giorious destruction." The people responded most enthusiastically. Ladies brought their Jewelry, and families their gold and silver plate, to the treasury receiving fac-similes in iron inscribed, "I gave gold for iron—1813," Two hundred thousand men enlisted in an incredibly short space of time. About this time the Order of the Iron Cross was instituted, to stimulate the patriotic prdor. Of the war which followed it is unnecessary to speak. All the world knows that the Prussians and their allies were finally victorious, and that on the field of Waterloo the final battle was fought, which consigned the post and terror of Europe to permanent oxile. Prussia had proviously regained her provinces, at the treaty of Paris in May, 1814, which Napoleon had wrested from her; but Franco had been allowed to retain L rraine and Alsace, much to the mortification of her brave soldiers. The trenty of Paris transformed Germany into a confederation. All the States were to send Deputies to a Diet, which was to sit continually at Frankfort, presided over by Austria. Although the Emperor of Austria hold the presidency, so to speak, of the German Confedera ion, he had a strong rival in this leadership in Prussia; while Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg, the four other largest States in the Confederation, exerted themselves to hold the balance of power. This union was merely nominal and wholly unsatisfactory to the people, who longed for a real unity; but whose aspira-tions in this direction were regarded as reasonable by their petty rulers. The people had become aroused, and demanded political reform and more share in the responsibility of government, But Frederick William III. was afraid to trust the people, and preferred to do for instead of by them; and disappointed them by unfulfilled promises and evasions, for which he endeavored to atone by improving the educational system and increasing the efficiency of the army.

In 1833, the Zollverein was established. It was a commercial league, formed by the principal States of Germany, and headed by Prussia, Austria keeping aloof from it. It arranged a uniform currency and rate of duties, and gave to Prussia the collection and distribution of the revenue to the sevoral States in proportion to their population. A more potent influence could scarcely have been created to increase the influence of Prussia, while it diminished that of Austria. The remaining years of Frederick William's life were not wholly undeturbed. Hoping to conciliate the inhabitents of Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces, a treaty had been made with the Pope in 1821, by which several new bish prics were created. In 1837, several of these bishops set themselves to overthrow one of the laws in relation to mixed marriages, and refused to celebrate them unless the children could be educated as Papists, regardless of the faith of the father. The king had good reason to regret the treaty of 1821; and it does seem as if he might have learned before then, that "to give an inch to Rome" is to open the way for Rome to take au ell." It will be well for us Americans to bear the fact in mind now. Frederick William III. died on the 7th of June. 1840, lamented by his subjects, notwiths anding his want of liberal principles. The Emperor of Russia arrived at his bedside just in time to bid him a last adieu, and was the first to salute the Crown Prince as King of Prussia. He was seventy years of age at the time of his death, and reigned forty-three years, having taken his kingdom through one of the most remarkable and eventful periods of European history, and left it a fir his established such well-organized nation, more extensive and powerful has it had ever been before; Ladies' Repository for October.

It is tabless to attempt to argue a made and the same of the property responds to the property r

PARTY LINES WAS A

At Work Wit climber, on the slot Oak, the wife of the Box. Androw Rowell of a designer. Both mother and Applier are doing well.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTBBILS.

following Presbytarian will minet at the planes acreally manufered, viz —

Rozon.-At Sesforth, on the 2nd Tassley of Oc-

Kings 1000- At Engston, in Chalwer's Charch, on Tassday of October, at 3 o'clock, p.m. Mexician. At Montrad va Erekuio Church, ou first fiedussday in October, at 10 october a. in. Orrawa.— At Ottawa, in Hank St. Osurch, on first needey of Nov., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Renews. -At Laudon, in St. Andrew's Church, en Oct.,

REALFORD -At Mitchell, in Knox thursh, on 11th Paper.—At Woodstock, in Chalmer's Church, on 17th o'clock.

Breck-At Trecton, on Erd Tuesday of Dec., at 2 Simons. - At Barrie, on Sed Tocoday of Dec., at 11 o'-

CHATHEM. -On Tuesday, 7th January, 1873, at 11 a m Adelaido Street Church, Chatham.

Boxovero .- In Knoz ! Church, Toronto, on the fire tenday of Nevember, at 11 a. m.

TABLE. -- At Port Perry on Toesday 12th November

B. A. PRESBYTERIAN OFFICE. Toronto, October 31st, 1872.

The Produce market. Liverpool quotation are without change, but in the West wheat is advancin. Montral ramains without change, with sales to a farextent at about our last quotations. Here there is some endury for superfine flour. In wheat there is some endeding. The bariey market is firm, with a good enquiry both for local consumption and for shipment. We quote:—

Wiffar,- No. 1 Fall \$1 55; No. 2 Treadwell \$1 30; \$1 40.

BARLEY-70c. 78c. OATS-40c. PHAR-700.

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FANCY-\$6 00; \$5 90. Extra-\$6 75; \$7 00.

OATMEAL-\$1 50; \$5 00.

CORNMEAL-\$8 15.

May-per ton \$25 00 ; 29 01. BUTTER-Selected lets 18c. to 20c. ; Choice Dairy 22c.

CHEER-12c. to 13c. Eggs-18c. to 20c.

LAND-207 to 11c. BACON-8c. to 9e. HAMS-150, to 151c.

FORE-No mess on the spot. To arrive sales of broken lots have been made at \$16.50 to \$16.75.

Wook-45e, for feece, and 85c to 40e for pulled.

Special Potice,

Anoma, or depravity of blood, is a disease known by extrome paieness or waxy appearance of the skin, hips and nails. Forson, on allicited aiways have dysicpais, and are liable to hysteria, consumption. disease of the heart, convulsions, etc. consequent upon the withdrawai of ma terial in the blood, for nutrition of nerve. As Follows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will subply the healthy constituents to the blood and canow it with yitality patients need not suffer from these diseases.

Travellers' Guide.

GRAND TRUNK HAST.

P.M.

P.M.

P.39

Depart	5.37	12.07	6.22	7.07	
Artive	9.07	A.M. 10.37	4.52	11.97	
ena	ND TRUK	K WBST.			
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Lepart 7.00	P.M.				
Arrive 10.35	9.30	•••••		• ••	

TORONTO AND MIPIERING RAILWAY Depart 7.05 Arrive 10.45 • 3.50 6,20

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY. Depart 7 20 Arrive 10.50

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Brantford, Oct. 9th, 19721

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