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# Literary and Religious.

#### DREAMS.

- Dreams, only foolish dreams, may be.
  Is waitefulness so wise?
  These eyes are dull—what if ave see
  In dreams with keener eyes?
- In dreams with keener eyes?
  Some dreams we've known more wakeful far
  Than any waking hours,
  When we make fast with lock and bar
  This haunted house of ours.
  All day we shut our doors, but sleep
  Sets doors and windows wide.
  The ghosts come in with stealthy creep,
  And through the chambers glide.
  Sometimes they come in tryoning hosts.
- And through the chambers glide.
  Sometimes they come in trooping hosts,
  And sometimes one by one;
  We call them dreams, but they are ghosts
  Of days and years long gone.
  And some with mirth and laughter come.
- And some with mirth and laughter con And some look gravely glad;
  W.th angry, frowning faces some Pass by, and some are sad.
  And some—they hover round us long, With pitiful sweet smile—Alasi we did them grievous wrong, And slew ourseives the while!
  As on your fading ghosts we guze, Sure death's no sharper pain, O days that should have been! O days.
- O days that should have been! O days That ne'er can come again!

#### MAUDSLEY ON HEREDITARY DESCENT.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

John Stuart Millused to affirm that there may be worlds where two and two do not make four. Even the mathematical axioms he would explain as the result of the operation of the laws of association. Herbert Spencer thinks that it is very wild to account for our necessary beliefs by individual experience merely. It is asserted, however, that though our individual experience will not account for our necessary beliefs, that of our ancestors will.

We have not had trial long enough to account for our conviction that two straight lines cannot inclose a space; but the race has. First allow me to give a general reply to this precious theory that the experience of our ancestors is sufficient to account for our necessary beliefs, and then descend to details. Uniform experience has never taught us a necessary truth. There has been a uniform experience of the race, from the first, of sunrisings and star-risings in the east. We, therefore, naturally look for the sun in the east; but it is perfectly possible for me to imagine that to-morrow morning the orb of day might come up from behind the pines of the Rocky Mountains. But, can I imagine it possible that two straight lines can inclose a space? Not at all. The moment I understand what two straight lines mean, I see that they cannot inclose a space. Experience has been just as uniform about the surrise as it has been about any mathematical axiom; but you can, in thought, reverse the motion of the sun. and you cannot reverse, even in thought, a mathematical axiom. There are propositions of which the opposite is inconceivable. They reach beyond the range of experience. Now, experience cannot account for what goes beyond experience. The universal, self-evident truths of the intellect and conscience, therefore, cannot be deduced logically from the finite experiences either of the individual or his ancestors.

Allow me to recapitulate very briefly the differences between living and lifeless

1. Living beings retain their identity in spite of the constant change in the particles that compose their organisms. Inorganic masses lose their identity with the change of their particles.

Plymouth Rock is composed of atoms of granite; if you wash away all these atoms, and little by little substitute others for them, when you have effected a change of physical identity, Plymouth Rock is no longer Plymouth Rock. But here is Webster, who stands on Plymouth Rock to make his cration, and there is not in his brain, or in any part of his living tissues, a single atom that was there seven years previously, or perhaps not a single one that was there twelve months ago. But Webster is Webster in spite of the frequent loss of his physical identity. Your living being retains its identity in spite of the change of its particles. Your dead matter does not; and here is one hint of the breadth of the colossal chasm between living and lifeless forms of matter.

2. In living matter the component atoms are in a state of unstable equilibrium, which chemical and physical forces are constantly endeavoring to overset. In lifeless matter They are to be punished, indeed; but they these forces reduce the atoms to a condition of | are no more blameworthy than honest men stable equilibrium. When life departs from the body, chemical law reduces the organism | praiseworthy. In this city I read in an ed- prayer, 'To be used before a Fight at Sea,' to dust. This shows how inadequate chem. itorial last Saturday the statement that the ical forces are to account for the power which | criminal offends because he can not help | as very applicable and proper in tone. The in life prevents that equilibrium from being

3. If chemical combinations account for living tissues, what accounts for the chemical of this atrocious shallowness insure the combinations?

If chemical combinations cause the formation of living tissues, it is very sure that life the weight of this false science, which, if something has caused the chemical combinations. Have they caused themselves?

4. Organic matter grows; inorganic matter does not. What is added to the one gains no new properties; what is added to the other | posing everyanti-materialistic theory of evolutakes on new powers. When I roll my snow. ball in the snow, what is added is snow after it is added. But when new matter is added to | will is ever free, and an assertion that the living tissues, it takes on new properties. murderer and the robber and the ravisher

in one place a nerve, in another a muscle, in it may be said with justice that the materialanother a tendon, in another a cellular integument. This is altogether different from the nating all these activities.

5. Established science teaches that the molecular atoms are always the same. It follows that you cannot draw life out of these molecular atoms at the end of any process unless you put it in at the beginning. Spencer admits this, and so brings forward the theory, in his biology, of "compound molecular. units," whatever that may mean. Compound units! E pluribus unum, indeed! A man cannot be in the American Union if he is in none of the States.

6. Living tissues are co-ordinated according to definite plans. There is a co-ordinating force, therefore, behind the action of the bioplasts in each organism. That force has as many types as there are types of organism, vegetable and animal.

Life is the co-ordinating power behind the movements of germinal matter. Definition having been defended by me at great length previously. I shall now use our previous conclusions. From the point of view reached in thirteen lectures on Biology I must beginand I can only begin today—a reply to Mauds-

I admit that: (1) Germinal matter, or bioplasm, increases in quantity as living tissues grow. (2) With the increase of quantity there is an increase of the force in the germinal matter. (3) This increase is derived from the assimilation of inorganic

Now, Maudsley asks how we know that the movements of germinal matter, which are sustained by inorganic matter, did not originate in inorganic matter. (See "Body and Mind," Eng. ed., p. 169.)

Maudsley is not to be disputed when he says that the germinal points absorb inorganic matter and that they transform it into other bioplasts and the various tissues. Now since their power evidently grows by acquisition of power from inorganic matter, who knows but that it commenced so? That question is the Malakoff of English Material-

My reply is that the power of co-ordination is the subtlest power in life; that this power resides in the original germ; and that we do not know that it is increased by the growth of the living subject.

We do not know that the weaver is any more skilful when the web is half woven than when he has merely set the web and first begins to throw the shuttle.

There is an increase in the amount of power manifested by the organism, but there is no increase in the co-ordinating power, which is what materialism [never accounts

The weaver has just as much co-ordinating power when the web is arranged for the first stroke of the shuttle as he has after it is woven and the finished product is held up in its glory before admiring eyes. The coordinating power is what I call life; and in the germ of your eagle, your man, your lion, your swallow, that co-ordinating power has a law such that there cannot come out of the germ of the lion a swallow, nor out of the germ of the swallow a lion. Everything under the law of hereditary descent breeds true to its kind. There is not the slightest evidence that this co-ordinating power is increased. Just as much of it is needed in these first strokes as in the last, and one would think a good deal more.—Christian Union.

# FREEDOM OF THE WILL.

Sin can be the quality of only voluntary action. This is a perfectly self-evident moral truth. You can not prove it by anything that does not assume it. It is not only evident, but it is self-evident; it is a moral axiom, and you are just as sure of it as that two and two make four. Sin is free, or you can not make sin out of it.

Tyndall now publicly agrees with Hackel

in maintaining that the will is never free. Echoes are already beginning to be heard, even in Boston, of his Birmingham assertion that the robber, the ravisher, the murder, offend because they can not help offending. and reformers and saints and martyrs are offending, and that such a doctorine permeating society would free us from a large amount of theological quackery. Will the teachers prison against the effects of their own quackery? Will they lift off from trade and social trusted, will ride greed and fraud as never nightmare rode invalid? When the last word of the Hackelion evolutionists, opposing Darwin, opposing Dana, opposing Owen, option in England or Germany, and all similar schools in metaphysics, is a denial that the

istic cuttle-fishes are trying to attack the leviathians of self-evident truth by throwing action of inorganic matter, and implies a off ink into the sea! They will succeed in power higher than chemical and co-ordi. making things clear only when the sea is all of their own color.—Joseph Cook.

#### THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The third volume of the "Life of the Prince 'Consort" by Theodore Martin, just published by Smith, Elder & Co., is full of interesting glimpses into the inner life and feeling of the Queen and Prince. This volume reveals their deep interest in all public affairs, her Majesty's letters referring to the Crimean war and her relations to Napoleon III. We make a few selections, which we are sure will be read with interest.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS AND FLEET. A letter from the Queen to King Leopold on the 28th of February, 1854, gives, in a few

graphic touches, a picture of the departure of the Guards to the Crimea. Her Majesty thus records her impressions :-

"The last battalion of the Guards (Scottish Fusiliers) embarked to-day. They passed through the court-yard here at seven o'clock this morning. We stood on the balcony to see them. The morning fine, the sun shining over the towers of Westminster Abbey, and an immense crowd collected to see the five men, and cheering them immensely as with difficulty they marched along. They formed line, presented arms, and then cheered us very heartily, and went off cheering. It was a touching and beautiful sight. Many sorrowing friends were there, and one saw the shake of many a hand. My besh wishes and prayers will be with them all."

A few days after this (10th of March, 1854) the Queen and Prince left London for Osborne, in order that they might visit the magnificent fleet which had been assembled at Spithead under the command of Sir Charles Napier. On the eve of their departure her Majesty writes

to Lord Aberdeen :--"We are just starting to see the fleet. which is to sail at once for its important destination. It will be a solemn moment! Many a heart will be very heavy, and many a prayer, including our own, will be offered up for its safety and glory."

On the following day her Majesty, after witnessing at Spithead the departure of the first division of the squadron for the Baltic, thus writes to Baron Stockmar: -

"I am very enthusiastic about my dear army and navy, and wish I had two sons in both now. I know I shall suffer much when I hear of losses among them."

THE DAY OF PRAYER. The debate in both Houses on the address in answer to her Majesty's message announcing the opening of war with Russia took place on the 31st of March. Before it began in the House of Lords, Lord Aberdeen stated that it was proposed to set apart a day of "Humiliation and Prayer" for the success of our arms | The Russians expected their position would by sea and land.

The Queen, remarking upon the service to be prepared for the occasion, says:—

"Were the services selected for these days of a different kind from what they are, the Queen would feel less strongly about it; but they always select chapters from the Old Testament and Psalms, which are so totally inapplicable that all the effect such occasions ought to have is entirely done away with. Moreover, to say (as we probably should) that the great sinfulness of the nation has brought about this war, when it is the selfishness and ambition and want of honesty of one man and his servants which has done it, while our conduct throughout has been actuated by unselfishness and honesty, would be too manifestly repulsive to the feelings of every one, and would be a mere bit of hypocrisy. Let there be a prayer expressive of our great thankfulness for the immense benefits we have enjoyed, and for the immense prosperity of the country, and entreating God's help and protection in the coming struggle. In this the Queen would join heart and soul. If there is to be a day set apart, let it be for tria could help its conclusion if she would but prayer in this sense."

This excellent letter concludes by desiring that the day should not be "one of mourning, as for a calamity;" that there should be no "imprecations on our enemies;" and her Majesty recommends to the Archbishop, in his labor of composition, "The beautiful as well as other portions of that fine service." wish so strongly expressed as to the character of the services to be used on the day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer was carried out.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON HI.

Some extremely interesting particulars are Royal Highness of the visit paid to Windsor by the Emperor Napoleon. A ball in the Waterloo-room wound up the evening. The Queen danced a quadrille with the Emperor, who dances with great dignity and spirit. . . How strange," her Majesty adds, to think that I, the granddaughter of George III., should dance with the Emperior Napo-

Waterloo-room, and this ally only six years ago living in this country, an exile, poor and unthought of!"

This was the parting :--

As we were going along to the door, the Emperor said how much he had felt our kindness-what a bon sourenir they would carry back, &c. 'N'est-ce pas, yous viendrez a Paris cet ete, si vous pouvez?' I replied, Certainly, provided my public duties did not prevent me,' which he understood. - He said, Je crois que d'avoir passe mon jour de naissance avec votre Majosto me portera bonheur, et le netit cravon que vous m'avez donne.'

And the Queen's reflections on it were:-"Thus has this visit, this great event, passed like everything else in this world. It is a dream-a brilliant, successful, pleasant dream-the recollection of which is firmly fixed in my mind. On all it has left a pleasant, satisfactory impression. It went off so well not a hitch or contretemps—fine weather, everything smiling; the nation enthusiastic, and happy in the firm and intimate alliance and union of two great countries, whose enmity would be fatal. We have war now certainly, but war which does not threaten our shores, our homes and internal prosperity, which war with France ever must do. . . . I am glad to have known this extraordinary man, whom it is certainly impossible not to

like when you live with him, and not even to a considerable extent to admire. . . . I believe him to be capable of kindness, affection, friendship, and gratitude. I feel confi-

THE WAR-BATTLE OF THE ALHA.

The interest taken in every phase of the war by the Royal pair is exemplified in the following extract :-

"Every despatch from the camp, every weekly return made upon the model suggested by the Prince which reached the Government. were read by them both, and copies carefully preserved. Plans, showing every addition to the trenches, were sent regularly for her Majesty's use, so that the exact position of affairs before Sebastopol was as well known in her Majesty's working-room as it was at the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief. General Canrobert was surprised at the minute accuracy of her Majesty's information. He told Lord Clarendon that 'he had talked to many people, military and civil, but to none so thoroughly well informed about the Crimea, the siege, and the armies, as her Majesty.'"

The Queen writes to King Leopold under

date Oct. 13, 1854, from Hull:-"We are, and indeed the whole country is, entirely engressed with one idea, one anxious thought, the Crimea. We have received the most interesting and gratifying details of the splendid and decisive victory of the Alma. Alas! it was a bloody one. Our loss was heavy, many have fallen and many are wounded. But my noble troops behaved with a courage and determination truly admireble. hold out three weeks. Their loss was immense; the whole garrison of Sebastopol was out. Since then the army has performed a wonderful march to Balaclava, and the bombardment of Sebastopol has begun. Lord Raglan's behaviour was worthy of the Old Duke's-such coolness in the midst of the hottest fire. . . I feel so proud of my dear noble troops, who, they say, bear their privations, and the sad disease which still haunts them, with the greatest courage and good-humor."

SEBASTOPOL.

And, again, when siege had been laid to

Sebastopol:— "Such a time of suspense, auxiety, and excitement, I never expected to see, much less to feel. The feeling against Russia and the Emperor-who has to answer before God for the lives of so many thousands-becomes stronger and stronger as each mail brings the report of fresh victims of the obstinate resistance of the besieged. Peace is further distant than ever, and I fear the war will be a lengthened, and, finally, a general one. Aus-

Nobody was more busy all this time than the Prince in the all-important matter of Army regeneration. Our troops were insufficient, the siege was imperilled for want of men, Lord Palmerston was recommending foreign enlistment, the Prince was advocating the free employment of militia at least as far as the Mediterranean. Then came the news of Inkermann's glorious but costly day. Inkermann cost us many gallant officers, including Sir George Catheart, who was to have officer, who had served his country so well, that we have a record of her Majesty's indiggiven from the diaries of her Majesty and his | nation against the atrocities committed by the Russians. In writing to her Royal uncle, the Queen speaks of the accounts which had reached England of the barbarous conduct shown to the wounded.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN FRANCE.

In August, 1855, the visit of the Emperor Such new properties are given it that we have offend because they can not help offending, my nearest and most intimate ally, in the which we have too little space. Yet the one of his marked characteristics as a public King's Lectures,

meditations of her Majestv at the Invalides must be noted. She writes:

"Into this side chapel the Emperor led me, and there I stood, at the arm of Napoleon III. his nephew, before the coffin of England's bitterest foe; I, the granddaughter of that King who hated him most, and who most vigorously opposed him, and this very nephew. who bears his name, being my nearest and dearest ally! The organ of the church was playing 'God save the Queen' at the time, and this solemn scene took place by torchlight, and during a thunderstorm. Strange and wonderful indeed. It seems as if, in this tribute of respect to a departed and dead foe. old enmities and rivalries were wiped out, and the seal of heaven placed upon that bond of unity which is now happily established between two great and powerful nations. May heaven bless and prosper it!"

The Emperor deepened the good impressions he had left at Windsor. At the close of the brilliant visit her Majesty says:--

"There were salutes, bands playing, great cheering, and, to crown all, an exquisite moon shining brilliantly over everything. It was a very fine and moving sight. The Emperor led me on board, followed by his whole suite, as he wished to go with us a little way out to sea. We glided out of the harbor, I with a heavy heart. . . .

"When out of the port, we took the Emperor, who was in perfect amazement at the size of the yacht, all over it below; he wishes to build one, smaller, for himself. I said be should build one the same size, to which he replied, 'Cela va pour la Reine des Mers, mais pas pour un terrestrien comme moi. When we came on deck Colonel Fleury told the Emperor he must leave, or his small yacht, l' Ariel, could not re-enter the port." DISTRIBUTION OF THE CRIMEAN MEDALS.

The subjoined letter from the Queen to the King of the Belgians was written two or three days after the distribution of the Crimean medals by her Majesty to the officers and soldiers who had been engaged in the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann. It is dated from Buckingham Palace, May 22nd,

"... Ernest will have told you what s beautiful and touching sight and ceremony (the first of the kind ever witnessed in England) the distribution of the medals was From the highest prince of the blood to the lowest private, all received the same distinction for the bravest conduct in the severest actions, and the rough hand of the brave and honest private soldier came for the first time in contact with that of their Sovereign and their Queen. Noble fellows! I own I feel as they were my own children-my heart beats for them as for my nearest and dearest! They were so touched, so pleased—many, I hear, cried; and they won't hear of giving up their medals to have their names engraved upon them, for fear that they should not recoive the identical one put into their hands by me! Several came by in a sadly-mutilated state. None created more interest or is more gallant than young Sir Thomas Troubridge, who had at Inkermann one log and the foot of the other carried away by a round | shot, but he continued commanding his be carried away, only desiring his shattered limbs to be raised, in order to prevent too a bath chair, and when I gave him his medal. I told him I should make him one of my aides-de-camp for his very gallant conduct; to which he replied, 'I am amply repaid for: soldiers as those!"

Many touches scattered throughout the volume afford fresh evidence of the deep affection which existed between her Majesty and the Prince.

#### BISHOP JANES-HIS STYLE OF ORATORY:

I once heard him say in a little company, that it was while occupied with the duties of this agency that he settled finally the method of public speaking to which he adhered during the rest of his life. He had appealed to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a subsidy to the college. Expecting no more than the privilege of stating his case to a committee, he was surprised by an invitation to address the entire Legislature on education. But two years had then elapsed since the passage of the common-school law, which had been carried through both houses by the exertions of Thaddeus Stevens. To the country members the theme had no doubt the charm of freshness. That was an advantage for the agent replaced Lord Raglan if necessary—and it is of the college; but with such an opportunity in connection with the death of this excellent he would have preferred to secure time for elaborate preparation. There were but few hours to be had, and he resolved that, with such meditation as was possible, he would rely wholly upon his power of extemporaneous expression. He appeared before the heads of the State with trepidation, but with good courage. The result was surprising to himself; congratulations from men of mark in the commonwealth poured in upon him so Napoleon was returned by the Queen and her abundantly, that they decided him never and dangerous as those which Cromwell consort; and a mass of interesting particulars | after to mistrust himself. His gift of prompt leon, nephew of England's great enemy, now are cited from the Royal correspondence, for and appropriate utterance became, in time,

man. As Jeffrey once asked Macanlay, Where on earth did you pick up that English style?" so many a one listening to Bisl 1 op \Janes has asked, "Where did he get that power of sententious expression?" His public speech was compact and sinewy. He could think while on his feet, and think to the purpose. Opening deliberately, as though every word were carefully weighed before it was spoken, he advanced with precision from point to point, and left at the end a wellfinished piece of work. Occasional short sentences would fall from his lips, richly freighted with meaning; these obviously embodied the results of a large experience or long meditation, and remained as permanent acquisitions with his hearers. It resulted from his method that Bishop Janes rarely fell below an occasion; whatever the occasion might be, the suitable thought was seized upon and well expressed. Perhaps the finest specimen which we have of his spoken style is to be found in his address delivered before the British Wesleyan Conference during the

war. The occasion was critical; there were warm friends of our cause in the Conference, and there were ministers there who were not friends. Just as he rose to speak the President reminded him that the Conference was not the place for the discussion of political topics. Such a warning, at such a moment. which, if it did not overpass the bounds of courtesy, went to its limit, would have embarrassed other speakers, but did not disturb the poise of Bishop Janes. Moving on with entire calmness, he gave an exposition of the growth and power of American Methodism, and of its relations to the country, which left nothing to be desired. I have not the copy at hand from which to quote the strong passages of this remarkable address, but one has ever since clung to my memory. Comparing our Church as it is now with the Church of one hundred years ago, he said: "American Methodism of to-day answers to its original, not as the coin to the die, which ever repeats the same, unvarying impression, but as the man to the child, who preserves his identity under all the changes of maturing life." The philosophy of Church growth could not be better put into a single sentence.-Dr. G. R. Crooks, in the National Repository for

#### MORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONS.

Thus, each nation of the globe is a huge battery of spiritual forces to which each individual contributes something. The oneness of the nation is the unity of the galvanic current that is generated from the many layers of metal and acid. And the question of the superior power of one nation over another is not at all to be decided by the relative numbers of population and armies, nor by the forts, guns and magazines, but rather by the relative, mental and moral energies of the lands. France, for instance, is a magnificent incarnation of a certain temperament, and the generations that rise up in her borders continually supply the same mental and societ forces, thus giving her one character through centuries. England, moreover, is the hive of very different passions and powers, and the battery till the battle was over, refusing to point whether, in a long war, giving each side money enough. England or France would triumph, is reduced to the question whether great a hæmorrhage! He was dragged by in the effervescent impulses and military enthusiasm of the Celtic blood are superior, as spiritual qualities, to the more slow and sullen force, the cautious but persistent resolution, and the tough obstinacy of resists, everything. One must revere and love such ance that make up the power of an Anglo-Saxon army. In the great campaigns of Wellington in Spain, and in the conduct of the struggle at Waterloo, this was the real strife-a wrestle of certain spiritual qualities. with each other. The charge of the French under Ney or Murat, and beneath the eye of Napeleon, was the gathering roll and swing of the storm-waves; whatever was rapyeable must fall before it; but the mind and the resources of Wellington and the temper of the men who served him were the Saxon rock on which those magnificent Celtic surges swung their white wrath in vain. Every charge of Nev's cavalry against Wellington's central position at Waterloo was the Leat of a fiery. sensibility against a stony patience. The whole scene was less a constest of military science than a visible condict of different passions and a thoroug a testing of their strength. It was the old hypothesis, in dramatic play, of an i rresistible in contact with an immoveable. The irresistible was spent, the immoveable stood fast. All fighting illustrates the same law. I

the old Greek days Darius could oppose a hundred spears to each one of Alexander's and we wonder the .t the Persians were so easily beaten. The res sen is that the fighting in the young Gree's general's army was done by spears plus brains, courage, enthusiasm. Discipline in a battalion is of more consequence than numbers, because it adds a spiritual force to that of muscles; fervor is iften found superior to the most thorough liscipline, for ferver is a higher spiritual force and out weighs the weaker. Bayonets are never so sharp and terrible in the hands of advancing line, as when they are bayonets that think, as was the case in our own Revolution; and there are no regiments so mighty headed, where the highest spiritual qualities were drilled into the ranks, and the bayonets. could not only think, but pray.-From Starr

# Che Family Treasury.

The Faults of Preachers.

Some are too weak, and some are too strong;
Some are too short, and some are too long;
Some are too stout, and some are too thin;
Some are always out, and some are too thin;
Some are always out, and some are always in;
Some are too good, and some are too bad;
Some are too good, and some are too glad;
Some in their clothing are too exquisite;
Some are too fine, and some never visit;
Some are too fine, and some are too plain;
Some preach the same sermons again and again;
Some, spite of whatever the critics may say.
In the midst of their most sclemm sermons look gay;
And some, howe'er pleasing the facts they rehearse,
Are unable to smile, and look grave as a hearse;
Some can't koop their temper, but got into huffs;
Some can't koop their temper, but got into huffs;
Some are too humble, and some are too low,
And in their first sermon tell all they know;
Some are too faint, and some are too loud;
Some have many faults, some have but one,
But I never heard of one that had none.

#### Fragments of Time.

In order to achieve some good work which you may have much at heart, you may not be able to secure an entire week, or an uninterrupted day. But trywhat you can make of the broken fragments of time. Glean up its golden dust -those, raspings and parings of precious duration-those leaving of the days and remnants of hours, which may soon sweep out into the waste of existence. And, thus, if you be a miser of moments, if you be frugal, and heard up odd moments and half-hours, and unexpected holidays-your gleanings may ske out a long and useful life, and you may die at last richer in existence than multitudes whose all is their own. That which some men waste in superfluous slumber, and idle visits, and desultory application, were it leisure, and enable them to execute undertakings for which they deem a less worried life than theirs essential. When a person says, "I have no time to pray, no time to read the Bible, no time to improve my mind, or to do a kind turn to a neighbor, he may be saying what he thinks, but he should not think what he says."-Congregationalist.

#### What Religion does for a Man.

A man without religion like a man living in a planet unillumined by the sun. He has trees, fruit, grass, and flowers, streams and hills around them, but they are only undulations of darkness; he has mountains, but they are gaunt and gloomy crags; he has streams, but they are chill with the touch of darkness and death; he as truits, but they have no sweetness for a riponing sun; he has flowers, cold, colorless, and dying; he has bathe in the Jordan River, and that the great trials, but they are only painful ascents to be climbed with uneasy and unhoping patience; he has work, but it is cheerless, empty, and really aimless, for the chill stream of death cuts off all; he has prosperity, but it is hollow and unpalatable; he has friendships, but they are only for threescore years and ten. But religion lets a light upon all these. The sun has risen upon the mountains, and a falls on their rivers, and they sparkle back made a coat. radiance, and, murmur along their banks with joy: the fruits turn blushing cheeks towards the sun, and every flower is robed in beauty; the sun rises upon the life. Every trial is lightened with the light of God's love; every labor sqarkles under the beams of his sweet because it is his gift; all friendship in him is doubly dear because clad in the vesture of immortality. Yes, who will not say, indeed that he who chooses religion has chosen the thing most needed, and the best, because he has chosen that which gives strength, beauty, and true glory to all the rest? is not labor dignified by the thought—To this God calls me? is not sorrow sanctified by it, for it says, "In this God is with me"? is not success elevated by it, for we say, "He has prospered our handiwork"? is not friendship intensified by it, for we say, "Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him "?-Quiver.

# A Weighty Monosyllable.

Take the single syllable ought and weigh it, my scientific skeptical friend, and do so according to the sternest rules of the scientific method. How are we to ascertain what this word weighs unless it to by experiment? What experiment shall we try with it, if it be not that of weighing over against it something very heavy? What shall we weigh against the one word ought? Here is a soldier with an empty sleeve. There was a day when the question arose whether he ought to go to the front in the war. He had to maintain father and mother; and the word home is supposed to be a very weighty one. Heavier than the word father or mother is the word wife. He weighed that word and the others with it against the one word ought; and father, and mother, and wife went up in the scale, and sught went down, and he went to the front. Is ought scientifically known to weigh anyfather, mother, wife and children to weigh against that insignificant syllable; and he weighed them, in the morning, and the noons —in both the sacred twilights, as they say in India—and in the midnights. Father, mother, wife and children were words to which he allowed their full weight. He was the only support of his family, but the one word ought again and again carried up the weight of these weightiest contradicting syllables. What if this soldier and that could have put into the left-hand scale all that men value n forth as vividly and solemuly as the Bible wealth, and honor, or reputation? I will | not suppose the word honor to have any other meaning than reputation, for I cannot weigh ought against ought; and a man ought to maintain his honor. We must not be so unscientific as to weigh a thing against itself-But we put in here, outward standing among mon, and wealth, and life. If you please, sum up the globes as so much silver and the sun as as diamonds on a necklace, into one scale, and if there is not in it any part of the word ought,—if ought is absent in the one scale and | to utter just what the Bible declares—what | present in the other-up will go your scale fell from the lips of the world's Saviour-is a supposed to make in the constitution. Of laden with the universe, as a crackling paper

cending toward the stars. (Great applause) Is it not both a curious and appalling fact, a misfortune, a weakness, an inevitable cathis weight of the word ought—and yet a fact | lamity, which God pities, and man should not absolutely undeniable? Where is the materialist or the pantheist who dares assert that I am making this syllable too heavy? You may weigh against that word everything of the true nature of sin. They would not be but God, and it will outweigh all but himself. I cannot imagine God weighed against ought. Precisely here is the explanation of a mystery. God is in that word ought, and therefore it outweighs all but God. (Applause.) There is your first unexplored remainder.-Joseph Cook.

#### Whence Doubting Comes.

Unwillingness to do duty is at the bottom of much of the uncertainty and doubt that darken the life and cripple the soul. Let the 'constitutional doubter," as Dr. Steel calls him, cease to blame his mental make up, and set his will resolutely to work in humble submission to the will of God, and his difficulties will soon disappear. An unwilling heart is Double crops of skepticism will ripen on it. The order of nature is that the learner submit to the teacher. Says the Apostle James, "Submit yourselves therefore to God." So, also, the experience of men harmonizes with the word of the Lord, "Then shall ye know, if ye follow on to know the Lord." If anyone is the unsuspected cause of many troubles for larger streams the wall runs to the water's which there is no relief but that of willing all redeemed, would give them wealth of and cheerful obedience to God.—Examplical top of the wall there are breastworks or de-Messenger.

#### Misquotations.

In one of Horace Walpole's letters occurs this paragraph. He is praising a certain childless couple, and the sweet life they were living away one side on a small estate. He says, "They may comfort themselves with having no children when they recollect that the earliest-born of men committed murder with the jaw-bone of an ass—a deadly weapon, I am sure."

- William Hazlitt, in like carelessness, says it was "the Samaritan" who prayed, "Lord, be merciful to me a sinner!"

This paragraph we have cut straight out of the New York Herald not five months ago: "There is a story in the Bible which tells us that a certain Philip was recommended to man objected to that obscure lavatory, because of the argument that the Euphrates was the nobler torrent of the two." This is one of the bright authorities which insist that no minister of the gospel must assume to speak of science since preachers are not instructed in the details and the vocabulary.

Thackeray states that it was Eli for whom his mother made "some little shirts" every crown of glory is on their crests; the light year instead of Samuel, for whom Hannah

# Bibles.

Mr. Stevens, who has arranged and catalogued in chronological order the numerous Bibles and parts of Bibles exhibited at the Caxton Exhibition, being fully qualified for command and his providence; all success is the task by the attention he has paid to the subject during more than a quarter of a but ugliest man of his day, thought so. "I that he has now at hand a printed list of kingdoms; but if you give me a quarter of an some 30,000 Bibles, representing about 35,-000 volumes, published botween the invention of printing and the present time. He also tells us, what will probably astonish printing, in 1450, and the discovery of heart that makes both the true gentleman and America, in 1492, "the editions of the Bible the great theologian. The Apostle Paul (see than 1,000, and the most of these of the largest and coatliest kind." We are inclined to think that there is exaggeration in this of sympathy and consideration for every one's statement. Still, the activity of the early feelings, because he had learned from him printers in Bible production was great, and t soon extended itself to translations in the vernacular languages of Europe. "Prior to the discovery of America," says Mr. Stevens, 'no less than twelve grand patriarchal editions of the entire Bible, being of several different translations, appeared from time to time in the German language; to which add the two editions by the Otmars, of Augsburg; of 1507 and 1518, and we have the total number of no less than fourteen distinct large folio pre-Reformation or anti-Lutheran Bibles. No other language except the Latin can boast of anything like this number .- Athanaun."

# The True Nature of Sin.

Zion's Herald, in a long editorial upon the recent defections from morality and honesty of men prominent in churches and religious circles, inquires whether this is due to the thing? Here is another soldier who has lack of power in the pulpit, and concludes as follows:-

"The preaching of our day is able and earnest; it is powerful in defence, rich in thought, and adorned with all the graces of persuasive address. As a whole, it is Scriptural and in harmony with the accepted faith of the ages. Perhaps the ethics of religionthe homely virtues of honesty and purityare not as often and as distinctly set forth as they should be. But it seems to us that the great fundamental error lies, in not setting justifies, the character and exceeding sinfulness of sin; its certain moral poison, its constant deterioration of character, its inevitable fatal effect ultimately upon the sinner. and its absolutely certain Nemesis here and hereafter. Without any scrious change in the radical faith of the Church, or even in its received eschatology, there has been a great softening in reference to the divine threatenso much gold, and cast the hosts of heaven, ings recorded against sin. The absence of materialistic and scenic views of the life to come is not to be regretted; but the neglect serious error. The result is, in our religious

convictions. Sin has come to be regarded as be held to too strict account about. Our revivals would be more powerful and permanent if penitents had but a faint apprehension so ready to trifle with it again; and the line of distinction between worldliness and holinoss would be more sharply drawn."

#### The Great Wall of China.

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer lately engaged on a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurement gave the height at eighteen feet, and a width on top of fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there character, Miss Austen, Miss Jane Porter, is a lower twenty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought with him a brick from the wall, which is supposed to have been made two hundred years before the time of Christ. In building this immense stone fence to keep out the the best kind of soil for the growth of doubt. Taxtars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For thirteen hundred miles the wall goes over plain and mountain, and every foot of the foundation is in solid granite, and the rest of the structure, solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or canons, or precipices, where there cares to examine the subject thoroughly, he is a sheer descent of one thousand feet. will find that an irresolute or unyielding will | Small streams are arched over, but in the edge, and a tower built on each side. On the fences facing in and out, so the defending forces can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to an enemy from either side. To calculate the time of building or cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses everything in ancient or modern times of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared

#### Manners.

Men succeed in their professions quite as much by complaisance and kindliness of manner as by talent. Demosthenes, in giving his well-known advice to an orator-that eloquence consisted in three things, the first "action," the second "action," and the third 'action"—is supposed to have intended manner only. A telling preacher in his opening remarks gains the good-will of his hearers, and makes them feel both that he has something to say and that he can say it-by his manner. The successful medical man, on entering a sick room, inspires into his patients belief in himself, and that hope which is so favorable to longevity-by his manner. Considering that jurymen are scarcely personifications of pure reason unmixed with passion or prejudice, a barrister cannot afford to neglect manner if he would bring twelve men one after another to his way of thinking. I tion, its wings are strong, its flights sustain Again, has the business man any stock in trade that pays him better than a good address? And as regards the "survival of the fittest" in tournaments for a lady's hand, is it not a "natural selection" when the old motto "Manners makyth man" decides the contest? At least Wilkes, the best-mannered century, as the result of his labors tells us am," he said, "the ugliest man in the three nership with the Observation. The partnerhour's start, I will gain the love of any woman before the handsomest." If kindliness of disposition be the essence of good manners, our subject is seen at once to shade off into most readers, that between the discovery of the great one of Christianity itself. It is the alone and the parts thereof, in many lan-speech delivered on Mars' Hill) always enguages and countries, will sum up not far less deavored to conciliate his audience when he commenced addressing them. And his letters, as well as those of his fellow-apostles, are full whose sympathy extended to even the greatest of sinners.—Chambers' Journal.

Literary Women. Miss Jane Austen died in 1816, aged 42; Mrs. Radcliffe, 1823, aged '59; Miss Mitford, 1855, aged 69; Mrs. Trimmer, 1810, aged 69; Miss Jane Porter, 1850, aged 74; Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, 1800, aged 80; Mrs. Piozzi, 1821, aged 81; Mrs. Barbauld, 1822, aged 82; Miss Edgeworth, 1849, aged 82; Lady Mozgan, 1859, aged 82; Madame d'Arblay, 1840, aged 88; Miss Hannah More, 1833, aged 88; Mrs. Marcet, 1859, aged 89; Miss Joanna Baillie, 1851, aged 89; Miss Berry, 1852, aged time of the birth, the mother's instincts may 90; Mrs. Somerville, 1872, aged 92; Miss Harriet Lee, 1861, aged 95; Miss Caroline Herschel, 1848, aged 98; Lady Smith, 1877, aged 103-giving for the nineteen literary ladies an average age of 81. Now it is quite true, of course, that the first and shortestlived of all these was in genius worth all the others put together. We have no sort of doubt that Miss Austen's novels will continue | tice, it would seem that the mothers readily to be read as long as the English language endures, and we have a good deal of doubt about all the others, even Miss Edgeworth, who probably comes next upon the list, though far away below Miss Austen. Yet no one would really suppose that there was anything in the genius of Miss Austen at all of that kind to shorten her life. There was no vestige of excitability or restlessness either in her works or, in her life as it has been narrated for us. On the contrary, that misguided section of the literary world-and it is not quite a minute one-which rejects Miss Austen, and will not recognize her genius, complains of her excessive realism, of the minuteness of her studies and the dullness of the resulting fictions. That is bad criticism, no doubt, but at least it bears witness to the perfect tranquillity and composure of Miss Austen's genius, and is pretty adequate proof that her away to decay or be devoured .- National Rerelatively early death was in no way due to pository for January. the wear and tear which genius is sometimes those who remain, much the most eminent in

worth and Mrs. Barbauld reached the age of eighty-two; while Miss Joanna Baillie, who had once a very high reputation as a poet attained the age of eighty-nine; and the two whose tastes and talents led them into scientific research, Mrs. Somerville and Miss Caroline Herschel, reached the age of minetytwo and ninety-eight respectively. It is hardly possible to conceive clearer evidence that the culture of the intellect, if it has any effect on the age attained at fall-which, of course, in a large average of cases it must have, since it alters the tastes and occupations, and must more or less effect the activity of the brain-has the effect of lengthening life rather than shortening it. It is curious and perhaps significant that of those in this list who displayed the keenest knowledge of Miss Edgeworth, and Miss Joanna Baillie, not one was married; and that Miss Burney, who became Madame d'Arblay, is the only exception, for, of course, Mrs. Radcliffe cannot be said to have shown any knowledge of character at all. And doubtless the kind of insight which makes novelists is not unlikely to make women somewhat fastidious, and perhaps a little formidable. We know how formidable Miss Bronte seemed to the young curates whom she sketched so cleverly and satirically, and that though she was eventually married, it was to one who set little store by that kind of talent, and perhaps hardly feld its power .- The Spectator.

#### Observation and Imagination.

In art we are ant to deceive ourselves as to the relative functions of Observation and Imagination; for it is much easier to trace one than the other, and what we cannot trace we are disposed to think performs a very subordinate part. Observation gives the suggestions on which Imagination acts, and frequently presents entire images, full pictures which she has merely to touch up and finish. The former furnishes the spark—sometimes the live coals and a portion of the fuel-that kindles the latter into flame. While the fire is grandly glowing and burning, and we are warm before its blaze, we rarely recur to the origin of all the radiance and comfort we enjoy. Observation does the prosaic, Imagination the poetic; that the first work, this the last; and in the grace and completeness of the last we have no eyes for the rude beginping. But if we examine carefully, if we seek cause from effect, we shall find the germ and much of the growth in the outward steadily transferring itself to and fashioning the inward, again to become the outward, the

perfect form, the type of beauty. Imagination, boundless as it seems, is greatly limited when unaided. It needs help as much as other faculties do, not to soar nor sweep, but to be distinct and varied. It has a wide circle, though, left to itself, it is prone to move on the same lines, and to return to the point whence it starts. Allied to Observaed, its excursions, infinite, regular and productive. Then it is trained, rationalized, set to wholesome activity and profitable work; whereas, undirected and unrestrained, it tends to vagaries, grows morbid, wastes itself, and gets enslaved by an excess of freedom. All healthful liberty and substantial fruitfulness are secured to the Imagination by close partship is generally silent, and the more valuable on this account, since the unseen force makes itself the more felt. The greater the reliance of Imagination on Observation, the deeper the popular belief in its absolute independence.-Junius Henri Browne in Appletons' Journal for December.

# Girls in the Oment.

In all Oriental countries female children are born to no rights that anybody is bound either by law or custom to respect. Es pecially have they no right to live if either of the parents choose to have it otherwise. Infanticide is the damning sin of heathenism, and especially so in the East. But although the birth of a female child is always reckoned among the greatest of calamities that can befall the family, and although very many of them are killed at their birth, yet for a variety of reasons they are often spared to grow up. They may be protected and reared in the hope that they will become useful to their parents, as servants and laborers; or they may be available for betrothal; or if she is the first girl born into the family she may be tolerated; or if the father is absent at the prevail on her to spare her child, and after a few weeks' or months' old it would be accounted cruel to kill her. Some, too, are spared that they may grow up, and then be delivered over to be devoted to a life of shame. Fathers are usually the executioners of the foul deeds of infanticide, though, from the manner in which they speak of the pracagree to the damnable deed.

In China, the proportion of female infants destroyed, as compared with the whole number born, does not appear to be very large; but in India, where the custom is the "ancient and systematic" one, it is much greater. Until 1820 there was no law against it in British India, and till then the death rate is estimated to have risen to the fearful magnitude of seventy per cent. of the births. It is now strictly prohibited by law, and the practice has been largely abated, though there is reason to believe that it is still practised to a lamentable extent,—some estimates make the proportion of infanticides equal to onethird of the births of female children. It is even now not an unusual thing, along the banks of the Ganges, or in the suburbs of the cities and towns, to come upon the body of a child that has been murdered, and thrown

He that puts a Bible into the hands of a child, gives him more than a kingdom, for it scroll is carried aloft in a conflagration as | movements and life there is a lack of strong | the world of literature proper—Miss Edge | gives him a key to the kingdom of heaven.

Good Mords for the Young. By Cousin Herbert.

#### Beginning Right.

It is of the greatest importance in everything to begin right. "The child is father of the man," and the man has to be just what the boy makes him. If the boy studies, the man is learned; if the boy plays truant, the man is ignorant; if the boy steals, the man is a thief; if the boy is good, the man is beloved. Remember, boys, that you will be men soon, and you will be just such kind of men as you make yourselves while you are boys. Then strive to lay a good foundation, on which to build up your future life.

Every youthful reader of the GUARDIAN should try to begin this new year well. If you feel that your life, during the past year, has not been what it ought to be, endeavor to improve this year—by being more obedient to parents, more punctual in your habits, more truthful and generous with your companions. Here is a little piece which contains some capital counsels for the coming year. ADVICE TO BOYS.

Whatever you are, be brave, boys!
The llar's a coward and slave, boys;
Though clever at ruses,
And sharp at excuses.
He's a sheeking and pitiful knave, boys! Whatever you are, be frank, boys!
'Tis better than money and rank, boys;
Still cleave to the right,
Be lovers of light,
Be open, above-board, and frank, boys! Whatever you are, be kind, boys!
Be gentle in manners and mind, boys!
The man gentle in mien,
Words and temper, I ween,
Is the gentleman truly refined, boys! But, whatever you are, be true, boys!
Be visible through and through, boys!
Leave to others the shamming,
The "scheming" and "cramming."
In fun and in earnest, be true, boys!

#### How Evil Begins.

This is a good story, showing how a boy may without thinking drift into wrong practices, which lead him away from the paths of

"Give me a half penny, and you may pitch one of these rings; and if it catches over a nail, I'll give you threepence."

That seemed fair enough; so the boy handd him a half-penny and took the ring. He stepped back to the stake, tossed his ring, and it caught on one of the nails. "Will you take six rings to pitch again, or

threepence?"

"Three pence," was the answer; and the money was put into his hand. He stepped off, well satisfied with what he had done, and probably not having an idea that he had done wrong. A gentleman standing near him had watched him, and, now, before he had time to look about and rejoin his companions, laid his hand on his shoulder. -

"My lad, this is your first lesson in gambling."

"Gambling, sir?"

"You staked your half-penny and won six half-pence, did you not?" "Yes, I did.".

"You did not earn'them and they were not given to you; you won them just as gamblers win money. You have taken the first step in the path; that man has gone through it, and you can see the end. Now I advise you to go and give him his three pence back and ask him for your half-penny, and then stand square with the world, an honest boylagain."

He had hung his head down, but raised it ckly; and his bright, open look as he said, "I'll do it," will not soon be forgotten. He ran back, and soon emerged from the ring, looking happier than ever. He touched his cap and bowed pleasantly as he ran away to join his companions. This was an honest

# An Old Puzźle.

Though this puzzle is an old one, I daresay it will be new to many of our boys and girls. How many can find the correct answer?

A man once went to buy a pair of boots. "How much for this pair?" he asked.

"Five dollars," replied the shoemaker. So the purchaser took out his pocketbook and handed the shoemaker a \$50 bill.

"Can't change it." "Then we can't trade," replied the man, putting the money away and starting for the

"Hold on," said the shoemaker, "perhaps Jones can change it." Jones was the tailor next door.

Yes, Jones could change it, so the customer took the boots and the \$45 change and walked off. The next day Jones came tearing in, very much out of breath.

"See here, Jackson!" he said (Jackson was the shoemaker): I want \$50 out of you; this bill's a counterfeit."

Jackson, who had already given the stranger \$45 in good money, tumbled over on a pile of leather and buried his face in his hands. But it didn't do any good, for of course Jones made him pay the \$50 and take back the counterfeit. Now, how much did Jackson

# Writinga Letter.

lose by the whole transaction?

Some of the little folks may want to know how to write a letter. The story of a little girl in a similar condition, taken from the Christian at Work, may help them: 'I wish I could write to Tommy," said a very

little girl, whose brother was at school. "Well," said a friend who was in the room, I will lend you my stand and pen. What

will you write to Tommy?" "O, I can't write a letter, I don't know what to say," said the little girl.

"Not know what to say?" said the gentleman. "Come, let me begin: Last night the house was burned from top to bottom."'

"O no, please don't say that." "Why not?" -

"'Cause it isn't true."

"Well that is something. You know you musn't put into a letter things that are not true. Now let us try again: 'The kitten has been playing with its tail for five minutes."

"Why, that is true, I saw the kitten doing

"Yes, but Tommy does not want to know

"Come, my dear, that is another thing that you know. When you write a letter, you should say something that your friends desire to know. Shall I write, 'Jim was naughty and would not learn his lessons?""

"No, no, not that, please." "Why, that is true, isn't it?"

"Yes, but you need not tell Tommy. That would be telling tales."

"You are right, my dear. I see you know something else about writing letters—we should not put unkind things in them. Shall Ilwrite: 'Mary is much better, and will be down stairs to play to-morrow.""

. "O yes, do write that, 'causo' Tom will be so glad to know Mary is better; he is so fond

"Why, you little puss, you do know how to vrite a letter, after all!" said the gentleman. And little Betsey went on thinking of things. that would please Tom at school, and the letter was a very nice one.

#### Rans the Cripple.

He lived in a little village, in Italy at the foot of the Alps. His mother was a widow, and he, her only child, was a poor little cripple. When he thought of hissad condition-that he could not play like other boys, and that if he grow up he would not be able to work like other men,-he felt very unhappy. One day he was going through the village, and stood to rest under the open window of a room in which some children were playing. One of them chanced to break a plaything, when another took hold of it, and throwing it out of the window, said, "I'll throw it away; it's no more use than Hans the cripple." O, how sad the words: made poor Hans feel! He crept back home and told his mother, while the hot tears ran down his pinched little face very fast indeed. And his mother took him upon her knee, and sang a little song to him that she had often sung before; it ended with this little chorus, God has his plan, For every man."

And although Hans felt happy while listening to the sweet tune and voice, yet he could not believe that God had any plan for him. But he was mistaken. Just at this time the Austrians were fighting against the Italians, and trying to take their country; and in order that the Italians might know when the Austrian soldiers were coming, they had built large piles of dry wood on the tops of the hills, and put men to watch them night and day; and when any one of these men saw the Austrians coming, it was his duty to set fire to the pile, then the man upon the next hill-top would see it and set. fire to his, and so on until all the valleys were made aware that the enemy was coming, and aroused to meet him. The piles were called beacons, and the men that watched them sentinels. One night there was a festival beingkept up in Hans' village, and all the villagers. save Hans and his mother were there; and although Hans had gone to bed, he could not sleep. So in a while he rose up silently, and crept up the hill to stay a little while with the sentinel. But no sentinel was there Thinking there would be no danger that. night, and being tempted to join the peoplein the village, he had left his post. But-Hans thought that now he might be of some use, for he could watch the beacon-hill until the sentinel returned. He had not watched very long before he thought he saw the dark form of an Austrian soldier coming upon hishands and knees very stealthily along towards the pile. Yes, so it was; and now he could hear distinctly the measured tramp, tramp, of a number of armed mon. Quick as thoughthe set fire to the pile. Now the country was warned and the people would be saved. But the enraged Austrian soldier saw him, and firing his gun at him, Hans fell mortally wounded. Hoursafter he was found by some of the villagers, and carried, bleeding and, dying, to his mother. She took him upon her knees, and wept over him as though her heart would break. But Hans looked into her face with his loving eyes, and whispered, 'Dear mother, 'God has his plan, For every one.'" Hans had done his duty, and it was a work of great importance to his country.— Early Days.

# First Methodist Newspaper.

The following account of the first Methodist newspaper is taken from Tyerman's Life of the Rev. George Whitefield, vol. i, p. 471:-"J. Lewis started the first Methodist newspaper ever published, and succeeded in securing Whitefield, Cennick, Harris, and Humphreys as its principal contributors. The titlewas, 'The Weekly History; or, An Account' of the most Remarkable Particulars Relating to the Present Progress of the Gospel. London: Printed by J. Lewis. Price, one penny."

The newspaper was a small felio of four pages, and the first number appears to have been issued April 11th, 1741. In No. 4 the editor says:-"The Rev. Mr. Whitefield intends to supply me with fresh matter every week." The periodical was continued weekly until November 13th, 1742, when No. 81 was issued, to which the editor appended the following note:-" Now that this first volume is finished, we purpose to begin the next in a more commodious manner. It will be printed in a neat pocket volume, and to be delivered (every week, as it was at first) at the Tabernacle, and at people's houses, at the price of one penny."

The British House of Commons consists of 658 members, 492 of whom are returned by English and Welsh, 60 by Scotch, and 105 by Irish constituencies. Though it has varied in the past, the membership has remained at the mystical number of 658 since the union with Ireland at the close of the last century, in spite of the numerous changes which have been made in the dis-"No, no," said Betsey, laughing, "den't say | tribution of the electoral franchise by reform bills within the last fifty years.

# Our Sunday School Work

Sabbath, January 20th, 1878. (FIRST QUARTEE.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSON. -No. 3. THE COVENANT RENEWED .-2 Chron. xv. 8-15.

COLDEN TEXT :- " Be ye strong therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded."— 2 Chron. xv. 7.

Topic:—Covenant Blessings.

HOME READINGS. M.—2 Chron. xv. 8-15. Covenant blessings.
T.—Gen. vi. 9-21. Covenant with Noah.
W.—Gen. xvi. 1-14. Covenant with Abraham.
T.—Gen. xxvi. 1-15. Covenant with Jasac.
F.—Gen. xxviii. 10-22. Covenant with Jacob.
S.—Lev. xxvi. 1-13. Covenant with Srael.
S.—1 Chron. xviii. 1-15. Covenant with David.

#### OUTLINE.

The invasion of the Ethiopians under Gerah, mentioned in the last lesson, resulted in a signal defeat. As a having put his trust in God, obtained a wonderful victory, and returned to Jerusalem with a great amount of spoil. On his return Asa was met by the prophet Azariah, who, after referring to the length of time that the true worship of God had been neglected by the people of Judah, urged him to persevere in the work of reformation in which he had for several years been engaged. This brings us to our lesson, from which we learn that Asa and his people commenced earnestly and at once to carry out the command of the prophet. They put away the abominable idols out of all the land of Judah and Benjamin, and repaired the altar of the Lord, and entered into a solemn renewal of the covenant which God made with their fathers in the wilderness. This is the first recorded renewal of the original covenant.

#### NOTES.

(8.) These words: See chap. xv. 1-7. Prophecy: Prophesying often means revealing the will of God more than merely foretelling future events. Of Oded the prophet? Really, of the son of Oded; Azariah was the prophet's own name. See xv. 1. Abominable idols: Better, simply abominations, or things that defile. All the land of Judah and Benjamin : A most emphatic expression. The cities which he had taken: Which his father, had taken, as appears from chapter xiii. 19. Mount Ephraim; A very idolatrous place in time of wickedness, and part of the kingdom of Israel. Renewed the altar : That is the altar of burnt offering. Porch: 2 Chron. iii. 4. The porch of the temple in Jerusalem. (9.) They fell to him: Went over to his side, leaving the kingdom of Israel. When they saw that the Lord was with him : Zech. viii. 23. (10.) Third month: Time of Pentocost. (11.) Spoil: Taken from the Ethiopians (chap. xiv. 14). (12.) Entered into: Here a renewal. Covenant: A most solemn agreement; in the law, an agreement sealed; and sometimes sealed with blood, as here. Also a type of the spiritual covenant (Psa. 1. v). God of their fathers: Gen. xvii. 1, 2. With all their heart: With, all their courage and love. With all their soul: Idiomatic for with their whole self, both body and mind. (18.) Should be put to death: No new law, but putting into execution the old, as Deut. xvii. 2, etc. The salvation of the country depended upon the punishment of the guilty. Small or great: Low station or high station. (14.) Sware unto the Lord: Any promise to the Lord is of the nature of an oath. Cornets: A kind of trumpets, originally a horn. (15.) All Judah: All the kingdom of Judah, Benjamin, and the new additions from Ephraim, Manasseh and Simeon. Rejoiced: Psa. l. 14. Whole desire: ·Old English for by them. God is always waiting to be gracious. Rest round about : Peace -on all sides: no war.

# More Memorizing.

In an address of welcome to the King's County Sunday School Convention, held recently in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. Talmage said, according to a report in the Brooklyn Eagle:—

To-day the right wing of the Lord's army,

which is the Sunday-school, is on the march. The teachers and superintendents are the leaders, and are in the stirrups, while the Great Captain gives the order, "Forward, the whole line!" I want now and here to say that I wish the Convention would rise up in its might and accomplish one thing. Although the Sunday-school is far in advance of the Sunday-school of the past, there is one thing in which the schools are going back month by month, and that is the committing to memory passages and chapters of the Scriptures. When a question is asked, we see a great fluttering of International Lesson leaves, and this thing must be stopped or the ·leaves will become a curse instead of a blessing. The boy who goes forth into the world with texts of Scripture sticking fast to his memory, is better fitted for life and better \* prepared for heaven. We want more of that, and then there will be less misquotation of Scripture, less Scripture quoted inaptly in the prayer-meeting. We will hear less of quotations like that of the brother who said in the meeting, "I am a great sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely." Or fewer prayers like that of the man who, when his horse ran away, felt he must pray, but he couldn't think of anything more appropriate than "For what we are about to receive, Lord, make us truly thankful." We want more of drudgery in the Sunday-school, more of hard plodding work,

ture, the combined treasures of the miverse, and say to him, "Choose for yoursef,"

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# Christian Guardiau AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1878.

THE OUTLOOK.

The report of Judge Patterson, as commissioner to examine certain charges preferred against members of the Central Committee of Education by the Mail, is at length published. It completely exenerates the members of the Committee. The conspiracy to damage Dr. McLellan and other members of the Committee utterly broke down at the investigation before Judge Patterson. The charges were not only not sustained—they were as fully and explicitly disproved as in the nature of the case was possible. These bitter and unfair attacks on honorable public men are not creditable to those who indulge in such practices.

The notorious "ring" frauds in New York are just now exciting much public interest. A short time since a civic committee was appointed to investigate the frauds, and in their report last week it appears that they find that the prodigious sum of nearly thirty millions of dollars were stolen, and only about \$900,000 recovered. The committee recommend the prosecution of the "ring" theives who have not already given up their ill-gotten gains. They also sharply censure the lawyers employed to conduct the prosecutions for bungling and indecision, as well as the community in general for their indifference to the Commissioner's appeals for assistance. In the Board of Aldermen on Friday afternoon, a resolution was adopted recommending the discharge of Tweed from imprisonment after securing for the city such property as he at present possessed, on the ground that his liberation would be less expensive than his longer detention in prison.

Sitting Bull, who has for some time been occupying Canadian territory, appears to be getting uneasy again, and, from recent reports, is probably preparing for another hostile attack. How soon hostilities may be expected is uncertain, but he is evidently becoming discontented with his new quarters. Another event has just happened, which, along with the fact that the Sioux are stealing ponies from the Assiniboines and other Canadian tribes, possesses some significance. Two hundred lodges of renegade Indians from Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's bands, who escaped from the main body during their transfer to their new reservations, have joined Sitting Bull. The Nez Perces Indians who are in his camp, not satisfied with the treatment which they have received from the Sioux, are reported to be anxious to surrender themselves to the United States authorities. Some of them have already re-crossed the line, and the appointment of a special commission to arrange for a removal has been scientific fact. No one that we ever heard suggested. If sent back to their old reservation, some guarantee for their safety would need to be given, as they would be liable to believed. Prof. Hitchcock rather mixes trial for murder; but the Department at things, when he says, "if unbelief is a had Washington has not ] yet assured these Nez | thing in religion it is bad in everything else, Perces of protection.

Recent dispatches contain exciting rumors of a general election in England, and also of any one will accept either of these supposed the resignation of Earl of the Carnarvon. Last Wednesday Lord Carnaryon stated in regard to the diplomatic situation in Europe, that a virtue to reject it. Unbelief cannot be England would consent to the principle al. admitted to be a good thing in other things: ready admitted by Austria, Germany, France except when the things are false, or inand Italy, of separate negotiations between capable of being fairly proved. It would be Russia and Turkey, but would claim a voice in the final settlement. This statement has encountered much adverse criticism, which has caused a good deal of excitement throughout the country. The Times, referring to the conflicting interpretations that have been put upon Lord Carnaryon's speech, says that there ought to be an end to the ambiguity | unimportant facts. People who are believers which has recently shaken every public interest in the land, and thinks the Cabinet ought to plainly declare its policy and thus put an end to the feeling of uncertainty which exists. At present there appears to be a hopeless division in the Cabinet over its Eastern policy, and the disagreement has caused a great sensation in London. Lord Beaconsfield disapproves of the determination | the result of moral depravity; or that there of Russia to settle with Turkey alone for peace, and it is stated that he insists upon his own retirement, or the resignation of the Earl of Carnarvon...

The Liberals in Spain are jubilant over the approaching marriage of King Alfonso to his cousin the Princess Mercedes, daughter of confessed that their former unbelief of the the Duke of Montpensier. The important event is announced to take place on the 23rd of this month. King Alfonso, it is said, has cherished for years the hope of marrying this Princess: and ever since his desire became known ex-Queen Isabella and her partisans have endeavored to prevent the match. Other alliances were suggested, and the ex-Queen even visited her son in person to induce him, ' if possible, to change his mind, but all to no purpose. One reason why such strong opposition has been offered is the fear lest the young King, in consequence of the alliance, Isabelia during her reign on account of his man faculties, as if that was the natural opconnection with the Liberals. Since the in- posite of culpable unbelief of attested truth, nounced, much of the opposition to his mar- far more justly ask, if unbelief is in itself riage has subsided; and, although many of such a good thing, suppose that men either the Spanish politicians are still displeased by a decree, or as a matter of fact, universalthe present Ministers are not likely to be and disbelieved all thirgs, what wonderful we have offensively gross caricatures of rearly manifest, and that victory is in sight, with torests (temporal and spiritual) of society at justee, and to convict the Indians.

supplanted very soon by the Liberal party, as the latter are so little united. Early in February, it is said, the King will attend at the opening session of the Cortes, and present his bride to the Senators and Deputies.

#### THE VIRTUE OF UNBELIEF.

The world witnesses some strange para doxes. For ages strong faith in attested truth has been deemed a good thing. But with some representatives of "modern thought" faith is deemed a weakness, and unbelief lauded as a cardinal virtue. A recent issue of the North American Review contains an elaborate article, by Prof. Hitchcock, entitled, "The Functions of Unbelief," which claims for unbelief a very prominent and honorable place, in the discovery of truth and the overthrow of error and superstition. All progress in science and theology is ascribed to the skeptical disposition of those who refused to accept the popular ideas of things, and investigated the evidences on which the common faith rested. The views pats forth in this article have been endorsed by a widely circulated religious journal on the other side of the Atlantic. Yet we think the theory maintained is more plausible than sound. The writer confounds things that differ widely; and crowns unbelief with laurels to which it has no just claim. If it be meant that credulity and superstitious reverence for whatever has come down to us: clothed with the vestments of authority have retarded intellectual progress, few will quessaying that independent enquiry has unmask. ed many baseless theories, and discovered many important truths, no one of common intelligence will dispute this for a moment. But credulity is not faith; and the disposiattested by satisfactory evidence is not unbelief. The investigation which discovers that a thing is not worthy of belief should certainly precede the disbelief of it.

A misleading fallacy which runs through this well-written plea for unbelief is the constant contrast of the value of faith and unbelief, as if the states of mind denoted by these words had some virtue or culpubility apart from the attested truth or falsehood of the things accepted by faith, or rejected by unbelief. This is simply playing on words. Belief and unbelief are right or Some things, it may be right to believe. Other things, it may be right to disbelieve. There may be times when a man would be belief; and other times when he would be a fool if he did not believe. In all cases, where one man condemns another man for not believing some truth, he does so because he deems the evidence of the things for which he claims belief sufficient, and the facts or doctrines themselves, not only true. but important in their bearing on the conduct of life. Those who deem the evidence of the truths of Christianity fully sufficient, and the intelligent belief of these truths adapted to exert a highly beneficial influence upon the character and life, will naturally and necessarily think those who reject them wrong and blameable. It would be the same in any other department of knowledge. The man of science would think any one wrong and blamcable, who rejected what he deemed satisfactory evidence of the truth of any regard to the truth or falsehood of what was and if in everything else it is not bad, or is even useful, it is not necessarily bad and may be useful in religion." We doubt whether premises. Unbelief is not necessarily a bad thing in religion. If the religion is false, it is ing selfishness and feebleness in the home no virtue in a jury to withhold belief as to the innocence of a prisoner, after it had been proven. But because the truths of religion are more intimately related to human well. being than ordinary facts, we may properly regard their rejection as a more serious and deplorable mistake than the unbelief of in the truth of any principle, cannot be expected to act as if they believed it to be

This writer speaks of the idea that unbelief of religious truth is the result of moral perversity, as something almost wholly given up by theologians. This cannot be true. Few indeed will maintain that all unbelief is are no candid doubters. But if, as all admitprejudice and passion warp the minds of men in weighing evidence, in the ordinary affairs of life, much more is this influence likely to be potent in keeping men from believing unpalatable truths, that condemn their cherished sins and idols. Thousands have frankly truths of Christianity was caused by the "moral perversity" of their hearts. No moral truth is more capable of demonstration, than that men love darkness rather

than light, because their deeds are evil. Prof. Hitchcock adopts a very fallacious argument to show the value of unbelief. He asks, in case there was an omnipotent decree hushing all doubt, and establishing a reign of universal faith in whatever was thinght by the authorized teachers in all de. partments of throwlege, what effect would this have on progress and discovery? But should adopt too fully the views of the Duke is it fair to suppose a state of things that of Montpensier, who was banished by Queen implies the complete suspension of the hutention of King Alfonso has been publicly and or the same as intelligent faith? We might with the match, it is generally supposed that | ly believed nothing to be true, but doubted discovery of truth! The admirers of unbelief forget, that in order to prove their assumption they ought to show-not merely that a spirit of independent enquiry is better than unthinking credulity, which hardly any one scrupulous, giving the English people a very will deny-but that unbelief of duly attested truths is laudable and beneficial. This is the only kind of unbelief which any one condemns. There can be no real increase in knowledge without the belief of important truths. A truth disbelieved is really still undiscovered by the unbeliever. All the great workers and reformers of history have grasped some fixed principles of truth with a strong faith. There must be some accepted truths, as the fulcrum on which to rest the lever of action, by which the world is to be lifted nearer to God. It is one of the sad facts of our times, that many who have let go their grasp of the central truths of religion, are adapting their theories to their practice, by making virtues of their laxity and unbelief.

## THE COMING YEAR-ONWARD! How often came the word of the Lord to

Moses, "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." The same watchword is equally adapted to the Church in all times. We are prone to be satisfied with meditating on past achievements; instead of pressing on to new victories. Our obligations are more closely related to the work to be done than to what is already accomplished. When our faith grows stronger, we are lifted on its tion this. Or, if it be merely another way of wings to higher points of vision, from which we behold broader and truer views of life and its duties. When our faith grows feeble, our views of life become narrow and earthly. At the present season, when we are entering on another year of conflict and duty, it is of the tion to accept as true nothing but what is utmost importance that the conceptions of things which we cherish be right and true. All false views of ourselves and of our duty are misleading and dangerous. It would be a serious mistake to be satisfied with our present religious attainments. There is argent need of progress and improvement in all departments of our Church work. If any personal or denominational egotism should keep us from feeling and acknowledging this, so much the worse for us. There is a possibility of talking about denominational progress, and desiring it in a vague way, without fully comprehending what it implies. The Church wrong, according to the facts in each case. is not a ship, which has only to move forward in order to carry onward all who are on board. It is rather an army, whose advance involves | ple it was intended to dishonor. the advance of each soldier in every regiment. fool to believe what is presented for his No general church progress can take place without personal improvement. If we are to have general progress this year, then, like the Jews in the time of Nehemiah, each man must build opposite his own house. Let every classleader work more faithfully to build up his class during this year-let the local preachers find out work for themselves, if it be not found for them, and do it with greater fidelity and zeal-let the Sunday-school teachers be more punctual, patient and earnest in instructing and training the little ones-let the ministers be more practical and pointed in their addresses, and more tenderly persuasive-and let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquitythen shall the year upon which we have entered be crowned with blessing and progress, and the Kingdom of Christ gloriously extend its sway in our country.

If any one department of our church work in other departments. If our educational work be neglected or inadequately sustained, this will have an injurious effect upon the qualifications of our candidates for the ministry, and the intelligence of our people in all spheres of Christian work. If we give a feeble and illiberal' support to the missionary operations of the Church in the more distant fields of labor, there will soon be correspondchurches. . If our leaders and local preachers decline in efficiency, not only will the church suffer from their failure, but the supply of suitable candidates for the ministry will suffer loss, through the failure of the class from which such candidates are drawn. If our people do not sustain and read the periodicals and books which our Church provides for their instruction, these periodicals shall decline in usefulness, and the intelligence and loyalty of our people will also decline. We want greater unity in work and prayer this year. . Let the whole line move forward. The pretensions of Popery, the aggressive inso lence of infidelity, and the worldliness and inconsistency of many professed disciples of Christ, all present weighty and pressing motives for greater real and fidelity, on the part of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

# CARICATURING CANADIANS.

The author of "Ginx's Baby" has written another book. It is named "The Captain's Cabin." A Canadian edition has been published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal. The scene of the action is laid in one of the steamers of the Allan line; and several of the characters are Canadiane. We do not ordinarily give extended notices of works of fiction; but there is a reason for departing from this course in this case. The book contain some lively and amusing passages; by Mr. Jenkins, animated by some splenwic feeling, grossly and ungenerously makes nearly all the Canadian characters, which figure in his novel, objects of contempt and aversion. The member for Dundee of course takes pains to make the Scotch minister's daughter pretty and womanly. The Radical politician even throws a sop to aris tocracy, by painting a young English lord as a model of courtesy, manliness and good sense. But Canadians, assumed to be of the highest social position, are made as boorish, silly, and disgusting as possible. A book designed to circulate among the British people should evince some regard for trathfulness and fairness, in its representations of the people among whom Mr. Jenkins spent his early years. But instead of a just representation,

sented as a former Canadian Cabinet minister, drawn as valgar, mean, revengeful and unlow idea of a Canadian Cabinet minister Lady Peakman, his wife, is still worse. She is coarse, ignorant, selfish and generally hateful—a woman who, before Sir Benjamin met her, had been the paramour of a low villain, who ended his career as a perjurer and murderer. The daughter of this interesting pair is a simpleton. The kind of coarse stupidity, ascribed to these leaders of social life in Canada, may be judged from the fact, that Mr. Jenkins represents the ex-Premier as going, at his wife's suggestion, to tell the young English lord that the lady with whom he was conversing was only the daughter of a dissenting minister; and therefore not a proper person for his lordship to speak to! No doubt we have some stupid people in Canada; but hardly any one, in any class of society, donkey enough for that performance-not to say an ex-cabinet minister. Mr. Jenkins knows, as well as we do, that his portraits are not just or true. His anti-Canadian feeling has caused him to quite over-shoot the mark. A specimen of a wholesale merchant from Toronto, and of a retail merchant from Montreal, are in keeping with the feeling which prompted the other Canadian portraits. Those who accept them as representatives of the merchants of Canada must conclude that this country is without educational advantages, and has not yet emerged from barbarism. These disparaging representations of Canadians cannot be accidental. Mr. Jenkins knows Canada, where his parents still reside, too well to think his ill-natured representations true portraits of Canadian life. We can only account for this slanderous caricature of Canadians, by supposing that the irritation of his retirement from the position he held under the Canadian Government still rankles in Mr. Jenkins' memory, and has really inspired this effort to depreciate Canadians in the eyes of Englishmen. It will be still fresh in the memory of our readers, that his erratic egotism afforded such good material to the Opposition papers for attacks on the government, whose agent he was, that his retirement from the office was felt to be a relief. The author of "Ginx's Baby" will learn that his last fling at Canadians will be deemed more discreditable to himself than to the peo-

ENGLAND AND THE WAR: The people of England have recently passed through a crisis of anxiety lest they should be drawn into the bloody strife which has for some time past been going on between Russia and Turkey. Lord Beaconsfield, the Prime Minister, is well known to be in sympathy with the Turks and to have a strong leaning for a policy that would surprise and startle the nation. When Russia and Turkey have appealed to the terrible arbitrament of war, and the other nations have quietly looked on without interfering to prevent it, it would be a little strange after the matter was practically tested, for those who took no part in the war to claim the right of settling the terms on which a peace should be negotiated. This was not the course adopted with Germany and France. The most that Russia is likely would certainly be no calamity.

The recent publication of the Prince Consort's biography containing the remarks of the its terrible results, he maintains, must be Queen and Prince at different stages of the Crimean war, when the excitement against or its reasoning fallacious. In direct contra-Russia was at the highest, has helped to diction of Dr. Crosby's statement, he proves strengthen the animosity against Russia, and | by undisputable ancient and modern testimony nation was led into a needless war in 1855. in ancient times, and is also used in modern there is all the nore reason why we should keep out of a similar war in 1878. Yet, it is an easy thing to work up a war feeling, and excite jealousy and suspicion, respecting any power supposed to be unfriendly. The sameline of conduct by which animosity is generated and leightened between neighbors comes into play between nations. And yet, terrible as is the calamity of a war from which Englaid could derive no real advantage; there are a number of English papers doing all in their lower to excite the passions of the English people up to the point of war. The recent atterances of Lord Carnarvon have been interpreted as against war, and greatly tended to restore confidence; but this has been followed by rumors of serious dissensions in the Cobinet. Lord Beaconsfield would willingly have risked war to maintain the integrity of Turkey. But it is generally believed that Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnaryon. Mr. Cross, Sir Stafford Northcore, and probably Lord Derby, are averse to draging into war. It is reported that it is only the personal influence of the Queen that has keat the dissensions in the ministry from breaking society. Ample evidence is quoted to prove, out into open rupture. What has England to that those countries where native wines are prompt her to go to war with Russia? There is no good ground to believe that Russia desires to molest any English interest whatever. The Turkophiles have only suspicion and imaginary designs on the part of Russia, with which to excite the hostility and prejudice of the people against Russia. Such a war might be disastrous to and more than any other state." The adul England; for if England is drawn into the strife other nations can hardly keep out of it. But, even if it should be successful the only and impressive. Taken altogether, the adresult would be to prolong a little longer the rule of the most corrupt and rotten power in Europe: The English party that is now ready to go to war for Turkey, is the same that prevented any strong pressure being brought to bear by the great powers on the Turks, to compel them to make concessions to the oppressed Christian principalities. By a different course then, this shocking war might have been prevented. But, on the contrary, the Porte was encouraged to defy Russia, and Russia was left to fight the battles of the

victims of Moslem lust and cruelty alone.

progress the world would then make in the every one supposed to be connected with the necessary consequence of the emancipal large, the very safety and prosperity of Canada. Sir Benjamin Peakman is repre- tion of the subject races and the aggrandisement of their sole champion, there are no who had been even Prime Minister. He is bounds to the rage of those who, above all others, are responsible for an issue which to them is so distasteful. But they do not yet despair. Even now they dream that the bitter hatred of Russia, which they have done their utmost to foster, may become an influential factor in English policy, and that this country may be induced to strike a blow for the maintenance of the cruel despotism under which the Christian races of Eastern Europe have been held.

#### WINES OF THE BIBLE.

A good deal of unsatisfactory controversy has taken place respecting the wines of the Bible. Whatever may be our want of critical acumen, or ancient learning, when we hear the example of Christ at Cana quoted by tiplers and drunkards, to justify the free use of intoxicating liquors, which bewilder the brain, destroy the controlling power of moral feeling, and produce so much misery and moral degradation, we instinctively recoil from this interpretation of our Lord's act. We feel that if Christ was now in the world, going about amid the drunkenness and crime of our day, as he went in Judea of old, that he could not drink and recommend others to drink intoxicating liquors, without being dethroned from the supreme place which he has over occupied in our thoughts. It cannot be that he made and commended liquor that would silence conscience and darken the light of heaven within men. The advocates of temperance claim that the wines which are anproved in the Bible were not intoxicating. This is denied by the defenders of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The last Christian Advocate contained a report of an address, recently delivered in the Cooper Institute, New York, by Dr. C. H Fowler, in reply to Chancellor Crosby of the University of New York, which treats this question in a most satisfactory and conclusive manner. According to the Advocate, Dr. Crosby is reported as saying, that Jesus came in an age of inebriety, and never commended the Essenes, a total abstinence society, but aimed a blow at them by the miracle of Cana; that Jesus created wine miraculously, drank it habitually, and commanded his followers to use it perpetually; that fermented wine is the wine mentioned in the Bible; that "no ancient or modern ever wrote or spoke of wine without meaning fermented wine."

We can only gather up some of the main points of Dr. Fowler's address. After a graphic review of the evils of intemperance, and the terrible struggle now going on against this foe, he traces briefly the progress of the movement in favor of abstinence and prohibition, from its feeble beginnings. He pointedly says: "This advance was opposed by what has long been familiar as the Bible argument. It is most astonishing how familiar drunkards are with this argument. It comprises nearly all they know of the Bible. It is also amazing how some good men labor to make the Bible excuse and defend drinking." He shows that words deteriorate and change in mesning, and that we should not assume that the word "wine" means exactly the same as it did, when used by the patriarchs and prophets. He admits that "wine" is thing else. The logic that uses the example of Jesus to justify modern drinking, with all wrong, either through its premises being false. times in Bible lands. We give two samples of this testimony.

Prof. Moses Stuart says: "Facts show that the ancients not only preserved their wine unfermented, but regarded it as of a higher flavor and finer quality than fermented wine." Dr. Jacobus says: "All who know of the wines then used well understand the unfermented juice of the grape. The purest wine of Jerusalem and Lebanon, as we tasted them. were commonly boiled and sweet, without intoxicating qualities such as we here get in liquors called wines. The boiling prevents fermentation. Those were esteemed the best wines which were least strong."

It is unanswerably argued that the wine spoken of in Scripture as a blessing, cannot be the same that is denounced as "a mocker" which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The Scripture use of the terms

An interesting part of Dr. Fowler's address consists in the rescue of passages of Scripture which by misinterpretation have been used to sustain the drinking customs of modern used lacely are by no means free from drunkenness, as has been often claimed. One fact, out of many given, is very suggestive. Commissioner Wells says: "California with her cheap wines for temperance, -, the year ending June 30th, 1865, sold fourteen times per head as much alcoholic stuff as Maine did, teration of liquors is also fully exposed by Dr. Fowler. The closing appeal's eloquent dress is thorough and conclusive. Ve regret that its great length renders our noice of it so very imperfect.

SERMONS ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE.-Ve beg | the earnest appeal, on the sixth page, for respectfully to remind our brethren, the Conference (Minutes, p. 192) recommended sermons to be preached on the third Sab-

nations—as no nation has otherwise than declined that ignored the Christian Sabbath, and every nation has prospered which has recognized and observed it. What is true of nations is true of neighborhoods, and families, and individuals. A Sabbath-breaking neighborhood, family or individual, is demoralized and thriftless; a Sabbath-observing neighborhood, family or individual, is peaceful, progressive and prosperous.

#### SUCCESSFUL CANVASSING.

The Canvassing for the GUARDIAN and Magazine on many circuits goes on with great vigor and success. If all the brethren would exert themselves as some are doing, we would have a grand increase this year. We have another winner of Chambers' Encyclopædia. Bro. Edwin Holmes of Peel Circuit reports that all old subscribers to the GUAR-DIAN have renewed, and thirty new subscribers have been added to the list. This is a most gratifying increase.

Bro. David Savage of Tilsonburg, our late esteemed associate in editorial work, has not forgotten the claims of the GUARDIAN and Magazine in his pastoral charge. He has just sent in a noble list of THIRTY new subscribers for the GUARDIAN and SIXTY for the Magazine! This is a most creditable result. Bro. Savage's note below tells how he did it. This success has been achieved simply by taking a real practical interest in getting new subscribers. We have often noticed, that the difference in the number of subscribers reported from different circuits depends far more on the interest taken by the preachers, than on anything specially favorable in the localities. The method adonted by Bro. Savage would be equally successful in other places. But we will let him speak for himself.

TILSONBURG, Jan. 4th, 1878.

DEAR BRO. DEWART,-I forward with this, the names of Thirsty new subscribers to the Guar-pian and sixty for the Magazine. This result has been accomplished simply by passing amongst the families of this charge with samples of each publication and commending their merits. The improvements on the Magazine have wrought wonderfully in its favor. So many veeklies are taken in this place, that I have been able to slip in a monthly, where with only our weekly paper to offer, I should have failed. The times are hard. Many are unable to pay in advance. I go surety for them, and have much satisfaction in introducing so large an amount of good reading amongst families for whose consecutive Sabbaths I announced an intention to canvass the congregation, and at one service gave readings from each periodical. Nowhere in my rounds have I been received other than respectfully and kindly, and the results are before you. It is proper to state that in a number of cases of inability to meet the subscription price a generous member of our church here has engaged to supply the GUARDIAN FREE. A redefence to your "Brief Church Item" column will show that our Tilsonburg people are not behind in other departments of church enterprise. Yours fraternally, D. Savage.

P.S. I am hoping to give you a round hundred of the probability of the p dred of new subscribers to Guardian and Magazine on completing the canvass.

# ELM STREET CHURCH.

The enlarged and beautified Elm Street Church was re-opened for Divine worship last Sunday. The venerable Dr. Ryerson, President of the General Conference, preached to a large congregation in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Douglas, President of the Montreal Conference, to a very crowded congregation in the evening. These discourses were to ask is the independence of the princi- used in the Bible to mean intoxicating drink; in keeping with the high reputation of the palities, under a Russian protectorate, which but not that it is never used to mean any. Preachers. The audience room is one of the finest in any church in Canada. It will seat 1,850. On Sunday night over 2,800 were present. It is elegant and commodious in all respects. A magnificent new organ, built by Warren & Son, has been introduced. There was a very successful concert and organ recital on Friday evening, and a very largely increased the war feeling. But, if the British that an unfermented sweet wine was common attended to meeting on Monday evening. The whole cost of improvements is \$35,000, of which over \$21,000 has been provided for. The opening services will be continued next Sunday, when the Rev. James Elliott, D.D., the Rev. Dr. Castle, of the Baptist church, and Rev. Dr. Payne, President of the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, will preach. Dr. Payne, who is to lecture on "Shams" next. Monday evening, is a scholarly and eloquent divine. This is his first visit to Toronto. Under the pastorate of our able and eloquent friend, Bro. Potts, Elm street is entering upon a new career of progress and prosperity. We wish our Elm Street brethren God speed. Fuller particulars will be given after the opening services are over.

In the Globe's report of the tea-meeting Mr. Potts is represented as saying that he was converted through the instrumentality of Dr. Douglas. This is a mistake. Mr. Potts said he was first drawn towards the yayin and tirosh amply confirm this argument. | Methodist Church by the preaching of Dr. Douglas. It is well known that Mr. Potts was converted in Hamilton, under the ministry of Rev. C. Lavell.

> We have received the first number of the Canadian Spectator, edited by the Rev. A. J. Bray of Montreal. It is neatly printed, and has articles against Romanism and against the policy of the Canadian government. But the most significant thing about it is that among its selections it has Mr. Frederic Harrison's paper on "The Soul and Future Life," from the Nineteenth, Century. It seems somewhat surprising that the first number of a paper, edited by a Congregational minister. should be in such haste to place before its readers the teachings of one of the champions of current infidelity, who does not believe either in the existence of a personal God, a human soul, or in a life beyond the grave.

We direct the attention of our readers to sympathy in behalf of the fourteen Oka In: ministers of our Church, that the General dians impresoned in the gaol at St. Scholastique. Their case will come up in the court this week, and as our correspondent intimates, it bath in January, in all our congregations, on is feared that an effort will be made to de-Sabbath Observance. It would be superfluous prive them of a fair judicial trial. The or our part to remark on the importance of | nemorable Hackett case is sufficient to justify this subject in relation to the Divine law, such fears, but besides this there are indica-Now that the folly of this unequal contest is the practice of the Christian Church, the in- tios of a conspiracy to thwart the courts of

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The Paris Exhibition.

The Paris Exhibition is to be opened on the first of May. In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Commission, M. G. Berger states that he has noticed with deep regret a certain hesitation among the future British exhibitors in consequence of the political disturbances in France. With considerable power does M. Berger maintain the independence of France with regard to this exhibition of the various ministries that have lately succeeded one another.' . Says M. Berger: "Beyond the ministries which have lately succeeded one another, beyond our Government itself, there has always been France, in whose name the foreign nations have been invited, and she would never have failed to keep engagements of honor entered into by her."

#### Use of Opium in the United States.

The New York Times publishes an article presenting a number of startling facts and figures regarding the opium habit in the United States. That the evil is rapidly increasing is proved conclusively; that it demands the immediate attention, not only of the medical profession but of all those having at heart the welfare of their fellow men. is demonstrated clearly. From careful research and enquiry it appears that no less than 2.589,924,839 grains of opium are brought into this country annually. After five per cent. of this amount, used for legitimate purposes, has been deducted, there remain 6.125. 385 grains which are each day used solely for the narcotic effects of the drug. Allowing to each opium debauchee 30 grains a day, which is said to be a very high average, it will be seen that there are not less than 204,000 of these unfortunates in the United States. How they are to be cured is a question which well merits the attention of all thoughtful men.

#### Mr. Archibald Forbes.

Mr. Forbes was born in 1839 at Boharn, Aberdeenshire, of which parish his father was for thirty-eight years minister. He was educated at the parish school at Boharn and at King's College, Aberdeen, after which he was induced, by a spirit of adventure, to enlist in the army as a private soldier, and he remained about six years in the service, there by unwittingly gaining valuable experience for his subsequent daties as a war correspondent. He soon showed that he could wield the pen as well as the musket; he wrote essays on military topics in Cornhill and in St. Paul's; he became editor and part proprietor of the London Scotsman, and joined the Daily News when the siege of Metz began. He was the first Englishman who rode into Paris after the German siege. As correspondent of the same journal he visited Spain during the Carlist war, and India during the Bengal famine, while his letters since the commencement of the Turko-Russian war have attracted special attention.-Graphic.

#### Missionary Conference in Africa. A South African Missionary Conference,

in which seven evangelical mission churches were represented, was held at King Williamstown, last July. A correspondent of an American paper says: "From the papers read three things seem to be clearly deducible: 1. That the churches of Southern Africa are awake to the importance of the present providential opening. 2. That the employment of trained native agency, under judicious superintendence, will, doubtless, prove the most effective way of extending our operations. 3. That, whilst others have gone far into the interior to work from the centre, and whilst the French Protestant Church has gone beyond the Transvaal to work, by means of native agency, toward the Zambezi, for us [the Wesleyans] the providential path is, by similar means, at once to strongly occupy a position in the Transvaal itself and work from thenceforward, among the interior tribes, as God shall clearly open our way."

# Methodism in South America.

The Methodist Episcopal mission at Montevideo, Uraguay, is meeting with great succass. The building now used by the congregation was formerly a theatre; yet such is the interestin the services that it is crowded, and is not large enough really for the Sunday-school, which has to be divided, a part meeting in another building. The members of the church are taking steps to secure a larger building. Protestant missions in South America have usually been of slow growth, and have been abandoned in some cases where the attachment of the people to Roman Catholicism, has been too strong to be broken by years of earnest labor. In this connection we may notice that the independent mission of the Rev. Emanuel Vanonien, at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, recently opened, appears to be in a prosperous condition. He has secured a room and preactics every Sunday, and does an extensive work in the circulation of Bibles and tracts. He publishes also a monthly in English and in Portuguese. Of this one of the Brazilian papers makes the rather amusing observation that its tendencies are Ultramontane. -Independent.

# Dognatism of Unbelief.

A writer in the Independent thus justifies the aggressive and dogmatic tone of the Rev. Joseph Cook: Writers like Tyndall, Stephen, Huxley, and Clifford have too long assumed an insolent and domineering tone, as if intent only on browbeating those whom they assailed. They have heaped up insults more than arguments against Christianity. In this respect Leslie Stephen's recent work on "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century" is an offence against common decency; and the spirit in which Professors Huxley and Tyndall write is but little better. And they have partially accomplished what they this game of brag so far, -though there was | The public meeting took place last night.

nothing in their position or the strength of their cause to justify it—that too many of their opponents have written only in a humble, deprecatory, and apologetic way, as if craving pardon for the presumption of venturing to uphold their own belief in the being of a God and the immortality of the soul. Mr Cook has too much spirit to adopt the timid example thus set, and has proved, at any rate, that he is not a man to be browbeaten. His attitude is independent and fearless, and the force of his arguments corresponds with the expressed fervor and strength of his convictions.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

The January-February number of the North American Review contains the following articles: Charles Summer," Senator Hoar; "A Crumb for the Modern Symposium," Prof. John Fiske; 'The Art of Dramatic Composition," Dion Boucicault; "General Amnesty," J. Randolph Tucker: "The English Aristocracy." W. E. H. Lecky: "Reminiscences of the Civil War," General Richard Taylor: "The Origin of the Italian Language," W. W. Story; "Ephesus, Cyprus and Mycenæ," Bayard Taylor; "Capture of Kars and Fall of Plevns," General G. B. Mc-Clellan; "Currency Quacks and the Silver Bill," Manton Marble; and brief notices of a number of new books. This old Review has recently struck out on a more popular line, and, will in future be published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York. For sale by newsdealers generally.

Littell's Living Age. The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending December 15th and 22nd respectively, centain M. Thiers, a Sketch from Life, by an English pencil, Macmillan; The Russians, the Turks, and the Bulgarians, Nineteenth Century; Erica, a new serial, translated from the German: Budhist Schools in Burmah. by the Director of Public Instruction in Burmah, Fraser; the conclusion of Green Pastures and Piccadilly, by Wm. Black; Some Sonnets of Campanella, Cornhill; Life and Times of Thomas A'Becket, part VI., by James Anthony Froude; The Case of Lord Dundonald, Gentleman's Magazine; A mighty Sea-Wave, Cornhill; The Motion of "Cirrus Clouds," Academy; The Sun's Distance, Nature; together with a new story by Miss Thackeray, and the usual Choice poetry, &c. | pied the chair. The cash proceeds were \$87. For fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price is \$3.00 a year. Or we will send the Guardian and Living Age for \$9.00. To ministers both will be sent for \$8.00.

The Canadian Methodist Magazine claims to be the most handsomely illustrated in Canada, and no efforts are being spared to render it increasingly popular and worthy of patronage. The January number appears in a new cover. It contains no fewer than twenty-one engravings, many of which are really excellent. In this number too, a new Canadian story entitled "The King's Messenger," is begun, which will doubtless attract considerable attention. The scene is chiefly laid on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the writer delineates some phases of life peculiar to the backwoods of Canada. These are a few of the most important features in this first number for the new year. For February, "Across Africa" and two other copiously illustrated articles are announced. The recent marked im provements in this Magazine are meeting with prompt and generous recognition. Its subscription list is already more than three times as large as it was at this time last year, and it is rapidly increasing. A general response, as hearty as that already manifested, would make this enterprise an assured and permanent success.

The Popular Science Monthly Supplement, No. IX. contains an able article by Goldwin Smith, on 'The Ninety Years Agony of France;" a violent article on "Russian Aggression" by Kossuth follows; A Reply to Dr. Carpenter, by A. R. Wallace; "Hydrophobia and Rabies;" "German Universities;" "Education of After Life," by Dean Stanley; and a review of "Stuart Mill's Philosophy," by Prof. Stanly Jevous.

The Signal Boys; or, Captain Sam's Company.
By George Cary Eggleston. New York: (i. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is the third story of the "Big Brother Series" by this author. It is a tale of adventure, and recounts the exploits of a number of boys who are represented as having served under General Jackson at the time of the battle of New Orleans in 1814. The story is exciting and interesting, and, in most respects, wholesome. The "boys" are represented as brave, dutiful, truthtelling; and the purpose of the author appears to be to inculcate integrity and manliness of character.

Satan as a Moral Philosopher. With other essays and sketches. By C. S. Henry, D.D. New York: T. Whittaker, No 2 Bible House.

This book takes its title from the subject of the first essay, which is really one of much interest, and displays considerable originality. In this essay the author shows that self-interest is not the sole ultimate principle of human conduct, as many writers maintain; and in this respect, he thinks, Satan appears in the book of Job as a sounder moral philosopher than most of our ethical system-makers, for, when Satan charged Job with serving the Lord only for the profit he got by it, he admitted that such a goodness was no genuine goodness at all." The author is a clear, vigorous writer; and this collection of miscellaneous essays and sketches, of which there are twenty-six altogether, will afford pleasant and profitable reading. The first, however, which occupies scarcely eleven pages, is decidedly the most valuable.

Watchnight services appear to be increasing in interest every year, and the practice, so long peculiar to Methodism, is being gradually adopted by other Churches. So far as we have been able to learn, meetings were very generally held last week throughout the Connexion, and were attended, in many places, with more than usual solemnity and spiritual power. Throughout the city impressive services were /conducted in nearly all the churches; and the people came out in larger numbers than in former years.

Missionary anniversary services were held in the Berkeley Street Methodist Church in this city last Sunday, when sermons were aimed at through this imperious, dogmatic, preached by Rev. George Young in the mornand scornful manner. They have carried ing, and Rev. E. H. Dewart in the evening.

# BRIEF CHURCH ITEMS.

Elgin.-A tea-meeting was held in the Townhall on Christmas night in aid of the church in this place. About \$50 were realized.

FARMERSVILLE.—The Christmas tree celebration of the Sunday-school, held on Christmas night. was a grand success. The church was crowded. AURORA.-The Building Committee have advertised for tenders for the lathing and plastering of the new church here.

NEWCASTLE.-Successful revival services have just been closed at the Clark appointment, on

Woodslee.-Seven Christmas and New Year's trees were given this season by the Sabbathsuccessful.

WATERLOO. - A very pleasant and successful intertainment was given in the church to the scholars and friends connected with the Sabbathschool a week ago last Thursday evening.

COWANSVILLE. - On Christmas, evening the a successful Christmas-tree entertainment in the church in this place.

BISHOP'S MILLS. - The annual tea-meeting, Eve, was a successful affair. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Robertson, Keegan, Kenning and Mr. S. Bishop.

BONDHEAD, - We understand that plans are being prepared for a new church, 42x66, shortly to be erected at Clarksville appointment, on this circuit. The old church has become quite too small to accommodate the growing congregation. It is expected that the new building will be completed some time during the summer.

PICTON. - The Sabbath-school Christmas-tree entertainment in the church on Christmas evening was a grand success. The superintendent, Wm. J. Porte, Esq., occupied the chair. Short addresses were delivered by the Revs. Learoyd and Salton. The attendance was large, and the onthusiasm of the children unbounded.

SELDY.-The toa-meeting in the church, on Christmas night, was a success in every respect. The refreshments were abundant and excellent. Speeches were made by Rev. Messrs, McCann, A. B. Chambers, Kingston, and Shibley, of Roblin. E. Storr, Esq., Reeve of Richmond, occu-

MILTON.—The anniversary services of the Sunday-school took place on Sunday, December 23rd, and following Thursday. Rev. Geo. Richardson preached the sermons on Sunday, and the Revs. R. Hobbs and D. E. Brownell addressed the teameeting on Thursday evening. The friends are delighted with the success of the whole affair.

NEWMARKET. - The Christmas-tree entertain. ment on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult., in the Mechanic's Hall was a decided success, and was attended by a large number of people. The school, under the leadership of the paster, (Rev. O. R. Lambly) sang some very beautiful and appropriate selections also. There were a number of excellent recitations, solos, etc.

Don Mounr.-A tea-meeting was given in this thurch on New Year's Eve. After tea, addresses were given by the Roys. E. H. Dewart, J. F. Ockley, and W. B. Affieck. A short intermission was given at half-past ten, after which watchnight service was commenced. Brief addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Affleck, Revs. Dr. Carroll, Mattheson and Langford.

Barrie. - The anniversary services in conacction with the church in this place were held on Sunday 30th ult. The congregations were large. Rev. William Briggs, of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, preached morning and evennual soirce was held in the new Town Hall, which proved to be a creat success.

Gore's Landing .- A very successful and interesting tea-meeting was held in the Methodist church here, on Thursday evening, the 20th ult. A superior and practical lecture was delivered on the occasion by Rev. John Shaw, of Port Hope, chairman of the Cobourg District. The subject of the lecture was "The Character of the Present Age." The lecture was not only good in itself, but was well delivered.

SINCOE. - The annual missionary meeting of the Sunday-school was held on Sabbath afternoon, 30th of December. The annual festival, which was held on New Year's evening, was, as usual, successful. The summary of the report of the trustees of the church, as given by the chairman, shows the financial affairs of this church to be in a very satisfactory condition. The receipts of the anniversary services amount to about \$120.

Bedford.—The Christmas-tree entertainment in the church here was, as usual, a perfect success. The Cowansville Observer says :-- The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the most perfect attention, followed by frequent applauses, was given to the singing and recitations by the various classes in the Sabbath-school. The Sabbath-school was never in so prosperous a condition as now.

WINGHAM.—The four days' meeting which was commenced here on the 9th of December was remarkably successful. Brother Noah Phelps, of St. Catharines, was present five days, and was made eminently useful in the work. The meeting is still continuing with unabated interest. Over themselves as seekers, most of whom have proessed conversion.

STRATFORD.—The Christmas service in the Cen tral Church was held in the evening, and consisted of "a song sermon" by the pastor, Rev. Manly Benson. Although the night was unusually dark and rainy, a large congregation assembled, and the service was much onjoyed by all present, as was evidenced by the very liberal collection at the close. The Beacon says :- We understand Mr. Benson has been requested to give another such sermon, which he has consented to do on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9th.

CENTRALIA. -- A successful fruit social was held in the church a week ago last Friday even ing, on behalf of the Sunday-school. The entertainment consisted of music, readings, recitations and addresses. A handsome sum was realized. During the evening, Mrs. Walsh, the pastor's wife, was presented with a purse containing over sixty dollars, on behalf of a number of her friends connected with the congregation. The presentation was accompanied with a very cordial address.

Weston. - Successful missionary anniversary nectings were held on this circuit during the

the services was very good. The public meetings also were well attended, and some of them were quite enthusiastic. The deputation performed their part well. The collections and subscriptions were liberal, and it is expected that, when the

report an increase over last year.

full returns are made, this circuit will be able to

Mallorytown.-A very successful Christmastree entertainment was held on Christmas night in connection with the Sabbath-school. Addresses were delivered by the superintendent and Revs. Earle, Mallory, Bell and Raney, interspersed with choice music from the choir. In addition to many other presents, the superintendent, Mr. James Lawson, was presented with a large and elegantly bound family Bible (price \$18), accompanied by a highly complimentary address. schools of this circuit, and they were all highly by Revs. D. E. Mallory and J. Earle, on behalf of the friends of the school. The school is in a highly prosperous state, and is constantly im-

HILLSDALE.—The new church at this place was opened on Sunday, the 16th December. Rev. John Bredin, chairman of the district, preached teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school held at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. On the 23rd ult. the services were continued. Rev. Chas. Langford, the pastor of Don Mount, preached at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. On Christmas eve the customary teaheld in connection with the church on Christmas | meeting was held; addresses were given by the ministers in charge, and Mr. Moore, of Hillsdale. A Christmas-tree was also given in aid of the Trust Fund. The proceeds of the tea and Sunday collections amounted to \$98; subscriptions at tea-meeting, \$161, which will nearly free the cburch of debt.

> MERRICKVILLE .- With commendable zeal the friends on this circuit have already erected, on the parsonage lot, a fine new stable (lined with brick) and carriage house, the old barn having been accidently destroyed by fire, on the 12th of December. At the S. S. Anniversary, on Christmas evening, Rev. Dr. McCullough was presented with a handsome new cutter, whip and sleighbells, as an expression of sympathy for him in the personal loss he sustained by the fire. The amount requisite for the purchase of these articles was raised at Merrickville and Burrit's Rapids appointments, by Mrs. Magee, Mrs. Thos. Cook

QUEBEC. - The Ministerial Association of the district met at Lennoxville on Wednesday, 5th of December. A large number of the brethren were present. The Association Sermon was preached by Rev. J. Forsey, of Molbourne. Rev. Wm. Jackson, of Sherbrooke, furnished an instructive paper on "Modern revival hymns and music," and Rev. J. Henderson, an excellent paper on the "Root Principles of the Atonement." Both brethren received the hearty thanks of the Association for their interesting papers. Several sketches of sermons were also given; and the chairman of the district, Rev. L. Hooker, delivered an eloquent lecture entitled 'Two Boys," to a large audience.

Hamilton.—Between sixty and seventy ladies a fruit social hold under the auspices of the Day. Young Ladies' Aid Society of John Street Church, at the residence of Mr. William R. Reasner, on East Avenue, on Thursday, the 27th ult. The Times says :- The interest and pleasure of the occasion were greatly heightened by the presentation of a beautiful silver buttercooler and knife to Mrs. Hugh Johnston. There was a highly complimentary address read by Mrs. William R. Reasner, and the piece of silver was presented by Miss Fanny Bennetto, while in the absence of Rev. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Thomas C. Watkins replied on behalf of Mrs. Johnston. to the address of the young ladies of the Refresh ment Committee,

Grimsey.—About twenty persons have recently professed conversion in connection with the special services at Stewart's Church, on this circuit. Seven persons have lately united on probation at the "Fifty" Church, in connection with the ordinary services, and there is a prospect of an extensive revival. One conversion was reported in the ordinary service at Grimsby on Sunday evening, the 23rd ult. Thirty-eight have been received into church fellowship since last Conference. Subscriptions for the Superannuated Ministers' Fund are considerably in advance of last year. The Sunday-schools are doing well. A successful festival, in connection with the Sanday-school at this appointment, was held on December 12th. Rev. E. S. Shibley, of lecture on "Our Young Men." Rev. G. H Cornish, pastor of the congregation, occupied the duties. chair. The audience were so delighted with the lecture that Bro. S. was unanimously requested to return and repeat it in January.

GUELPH.—The annual distribution of Christmas gifts to the pupils attending the Dublin street Sabbath-school took place Thursday evening, 27th ult. The Mercury says :- At half-past seven clock between two and three hundred children had assembled at the church, and with their teachers, took seats in the galleries. After propared addresses had been delivered by some of the children, and singing several beautiful Sabbath-school hymns had been accomplished. Santa Claus-one of the officers of the school representing the character-entered and a distribution of good things was made by him. Rev. Mr. Brock, pastor of the church, was present and made a few appropriate and happy remarks. Mr. James one hundred and twenty persons have presented | Hough, the oldest Sabbath-school teacher in town, also made a few well-timed remarks. The affair on the whole was a very pleasing one and was enjoyed alike by children and adults. The Norfolk street Methodist Sabbath-school had their annual distribution of presents to the chil. dren on the same evening. Singing by the children was a happy feature of the affair.

TILSONBURG.—A most successful Organ Recital and Sacred Concert was given in the church on New Year's night. Mr. Birks, organist of Sherbourne Street Church, Toronto, presided ably at the organ. Mr. R. T. Williams, the musical conductor, was well sustained by a strong and efficient staff of helpers, among whom ought to be mentioned Miss Fanning, late of Zion Tabornacle. Hamilton. A large and appreciative audience was present. The Ladics' Aid of Tilsonburg, in contributing to church and parsonage improvements, have had much encouragement from the public. In October a social held at the parsonage brought over a hundred persons together. This was followed by a suuccessful parlor concert, kindly given at the commodious residence of John Wardle, Esq. Then came a bazaar on Christmas eve, which was also well patronized. But the concert of New Year's night crowned all the entertainments of the season. third week of December. Appropriate ser- The audience seemed reluctant to separate under mons were preached at the six appointments | the spell of a programme which was as tastefully on Sunday, the 16th ult. The attendance at all | arranged as it was successfully executed.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE Missouri Lutherans have appointed their first missionary for work among the colored peo-

THE Congregational and Methodist churches of Fox Lake, Wis., have agreed upon a plan of union, the former furnishing the place of worship, and the latter the minister.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH statistics for 1877 show a membership of 2,545. The church has lost by death, dismission, etc., 94. Contributions and collections \$10,429, pew-rentals \$46,000.

CARDINAL MANNING has been authorized by the Pope to commence negotiations with the British Government for the removal of the difficulties dolaying the re-establishment of the Scottish Hierarchy.

THE Baptists in Oregon propose to conduct a missionary work in the settlements along Puget Sound by means of a steamboat, on which some earnest missionary will keep on the move all the time, preaching to hundreds of men who could not be reached in any other way.

THE growth of the Presbyterian Church is Kansas has been very rapid. In 1856 the first white man's church was found in Leavenworth, now the whole Synod contains 207 churches Eight new church buildings have been occupied this year, making a list of 83 in the State, besides several as yet unfinished.

THE United Presbyterian Synod's Committee on Revising the Confession of Faith have been holding meetings of late. The committee have decided upon a full and free conversation on all the points submitted for consideration before coming to a finding. Says the London Christian World:--" Very few people now feel that the Confession of Faith can be long retained as it at present stands."

THE Christian Union says :- The London Missionary Society and its representatives have been placed in a very embarrassing position by the letters of a Mr. Louis Street, a Quaker missionary, representing that the missions of the London Society are under the patronage of the government of Madagascar to a degree that falls hardly short of State establishment, and that in the promotion of their work government influence is pushed almost to the point of persecution. Inasmuch as the London Missionary Society is the organ of the English Noncomformists, with when the total separation of Church from State is a matter of religious principle, the letters of Mr. Street, unless contradicted or explained, are likely to make it extremely warm for the Society.

#### PERSONAL.

-Mr. Rine addresses the Stratford Church An niversary meeting next Monday night.

-A week ago last Friday night, Rev. Dr. Jeffers delivered in Spencer's Hall, Woodville, his lecture on the "Relation of Phrenology to Religion."

-Stanley, the African explorer, was entertained and gentlemen spent a very pleasant evening at at a public banquet at Cairo on New Year's

> -Ralph Waldo Emerson has been elected foreign associate of the French Academy of Moral Sciences.

> -Sir H. G. Elliott, recently British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador at Vienns.

-Elihu Burritt, who has been very sick at New Britain, Conn., is improving, and his hamorrhages have almost entirely ceased. -Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, it is said, has

notion of visiting Rome this winter, to effect a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of

-Rev. G. M. Milligan, M.A., of Old St. Andrew's the Sunbeams Say" in the Sherbourne-street Methodist Church last Thursday evening.

-John B. Gough will lecture in Shaftesbury Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 10th and 11th insts., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. His lectures are entitled: "Blunders" and "Will it Pay?"

-Rev. Cornelius A. Jones, of Island Brook Mission, was surprised on the occasion of the Sabbath-school festival recently by being presented with a massive gold watch and chain as an expression of regard on the part of his people.

-We are glad to learn that Rev. N. A. McDiarmid, of Port Elgin, who has been suffering for some weeks with a severe attack of inflammation Thorold, delivered his interesting and popular in the lungs, is now recovering, and, it is hoped, will shortly be able to resume his pastoral

-The congregations of Greenbush and Rockspring on the 20th of December, at a social held at Mr. G. Dixon's, presented Rev. S. Bond, of Farmersville, with a splendid raccoon-skin coat in testimony of their high appreciation of his services.

-Rev. J. H. Fowler was presented by the young people of the Methodist church in Sutton, P.Q., on Christmas Eve, with an excellent watch, Elgin make, and Mrs. Fowler was presented by friends with a number of ornamental and useful articles.

-On the evening of the 27th ult., Mr. J. H. Steer, the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Galloway Appointment, on the Ballyduff Mission, was happily surprised by about sixty of the friends of the school entering his house and presenting him and Mrs. Steer with a number of liquor interest. very handsome and substantial presents.

-The Kincardine Reporter of 3rd inst., says :—One of the most pleasing features of the Christmas Tree cutertainment in the Princess-street Methodist Church on Wednesday evening of last week was the presentation of a handsome \$25 chair to the pastor, the Rev. H. Christopherson, by a few of his friends. Mrs. Christopherson was also the recipient of several nice gifts. -We regret to learn that Rev. A. T. Green and

family, of Port Hope, have been greatly afflicted for some time. The youngest son has been for the past twelve weeks suffering from a very severe attack of Typhoid Fever, and is now slowly recovering. At present Mr. and Mrs. Green are both down with same fever. The latter is improving, but the former is in a very precarious condition. They will no doubt have the sympathy and prayers of their many friends in this time of

-MRS. JAMES COLEMAN.-We regret to chronicle the death, after a very short illness, of Mrs. James Coleman of this city, formerly of Dundas. For many years, Mrs. Coleman has been one of our most highly esteemed personal friends. Her death will be deeply regretted by all surviving ministers, who in former years were stationed in Dundas. She was an excellent Christian woman, beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. The funeral will take place on Thursday, leaving here by morning train for Dundas, where funeral service will take place at 10 a.m.

# CURRENT NEWS.

-King Victor Emmanuel is seriously ill.

-General Grant has arrived at Alexandria. Another effort is to be made to ang to London

the Cleopatra's Needle obelisk.

-The Supreme Court will open at Ottawa on the 21st inst.

-Victor Emmanuel gave an audience to Gambetta on Thursday last.

-It is announced that the Queen will not open the Imperial Parliament in person.

-Lumbering éperations in New Brunswick are delayed by the scarcity of snow.

-Cholera has made its appearance at Jeddah and Mecca. —The Pacific Railway is metalled for eight miles

west of Red River.

est previous vield.

-Fearful atrocities have been committed by the Chinese in Kashgar.

-The deficit in the German Budget is now expected to reach 35,000,000 marks.

-It is believed that when Congress re-assembles the leaders of the anti-Hayes party will formally ask the President to reconstruct the Cabinet.

-The unemployed workmen of San Francisco held a threatening demonstration on Thursday -In the Court of Appeals Thursday the applica-

tion of the respondent in the Lincoln election case was unanimously negatived. -The remains of fifteen victims in all have been recovered from the ruins of the burnt candy fac-

tory on Barclay street, New York. -The Government steamer Newfield, with goods for the Paris Exposition, arrived at Havre on Sunday.

-A movement is on foot in Montreal for the migration to Manitoba of a band of-Protestant settlers-forming a small community by

themselves. —The lowest death rate in any town in England is fifteen per 1,000 per annum. This is in Hull. The rate in London is 23, in Edinburgh 30, and

in Dublin 37. -The yield of precious metals by the Picific slope during the past year was seven and a half millions in excess of that of 1876, the great-

-Owners of property on St. James street. Montreal, are about to take their contested assessment cases to the Privy Council in Lon-The Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

has been sent to Europe to negotiate respecting the resumption by Japan of the control of the Customs tariff. -The pensioners of the British Army residing in the Montreal district have been called on to

send in to the War Office returns of their residences and other particulars. The Peruvian Government has made a contract with a shipping firm to supply, at least,

fourteen thousand Chinese immigrants per year -Stanley, the African explorer, has been received by the Khedive and presented with the decoration of a Grand Officer of the Turkish

order of the Medjidie. -Gen. de Rochebouet, chief of the late French-Ministry, has emphatically denied that either the President or the late Cabinet ever contem-

plated a coup d'etat. -A large meeting of workingmen has been held in Bristol to protest against the importation of foreign labor into England, and

the alleged attempt of the employers to suppress trade unionism. -The King of Sweden, the Government Oscar Dickson of Gothenberg, and Mr. Sibariakoff (a Russian), will conjointly defray the expenses. of the Swedish Arctic Expedition, which will

start next July. -The English newspapers anticipate a deficit of a million pounds in the budget for the last quarter of the past year, basing their estimate on the revenue returns for the first three quar-

ters of the year. -Prince Bismarck's organ violently attacks the German National Liberals for their rejection of his terms, but the latter declare that they can

afford to wait until the Prince's necessities compel him to comply with their demands. -Cardinal Manning has submitted to the College of Cardinals a proposal that the Conclave should assemble at Malta upon the death of the Pope. The Italian members of the Sacred

College oppose the project. \_ —An Imperial "Order of the Crown of India." for ladies only, has been created in England, and its honors have been conferred on all the Princesses, eight Indian Highnesses, and

eighteen other ladies of distinction. -Mr. Scott Russell, the builder of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, has offered to convert the Coliseum at Rome into a world's fair building at the trifling expense of stretching a velar-

ium over the top and putting in new benches. -The Dominion Parliament has been summened to meet for the despatch of business on the 7th prox. The Speech from the Throne will be delivered on the second day of the ses-

-The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States is about to organize the retail trade throughout New York State into a party for the purpose of securing the election of Senators and Assembly-men favorable to the

-It is stated that the new tariffs so hostileto British interests, which have been adopted by Switzerland and Italy, will undergo no sensible modification. In that case the markets for British commerce will be still further curtailed.

-Messrs. Moffatt (Restigouche), Jones (Halifax), and Hon. Mr. Vail having resigned their seats in the House of Commons the writs for the new elections have been issued. The nominations in Restigouche and Digby are fixed for the 12th nst., and that in Halifax for the 17th.

-Goods for the second shipment per Newfield for the Paris Exhibition will be shipped from Toronto on the 15th inst. After Dr. May's departure for Paris Professor Selwyn, of the Geological Department, will take charge of the exhibits in the east.

—A sad accident occurred in London on the 23rd of December. Harry Robinson, son of Mr. Geo. Robinson of the wholesale firm of Robinson. Little & Co., was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. The boy was not quite eleven years of age. It is reported that the lamentable event occurred by some boys on the street. throwing stones at the horse, which had the effect of frightening him. A very large concourse of friends followed the boy's remains to Mount Hope Cemetery on Christmas day, thus testifying their sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson in their bereavement.

## SERMON.

BY REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE

DELIVERY IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REPORTED FOR THE CHRISTIAN STARDIAN BY WILLIAM WALTON.

#### CHRISTMAS.

"And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the m. And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night. And lot the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them: Fenr not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great jey, which shall be to all people." Luke it, 7, 8,9, 10.

The seven-hilled city rested on its sword. As painter holds the colors on his palette, so all he world lay on the Roman shield, Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Numidia, Mauritema, Italy—all overshadowed by the throne of Augustus. Four hundred thousand armod men kept the place. The empire had stationed its garrisons on the Rhine, on the Banube, on the Euphrates, on the Nile. Her flee's were anchored in the Black Sea and in the British Channel. All the blood that rolled through these great arteries of trade emptied into her proud heart. Luxuriance, opulence, and ease summered in her gardens and feasted in her palaces, and swam in her baths, and slept on her ivory couches, and shouted in her amphitheatres. In one day Augustus emptied into his treasury twelve and a half million pounds sterling as the spoil of one triumph. The empiro had not yet broken away from the charm of Virgil's lyre, and Seneca's dream, and Horace's satire, and Cicero's eloquence. Grecian artists had come to dwell there, and in temple, and street and gallery, their genius froze into sculpture, and the world at its feet. The Roman eagle, slaked with the blood and gorged on the carcasses of nations, wiped its beak and folded its wings in its cyrie. If there is any reform to be effected, if there is any new religion to be introduced, now is the time. For a long while the world had been in war, and had no time to do anything but fight; but now the world is at peace, and if there is any great usurper that wants to come, now he may find everything ready. He can go up into the palace, and take the life of Augustus. Here he will find the palace all ready for his occupancy, and a throne of wide dominion on which he may sit. Here are the baths in which he may refresh his body, and the galleries in which he may regale his mind. Yondor are the roads, ages in building, along which he may despatch his swift couriers. He can send forth a messenger to the army in Spain, and Africa, and Germany, and all the world over, and say, "Today I take command of the Roman army." He can send a messenger to the navy anchored at Revenue, and Naples, and Frejus, and the British Channel, and say, "To-day I become Admiral of the Roman navy." And craters will speak his praise, and sculptors will chisel his shape, and oets will chime his name, and nations will huzza at his chariot-wheel. Not so shall it be.
A little south of Jerusalem is the humble

village of Bethlehem, seated on a ledge of rocks as though to overlook the terraces, the gardens, and the vineyards. The reads reaching to that village are crowded with people who have come up to have their names recorded in the census. Towards evening, a plain carpenter and his wife enter the village. There does not seem to be much chance for their entertainment. Surges of people sweep up and down the street, looking at this house and at that house, and really there seems to be no chance at all for this plain man and plain woman. I suppose that the best places had most certainly been taken, and that the lords and the princes and the merchants had found there good accommoda-tions. Now, this carpenter and his wife must join the crowd of muleteers, camel-drivers, and herdsmen, and find a lodging in the caravansary. The still hours of the night roll on. The bleating of the flock is hushed. The beasts of burden are resting themselves in their stalls. If one wakes in any house he hears the hard breathing of the tired aleepers. The fields also are still; the flocks of sheep are strewn over the ledges, like snow-drifts in the late spring-time. In that warm climate the turtle-dove, at that season, is resting with its head under its wing, and all the groves are still. The night air is sweet with

the breath of thyme. The shepherds, seated on the shelving of wide rock, crook in hand, are talking in muttered tones, and ever and anon wondering what is the watch of the night, when suddenly they drop their crooks and start back in horror. What can it be? Has some wild beast dashed down upon the fold? Have the bandits come down to make devastation in the solitude? Oh, no. A supernatural glory bursts upon the vision, and there is an angel standing there, who turns out to be the leader of a great orchestra, reaching from the hills of earth to the hills of heaven, for no sooner does he chant, " Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy," than in all the balconies of light, and in all the crystalline galleries of the sky, and up and down the crowded air, and amid the celestial gateways, the immortals take up the chorus, until the hills tremble like chandeliers rumbling in a cathedral's organ, and the heavens stooped down and caught up the hills to kiss them in rapturous symphony, and from legion to legion, and from rank to rank, and from gallery to gallery, and from balcony to balcony, and from torone to throne, and from archangel to shepherd. the cry is: "Glery to God in the highest; on earth, peace, good-will to men!" And then the music begins to recede, and the light to grow dim, until the voices have all gone out of the air and the immortals have disappeared. The gates of heaven are closed, and the darkness drops, and the shepherds fall back exhausted with the scene. Before morning they hasten down to the village and open the khan where the wonderful child rested. The joy of the world, the pomp of the judgment day, the raptures of a redeemed world, the glories of an eternal heaven, asleep in the stable! Tell it to Augustus that a mightier conand to the navy at Revenna and Frejus and in the British Channel, that the dove of peace is going to outfly the war eagle. Sound it among the gladiators in the Colisseum, "Good-will to men!" Tell it among all the schools that one wisor than Seneca has arrived. Shout it to the forty million Roman bondmen that emancipation has come, and tho Danube will murmur it to the Euphrates, and the Alps will preclaim it to the Pyrenees, that last night, in Bethlehem, a light shone and a King was born, and a Conqueror came, and heaven shouted t

Learn in the first place from this that a scene that may open in darkness and fright may end in the greatest prosperity and advantage. These shepherds were alarmed and startled; but how soon their consternation ended in exultation and jubilee. Those shepherds may in their time have had many a fierce combat with wolves, and seen many strange appearances of eclipse, or aurora, or star-shooting. But those shepherds never saw so exciting a night as that night when the angel And so it often is that a scene of trouble and darkness ends in angelic tones of mercy and of blessing. That commercial disaster, that you thought would ruin you forever, made for you a fortune. Jacob's loss of Joseph opened for him the granaries of Egypt for his famine-struck family. Saul, by being unhorsed, becomes the trumpet-tongued apostle to the Gentiles. The ship splitting in the breakers of Melita sends up with every fragment on which the two hundred and seventy-six passengers escape to the beach the annunciation that God will deliver His ambaseadors. The British tax on tea was the first chapter in the Declaration of American Independ enes. Famine in Ireland roused that nation to the culture of other kinds of product. Out of pestilouse and plague the hand, of medical science produced miracles of healing. It was through becausement you were led to Christ. The Hetrew children cast into the furnace were only closeted with the Son of God walking beside them, the flames only lighting up the splendor of His countenance. And at midnight, while you were watching your flocks of cares, and sor-rows, and disappointments, the angel of God's deliverance flashed upon your soul, crying: "Fear not. Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." If I should go through this audience to-day, I would find that it was through great darkness that you came to your household. Gather your children around light, through defeat that you came to victory, the table, as fully spread with comforts and all of which stare the husband in the face as he through the falling down that you rose up, and luxuries as your means may afford, and whether enters his home—we can conceive of no domestic yory encouraging, and already many kind friends

that your greatest misfortunes, trials, and disasters have been your grandest illumination. Learn further: the reason why Christ does not

find better entertainment in this world. There seems to be no room for Him. That night in Bethlehem, if Joseph had gone to some house and made them thoroughly understand that the Lord of Glory was about to be born in that village, they would have said: "Here is the best roots in our house. Committee Cornelis Control of Control o room in our house. Come in. Come in. Occupy everything;" but when Joseph asked at this house and that house and the other house, they said: "No room on the floor, no room on the lounge, no room for Christ." Ah! that has been the trouble in all the ages. The world has never had room for Him. No room in the heart, for here are all the gains and the emoluments of the world that are coming up to be enrolled, and they must find entertainment and lodging. Every passion full: Every desire full. Every capacity of body, mind, and soul full. No room for Christ. Room for all unholy aspirations, room for self-seeking, room for pride, room for Satan, room for all the concerted passions of darkness, but no room for Jesus. I go into a beautiful store. I find its shelves crowded with goods, and the counter crowded, and the floor crowded. It is crowded even to the ceiling. They have left just room enough in that store for commercial men, for bargain-makers, for those who come to engage in great mercantille undertakings, but no room in that store for Christ. I go into a house. It is a beautiful home. I am glad to see all those beautiful surroundings, I am glad to see that the very best looms wove those carpets, and the best manufactory turned out those musical instruments. There is no gospel against all that. But I find no Christ in that household. Room for the gloved and the robed; room for satin sandals and diamond head-gear; room for graceful step, and obsequious bow, and the dancing up and down of quick feet; room for all light, and all mirth, and all music; but—hear it, O thou Khan of Bethlehem! hear it, you angels who carolled for the shepherds in Bethlehem—no room in that house for Christ! No room in the nursery, for the children are not taught to pray: no room in the dining-hall, for no blessing is asked on the food; no room in the sleeping-apartment, for God's protection is not asked for the night. Jesus comes, and he retorts. He says: "I come to this world, and I find it has no room for Me; but I have room for it. Room in My heart—it beats in sympathy with all their sorrows. Room in My church—I bought it with My blood. Room in the grave-I illumined it with My presence. Room in heaven. Room in the anthem that never dies. Room in the ban nered procession. Room in the joys eternal. Room in the doxologies before the throne. Room

Learn, again, that God has honored infancy. When children come to a stout boyhood or a vivacious girlhood, and only a short time will introduce them into manhood and womanhood they become the subject of consideration, but the child of a few days, people say, "That is only a babe!" Jesus might have descended to earth in full manhood: his arm ready for toil, his shoulder for lifting, his foot for walking, his heart for great undertaking. But he comes and lies down in weakness beside the smallest babe that mother ever rocked in Bethlehem. Little hands, little feet, little heart, He hangs on Mary's neck, weeps on her bosom, smiles to her smile, chirps to her prattle. With many falls and much effort at poising himself, learns at last to walk, going ozutiously from Mary's arms to Joseph's knee With a baby's grief and a baby's joy struggling on up to one year, two years, three years, four years. All the days and months and years of infancy honored by His incarnation, Henceforth the cradle shall be sacred. In the innocent slumber of her child the mother will be reminded of a deeping Jesus. In every weeping of her babe the parent will think of the wailing that rang through the Bethlehem khan. In the helplessness of ber little one the mother will see the utter prostra tion of strength to which Jesus was subjected when he was wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in the manger. And should the frests of sickness chill that dimpled hand, and hush that prattle and freeze together the long lashes over the blue eyes, and carry it away, leaving the nursery silent, and the cradle empty, and the heart deso-late, and the spirit broken, this thought will spring up-Jesus was himself a babe, and the

forever."

lamb will be safe with the Shepherd. "Death found strange beauty on that cherub brow, And dashed it out. There was a tipt of rose On cheek and lip—he touched the veins with ice, And the rose faded. But there beamed a smile So fixed and holy from that marble brow, Death gazed and left it there; he dared not steal The signet-ring of heaven."

When the night comes, and you rock your child to sleep, remember that angels hover as over Bothlehem; and as you gaze into the quiet face, or wrap your child in the soft couch, think of the rough place in which Mary put her babe to sleep; and white you hear the soft breathing and see the smile wreathing the lips, as though angels were whispering in its dream, and its hand falls back on the pillow, hear a tender voice from the sky melting into the night air, saying, "Of such is

the kingdom of heaven."

Learn also that while virtue and truth often have humble lodgings, pride and wordliness find very comfortable apartments. I suppose there were a great many mean men, a great many selfish men, a great many vicious men in Bethle hem that night, and the most of them found accommodations; but for the Lord, for the King, for the Conquerer, for the God—a stable! It is the same story in all the ages. Guilt on the throne—innocence in the cabin. Nero in the palace—Paul in the dungeon. Pharach in imperial garb—Joseph beslimed in the pit. Darius walking in the hanging gardens of Babylon— Shadrac tossed in the fire. Ahasterus meving in pomp—Mordecai despised at the gate, or, as the Bible has announced it, "princes afoot and beggars on horseback." But OI ye who are humbled in life and borne down with disasters. and persecutions, and trials, and sicknesses, and povertice innumerable, you are in good company, the company of Paul, and Baxter, and Bunyan, and Latimer, and Martin Luther, and all those who have gone through flood and fire for Christ's sake. You suffor with him on earth. You shall be glorified with him in heaven. Notice the order: First, the manger: then the cross; then the throne. Can you take the hardships and trials in anticipation of the rewards and the blessedness? The army gathered around Garibaldi, and he told them what wonderful fighting he wanted them to do, and then they cried out; "General, you want us to do all this, but what are you going to give us for this sacrifice and struggle?" Gari-baldi said: "I shall promise you hunger, and thirst, and nakedness, and battle wounds, and death." The men stood and thought for a moment, and then they throw up their arms, crying We are the men! We are the men!" Christ had nothing to offer you in His cause but hunger, and hardship, and suffering, and persecution, and death, you might well enlist; but when, instead of that, He offers you peace of conscience here, comfort when you die, and unending glories in the world that is to come, how can any man shrink back from the

Learn, again, that joy is a dominant element in our religion. What did the angels say that night? Prepare to weep? Fall down on your faces? Shut out starlight and sunlight? Groun? Beat the Dead March? Oh! no. The angels said: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy." It was a scene of joy. Joy trembled in the star that pointed the wise men to the manger. It shook in the light that heloed the Bethlehem hills. It sounded in the angel's song. Joy for the shepherds. Joy for the hills. Joy for the earth. Joy for the heavens. You look down into that manger and you say: "Why, that is only a child." But that voice shall yet wake the dead. You think there is nothing capecial in that child's eyo; but it shall yet gleam from the judgment throne, and it will be lluminated by universal dominion. That little hand will yet shatter the world's oppressions and open the door of the world's iniquity. Joy! Joy! Joy! Joy of pardon for the guilty. Joy of comfort for the troubled. Joy of health for sickness Joy of harbor for the bestormed. Joy of life for the dead. Joy of resurrection for the buried. Let it throb from the harps. Let it peal forth from the trumpets. Clap it in the cymbals. Ring it in the Christmas bells. Joy! Joy! Be-hold, I bring you good tidings of great joy!

My Christian friends, go home rejoicing in God, your faviour. I would have this season of the year full of gladness. Let your faces be merry in

you sing in the parlor, or walk the street, or kneel down at the family altar to thank God for the wonders of the Incarnation, may these Christmas holidays be the brightest days and the brightest nights that have ever shone on your dwelling. They will be good times to look back upon. Our children will be going out in the great struggle of life, and soon our eyes will be closed and our hands will be folded, and we will no longer fight their battles, but, tugging for themselves alone they must go into the conflict. How pleasant it will be then for them to look back and remember that they romped and played and sang and rejoiced with us in these Christmas days, though then our eyes may be closed, and our breath hushed, and our heart stopped forever.

# Correspondence.

#### LETTER FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

MY DEAR BRO.,-It is the duty of some one to furnish your readers with an account of Methodistic affairs in St. John. My four months absence in the interest of our stricken churches, and the fact that our Conference had entrusted to other hands the task of presenting our case to western friends, have deterred me, hitherto, from sending you a line.

We are not so far on with the work of re-buildng our churches, as five months ago we hoped by this time to be; and the prespect for rebuilding is not so good now as five months ago Then the spontaneous expression of sympathy from all quarters warranted hopes that are not likely to be realized, and since then the less of another church and parsonage, partially insured, and that in a Company that will not pay in full, has darkened the cloud that hangs over our future. We have begun only Centenary as yet Plans for the other churches have been obtained but so little has been collected for us up to this date, and our own people can do so little for themselves, that the Building Committees do not feel justified in making contracts. Work on Centenary will now be suspended until spring. The prospect of being in our churches within any reasonable time is now very small. Meanwhile, our cause suffers. We have no accommodation for such congregations as formerly attended our services, and many, being obliged for a time to attend other places of worship, will, I am afraid, become permanently attached elsewhere. If our cause in St. John suffers serious loss, it will be the loss of the Methodist Church of Canada. The remembrance of this, tegether with sympathy for fellow Christians and Methodists in distress, ought to incite our brethren and friends to a grand effort in our behalf. We may have been unreasonable in our expectations, but we can hardly realize yet that we belong to a great con-nexion, numbering a thousand ministers and several thousand places of worship. Will not all the readers of the Christian Guardian help us by sending special subscriptions, in addition to the collections taken in their churches? Their ministers will gladly receive them, or they may be sent direct to the Treasurer, the Rev. Joseph

Hart, St. John, N.B. Our congregations were greatly interested in the stories of missionary labor and success told by the Rev. E. R. Young; and if his visit to St. John does not result, as in other places in the maritime provinces, in a large increase of the missionary contribution, it is not because Mr. Young did not secure hearty sympathy, but for reasons only too well known to all, and too keenly felt by ourselves. HOWARD SPRAGUE

#### ARE WE TO HAVE THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE?

The readers of the Globe were, doubtless, some what interested a few weeks since in the letters of a Toronto lady styling herself "Reformer," whose ambition it is to see women enjoying the privileges and occupying the positions that are at present monopolized by our brothers. Her first letter was a compound of stale moralizing and theorizing, and a series of self-confident self-gratulatory reflections upon the strength of her own and her mothers' minds. This called forth a response from your correspondent, and an article from the editor of the Globe, who disposed of the subject in question by conceding that we are entitled and welcome to all the positions for which we are fitted, or can hope to prepare our selves. "Reformer's" second letter in reply to the above was unobjectionable, or at least the greater part of it, and if her first had been characterized by the same spirit, it would not have

invited any criticism.

It does seem slightly suggestive of a demented state when with one stroke of the pen she deplores the weakness of a class of women, and their inability to act independently of their husbands, and with the next asks for them the right of suffrage. What wonder if men look upon the sorry picture and answer in the words of an able American writer, "When women, as a class know enough about politics to vote intelligently. no one will be readier than myself to let them follow the men into the political arena. Where intelligence and adaptability rule suffrage cannot be too universal; where ignorance and weakness prevail the more circumscribed the better."

We deny emphatically that, as a class, under the same circumstances, and with the same advantages, women are less intelligent than men, but before we can succeed in convincing the vorld of this we must have a consistent champion.

It is doubtless a laudable ambition that sends our American sisters to medical and theological schools, and that creates the desire for similar privileges here and in regions where the mascu line element so largely predominates, as their statistics prove it is eminently so; but, in the case of women, as of men, it is possible to "mistake a tendency for a talent," and to conclude that what we dislike is not rightfully demanded of us, for in many natures there exists an am-bition out of all proportion to the practical force If we believe that the relative position of men and women is the result of accident and chance we may struggle for the recognition of our rights with some hope of ultimate success, but if we believe in an all-wise creator and controller of the universe, the question resolves itself into one of very small dimensions. It is simply this: when foreseen and intended from the beginning that a woman shall occupy a position requiring mental force and calibre equal or superior to man, such will be given ther, and an invisible hand will open up and prepare the way through difficulties otherwise insurmountable. It is not for man to say it shall or shall not be, but we cannot any of us believe that God will reconsider and revise his original plan concerning us, and that He will create places for us that he never intended us to fill. What will it avail us to fight against our des

inv when "to every one there is appointed a certain ministry and service, a path described of duty, a work to perform, a race to run, an office in the economy of Providence."

Agricola says, "It is a harder task to govern a family than to govern a province;" and if this be true few women have more wisdom, and energy, and tact, than can safely be expended in the home-circle, and if we achieve this difficulty we can ask for no higher honor than that to

which it entitles us.

It may be womanly and right to enter any pro fession that is honorable and lucrative, but in every true womans heart the question will arise, What of our homes? what of the sons and daughters that come out from the homes where the mothers are encumbered with the cares of church and state? Let us for a moment look apon the fancy picture of a home under such circumstances as might result from the changes

suggested by "Reformer."

We will suppose that a lady physician is married—for lady physicians are sometimes guilty of that weakness—to a merchant. The husband is compelled to spend mest of his waking hours in the counting-room, and the wife, who is an enthusiastic lover of her profession, spends the greater portion of her time in the practice of it. At night the husband leaves his deak tired and harassed by business cares, longing for the sympathy and rest of home. Arriving there, he finds that Dr. Smith has a professional call, and however great his need of her, she must go. Sometimes, as in every household, there will be a complication of difficulties and disasters; there may be little children to leave in charge of careless servants, or larger ones whom it is still more hazardous to leave uncared for—added to these

happiness there, and the word "home" is a misnomer when applied to such a place. What ever is the object of our constant attention wil secome the chief object of our interest, and it is no more possible for a woman than for a man to be absorbed in the practice of a profession, and at the same time look carefully after the interests and happiness of a family.

MAUD MERTON. AN APPEAL FOR PRAYERFUL SYM-

PATHY.

Mn. Editor,—Ere this can be placed before the eyes of the Guardian, the trial of fourteen Indians on the charge of burning the Roman Catholic Church at Oka, will have been com menced at St. Scholastique. It is believed that no means will be left unemployed to effect the conviction of these Indians. Already enough has been brought to light to justify the above statement, and to show that for this purpose conspiracy has been entered upon This appeal is made to the praying readers of the Guardian, that the case of these Indians may be held up before a throne of grace that God may in his wisdom and might secure for them a fair and just trial. We do not ask that justice may be thwarted, even, in their behalf, but that such a controlling influence may be exerted over all who may be called to take part in the trial—the jury especially, (and we many times have re markable specimens of such in the Province of Quebec, when Popery versus Protestantism is before our Courts of law,)—that the really guilty

# may be brought to the light of day, and for the punishment which their deeds deserve. THEOLOGICAL HALL.

Ms. Eprron,—The following statement will exdain itself. The contract has been given out and the hall will be finished by February. All who have visited our University will appreciate the value of this improvement. We think the undertaking is worthy of the hearty support of our people, and hope to have many names—clerical and lay—added to the list of subscribers. As students we are willing to do all we can, but we need help. Friends, give us something, be it ever so little. Nothing will be despised, but thank-fully received. Will the subscribers please be as prompt as possible in sending in their subscrip-

tions, as it is a cash job.

A Faculty in Theology having been established in connection with Victoria College, but proper provision not having been made for a Theological Hall, the Jackson Society and Theological Union have undertaken to raise a fund of \$500 to fit up rooms in the West wing of the present College building for the use of the Theological Department; and they respectfully solicit aid from their friends. All subscriptions are to be paid to the Dean of the Faculty, Rev. Dr. Burwash, Co-

The following amounts have been subscribed:-BUILDING COMMITTEE.

#### RETURN OF THE DEPUTATION TO THE EASTERN CONFERENCES.

After travelling upwards of three thousand miles we are glad to announce the safe return of the Rev. E. R. Young to his circuit and family. The press, in all places which he has visited, took special and eulogistic notices of the missionary ervices he attended, and of the work the Societ is engaged in carrying on. In addition to the following extracts from a letter addressed to the Secretaries, he states that our people in the Maritine Provinces take great interest in the Japan and Indian Missions. PORT PERRY, Dec. 24th, 1877.

Your letter conveying the request of the Central Board of the Missionary Society was received in due time. Willing and anxious to do what I could to aid our noble Society, I quickly arranged my home affairs and prepared for the work. I reached Chatham, New Brunswick, Nov. 3rd, for the first of the series of meetings. I preached or lectured on the subject of missions at the following places, Newcastle, Chatham, Moneton, Charlottetown, Cornwall, Truro, Windsor, Halifax, Lunenburg, New Germany, Berwick, Middletown, Bridgetown, Digby, Yarmouth, Weymouth, St. John, Portland, Carlton, and Sackville. I attended in all, forty services save

ne, in the Eastern Provinces I met with the greatest kindness and received the earnest co-operation of all in the good work. I shall ever remember with gratitude the "brethren beloved," both clerical and lay, with whom it was my privilege to be associated at the differ-

ent services. The attendance was always good; in many instances commodious edifices were very much crowd ed. A delightful spiritual influence pervaded every service. The financial results were very encour-aging; in some places the contributions exceeded our most sanguine expectations. While some places are doing very nobly, and others all that can reasonably be expected of them, there are a few that ought to be educated up to a more

scriptural standard of giving.
I was surprised to find instances where the nissionary Sabbath collections were not allowed to be included in the missionary contributions of the circuit but were appropriated to local pur-poses. After learning the universal custom of the West, I incline to think in future they will adopt the "more excellent way."

#### SCIENCE ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

This Association was organized about four years ago, and consists of undergraduate stu-lents and graduates of Victoria College who have banded themselves together for the purpose of scientific research, mutual improvement and for building up a still higher reputation for the college. The members of the Association have been, and are, conscious that the present teach-ing staff is too limited for the work to be done, and therefore the Professors are forced to lecture to too many classes daily, which any candid peron will admit would be better improved.

Still, very much must always depend upon the students themselves; and it is to their own advantage, and a help to the Professors, to do as thorough work as possible. To this end the members of the Association do all they can to assist and stimulate each other, Science meet-ings are held every Saturday night, and at each meeting an original paper is read by one of the members on some subject approved of previously by the Association. The following are some of the many papers read:—Mystery of Life; Age of Mind; Theory of Development; Geology and the Deluge; Eozoon Canadense; Spectrum Anal-yais; Man and his Appetites; Nebular Hypothesis; Electricity; Botany, etc., etc. After the paper is read the members are called on in succession to give expression to their views of the subject, to ask questions or criticise the opinions

of the person who reads the paper.

Last year the Association applied to the college authorities for a room in which to meet; and the request was kindly granted. Since then the room has been fitted up handsomely, and in a practical manner, at a cost of over \$200.

When the room was finished, the name "Y. P. Hall" was given to it. During the year some of the members turned their attention to making electric machines and instruments of different kinds, in order to do more original and practical work than could be otherwise accomplished. At the present time there is in source of construction a telephone, with which valuable work will be done. Doctor Hasnel, the Professor of Natural Sciences, ably assists the young men in all their attempts to make instruments and experiments : and has kindly consented to give a lecture on the Telephone, in Faraday Hall, some time in Jan-

uary Last spring Mineralogical, Geological, Concho logical, Entomological and Botanical deprart-ments were established, with members of the Association appointed to their management. This step was made known to the people of Canada through the leading papers, with a request for specimens to be sent by all interested persons.

of science and "Old Vic.," have collected and forwarded a large number of valuable specimens,
—especially to the Mineralogical, Geological and Botanical Cabinets. A fine collection of minerals and geological specimens was collected by Messrs. B. E. McKenzie, B.A., A. P. Coleman, B.A., and F. Munson, undergraduate in science, from the Upper Ottawa and Lake Temiscamingue regions, ing an exploring expedition, in which they paddled in canoes over 600 miles.

Gladly do I, on behalf of the Association, thank all those who have sent collections to the dif-ferent departments. Botanical specimens have been collected by members of the Association from almost every country in Ontario—all along the lake and river regions, from the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior—the whole course of the Ottawa River, Manitoba, Dakota and Minnesota. Collections of worth have been made by Rev. T. Lawson, Palestine; Rev. J. W. Bell, B.D., Winnings, Rev. William Helstood Bell, B.D., Winnipeg; Rev. William Halstead, Portage la Prairie; A. G. Washington, Well-wood; Mr. Ellis, B.A., Woodstock; and Prof. Burwash, who has given a fine collection of ferns, embracing nearly all the Canadian varieties. Many others might be mentioned, as the Messrs. Burwash, at the head of Lake Temiscamingue; McDougalls, at the foot of the Long Sault Rapid, Upper Ottawa; R. Delahey, Pembroke; E. Bromley, Westmeath; J. Elgar, Newbliss, etc.

I will be glad to receive botanical specimens at any time and from any part of the country. They may be sent by mail or express, and be protected from harm in the carrying by putting them up between pasteboard.

Yours, etc., E. Oddum,
Head of Botanical Department,
Cobourg, Ont.

## Our Church Work.

DEDICATION OF THE WELLAND AVE-NUE CHURCH-ST, CATHARINES.

Thanksgiving day, Thursday, November 22nd. was a gala day with the Methodists of St. Catha-rines. The spacious and beautiful edifice which graces the north-west part of the city was dedicated with appropriate services, to the worship of Almighty God. But six years have elapsed of Almighty<sup>\*</sup> since a neat frame church was erected on the very same site, which, although considered by many a premature step, has ever since evinced the wisdom and fore-thought of those who succeeded in its erection.

The city has grown wonderfully in the immediate vicinity during the past few years,—so that now the "Avenue" is one of the most attractional description. tive and desirable localities. At the Conference of 1876, it was separated from St. Paul Street and made an independent charge. Thrown upon their own resources, the "feeble few" went to work with zoal and carnestness worthy of all praise, and under the labors of the zealous pastor—Bev. Thomas Colling, B.A.—made marked and valuable progress.

Last fall, the erection of a new church was the subject of long and careful discussion, and though many thought the time had not yet, through the judicious management come. and indefatigable zeal of the pastor, a decision was arrived at to rise and build, the result of which is, the present handsome structure, unsurpassed for architectural beauty in Ontario. THE DEDICATION.

was a season long to be remembered, appropriate to the day and the occasion: the congregations of the three Methodist churches joined in the service. The Rev. James Gray, President of the Conference (London) preached the dedicatory sermon, the Rev. A. Langford, Chairman of the District, and Rev. Wm. McDonagh, of Paris, assisting in the after liturgical service, all of which was solemnly impressive.

#### TEA-MEETING.

In the evening a sumptuous repast was served in the lecture room adjoining, which was par-ticipated in by over 600 persons, after which addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Gray, A. Langford, W. J. Maxwell, T. Colling and Wm. McDonagh. Wm. McDonagh (the Canadian Ives), who was the principal speaker, succeeded in raising nearly \$5,000, which, with the previous subscriptions, collections, etc., places the church in a very satisfactory position.

# SABBATH SERVICES.

Sunday, November 25th was looked forward to with unusual interest, the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D.D., LL.D., of New York city, having been advertised to preach at the first sevice. Long having to go away. Dr. Fowler, who must be heard to be appreciated and seen, to be admired, delivered a masterly discourse, and held the vast audience in rapt attention for an hour and

The collection at the close, after a special appeal by the Dr., amounted to \$260. In the afternoon the Rev. G. Bruce, M.A. (Presbyterian) preached, and in the evening, the Rev. T. Colling, B.A., former pastor. Both services were largely attended and both sermons were beautiful expositions of divine truth, powerfully delivered and well suited to the occasion.

DR. FOWLER'S LECTURE. on the evening following, on "Great Deeds of Great Men" exceeded the most sanguine expec-tations and will long live in the memory of the hundreds who heard it. The Dr. met with a perfect evation from the audience, who greeted

#### nim with prolonged applause. SUCCESSIVE SURVICES.

On Sabbath, Dec. 2nd, we were favored with the presence and assistance of the Rev. E. H. Dewart of Toronto, Editor of the GUARDIAN, who preached in the morning with his accustomed clearness and impressiveness, a sermon of great power, an extended report of which appeared next reorning in one of our city dailies—and of which the editor says,-" Mr. Dewart advanced to the pulpit and delivered one of the most powerful and eloquent sermens which has as yet been delivered in the church, marked throughout by choice diction, beautiful imagery, and a logical completeness, which we regret our limited space prevents us from laying before our readers in

In the evening the Rev. G. H. Bridgman, M.A. Professor of Lima University, N. Y., who had th honor of planting the church here, preached to an immense audience, a very eloquent discourse. On Sabbath, Dec. 9th, the special services wer again resumed. The Rev. A. Langford preached in the morning, and Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., in the evening. Both sermons were full of evangelical thought and feeling and were well calculated to keep up and extend the tide of holy fervor which had so suspiciously flowed from the beginning.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING. The church is built in the early English or decorated Gothic style of architecture, not, how-ever, strictly severe in style, but modified to suit the requirements of the day and age in which we live. The foundation walls, which rise some feet above ground, are built of red mountain stone in regular coursed ashlar neatly tuck, pointed with blue joints; these are surmounted with a fine cooled gray mountain stone plinth or water table, from which rise the walls and buttresses of the superstructure, which are of red stock brick trimwith a rich profusion of carved bosses, wood moulds, string courses, etc., in Ohio sand stone.
One of the most prominent features of the exterior is the beautiful and massive tower which rises from the left front corner to the height of one hundred and six feet, being subdivided by set offs, string courses, etc., into various stages or stories, which are pierced with beautiful stained glass windows and otherwise ornamented with The uppermost story is finished off as a bell

chamber, and consequently fitted with large tower windows, above which the whole mass divides itself into a number of pinnacles of different sizes and heights of a highly decorative character; these are surmounted by what might be termed, observatory beak, which is reached by stairs from within and from which may be had a beautiful view of the city and its surroundings.

The windows throughout the building have tracery heads peculiar to the style of architecture, and are set with figured, obscure and stained glass. The roof is covered with slates of different shades, laid in patterns, and all the pinnacles, copings, gutters, and other exposed seven to five if they are not.

reached by four large doors, two in front and two in rear. . The auditorium is 40x65 feet, scated on the semi-circular or regimental plan, and having a gallery extending along the front and sides, affording seating capacity for about 700 persons. One of the most beautiful features of this room is the ceiling, which is constructed of three longi-tudinal and five transverse groin arches, spring-ing from wall corbells and columns, the whole being richly ornamented with stucco mouldings, the intersections of which are covered with plaited bosses. Just in the rear of the speaker's stand, and elevated only about eighteen inches above it, is the commodious and beautiful or chestra and organ chamber, and in the same wing or bay is a large class-room, minister's and choir vestries, together with closets, lobbies, rear stairs to galleries, etc., which all go to make the building complete in every respect. The in-terior finish is hard woods, in their natural colors in oil. The columns, pew ends and gallery fronts are in light cast iron, richly bronzed

The organ, which corresponds in style with the architecture of the building, was built by the well-known firm of S. R. Warren & Sons, of Montreal, which is a sufficient guarantee of its merit. Cost, \$1,500. The gas fixtures are admirably arranged, both

under and over the galleries—those above jutting from the tops of the pillars, at the base of the groin arches (Metropolitan style).

The whole building is carpeted throughout with handsome tapestry, and every seat is cush-

ioned with crimson rep.

The total cost of the building, including furnishing, is \$17,000. The design, plans, specifications, etc.; were prepared and carried out by a young and enterprising architect of this city. Sidney R. Badgley, Esq., who has made church architecture his special study.

Great credit is also due to the Building Coranittee, Messrs. W. McGibbon, A. Junkin, W. H. Dyer, E. Riddle and J. Wilmot, for the successful way in which the whole was begun and carried

May "the glory of this latter house be greater than that of the former." JOHN RIDLEY.

# CHURCH DEDICATION IN SEAFORTH.

Christmas Day, 1877 will be long remembered by Christians who had the pleasure to spend that dessed day in Seaforth.

The new Methodist Church, that stately monu-ment of the piety and liberality of the Metho-dist people, of the skill and able workmanship of Mr. James Mulen, contractor, of the indefatigable zeal and energy of Rev. Mr. Buggin, pastor, was opened for divine service on that auspicious day. The church is of brick, two stories high, basement above ground, 50 ft. by 98, height of ceiling from floor of basement 12 ft., height of ceiling of auditorium 32 ft. A specious gallery encircles the entire house, capable of seating 1,000 souls. The church is lighted by gasaline. Orchestra and organ in the gallery immediately above the pulpit. Pulpit chairs and pews are works of artistic beauty. Beautiful stained glass adorns each window. Lunch was provided in the basement. Some fourteen ministers attended the morning services, which was rather small on account of the muddy roads. Cost of church building, organ and gasaline fixtures \$15,500. Rev. Dr. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., preached in the morning on "The Glorious Gespel of Christ," and concluded with one of his inimitable monetary appears, which brought out \$13,000 subscription, Mr. John Beatty, J. P., leading the list with a \$1,000 subscription, followed by Mr. A. Armitage, Esq., Mayor, \$1,000; Frank Sparling, Esq., \$1,000; James Beatty, \$1,000; W. Hill, \$1,000; etc.

At the evening service Mr. John Beatty presided, when Dr. Ives ran the subscription up to

\$16,683, exclusive of cash collection at each service and money received at the tea-meeting. Votes of thanks were presented to Dr. Ives and to the ladies, who so ably conducted the entertain-ment department. The writer would also through the Guardian return his thanks to the courteous sexton, trustee, Ex-Mayor Armitage and other friends on the occasion. after the dedication, the Rev. paster was com-pletely used up, after his great mental and physical exertions. When he rests from his labors his works will follow him.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MISSION, MANI-TOBA.

Mr. Editor,-Your readers will be pleased to learn that on this mission, also, the results of the missionary meetings are on the whole satisfactory. At Rat Creek the amount collected before the hour of service, the doors were last year was \$21.25; this year it reached the thronged by eager multitudes, so that by II a.m. sum of about \$47, at the meeting. At the pews, sisles, stairs, entrances and every avail- Portage last year, it was found impossible to get able inch of space was occupied, many even then up a meeting, owing to the circumstances of the mission; this year the financial result of the meeting was \$57. High Bluff has fallen behind; the result being only \$21. Five years ago this same appointment raised over \$100. Circumstances have sadly changed this place. At Setter's the meeting was small, owing to several of the leading members being absent, yet the result was over \$50, and will likely be \$60. A cleasing feature of the meetings at Rat Creek, Portage and Setter's, was, that nearly every one gave something. One young man at Rat Creek, subscribing three wolf skins; and one little boy at the Portage was very sorry because he had not given his musk-rat skin. The result of all the meetings this year, will probably be \$225.

have been earnestly presenting to the people here the duty of becoming self-sustaining; and it is probable that in a couple of years they will be so. Bro. Halstend has had much to contend with here; but his blameless life and quiet Christian course are producing their fruit, and bettter days are in store. May God send again prosperity.

J. W. Bell.

Winnipag, Dec. 14th, 1877.

N. B. The weather during all this week has een so delightful that the ice is thawing; and we could drive much of the time without gloves. Such a beautiful November and Dedember, I do

not remember ever to have seen. J. W. B.

The Nashville Christian Advocate notes the

following: The School of Japanese Mobles was formally inaugurated, Oct. 9, in Tokio, by the Emperor and Empress, who presented severally 1,000 and 600 yeas, or dollars. This institution was founded for the education chiefly, though not exclusively, of the higher classes. It is largely endowed, and now in full working order. Prof. E. S. Morse, the distinguished naturalist, of Salem, Mass., returns to America from Japan, carrying with him remarkable results of scientific investigations, both in embryology and examination of ancient mounds, revealing traces of prehistoric human life. In a violent gale, Oct. 11th, ships were lost, and many persons drowned. The cholera is decreasing; but strict precautions are observed all over the empire. Internal\_politics' are everywhere quiet. There is considerable agitation of the question of international intercourse, and a general call for a revision of the foreign treaties. The Emperor's birthday was celebrated, October 23, with great ceremony and rejoicings.

The Privy Council of Great Britain consists at the present moment of 207 members. Of these five are princes of the royal blood, eleven are dukes, nine marquises, thirty-three earls, nine viscounts, thirty barons, twelve younger sons of dukes and marquises, seven younger sons of other peers, and thirteen baronets. Nine other members are in the succession to titles. Thus the proportion of "noble" to commoner members is 137 to 70, or as nearly as possible two to one. In the Cabinet the proportion is three to one, if Lords Beaconsfield and Cairns are included and

# The Righteons Dead.

MARY BLINKHORN.

Mary Blinkhorn, whose maiden name was Adamson, was born in Tunstal, Yorkshire, Eng-Adamson, was born in Tunatal, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 3rd, 1818, and died in the Township of Pickering, Province and County of Ontario, April 10th, 1877. In the year 1837 she was married to John Brenton. Subsequent to their marriage they came to Canada, and in the year 1856 he, by the providence of God, was called to his reward, leaving her with quite a large family to mourn on account of their bereavement. During the year of 1858 she was married to him who is now left her corrowful survivor. Although the is now left her sorrowful survivor. Although the subject of Christian influences from early childhood, she did not experience the converting grace of God until the forty-second year of her life. Her bereft husband thus speaks of that blessed change and her manner of life after:—

"Hers was the happiest conversion I had ever witnessed. Since then she has been trying by the grace of God to live a Christian life. Many times when I have been annoyed she has kindly rebuked me, and said, 'That was not the way that I was to try and live near to Jesus.' Durthat I was to try and live hear to Jesus. Dur-ing her long and painful illness of dropsy, I never heard her murmur or complain that her sufferings were too great. The day before she died she expressed the wish more than once that Jesus would come and take her. It was my privilege to visit her several times during her sightness. She always professed fulness of tweet sickness. She always professed fulness of trust in Christ and seemed to have no fear of death. About 2 a.m. of the day before mentioned without a struggle she quietly fell asleep in Christ. May the sorrowing husband and family so live that their end, like hers, may be peaceful and their death triumphant. W.W. Lerch. their death triumphant.

# JAMES HARRIS.

James Harris was born in Smithville, Niagara District, August 11th, 1806, and departed this life en the 26th of February, 1877. Brother Harris was converted at the memor-

brower marris was converted at the memorable "Fourteen days' meeting" held in Smithville by Rev. Edmund Stoney and Rev. Ephraim Evans; probably in the year 1830 or 1831:—A meeting which in the early history of this country, has seldom been equalled in its influence for the awakaning and conversion of world fluence for the awakening and conversion of souls. Whole families were converted; scores of membors were added to the Church, among whose son; there are now ten or twelve preaching the

The genuine character of this extensive re-vival has had its illustration in the consistent life and triumphant death of many members of our Church in the old Niagara District, who have

our Church in the old Niagara District, who have exchanged mortality for life.

Brother James Harris will long be remembered by his many friends among the ministers and members of the Methodist Church for his amiability of character, his generous hospitality, his sterling integrity and his liberal support of all the enterprises of our church. For several mouths prayious to his death, our dans by other months previous to his death, our dear brother had been a great sufferer; but his sufferings were endured with true Christian fortitude and patience, and in confident anticipation of the hea venly inhoritance.

"O may I triumph so When all my warfare's past; And dying, find my latest foc Under my feet at leat."

R. Everts.

OMEMEE CIRCUIT.

The Anniversary Services of our new church took place on the 16th and 17th inst. The Rev. W. Jeffers, D. D., of Lindsay preached to us Sabbath, morning and evening:—sermons which, for originality of conception, grasp of thought and impressiveness, will not soon be forgotton. The attendance during the day was large, but in the evening the churchwas literally packed.

The sermon was one of the doctor's happiest

efforts. An intelligent Yorkshire brother said of the sermon, "If it had been delivered in York-shire there would have been a deal of shouting." The Rev. R. Walker, of Bethany, received a cordial welcome from his many friends here, and in the afternoon preached a discourse which was not only well-timed and appropriate, but was also full of pathos and rich in evangelical truth.

On Monday evening our tea-meeting was held.

The tea in the basement was well attended and passed off to the satisfaction of all. After tea the people retired to the body of the church, when the Rev. John Shaw of Pert Hope gave us his lecture "Some characteristics of the present age." The locture was well adapted to the occasion and was greatly appreciated. It was pungent, racy and cloquent, and the locturer's hits at some of the customs of the age were loudly applauded. A cordial vote of thanks was touch applauded. tendered to Mr. Shaw, when the meeting closed with the national anthem by the choir and the benediction. Gracious spiritual influences are attending us as a circuit, and much peace pre-vails amongst us. Special services have been held at the Middle Road appointment, and will re-sult in the formation of a class of about thirty-

five.

May the Lord give us lasting peace and pros-

# JABEZ WALDRON, ESQ.

Jabez Waldron was the son of Rev. Solomon Waldron; was born in Gosfield, Ontario, Oct. 28th, 1844; from childhood he manifested signs 28th, 1844; from childhood he manifested signs of a religious life; at the early age of twelve years, in a family prayer-meeting, while the late Rev. Wm. Cooley was pouring out his soul in earnest prayer for the dear lad, he realized by faith the Saviour taking him in his arms, just as the kind shepherd folds a lamb to his bosom, and ever after spoke of it as being the time when he was adopted into the fold, "with His people enrolled with His people to live and to die." However, after leaving home to improve his education be like too many youths, became his education, he, like too many youths, became racillating, yet we believe there never was a time when he did not love the society of the truly pious, and always entered carnestly into conversation upon religious subjects. God's Hely Spirit seemed ever to hover round the child of many prayers. The only son, the much-loved brother, was never forgotten at the throne of grace, though absent from the family circle, and as faithful prayers never fall to the ground so

these prayers were answered in due time.

At the age of twenty he entered Michigan State University; here his soul was greatly blessed, during a gracious revival among the students: he finally graduated in the law department and commenced practice in St. Claim ment, and commenced practice in St. Clair. However, the county seat being removed to Port Huron, he subsequently made that his home. At this time he became more in earnest to make life useful, and notwithstanding his daily duties in his office, he managed to superintend two Sabbath-schools, but finding his health beginning to fail, he was obliged to confine his Sabbath labors to one school; this he had organized himselfamong the poorer classes in the outskirts of the town. Like Robert Raikes, his heart yearned over these destitute children, and never was he happier than when pointing them to Jesus. With children, he had a remarkable winning, loving manner, which won all hearts, and we doubt not there will be fruit garnered from this school to the praise and glory of our God.

Last Christmas these dear children presented their much level teacher with a motto bearing these words, "The Lord will provide." Nothing could have been more apwin provide. Nothing could have been more beauti-propriate, as his faith was soon to be so severely tried, and nothing could have been more beauti-ful than the quiet submission he manifested to the will of God in his last illness. Being asked by his aged father the state of his mind, the answer was readily given, "Perfectly resigned." Being interrogated by his wife concerning the future should be be taken away, the answer was, "The Lord will provide."

Last April he supplied for the Rev. Mr. Fessant at the St. Chair Indian Mission. On his return, calling at his father's in Sarnia, he remarked that he had enjoyed the service yory much, and that his time was all too short to tell his story. He then said to his sister, "I am so weary and with to rost, but no! I must away to my Sunday.

He often sighed for a more healthy climate and thought, if spared, he would be obliged to remove in the fall, but our God knew bost, and so, on the 11th July, 1877, took him home to that blessed world where

"No chilling winds nor poisonous treath Can reach that healthful shore; Sickness nor sorrow, pain nor death,
Are felt and feared no more."

We will here copy a short paragraph from the Port Huron Times:—"Mr. Waldron was a man of strictest integrity, whose amiable disposition and charitable works endeared him to all who knew him. In a quiet and unostentatious way, he devoted a great deal of his time in charitable and philanthropic undertakings. In his death the poor and needy have suffered the loss of a con-

stant friend.' The remains were taken from the family residence in Port Huron to its last resting place in the Samia cemetery, Dr. Gardner of Port Huron

"Thou, in thy youthful prime,
Hast leap'd the bounds of time;
Suddenly from earth released,
Lo! we now rejoice for thee;
Taken to an early rest,
Caught into eternity."

M. W.

MARTHA ELLIS. The subject of this brief notice was one of a family of twenty-four children—a daughter of James and Ann Calvert, and aunt of Rev. G. W. Calvert, now in our ministry. She was born Pebruary the 13th, 1312, at "Sunk Island," Yorkshire, England, and came to Canada with her new bereaved husband in 1845. She was converted to God in the Township of King, at a ove-feast held in the Primitive Methodist church at Nobletown, and in the year 1853 racved to the Township of Peel, where she united with the Wosleyan Methodist Church, of which she re-mained a faithful and devoted member to the lay when her spirit took its flight to the Church

For more than a year before her death she bebecame the subject of great suffering; and the best medical skill could only give her partial and momentary relief. For the last two weeks of her life she seemed so much better, that her husband and children were encouraged to hope her stay with them might yet be prolonged; but in the midst of their highest hopes she was taken suddenly worse while seated at the table, and forty-eight hours after, on the 24th of November, 1877, she calmly fell asleep in Jesus. She bore her great sufferings with re-markable meckness; and for fear any complaint might fall from her lips, she occasionally questioned those about her as to whether any of her words were anything approaching to murmuring. While fully conscious, she told those around her she saw Christ about to put a crown upon her head, and then, with Wesley, shouted in holy triumph, "The best of all is, Ged is with us." She called her husband and children around her and asked them all to meet her in heaven. Secing them weeping, she said, "Don't weep; for though I love you all very much, I love Jesus

She leaves behind her a sorrowing husband (one of our class-leaders), a son and three daugh-ters to mourn her loss. May they all meet her in heaven. A large concourse of people followed her remains to the grave; and the writer inproved the occasion from the words, " To die is gain."--Phil. i. 21.

"Happy soul, thy days are ended, All thy mourning days below." Bown Holmes.

ELIZABETH ANN SCOUTSY,

Daughter of Benjamin and Catherine Booth, was born in Ernesttown, Ont., May 7th, 1812. On the 7th of May, 1829, she was united in marriage to Jacob Scotten. They started their life to-gether in the northern part of the township, where our sister was born, and where, was a small society of Methodists.

In the fall of 1830, while attending the ordipary week-night services of the Rev. Geo. Fernary week-night services of the Rev. Geo. Fergusson, she, with a number of others, became deeply convincedof sin, and bowed at the altar of prayer, and in a few days found peace through believing. She, with her husband, united with the Methodist Society, and continued until the end an ardent lover of all its laws and privileges. By careful study of God's word and reading the life of Hester Ann Rogers, she became convinced of her duty and arrivilege to possess and

vinced of her duty and privilego to possess and enjoy the blessing of perfect love. She laid all upon the alter that sanctifieth the gift, and with the heart believed unto righteousness, and with the mouth made confession unto full salvation, In this testimony she never wavered,—always professed it, and, what is better still, "adorned the doctrine" in all her actions.

She was the mother of one daughter and three

sons, all of whom she led to Christ in early life Besides these, cleven other children received their training, in part, at her hands. Her de-votion to Christ was signally marked and owned by him who said, "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall bring forth much

fruit." One of her foster children writes (since her departure)—what might be given as undisputed testimony for Sister Scouten:—"She was religiously good. Faithful as a wife and mother; kind and obliging as a neighbor; and faithful to her God,—a waymark for the kingdom." She watched and cared for (until their end came) her husband, father, and mother-in-law, when her own strength failed, and she thought soon to join her friends above; but from this she was raised to meet the end when she little expected it.

In July last she went to spend a few weeks in the Township of Kaladar. On Monday, the 30th, she read the 50th Psalm and prayed with the family with whom she sojourned, and joined a company who were spending the day gathering berries on the mountains. On the return, while walking apart in holy meditation, the Master called. A tree by the rondside unexpec-tedly fell, and smote her life out in the fall. Almest instantly she was not, for God had taken her. From a rocky, barren mountain-side she was ushered into the beauties and glories of paradise. "Absent from the body, present with the Lord."

Her classmates and neighbors miss her greatly. May they mark her footsteps, and like zeal inspire their breasts. She rests from her labors, but her works follow her.

Antices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE BALLWAY COMPANY will apply to the Legislature of the Pro vince of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the several Acts relating to the said Company, so as to enable the said Company to issue Postal Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, and to enable the Company to sell the unallotted shares of their capital stock at such price as the Company thinks fit, and to confirm agree ments with other Railway Companies, and certain Municipal Corporations, and for other purposes.

Solicitor for the Applicants.

# To Capitalists.

W. H. BEATTY.

DERSONS HAVING LARGE OR mail sums to invest in FIRST MORTGAGE on REAL ESTATE, or wishing to purchase Stocks of any kind, should address the undersigned, who give personal attention to the investment of all money placed in their hands for investment. Send for a copy of

"The Land Owner and Investor," which is published every month, and contains a large amount of valuable information to Capitalists.

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NOTE.—Eclestric—Selected and Electrized.

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Considering the important place that the sewing nachine takes in the household economy, we need not say it is important when buying to have the best We would again call the attention of our readers to the Wanzer F Sewing Machine, which has gained for itself an enviable reputation,

The Wanser were the only machines obtaining the Contemptal Medal and Diploma together with the only Gold Medal awarded to sewing machines. These double honors, which can be claimed by no other sewing machine, are a guarantee to the purchaser of the goodness and durability of the Wanzer Sewing Machines. That Mesers, R. M. Wanzer & Co., are able to run their factory and foundry full force while so many in the same line are shut down, or closing down, shows conclusively that the public appreciate and will have the Wanser Machine. 2507-2mi.

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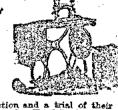
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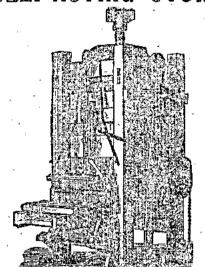
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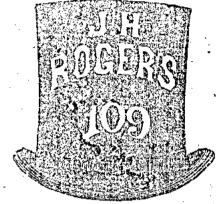
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#### Book-Steward's Notices.

The Book-Steward begs to remind Correspondent that all moneys sent in unregistered letters is entirely at the senders risk.

### Important Announcement! THE "GUARDIAN" FOR 1878. SPECIAL PRIZES.

The following PREMIUMS are offered to Agents for an increase over and above the present number of Subscribers to the Christian Guardian on Circuits or Stations, when the Subscriptions

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gravings, many of them full page, and 4,000 Bible Questions and Answers. It contains, also, a Bible Dictionary of Antiquities, Manners and Customs, Natural History and Geography, Biography and History, and of every important word in the Scriptores. 123 The best apparatus for Bible-study ever published in one volume. Price, \$8. In almost every congregation or neighborhood a copy of this magnificent work could easily be won. For 6 new subscribers, at \$2 each, will be given a copy of

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Six dollars worth for four dollars. For Siwill be sent to any address both the METHODIST MAGAZINE and Scribner's Monthly—1920 pages, finely illustrated—the best of the American Monthlies. The price of Scribner's alone is \$4. The two are worth \$6. For Six subscribers at \$2 each, Scribner's Monthly for 1878 will be given as a premium For \$5 50 will be given the GUARDIAN, METHODIST

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N.B.-II the work is bought up, the author may, per haps, feel justified in publishing a Key to its facts. Liberal discount to canvassers who buy to sell again, when cash accompanies the order.

### Connexional Aotices.

### HALIBURTON.

Rev. W. Jeffers, D.D., will deliver his celebrated lec-ture, "Our New Dominion," at Haliburton, in con-action with the annual tea-meeting, on the evening of Lanuage the Sarl

NEWTONVILLE CIRCUIT. The missionary meetings will (D. v.) be held on the Newtonville Circuit the 17th, 18th, 19th and 29th of Feb-ruary next. Deputation, the Revs. J. E. Howell, M.A., of Newcastle, and J. A. Stewart, of Darlington. GEO. LEECH.

#### CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH,

Anniversary sermous will be preached by the Rev. Leonard Gaetz, of Montreal, on January the 13th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Anniversary supper on Monday evening, January the 14th. After supper an address by the Rev. L. Gaetz. Subject: "The Glory of the King." An address also by the Rev. John Philp, M.A. Subject: Manual Benson.

STRATFORD.

#### MOUNT FOREST CIRCUIT.

Anniversary sermons will be preached in the Methodist church, Mount Forest, on Sabbath, January 20th, at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. by the Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D. Governor of the Wesleyan Fennale College, Hamilton. On the following evening a grand supper will be given at which it is expected that Dr. Rice will deliver an address on the subject of Education; also addresses by other ministers of the district.

E. J. FOUMAN.

#### BRIGDEN.

The new Methodist church in the viliage of Brigden will be opened on Sunday, the 13th inst., by the Revs.W. C. Henderson, M.A., who will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and J. H. Orme, who will preach at 3 p.m. Dedication, the 20th of January, by Rev. James Gray President of the London Conference.

Rev. C. Bristol, M.A., of Forest, will preach on the 27th of January.

# MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

The Secretary-Treasurer expects [D. v.] to assist in the following services during the month of January:—

following services during the month of Jan

January 6th, Washington—Sermon.

"Plattsville— do.
"th, do —Meeting."
"Sth, Milton—Sermon.
"14th, Dundas—Meeting.
"15th, Milton— do.
"20th, Richmond Hill—Sermon.
"Thornhill—Sermon.
"21st, Richmond Hill—Meeting.
"22nd, Thornhill—Meeting.
"27th, Princeton—Sermon.
"Burford— do.
"Sth, do.—Meeting.

# LENNOXVILLE.

The anniversary services of the Methodist church at Lennoxville will (D. V.) be held on the 18th and 20th of

January.

On Friday, the 18th inst, the Bev, L. Hooker, chairman of the Quebec District, will preach at 1930 a.m., and deliver a lecture in the evening at 8 o'clock, on "Sir Henry Havelock, the Christian Soldier."

On the same day, dinner and tea will be served in the basement of the church. Tickets, 25 cts. each.

On Sabbath, 29th inst., Rev. James Elliott, D.D., of Brockville, ex-President of the Montreal Conference, will preach at 1930 a.m. and 6.30 p.m..

Collections will be taken up at all the services in aid of the church funds.

J. SCANLON.

#### OAKVILLE-CHURCH DEDICATION. The new Methodist church being erected at Oakville

The new Methodist church being erected at Oakville will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath, Jan. 13th, 1877. Services as follows:—
Dr. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., will preach at 10.39 a.m.; Rev. James Gray. President of the London Conference, at 2.30; and Dr. Ryerson, President of the General Conference, vill preach at 6.30 p.m.
On Monday evening, the 14th, the ladies of the congregation will give a grand entertainment in the church. Tea served in the lecture-room from 6.30 to 7; after which addresses will be delivered by Dr. Ives and other ministers and laymen of undoubted telent.
On Sabbath, 20th of January, Rev. William Williams, of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, will preach at 10.30 a.m., and Rev. E. H. Dewart, Editor of the Guardian, at 6.30 p.m.; and on Sabbath, 27th, Rev. E. B. Ryckman at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

up in aid of the Trust Fund.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS-PERTH

DISTRICT.

Perth, Glentay and Maberly—Local arrangements.

Smith's Palls—March 4th, W. S. McCullough, M.A., and W. S. Jumleson, B.A.

Merrickville—March 5th, W. McGill and W. S. Jamieson, R.A. Wolford—March 6th, W. McGill and J. Fowkes. Carleton Place—February 25th, W. English and J. J. Leach.

Leach. Almonte—February 26th, W. English and W. S. Jamieson, B.A.
Pakenham-March 4th, G. McRitchie and W. Knox.
Fitzroy Harbour-March 5th, G. McRitchie and J. Leuch.

Leach.
Amprior—March the 6th, G. McRitchie and W. Knox.
Franktown—February the 26th, W. Sanderson and J Carr. Lombardy—February the 25th, W. S. McCullough, M.A. and W. Sanderson.
Delta—February the 25th, R. F. Oliver and J. Elliott.
Newborough—February the 25th, W. W. Miller and J.

Newborough—February and Zeva,
Fowkes.
Playfair—March the 4th, A. L. Peterson and J. Carr.
Sermons will be preached and collections taken up on
behalf of the Educational Society, on the Sabbath preceding the date of the meeting.

GEO. MCRITCHIE, Chairman.
W. MCGILL, Fin. Sec.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS-SARNIA

St. Catharines First—Local arrangements.
St. Catharines Second—Local arrangements.
Thoroid—Local arrangements.
Merritton—February the 17th, W. Kettlewell.
Salem—Fabruary. Photolo-Local arrangements,
Merritton-February the 17th, W. Kettlewell.
Salem-February.
Fonthill-Pebruary 10th, J. C. Slater.
Fenwick-February 10th, J. P. Bell.
Niagara-February the 10th, J. P. Bell.
Maxwell.

Maxwell.

Queenston—February the 17th, R. J. Elliot and W. J.

Maxwell. Maxwell. Clifton—February the 24th, M. Swann and T. J. Reid. Drummondville—February the 24th, Kettlewell and Poid Reid, Welland-February the 17th, J. C. Slater and E. A Chown, B.D. Crowland—February the 24th, E. A. Chown, B.D., and W. Bryers. Dunnville and Rainham—February the 10th, Robert

Dunnville and Rainham—February the 10th, Robert Burns.

Cayuge—February the 17th, J. P. Beil.

Ridgeway—Local arrangements.

Caistorville—February the fith, Robert Burns.

Smithville—February the fith, Robert Burns.

Smithville—February the 10th, R. J. Elliot.

Grimsby—Local arrangements.

Beamsville—February 24th, W. H. Fyfe.

Superintendents are expected to make their own arrangements for sermons.

A. Langeded, Chairman.

A. Langford, Chairman. J. C. Slater, Fin. Secretary.

#### EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS—CHATHAM DISTRICT.

DISTRICT.

Chatham—Local arrangement.
Windsor—Samons, March 10th, Rev. James Harris. Deputation: Sarris and Campbell.
Blenhein—Semons, March 10th, Rev. Thos. Jackson.
Daputation: Jackson and Hunt.
Kingsville—Semons, March 10th, Rev. Wm. Henderson.
Deputation: Henderson and Watson.
Woodslee—Semons, March 10th, Rev. W. C. Watson,
M.A. Deputation: Watson and Henderson.
Amberstburg—Semons, March 10th, Rev. T. W. Campbell. Deputation: Campbell and Harris.
Harrow—Semons, March 10th, Rev. E. S. Jones. Deputation: Jones and Gee.
Romney—Semons, March 10th, Rev. David Hunt. Deputation: Hunt and Jackson.
Leamington—March 10th, Rev. David Hunt. Deputation: Gee and Jones.
Ridgebown—Semons, March 10th, Rev. W. W. Edwards.
Deputation: Edwards and German.
Wardsville and Newbury—Semons, March 10th, Rev. A.
J. Snyder. Deputation: Snyder and Goodwin.
Bothwoll—Semons, March 10th, Rev. J. W. German.
Deputation: Goodwin and Snyder.
Thanesville—Semons, March 10th, Rev. J. W. German.
Deputation: German and Edwards.
Florence—Semons, March 10th, Rev. J. W. German.
Deputation: German and Edwards.
Florence—Semons, March 10th, Rev. J. Neelands. Dept.:
Odery, Snyder and Neelands.

Deputation: German and Lawarus.
Florence—Sermons, March 10th, Rev. J. Odery. Dept.:
Odery, Snyder and Neelands.
Dresdon—Sermons, March 10th, Rev. J. Neelands. Dept.:
Neelands and Odery.
Wallaceburg—Sermons, March 10th, Rev. Jas. Goodwin.
Deputation: Wakefield, Goodwin and Smylie.
North Chatham—Sermons, March 10th, Rev. J. Smylle.

JOHN WAREFIELD. METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SUPERANNUATION FUND. The Treasurers\_thankfully acknowledge the following

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1. Remittances are coming in encouragingly; but there are some brethren who appear to have sent the amount of collections only, while the Discipline requires application to be made in all the classes, and among our loy friends also. lov friends also.

All moneys must be sent to the Treasurers, who will make all the payments to every claimant, as early as possible, when in possession of funds.

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# Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, to insure insertion must be accompanied by 25 Cents each—sent to the Book-Steward.

On Sunday, the 30th ult., at the Methodist parsonage, Harmony, the wife of the Rev. Francis E. Nugent, of a daughter. All well. MARRIED.

On the 11th of October, by the Rev. J. H. Robinson, at the parsonage Bartonville, Joseph Taylor, of Barton, to Elizabeth Ann Phenix, of Nelson. On the 2nd inst, by the Rev. George Brown, of Hagars-ville, at the residence of the bride's father, James, son of Charles Simon, Pisq., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Ezra Park, Usq., all of Walpole.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. S. Colling, at the residence of the bride's parents, James E. Orr, Esq., to Sarah J., eldest daughter of George Staples, Esq., both of Westminster. On the 25th uit, by the Rev. J. S. Colling, at the residence of the bride's father, Andrew Mair, Esq., of Westminster, to Sarah A., eldest daughter of R. Mackay, Esq., of the company of the control of

of the same place.

On Christmas day, by the Rev.W.Tomblin, at the residence of Mr. D. Grass, uncle of the bride, Mr. James Albert McMasters to Emma Harriet, second daughter of Mr. James Kotcheson, all of the Township of Sidney.

On the 25th ult, by the Rev. E. H. Taylor, at the Methodist parsonage, Point Fortune, Mr. David Geddis, of Vankleck Hill, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Robt. McCann, of the same place.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. P. Addison, at the residence of the bride's father. George Elliott Casey, of Southwold, to Miss Sarah Isabella, second daughter of James L. Biggar, Carrying Place.

On Christmas day, by the Rov. Edward Hill, at the residence of the bride's father, Jonathan Tyreman, Esq., Kirby, Mr. James Ritchie, of Brock, Ont., recently from Londonderry, Iroland, to Miss Sarah E. Tyreman, Kirby, Ont. Kirby, Ont. On Christmas day, by the Rev. James Thom, B.A., at the residence of the bride's father in Dummer, Hugh Spance, son of Mr. John Spence, to Mary Julie Evange-line Jurey, daughter of Mr. Joseph Jorey.

On Christmas day, by the Rev. C. W. Hawkins, B.A. Mr. Joseph Moyer to Etta, third daughter of Jacob Beamer, Esq., all of Clinton. On the 24th ult., by the Rev. George Lecell, in the Mothodist parsonage, Newtonville, Charles McDonald, Esq. of Clarke, to Miss Sarah Jane Thomas, of the same place.

On the 13th ult, by the Rev.W. Birks, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert K. Thomson, of East Zorra, to Miss Susan, eldest daughter of B. Hopkins, Beg, of Dereham. By the Rev. E. F. Goff, at the residence of the bride's ather, Mr. Francis Wesley Shaver, Toronto Township, Dounty of Peel, to Miss Mary Roseanna Mercor, daugh-er of Mr. S. K. Mercer, Etobicoke Township, County of

On the 25th ult, by the Rev. Wm. D. Brown, assisted by the Rev. William Peck, father of the bridegroom, at the home of the bride's father, Benjamin Warren, Esq., of Lansdowne, Mr. Nelson B. Feck to Miss Clara M. War-On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Bichard Pinch, at the esidence of Bichard Allen, Esq., W. Mitchell, of the Cownship of Mono, to Clara, only daughter of the late

Died. On the 2nd inst., at Cookstown, Julia Eleanor, daughter of Rev. T. S. Keough, aged 14 months. On the 30th of November, Ethel Cassie, daughter of John and Mary A. Young, of Thornbury, aged 3 years, 3 months and 22 days. On the 22nd ult., in peace, at his own residence in Kinloss, County of Bruce, Mr. William Harper, senr., formerly of Dearham and Lansdown Townships, aged 80 years.

# Trabellers' Gnide.

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· Miscellaneous.

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