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## RESURGAM.

"I SHALL arise." For centuries  
Upon the gray old churchyard stone  
These words have stood; no more is said,  
The glorious promise stands alone  
Untouched, while years and seasons roll  
Around it; March winds come and go,  
The summer twilight falls and fades,  
And autumn sunsets burn and glow.

"I shall arise!" O wavering heart,  
From this take comfort and be strong!  
"I shall arise!" nor always grope  
In darkness, mingling right with wrong;  
From tears and pain, from shades of doubt,  
And wants within that blindly call,  
"I shall arise," in God's own light  
Shall see the sun and truth of all.

Like children here we slip and grope,  
And till the perfect manhood wait  
At home our time, and only dream  
Of that which lies beyond the gate;  
God's full free universe of life,  
No shadowy paradise of bliss,  
No realm of unsubstantial souls,  
But life, more real life than this.

"I shall arise." O clarion call!  
Time rolling onward to the end  
Brings us to life that cannot die,  
The life where faith and knowledge blend,  
Each after each the cycles roll  
In silence, and about us here  
The shadow of the great White Throne  
Falls broader, deeper, year by year.  
—Selected.

## REV. J. MONRO GIBSON, D.D.

THE brief visit, on Saturday and Sabbath last, of the eminent Presbyterian divine, Rev. J. Monro Gibson, of London, England, to this city, where he received his literary and theological training, and where he has still hosts of warm personal friends, affords us a welcome opportunity to present from the *London Christian* his portrait, with some biographical particulars. Dr. Gibson, it may be mentioned by way of preface, has, for the last three months, been making a tour of the United States, having gone as far as the Pacific Coast, spending along the way some time at Chautauqua, and with his old friend, Mr. Moody, at the Northfield Conference, and also in Chicago, his former home. Dr. Gibson occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's last Sabbath morning, and of St. James' square in the evening, preaching with his old-time power and evangelistic fervour on both occasions to overflowing and delighted audiences. After service in St. James' Square he addressed a mass meeting of young men in Association Hall, on the subject: "The Unity and Symmetry of the Bible."

Dr. Gibson hailed from Scotland, the cradle of modern Presbyterianism; he was born in Wigtonshire in 1838. He had scarcely finished his school-days at Brechin, when his father, the Rev. Jas. Gibson, emigrated to Canada as a missionary, settling at Owen Sound, Ontario. A year or two after his transition from the old hemisphere to the new, young Gibson entered Toronto University, from which he was graduated in 1862, winning the gold medal in Metaphysics, the gold medal in Modern Languages, and the Prince of Wales prize. He subsequently took up and completed his theological course in Knox College; and during his period of study there he also filled the position of tutor in Greek.

While yet a student he began public work by assisting Dr. Ormiston, then of Hamilton, who was at that time in somewhat strained health. It was rather a trying ordeal for the young graduate to preach to a congregation so well served, but he passed through it with credit. Being ordained in 1864, he was appointed colleague and successor to Dr. William Taylor, of Montreal; here he remained for the space of nine years, throwing all his culture and youthful energy into the work of the ministry. A fine new church was built, and the congregation became one of considerable repute for its missionary spirit and liberality to the various Schemes of the Church. During the term of his pastorate, Mr. Gibson filled, for six years, the responsible post of lecturer on Greek and Hebrew Exegesis in the Montreal Theological College. His services were so highly appreciated that an effort was made to induce him to accept the professorial chair, but he preferred to abide in the ministerial calling he had chosen.

In 1874, Mr. Gibson accepted a hearty invitation to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church in the "Garden City of the West," as Chicago is sometimes called; there he remained till 1880, when he removed to London. In such a go-ahead and wonderful community there was ample scope for all the pastor's gifts and earnest application to Christian work. The congregation, over which he presided was an unusually influential one, socially con-

sidered—a sphere which has of course its advantages and disadvantages. Happily, Mr. Gibson had very much the same experience there as in Montreal. By God's help he was enabled to foster among his people a spirit of missionary zeal and open-handed support of all good causes.

We cannot in this brief review go into the varied details of the Chicago pastorate, but we must refer to a special and highly interesting feature of his career as a public teacher in that typical American city. He was one of those who cordially joined in the evangelistic endeavours of Mr. Moody in Chicago, which are now a matter of world-wide knowledge and import. At the close of the Gospel campaign the evangelist, with his customary farsightedness, suggested to the committee that the movement should be developed into permanency through the institution of Sunday afternoon "Bible Talks," by some qualified and popularly gifted Scripture expositor. Mr. Moody suggested also that Dr. Gibson was a fitting man to undertake the duty. Though a very busy man, he accepted this additional burden imposed upon him, and continued the work for a number of years. The meetings were held in Farwell Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and were attended by large crowds; the audiences embraced the "classes" as well as the "masses." Many casual visitors to the city from distant places dropped into Farwell Hall, and carried away fresh ideas as to the Old Testament records. Some of these familiar talks on the early Scriptures have since been published in response to many urgent requests, in the volumes entitled: "The Ages before Moses," and "The Mosaic Era." Altogether, Dr. Gibson left a decided impress on the Christian society of Chicago, and many were the sincere regrets when he left it and recrossed the ocean to Old England.

His going to the British Metropolis was due to an interesting chain of circumstances. He had paid a holiday visit to that country, and charmed, as we would say, to preach on one occasion in Mr. (now Professor) Elmslie's church, at Willesden. Dr. Drummond had vacated the pulpit of the St. John's Wood church, and returned to Glasgow. Several of the congregation heard Dr. Gibson preach at Willesden, and an invitation was sent to him to become pastor of the church. He did not, however, see his way to accept the call, and went back to his post in Chicago. Quite unexpectedly the call was renewed some time later. The finger of providential circumstances seemed to point that way, and the doctor was induced, though reluctantly, to send an affirmative answer to the reiterated summons. For eight years or more he has ministered with growing acceptance at St. John's Wood, and if the ardent hopes of his flock are realized, he will do so for many years to come. The church was filled from the first day of his ministry. The accommodation has been enlarged, and, though a colony has since gone off to form the now flourishing congregation of St. George's, Brondesbury, the sittings are not yet numerous enough to meet the demand. Under his tutelage the work of the church has grown apace in varied and multiplied forms. Special reference must be made to a flourishing mission effort at Kilburn. Before Dr. Drummond's departure this offshoot of the parent church had taken root; under Dr. Gibson's oversight it has become a goodly tree, bearing precious fruit for the healing of the people. We doubt if there is a more flourishing or a more vigorously sustained mission church in the wide sweep of the Metropolis.

Dr. Gibson's services are in constant demand far beyond the bounds of his special parish. He has, for instance, delivered several courses of lectures to the Young Men's Christian Association at Aldersgate street. One of these courses was on Christian Evidences, and the lectures are now to be had in book form, "Rock versus Sand." Another series was on the Book of Ecclesiastes; these certainly ought also to be published, containing, as they do, much teaching on a misunderstood book, that is of peculiar value at the present day.

Though the bent of his mind is strongly in that direction, other pressing engagements have prevented Dr. Gibson from attempting any extended literary work. His published volumes are largely the fruit of his lectures. When in America he was one of the counsellors of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle—an institution that has done much to replace the "dime novel" by works of an instructive and elevating character. It is worthy of note, that among his numerous engagements in London, Dr. Gibson has had the inclination, and found the time, to edit and publish in America a selection of Mr. Robert Browning's poems, under the caption of "Pomegranates from an English Garden." This was done with the consent of the

poet, who may consider himself fortunate in having his "obscurities" interpreted so lucidly as they are in the preface to this book. A city pastor who is faithful to his trust has little time for book making of any very ambitious sort, but if Dr. Gibson had elected to choose the profession of letters, the literature of the time would certainly have been enriched by his well-stored mind and keen intellect through the medium of his pen. We are glad of the opportunity of illustrating this statement by referring to Dr. Gibson's latest and largest work—"Christianity According to Christ." The reader will there find, as we pointed out a few weeks ago, the result of much fresh and earnest

nothing save ask God for mercy, and stand still and see His salvation.

Ever yours, sincerely,  
G. I. MACKAY.

TAMSU, Sept. 10, 1880.  
Postscript.—If Dr. Rennie was writing out a fuller statement, I am quite sure he would mention the fact, viz: that he never ceased urging Mr. Jamieson to go out into the country and get from place to place and he would be stronger. So the very time we all would like to see him out practising the language, etc., Dr. R. from a medical standpoint, was urging it for the sake of health. The doctor's most common mode of expression to me was, "Why won't Jamieson go off into the country



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thought on the high subjects with which it deals.

We must not omit to say that he is an ardent supporter of the cause of total abstinence. It may seem to some a small matter, but we think it deserving of mention that he is one of the comparatively few preachers who utilize phonography in the pulpit. We are by no means blind advocates of written discourses, but where this aid is deemed necessary, the employment of shorthand shows that its user is well abreast of his age, in adopting its time and labour-saving contrivances.

It will be of interest to our readers to learn that Dr. Gibson is under promise to contribute to the columns of THE REVIEW, and that at an early date something may be expected from his gifted pen.

## Mission Work.

### FORMOSA.

THE following letters have been handed us by the Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee for publication in THE REVIEW:—

FROM DR. MACKAY.

MY DEAR DR. WARDROPE:—

I did not think when writing you about Mr. Jamieson's ability to work—nor indeed when the cablegram came saying, "J. stays," did I think that so soon would I have to write of his serious illness. Mrs. Jamieson, who is always with him, writes you; so does Mr. Jamieson himself. As in the past, I have no one to consult save my own inner consciousness, and I have decided to forward you at once the opinion of Dr. Alex. Rennie, who is our community doctor, and who always attends to Mr. Jamieson, or anyone else, when unwell. Enclosed please find his statement to me, with all of which I agree when an explanation or two is made. He says: "During the present year, however, he has been in very feeble health." Dr. A. Rennie is an outsider and did not know the burden and anxiety of mind under which Mr. J. laboured on account of his letters, recall, etc. We who knew all and made allowance couldn't notice any difference. You will remember he never looked strong, but always told me he never lost a day's work, was wiry, etc. Dr. R. always tells me what he thinks and gives us medicine, etc. We are doing our best for him, and I believe the Lord God rules for His own glory.

Yes, I will not fear even death, for the Lord reigneth. A brother beloved is lying low and my heart feels it. We must be strong in the Lord. What more can I do or say? And you can do

and not sit day by day moping in and about the house?"

"Though root-looking strong, Mr. J. enjoyed good health all his days, and as he was accustomed to be alone and do things his own way, and as he was very hard to convince without actual experience, he heeded not, but kept on by his own way.

I think you should know the above. Poor Jamieson, I feel deeply for him. Can't tell my present feelings, but my God reigns.

I love to trust in God in the darkest hours. "God is our refuge, etc."

This is a time which calls for solid trust in God without any human weakness if possible.

FROM MR. JAMIESON.

DEAR DR. WARDROPE:— I shall be obliged to make this letter a short one as I am at present unable to write long, not being very well. Whilst staying at Palm Island, near Kelung, some days ago I had an attack of diarrhoea and we had to hasten home. I have now got over the attack, and though still weak, am gradually gaining ground; but for a few weeks previous to this, I had an affection of the left lung, which caused me, however, no great uneasiness and no suffering, and did not hinder me from work, though I have not been in the country as much as I intended.

I hope that as I gain in strength I may be able in some measure to overcome the trouble, though I still have a cough arising from it.

How little one knows the future. Little did I think when writing to you in April, or even when Dr. Mackay got the cablegram from Toronto, at which we were all so glad, that I would so soon be laid aside in this way. But all here suffer more or less during the hot months and we can only do our best to preserve or regain health and strength.

I hope, when writing again, to be able to report more favorably. I am keeping quiet in the meantime and Mrs. Jamieson undertook to write and give you some information.

Yours, with warm regards,  
JOHN JAMIESON.

TAMSU, FORMOSA, Aug. 9, 1880.

FROM MRS. JAMIESON.

DEAR DR. WARDROPE:—

Mr. Jamieson intends, I know, sending a few lines with steamer leaving soon, but I feel he may not be able, and consulting with Dr. Mackay, we both thought I had better write in the meantime. Mr. Jamieson wanted to let you know just what he has been doing and about his losing strength in this hot weather. We were all so glad and happy since Dr. Mackay got the news of the 20th June, and now dark and suddenly a cloud threatens. We are all

anxious about Mr. Jamieson. During the last three or four days he has become very weak.

I will tell you as well as I can all about it. The climate of North Formosa being such as it is, all foreigners living here take it as a matter of course that they become thinner and weaker, occasionally suffer from fever, etc., in the hot months. Mr. Jamieson has so lost strength, but never to be seriously ill till now. This summer he has had more to contend with than usual. Sometime about the end of April or, I think, in May, one evening he complained of slight difficulty in breathing. It quickly passed away, but Dr. Rennie found some derangement of the heart and immediately prescribed. That trouble gradually disappeared but the left lung was then affected. Mr. Jamieson mentioned to you a short time ago that he was not quite so strong as usual but hoped soon to have his usual vigour. He was living a more active life than he had been during one or two previous years, often over to the college, back and forward to Dr. Mackay's house, attending to English writing, etc., sometime to a chapel near by, and this being what his natural constitution required and in accordance with Dr. Rennie's oft-repeated advice to him to go out more, etc., he appeared to others round him to be at least fairly well. He was cheerful and contented in view of years before him of labour in the field, and when Dr. Mackay would question him as to his health, invariably replied that he felt quite well, and sometimes remarked how thankful we should be to be strong and well while so many students and others are prostrated with fever. Yet, I fear that during the last three or four weeks, disease has been secretly and too surely at work. I was surprised when only the other day Dr. Rennie told me of the rapidity with which, in some cases, certain forms of lung disease do their work among natives, such a contrast to all I ever saw or heard of in Canada.

Mr. Jamieson kept steadily at work till we went to Palm Island (of which further). He had intended to go more into the country, but such would not be safe for a foreigner (with but ordinary strength) in such oppressive weather as we have had lately—for some weeks the thermometer ranging from 85° to 95° in the shade. The work he was doing here at Tamsui was not heavy, but very important and more valuable to the Mission just at this time than any travelling in the country could be.

Dr. Mackay had prepared a dictionary of about ten thousand (10,000) Chinese characters, which he had completed when about four years in the field, thus, during all the years since then, it has been in use in the Mission without ever being printed. So much have preachers valued it, that among them more than twenty copies had been taken (with Chinese pen and ink) when the French came, but during that disturbance nearly all were stolen or burnt. Students have been re-copying, but they kept begging Dr. Mackay to have the book printed, and he thought well to put it through the press this year and save the students so much extra work and loss of time. A student, therefore, prepared a full copy in sheets for the press, but these had all to be carefully looked over and tonal marks revised. This Mr. Jamieson undertook to do. He was enjoying the work and had got more than half through with it when, about two weeks ago, he rather lost appetite. Dr. Rennie proposed, and we all thought best, that Mr. Jamieson and I should take a trip to Palm Island agreeing, if he were benefited, we should stay for some time, and if not, to return within a few days. We left on the 27th July, and stayed more than a week in the mission house there by the sea shore. Morning and evening we went out on the water; but, though Mr. Jamieson seemed sometimes better, his appetite improved, etc., I saw that he was not really gaining in strength and we decided to return.

While awaiting steamer only the very day (Monday) after Mr. Jamieson went over and addressed the people in Kelung chapel, he took an attack of diarrhoea with vomiting, (serious in this climate and dreaded by natives) and he had fever in addition. We crossed over at once to Kelung chapel, where—far from a foreign doctor—I was thankful indeed to receive from the native preacher medicine Mr. J. could take and retain, so that next day, in spite of travelling overland from dawn till 5.30 p.m. to reach Tamsui, he was no worse but seemed rather better, and fever did not return.

We reached this on Tuesday evening (6th), but, in spite of all that can be done, Mr. Jamieson seems to grow weaker, and we can only hope and watch. He is not even confined to bed but reclines most of the time, and is contented and very thankful to be back again beside Dr. Mackay. To me, being with him night and day, his affection for Dr. Mackay, which has grown year by year, and now gratitude to him, is very touching; his interest in the students and

preachers, and all the work of the Church, and gratitude to you, Dr. Wardrope, and the Committee and Church in Canada, is seen here day by day rather than heard.

Need I add that in this I also humbly share. Would that I could do you better news. Dr. Mackay as you may well believe, feels it very much. We hope for the best, but it is well that you as well as we should at the same time be prepared for the worst.

I have given you as full account as I can, up to the present hour, in order that you may know as nearly as possible the same as if you were here.

Some one of us will send you word again by next mail. I leave this open to give you the latest we can before steamer leaves.

I have written some of it at intervals; Mr. Jamieson is resting quietly now. Dr. Mackay and Dr. Rennie are doing all in their power for him. Mrs. Mackay, Pastor Giln, etc., are very thoughtful and kind.

10th, Saturday.—Mr. Jamieson improved yesterday, and still better to-day; seems steadily regaining strength.

Faithfully yours,  
ANNIE C. S. JAMIESON.

TAMSU, Aug. 8, 1880.

## NOTE FROM DR. REID.

REV. J. JAMIESON OF FORMOSA RECOVERING.

[Since the above was in type we have received the following note from Rev. Dr. Reid.]

WITHIN the last few days, I have received letters from Rev. Dr. Mackay and Rev. J. Jamieson, of Formosa, of date 22nd August. Mr. Jamieson had been unwell, but was much better. The Mission was going on vigorously, and the students and preachers were receiving instruction and training in Oxford College.

A postal card, dated 24th August, was received from Dr. Smith, Chfoo. All the members of the Mission were in their usual health. They were a little disappointed that the new missionaries had not left Canada sooner. Dr. Smith says: "We are having nice, cool weather. The heat is over for this year."

A letter was also received from Rev. J. Annand, dated Santo, New Hebrides, 16th July. Mr. and Mrs. Annand were fairly well, although Mrs. Annand had had a good deal of fever and neuralgia, and both were feeling much the effects of isolation and constant mental strain. Mr. Annand is translating Matthew's Gospel, and has got as far as the 17th chapter. He had just sent off a bundle of manuscript for the press, as an addition to the first book. It consists chiefly of extracts of Scripture and several new hymns.

Mr. Annand is labouring in hope, sowing the seed, but seeing, as yet, but little appearance of its taking root. He says: "Not one of the women or girls comes near our service or schools as yet. We cannot get them within our influence. They are the slaves and drudges of the men, and are not considered as needing any Gospel. A number of the men and boys attend church fairly well, and a few of them come to our school in the early morning, yet, so far, the seed seems to fall upon the beaten path." W. REID.

TORONTO, Oct. 1880.

## MISSION NOTES.

MISS HARRIS and Miss Jamieson sailed from New York, on the 9th inst., by Inman S.S. "City of Chicago," en route, for Central India.

THE Eastern Division of the Foreign Mission Committee have secured the ladies they need for Trinidad, but they have been unable to get the men that are required. They desire to appoint two men to Trinidad and one to Demerara. It seems amazing that no volunteers are coming forward for this most important and encouraging field.

WORD has been received of the death of Mrs. Macrae, wife of the Rev. W. L. Macrae, missionary at Princetown, Trinidad. Particulars have not yet come to hand. Mr. Macrae has been labouring only for about three years in Trinidad and, as will be seen by reference to the Report of the Foreign Mission Committee for 1888-89, he had in Mrs. Macrae an active coadjutor.

It will be remembered that the late Dewager Maharani, of Indore, gave to our Church, for Mission purposes, a grant of about eight and a half acres of land at Indore. This grant, required to be confirmed by the present Maharajah, and for some time there have been negotiations carried on between our missionaries and the Maharajah's Government, with a view to having the grant confirmed. Recent advices from India inform us that on the 13th of August four acres and six poles of the land were formally handed over to the Church, but no explanation can be obtained by our missionaries as to the reason for the remainder of the lot not being given. It is on this piece of land that it is proposed to erect the new Hospital for Women.