The Three Watchwords.

To nately to unit, to note: Ab, suo, the Berg san, Abot at the field -I would the Work was doned

5 o natch, to work, to nait. Air ma' the testous ron Of marchestream oceans roof of with combra

I would the Watch was o'er' no west, to work, to watch: An mat Though in Friend,
Comest Thoughtly? So Then 1944, I would

My sould a still on to though Sucht follows after faith, the start and con-Hannersh es Hesuth.

The Miningh & an end.

My soul be still and stron ?; Here on thy Lord's estace No. da. e is nach 24, no exp rience valu Work ou, Watch on; and Watt.

The Late Rev. Thomas Binney.

BY WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, LU.D.

By the death of the venerable ex-paster of the King's Weigh-house Chapel, London, English Nonconformity has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and the pulpit of the British metropoles has lost one of its best known and most cloquent representatives. For more than forty years Mr.
Binney has stood in the front rank of Liglish preachers, and divines; while his living interest in all political movements, and his able advecacy of every cause which had for its object the welfare of the people and the advancement of civil and religious liberty, rendered him for long the most popular and most influential minister of his denomina tion. He was the Nester of the English Congregational Union; the archbishop by character and ability, though not in name, of the British Nonconformists; and by his removal one of the last links which connected the men of the present generation with the great and good men who initiated the missionary and benevolent enterprises, whose rise and progress marked the first quarter of the present century, has been broken.

Mr. Binney was born in Newcastle-on-Type, in 1798, and had, therefore, reached the ripe age of 76. He belonged by birth to the humbler classes, and was in early life apprenticed to a bookseller, with whom he served the full term of seven years. While thus employed daily, he laid in his leisure hours the foundations of that greatness which he afterwards reached. In an address delivered five years ago to the the young men of his church he gave some interesting reminescences at selfculture in these years of struggle, and it may be serviceable to some of our young readers to reproduce a few sentences here :-

"You are young men engaged in business, but have to improve your minds as best you can in your leisure hours Well, I was once in the same position. I was seven years in a bookseller's concern, and during that time my hours were for two years from seven till eight, and for five years from seven to seven. Under great pressure, I have sometimes been engaged from six to ten. But, somehow, all that time-and especially from my fourteenth to my twentioth year—I found opportunities for much reading and a great deal of composition. I did not shirk, however, my Latin or Greek; for I went for some time two evenings in the week to an old Presbyterian clergyman to learn the elements of the two languages, and could read Cicero and St. John-but my great work was English. I read many of the best authors, and I wrote largely both pootry and prose; and I did so with much painstaking. I labored to acquire a good style of expression, as well as merely to express my thoughts. Some of the plans I pursued were a little odd, and produced 'Rambler,' put down all the new words I met with (and they were a good many, with their proper meanings, and then I wrote essays in imitation of Johnson, and use his words, and also to acquire something of music and rhythm. And so I went on, sometimes writing long poems in heroic verse. I wrote essays on the immortality ions, a tragedy in three acts, and other things, very wonderful in their way, you may be sure. I think I can say I never fancied myself a poet or a phil osopher; but I wrote on and to acquire the power to write with readiness, and I say to you, with full conviction of the truth of what I say, that, having lived to gain some little reputation as a writer, I attribute all my success to what I did for myself, and to the habits I formed during these years to which I have thus referred. When he left Newcastle, Mr. Binney en-

tored Wymondely College, Herts, one of the colleges which were afterward united to form New College, London; and at the conclusion of his preparatory curriculum, he was ordained, in 1834, paster of the Congregational Church at Newport, Isle of Wright. Here he wrote for a time sale by side with Samuel Wilborforce, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, and more recently of Winehester, then but a curate who had just taken orders. In their later lives they took very pronounced positions on different sides on ecclesiastical subjects; but three or four years ago they met at a banquet in Fishmonger's Hall, and pleasantry referred to their early acquaintance, when the spoke together as young men on the platform of the Bible Society.

In 1839, just when the country was agitated from one end to the other on the Catholic Lina. icpation question, Mr. Binney was called to the pastorate of the King's Weigh-house Chapel, London, to succeed the dev. John Clayton. He stepped at once into the front rank of preachers, and gathered around hun large numbers of young men, many of whom, stimulated by his words and educated by his influence, have since become eminent, both in the pulpit and in the House of Commons. His

There was held of the fancial or poetic. still less, perhaps, of the pathetic; but, whatever else he was, he was always clear logical, and scriptural. His elequence was that which convinced the judgment and satisfied the intellect, rather than that thich ellectures in the convince of the page the convince of the page that the convenient of which fills the imagination or fires the hears. It was pro entinently true of him that "he reasoned with men out out of the Scriptures.' His sermons were for the most part admirable specimens of what might be called biblical induction. Whatever might be the subject in hand, he gathered round it everything which the Word of God contained upon it, made every passage contribute its own instalment to the full clueldation of it, and then die white our full chiefdation of it, and then show his coal a way as must have sorely taxed the gravity clusions from this marshalled array of or his hearers. We have been told, though quotations. They were, besides, intensely we cannot vouch for the perfect accuracy of practical, for he brought the truths of the story, that on one occasion when he had the daily lives of his hearers. He was not ther afraid nor ashamed to deal with common things, and his sermon on burner, house to home among his people, and then and selling "is, in its own way, as excellent, on the Saobath morning, after the devoas is, in its own peculiar department, that other on "salvation by fire and salvation in fulness." He was the slave of no special system of theology; and, though his views on most points were those of the Calvinistic system, he was large hearted enough to reoleo in the efforts and success of brethren the could not formulate their creed after his fashion. In the "Rivulet" controversy, which sprang out of the accuration of heresy made against Mr. Lynch to some of his hymns, Mr. Binney was one of the fifteen who stood by that giftel man, and said, in vindication of him-elf for so doing,

on the various points in dispute between Churchmen and Discenters. An utterance of his at the laying of the foundation stone of the Independent Chapel, to the effect that the Church of England had destroyed more souls than it had saved, was greatly misunderstood, at the time, and was often quoted as an evidence of his extreme views on this subject. In reality, however, the Church of England had no opponent who more really admired the good points in her ritual, or who was more strongly drawn to them on the asthetic side of his nature than he was. This was made abundantly evident in his "Conscientious Clerical Nonevident in his "Consentious Certear var-conformity," and in the correspondence with the Bishop of Adelaide, Australia, which arose out of his visit to that colony, in 1857. His "Dissent not Schism" is also an able vindication of the position which he held on this matter; while his little tractates on the "Christian Ministry, not a Priesthood," and "Micah the Priestmaker make it evident that his nonconformity was the result, not merely of a conviction of the unscripturciness of a State Church per se but also of the errors which he saw in the Church of England as presently existing He had a great admiration for the learning and ability of many Chur him a, and was more ready than most of his beethren, to give them credit for sincerity; but, while the formularies of the Church of England continued unchanged, he felt that he could not conscientiously give to it either his adhesion or support.

As we have already said, Mr. Binney's ministry was peculiarly attractive to young men, many of whom lived in the large warehouses of their employers within the limits course of time these young men either became themselves heads of houses in London or removed to other cires and to other lands, carrying with them the impulse they had received from him. Hence, when Young Men's Christian Associations were formed over the country, he was everywhere in de-mand, and to the members of these seen this he delivered many valuable fectures, which were afterwards expanded into volumes. This was the history of his "Lite of Foweri Buxton," and his valuable book, "Is it Possible to Make "e Be-t of both Worlds?" His discourses on such occasions were not used them up. I did the same with Thom- His discourses on such occasions were not sons 'Seasons,' and wrote blank verse to constructed, like so many modern productions called lectures, on the principle of "giggling and making giggle," but he set himself in earnest to reason with his hearers, effaced.

In yet another department Mr. Linney was honoured to do a work the trust whereof ; remains. When he took charge of the Weigh house Chapel the service of song was misorably neglected by the people, and city early in his partonate he began to reform that evil with such success that very soon the chanting and hymn singing at his church became famous over the whole country. He published a valuable discourse upon the subject, and if we remember rightly, had a music-book prepared for the churches, thereby giving an impetus to the movement for psalmody revival which it retains up till the present time. If smantle in this department has fallen on the choulders of the Rev. Dr. Henry Allon, of Islangton, whose church, for the taste, abilcongregational character of its psalmody is, perhaps, usurpassed through-out Christendom.

As an author, Mr. Dinney was volumenous. Besides these works which we have meidentally referred to, he published early in his ministry a volume of discourses on "The Fractical Power of Faith," foundal on the 11th chapter of the Hobrews; and p few years ago he gave to the world a volume of sermons, which are pre-eminently worthy of the study of all ministers of the Gospel A few months before our leaving Liverpool for this country we had the privilege of hearing him preach, and of spending a few lours in social intercourse with him after his discourse. He was at that time suffering an exposition of Titus n. 11-14, and was

he held the attention of his audience re closely that they did not realize how rapidly the time had gone, and iraquined he had been brief.

In private he was ogreeable and fraternal though he was occasionally abrupt, and sometimes even testy. But any efferves conce of petulence was only on the surface. The great heart of the man was sound, and so soon as he had relieved himself of his bile he was as agreeable as before. He never cherished makes, or allowed "the cun to go down upon his wraft," and in his best moods there was a genial humor about him which was very delightful. Sometimes it would come out over in the pulpit, in such house to hours among his people, and then tional part of the service was over, and when it was expected he would give out his text and proceed with his sermon, he stood up and pronounced the benediction, prefacing the act by alleging that, as he had been in all their homes during the preceding days, he had no discourse togive them. At another time, on the morning of the Lord's Day, after the usual devotions had been concluded, he said: "My friends, you will not come to a missionary meeting on a week day, so I have stolen a march upon you toder, and we are going to have a missionary meeting now. Then, calling upon two "Linterpreted the book by the man, and not the man ty the book." Still, with all seated in one of the pews, he brought them his telerance, his own uttraness were both positive and decided, and no on the pulpit and asked them to address the congregation. Meeting a distinguished brother minister in London, one day, whose brother minister in London, one day, whose without knowing that he was distinctly evangelical.

Aside from his labors in the pulpit, Mr. Binney took a prominent and important part in the controversies which spring up on the various points in distinct latenage. and have the moral courage sometimes to preach a poor sermon, you would stand it

bravely. For the last few years Mr. Binney had virtually retired from the Weigh-house pulpit; but up till the beginning of his illness which has ended in his death, he was busy with his pen, and sometimes he occupied his old pulpit throne, where he wielded his sceptre with almost all his former power. But now-"abit ad majores"-he has gone over to the majority, and in Heaven he has already resumed those hallowed free dships with beloved brethren which hall only been interrupted for " a little while. -New York Independent.

The Religious Struggle in Austria and Germany.

The New York In legendent in its last issue says .- Bisnop Liberhard, of Treves, has followed to prison Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen; and in Brazil the Bishop of Peruma! 200 has been sentenced to four years imprisonment. Thus the conflict between the Ultramontanes and the governments. In Gormany still more stringent church laws have been put on their passage. Ecclesi-actics who have been convicted of offences against the laws are to lose their nationality. Clergymen who do not comply with the decisions of the courts removing them from their cures may be "interned" (which probably means confined within cortain local limits; and, if thought necessary, banished from German territory by a decision of the City of London, and hard by the of the central authorities of the states to Weigh-house Chapel in Eastcheap. In which they belong. It is in Austria, howover, that the battle is raging just now with the greatest flerconess. For many years the Liberals in that empire have been seeking the abrogation of the Concordat, in order that evul marriage might be legalized and that education might be taken out of the hands of the priests. It is well known that the Pope holds himself at perfect liberty to disregard his agreemen: the govern-ments whenever he che to do so: but he seems to desire the continuance of the compact with Austria. So strong, however, has the liberal party we one that the Concordat has been repealed by a large majority, against the protest of His Holiness, and ecclesiastical laws similar to those of Germany, though somewhat less severe, have been passed by the Austrian Reichand had the enduring satisfaction of leaving stath. The Pope wrote a letter of protest impressions which were never afterwards to the Emperor Francis Joseph. who did not, I ke Kaiser Wilhelm, answer it, but handed it over to his minister of foreign Caus. The Emperor has been openly on the sale of the Liberals in this struggle; and he premar, the Prince sucreporg, talks in the Rosensrath with a good deal of the Bismark an tone. Some one has said that the ministry were pursuing a prescribed line of march. This was quite true, the

Prince said : "But the line is that of healthy human progress, which will lead Austria on to be a great and mighty state—strong v thin and perfectly independent without. There are words, indeed, fallen from the other side of the house which threaten resolution, and that close at hand. I pledge you my word that as long as I stand at the head of the government the authority of the law shall be maintained. But as to this threat of not accepting the law. Before I entered on a career of politics I had looked on them closely as a spectator, and my experience has taught me that this sort of threat need not be taken too seriously. If, however the cancluded amid a storm of applause, in which the galleries, in spite of the presi-dent's remonstrance, join I loudiyi, the strugglo be actually forced on us, it is a much more our duty to accept it, and I trust in God that it will conduct us to the triumph of the authority of the state."

The spectacle of the reigning prince of the Hapsburg live engaged in a determined resistance to the Papal pretensions is one that may well give pause to the historians from lameness, caused by a fall from a mule. It has long been supposed that Austria was while travelling in Switzerland; and so he the immovable ally of the Pope; but the sat while he delivered his sermon. It was Protestant Emperor of Germany is not now nore strenuously opposed to the Curia than characterized by all the clearn as, fulness, the Catholic Emperor of Austria. All this and force of his best days. The subject is the result of that admirable (Ecumonical the Catholic Emperor of Austria. All this discourses were characterized by solid grew upon him as he proceeded, and though Council, which was not only infallable it-thought liess and massive strength. he preached for an hour and fifteen minutes, pools, but which made the Pope infallable.

Mosers. Moody and Sankey in Glasgow.

The meetings held by these erangelists, es well as all the other meetings, continue to be well attended, and there is no perceptible difference of interest in the great work of ravival with which this city has been blested for so many weeks. Every day ministers and others from all parts of the kingdora are found in the meetingans depaties sent to ascertain the reality of the provenient. One day a clergyman from a town in the centre of Yorkshire infinited at the monday meeting that he was about to raturn to his hold of labour-having fulfilled the mesion given him by his brothern and soen with his own even shall was going ; on there—and that glashy would be bear ; withe is to the good work doing in Glasgow. This noxfollowed by prayers for Southauapton, and some other towns which had sent ton, and some other towns which had sent in requests. On another day at the same meeting a monster from Fife stated that a series of prayer-meetings had been held in ductive for set should be cleared up as soon ton, and some other towns which had sent in requests. On another day at the same Tayport, and another scies had been asranged for in Newburghathe result of reports of the work in Glasgow, and so from day to day.

The Roy, A. N. Somerville has addressed a encular letter to the young men of the feel and timber, then any surplus beyond British Isles on the subject of the "great 1" lifet and timber, iron any suppose asyonate figures awakening at present occurring in Scotland. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has feedband. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has down; why canabereth it the ground?" which is now printing, and of which some friends in Gasgow have purchased 25,000 should be spared, and one is their control to Mr. Moody on this subject Mr. Spurgeon any region. The researches of modern than the first subject Mr. Spurgeon any region. The researches of modern than the first subject Mr. Spurgeon accounts and areafold above. says, "We pray for you and your work; science, accorate and careful observation, and when your name was mentioned Amen as well as the history of the past, show amen, burst nom every part of the courch. The attendance of young men at all the meetings, and especially at those specially set apart for them, is very encouraging.

It was proposed at one of the meeting that a similar effort as that which have been put forth for young men should be begun for young women. This will be commenced shortly.

The requests for prayer continue to be very numerous and varied, especially at the noonday prayer-meeting in Wellington Street. We give a specimen of those given in on one day. On behalf of 6 fathers, 1 mothers, 20 sons, 4 daughters, 19 brothers, S sistors, 4 nephews, 2 nices; for 11 mulviduals in anxiety about their souls' salvation, for I man who has been 20 years a drunkard, for I families, 4 widows, I wife 3 husbands, 3 ministers in the country and their congregations, and for 17 places where the Spirit was working. On another day the following places were named as desiring an out-pouring of the Spirit :- Oban, a min ing village in Ayreline; the village of Hazelbank, Eckdolemur, Blackburn, Larkhall, Wick, and a village in Lanarkshire; a young men's meetings in Centre Street, in Dandee, and Poliokshield in Lamingman, toffer terrioly from periodical dioughts, on a special moeting of young mon held in sometimes no rain falling for three years at Glasgow, on meetings in Saltcoats, Tillicoultry, and Pollokshaws, on town mission in North Wales, on young chen in the village of Aberford, on evangelistic meetings in Polmont, in East Dercham, in Aithenhond, and a village in Yorkshire.

It is stated that at least 700 cases of conversion are known to have occurred; but in a large city like Giasgow it will require a considerable time to gather up accounts from city missionaries as well as ministers. Every day the number increases. The are Bible readings in the afternoons in Silas's Episcopal Church, but all the churches now take part in the work. The evening meetings, in which Mr. Moody and Mr. Saukey take part, are chiefly at the East-end of the city. The attendance at these is always large, hundreds every night being unable to find admission. The num ber of anxious inquirers is greater even than ber of anxious inquirers is greater even than it is in other parts of the city. At Govan on one even 159 went into the inquiry room; and there are prayer-meetings in two ship-building yards. Prayer meetings are also held in many work shops and places of business throughout the city.

A pleasing feature of this movement, if it had accon plished nothing more, is that it has brought ministers of all denominations throughout the city and the country to-gether, and generated a spirit of love and oneness. The Rev. Dr. Wallace has several times referred to this as a tok n that was lost.
God's Spirit was signally with them in the Solin God's Spirit was signally with them in the work, and as a cause of the blessing which same.

8. Two pounds of sulphate of iron in God's lested two days.

many pleasing incidents are related, more especially amongst the sick in the hospital, whore ladies especially visit and sing hymns to the patients. This is now the seath week of the meetings in Stirling, and there the interest seems to be deepening. The nightly attendence in the Union Hall is very great. The moon day meeting and the meetings for young men continue to be also well attended. In Aberdoen, in anticipation of a visit from Mosers. Moody and Sankey, it is proposed to creet a large wooden building to second to elect a targe wooded mul-ding to second modate 5020 people. In Porth Dunden, Parsley, and other towns in Scot-land, meetings are being held daily, and there is a general feeling of corns die sain all the churches. The Rev. R. Latch (Newcastic-on-Tyne), giving his impressions of the effects of the revival in Newcastle and the north of England, says .- "The effect of the movement upon the various congregations into which it has spread has been very boneficial. Bible-classes are much more numerously attended, and the interest that is felt in them has greatly increased. In many cases the momborship has been considerably augmented. Prayer-meetings are more numerously attended than formerly, and many more persons take part in them than used to do. As regards Sabbath schools the number of porsons that are offering them selves for work in those is in some cases so large that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to find classes for them. I am glad also to be able to state that in some churches intelligent and sious young mon are turning their attention to the work of the Christian ministry at home and abroad." We give this as no isolated opinion, but as an instance of the experionce which many others have arrived at in regard to the results of the movement wherever it has been felt.—Weekly Lin don) Roviow.

Eucouraging

Robert Morrison went to In 1807. th 1807. Robert aforrison went to China. What has been wrought there since? The Protestant Chinefus this number nearly 12,000 communicants, and notes was the prospect of converting the notion to Chartes hopeful as to-day.

In Stam, the work is progressing gloci onely. Dr. Dean, of the B prist mission, gives cheering news from that field.

Never w there so cheering an outlook in the great mission field. Everywhers wonders as Wrought for Christ, and the whole heathen world are tooking toward the Son of God. Rally for the context. This well must be taken or Christ.

Forests as a Protection Against Drought.

Some rany ask, why are forests necesas the evener con command the means, and the whole country be used productive? These are important questions, and should receive answers. It trees are of no service in the contony of a turn except to much

that a country abounding inforests is more moist, has a more copious and equalic rain fall, abounds more in springs and streams, and, as a consequence of all there, a more exempt from great and sudden fluctuations in temperature, from late frosts in spring and early frosts in the fall.

Thus Egypt, from the earliest periods of history, has been spoken of as a rainless region; but since Mahomet Ali has made his imments plantations of trees, showers have been frequent. The controlling in fluence of forests, over rain falls, is also shown by the fact that countries once supplied with forests, and having abundant rains and immunity from frost, their forests having been destroyed, have been scourged by drought and frost till the forests were restored, when they once more became fruitful; or, if the inhabitants would not restore their protecting forests, the stern hand of famine threatened to wipe out a race that would not reverence the order of nature.

Thus the Cape do Verdo Islands, so named from their greeness, have been tripped of their forests by their improvident inhabitant-, since which time they a time, and 80,000 inhabitants, or onethird of the population, have perished. Thus lamine cuts down the inhabitants as pitilessly as they cut down the protecting trees. It has been proposed to replant the forests, yet such is the ignorance and indelence of the inhabitants, that little has been done towards restoration, and it is probable that the entire race may be cut off, to be replaced by those who have learned that the "tree of the field is man's life." Prof. Kedzie.

An Available Disinfectant.

Owing to it cheapness the inspure sul phate of iron, ordinarily known as copperas. the most available substance known as a disinfectant for sowage, outhouses, etc. The common mistake is in not using it is sufficient quantity.

The value of sulphate of iron does not rest, it must be remembered, upon theory only, but also upon experiment. In Febraary, 1843, Albert Eckstein published an ac-count of his attempts to disinfect an out-house which was used daily by one hundred persons, and the results are so interesting that they are here transcribed.

- 1. Two pounds of sulphate of iron in solution. After from two to three hour all bad smell had disappeared, but in twelve hours all the influence of the disinfectant
- crystals; their effects lasted two days.

A. Sulphate of copper, the same.

5. Sulphurous acid in solution rapidly lost its effects, and was exceedingly mitating to the respiratory organs.

6. Two pounds of impure earholic acid filled the house for two days with such a disagreeable smell that it was impossible to tell whether the original odor was destroyed or covered up.

7. Two pounds of sulphate of iron in \$ parchment sack exorted a disinfecting influence for three full days, and when the pareliment sack was drawn up it contained only some dirty, odorless fluid.

8. Two pounds of the best chloride of ealeium in the parchment sack disinfected the outhouse for a least nine days.

In conclucion, to sum up the points:

1. It is useless to attempt to disinfect the atmosphere, and therefore great care should be exercised to destroy, as far as possible, the poison-germs as soon as they leave the body.

2. Copperas is the most available disinfectant for ordinary purposes; in certain cases (chiefly for water-closets) chloride of calcium is very good.

8. Carbolic acid is not disinfectant, but antisoptio; and, on account of its odor, it is very disagreeable; further, it is not so efficient as some other substances for the purpose of killing disease gorms, and for the purifying of cholera discharges either a mixture of corresive sublimate and Labar raquo's solution, or copporas in solution or powdor, is to be preferred.

The Church Herald says that there are now one hundred pad twenty "religious houses" counceled with the Church of Engl land.