(Continued From First Paipe,
stalk about on the stilts of a scholaslic dogmatism as high as they please, luy you
place yourself at the feet of Jesus Christ, phice yourself at the feet of Jesus ehrist, Greek Testament, interleave it, anil make notes carefully of what you read, "laike a voiv to rend no 'Body of Divinity' for two yoirs, und after that you will likidy find that they are not worth reading. " I followed his instruction conscientiousir, and
have during the whole course oo $=\mathrm{al}$ life have during the whole course or $=$ a hif
protracted consideribly beyond tlo usual protracted consideribly beyond tho usual
torm, known how to combine procitable term, known how to combine promitable
and carefuly the study of the original Scriptures with a total abstinenco from theological systems and sectarian curamen taries.
Itransplanted to Germany at themge of twenty, with an eye open to all 10 wim-
pressions, some notable revelatious were pressions, some notable revelations were
soon made to me. First I learnt how to learn languages, not by a painful madminery of dry rules and dead books, but just as we learn to swim by plunging into tho water aid plashing about, and never fear The noxt thing I learned was that the anman
universities are the model institu tions of miversities are the model institutions on
the kind, the real $\pi n v e \pi \sigma \pi \eta \mu t i o p$, res Greeks phrase it, or bazaar of uniiversal knowledge, while the Scottish uni wossities except in the medical departinent, Edin burgh, are mere shops for retail thde in certain useful articles; and the liaglish universities aro shops of a higher order and more gentlemanly appearance, denl by pergons of much money and grmt leisure; moro from a certain aristocratec tra dition and respectable show, than from any practical fruits which they are destined to bear.
Nothing better for all Britons, SuEch as well as English, than to follow the oremple of Patrick Hanilton and others of our noble reformers in the sixteenth cuntury, and study; for six months or a yearil some German university, before they Ire old of Scottish orthodoxy, or dressed upin tho clainty self-containment of Finglish siliolar ship. Travelling, in fact, in thesedays o easy and cheap transmission, is 220 to be lookew an auty for all that apizite the thigher culture. For myself I can safely say, higher cutture. For mysel looking back oniny pedestrinn tourstilyough various parts of Europe, during a perio-dnow of moro than sixty years, extending from Iona in the far west to Stamboul intine far east, and from Petersburg in the freexing north to Cairo in the sumny south, that I have learned more, and more vividys from the realistic stimulus of travel, than the Bri tish Museum. A dead record can znever do duty for a living fact.
st Gottingen for six months, and at Berlin for other six, I had the admatage of looking face to ace on some of the rear-flection-names now part of tho cirreency flection-names now part of that time only beginning to bo known in their Eurwonean magnitude. With such advantagesi could
not fail to take the first step in true sminarnot fail to take the first step in true silnolar ship, by being made fully alive to the
smallness Scottish attainments in the higher Eenrning ; but after all, the greatest benefit which I got from my twelve months' ex perienco of German academical lie was gave ne, when leaving Berlin fortame, to a groat German man at that timpacting as Prussian ambassador at the papal court the Baron von Bunsel. The
course with a noble, well roundedardEighly cultured man is the greatest piccoo ${ }^{\text {E good }}$ fortune that can happen to a younsmani his entrance on life. This good fortune was mine ; and I advise all young wen to pray for no higher blessing than tho rover
ontial and loving fellowship with such man, to wiou they may look up dails, and grow by his gracious influence, as tho Elowe looks up to the sun, and brightness of the summer
During a residence of fifteen months, chiefly in Romo and the neighborthood, I naturally fell into the society of axtists, both German and English, and reeived the grentest benefit, not only from the pure humanity and genial sociality that oliaractorizes that class, but specially froll this
they taught mo to uso my oyes, ani oxor they taught mo to use my oyos, ani oxar
cise too often neglected in the bookisla styl
of teaching to which too many of ou Another thing that occupied me during my esidence in Jome was archaoology.
My youthful probation wis now nearly ton ono the quadriennizm atile of the Scottish lan was nearly exlausted, and I
had now to choose a definite profession. I must learn to stand on my own legs and march on a road of recognized advance. The Church, as the render knows, was my natural and self-chosen career; why then did I not onter it? Not from any change in my inclinations; but simply because I had a remarkably tender conscience, and ithout choservation to adhibit my signatur tailed propositions on the document serious sub jects that can occupy the human intellect, marshalled in formal array by polemica men, in a polemicnl age, and for polemica purposes. I was at the same time much given to thinking, and thinking is twin
sister to doubt; and besides, the absolute ister to doubt; and besides, the absolute orthodoxy with which I started on my before had been rudely shaken by con tinued familiar intercourse with such large and liberal Clupistian men as Professon Neander and thé Baron von Bumsen. Iaccordingly drew back from the Church; and now there wis nothing left for me but the now there wis nothing let for me but the Pandects and tho statute books should fail My father, with his old liberality, promised to givo me an allowance of $\$ 500$ for threo years, and after that I'was to shift for my self. I knew he was a man of his word so I set my face to the writer's desk and the Institutes ; bravely passed as advocato on the usual presentation of a Latin thesis Scottish law ; and by the expiration of the ppointed term, though my practice and my fees at the bar were almost null, I my fees at tha mar were an $\$ 500$ a year, independently of paternal aid, by writing rticles in Tait and Blackivood and the Foreign Quartenty Review.
"I was now thirty years old, and having no special genius for law, must have drifted into the wido field of general literature, with a fair chanco of naking shipwreck as I am by naturo and habit too much of a severe systematio student to make a living by the graceful playfulness of a writer in magazines, or tho pugilistic dexterity of the politician. But a happy combination of and paternal influence in the world of patronage, led to my appointment as Proessor of Latin in the newly created chai in the Marischal Collere, Aberdeen. With his appointment the clays of my profes ional manhood commenced ; and the young man is no more. Hero, therefore, tho recollections and reflections of tho old man in reference to his years of pupilage and minority, must case. As a P.S., however, will set cown here a fevil of the rules of ife, and which I have no doubt may have contributed largely to any praiseworthy ork that I havo beell able, in the course forlong life, to achiove.
a Iong life, to achieve.
J. Never indulge the notion that you havo any absolute right to choose the sphero or the circumstances in which you aro $t$ put forth your powers of social action ; but
let your dnily wisdom of life be in making good use of the opportunities given you II. We live in a real, and a solid, and truthful world. In such a world only truth, in the longrun, can hope to prosper Therefore avoid lies, mere show and sham, and hollow superficiality of all kinds which is at the best a painted lie. Le whatever you are, and whatever you do, strong soil of reality.
III. The nobility of life is work. We ive in a working world. The lazy and dle man does not count in the plan of campaign. "My Eather worketh hitherto and I work." "Let that text be enough.
IV. Nover forget St. Paul's sentence IV. Nevor forget St. Paul's sentence, is the steam of the social machine.
V. But the stam requires regulation. It is regulated by intolligence and moderation Healthy action is always a balanco of forces; and all extremes are dangerous; the oxcess of a good thing being often more dangerous in its socinl consequenc
VI Do ono thing well; "bo a whole
one thing at one time." Make clean work,
and leave no tags. Allow no delays when you are at a thing; do it and be done Vith it.
VII. Avoid miscellaneous reading. Read othing that you do not caro to remember and remember nothing that you do not mean to use.
VIII. Never desire to appear clever and make $a$ show of your talents before men. Be honest, loving, lindly and sympathetic in all you say and do. Cleverness will flow from you naturally, if you have it; and applause will come to you unsought from those who know what to applaud;
IX. Above a!? things avoid fault-finding, and a habit of oriticism. To see your own faults distinctly will do you good; to scan those of your brothe curd solence. Learn to look on the good side solenco. Learn to look on the good side
of all things, and let the evil drop. When of all things, and let the evil drop. Never condemn the conduct of your fellow nortal till you have put yourself dramati cally into lis place and taken a full measure of his capacities, his opportunities and his temptations. Let your rule in reference to your 'social sentiments be simply this: pray for the bad, pity the weak, enjoy the rood, and reverence both the great and the small, as playing each his partaptly.i the Divine symphony of the universe
Whilo in Marischal college, Professo Blackio entered wamly in Soulloment for University reform in Scotland, and
was the means of effecting some important was the means of effecting some important
changes in the higher branches of education in that country
In addition to his Academical work, Professor Blackie has been very active as a popular lecturer, and has become noted is a warm advocate of nationality. His name is closely connected with the movenent which resulted in the abolition of thi Scottish Ufiversity to bo members of the Established Church. He has published two volumes of songs, one "Songs for Students and University Men," and on of "War Sougs of the Germans," with his torical sketches. Naturally, none of his
writings on philology and kindred subjects writings on philology and kindred subjects
lave become' so well known as his little have become' so well known as his little
volune of practical advice to young men on "Self-culture." Among his more recent works are, "The Wise Men of Greece," "The Natumil History of Atheism," "What History Teaches," "Lay Sermons,"," "Language and Literature of Scotland," and "Scottish Highlanders and the Land Laws." The foundation of a Celtic chnin Edinburgh University, is mainly owing his exerticns.

## GRUCERS' LICENCES.

A correspondent writes:-Among tho sad records in the Alliance News, I have noticed some special remarks in reference to the share the grocers and wino licences have as regards the sum total of our drink cursed country. A man of my acpuninhealthy, and pretty spot-a short time ago, when he heard speak of a case of this sort. A butcher's wife went to purchase some hings at a grocer's shop, As sho comz plained of being rather unwell the maste proposed to sell hor some wine, and ob-
served that it would do her good, so she was persuaded to buy a bottle, and liked and sent for more and more, and it sent her to an early grave. If it had beon arsenic or any poison from the chemist thero not thought necessary in this casc
The same writer also "knew of a coss where a farmer failed and paid a fow slinh lings in the pound. A gentleman who was ne of the creditors and had to do with setting the affirs suid that a certain grocer The gentleman wrote for particulars, and when tho statement came there was upwards of intoxicating drinks, and the creditors and intoxicating drinks, and the cr
thieir families had to suffer loss.
neir families had to suffer loss.
"Very recently," he adds, "it was whi
ered that a young woman who had a little woney left hor was indulging freely in wines and spirits. A lady friend was unwilling to beliove the rumor, but was induced to go the other Saturday evening to see for herself. She found the young per siously observed, ' $\mathbf{I}$ am so poorly that I
shall not be able to go to the sacrament tomorroy morning." Her friend found out from bo:tles, \&c., that she had got the drink from severil grocers; and her friend was at the trouble of going personaliy to tell then of this sad case and whit their them heloplied :The credit of one of them he seplied, 'Well Mis. --, after what youlhave said, Miss so-nn-so shail not have anymore drink from here.' But the others, being besought not to sell her any more and assured that she was drinking
her life auny coolly replied, "We have it her lifo nury, coolly repli
to sell."-4liance News.

## A WISE LITTLE GIRL

A fev yours argo, in a school, a young girl fainted and fell to the floor. In a moment the teacher had raised her to a sitting postire, and we frightened children crowded/hround her, wringing our hands and crymg. We thought she was dead ; but in tie midst of the confusion a young girl of a dozen years came to the rescue, by streiching the unconscious girl fat upon her back. In a quiet, firm voice sle said: "Sarth has only fainted, and you must sarial has onl cive her and", Instantly stand pack and give her air. the circlo around widened, the windows yere thrown open, the compression
aboutthe chest was removed, and in a few minutes the young girl was herself again. so calmly and promptly?" inquiped the tencher, when the answer.-Exchange.

THE "MESSENGER'S" MERITS.
The mame of Miss Annic M. Sully, of Athelstom, Ont., should have been included in the list of those who took part in the recent competition.

## NEW CLUB'RATES

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## he Messengmi, which are considerablyreduce

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