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contributors and Correspondents

For the Presbyterian.

ROME TO EDINBURGH.

What a relief to get a little rest after being hustled about for three months in cage-like railway cars, steamers, trains, diligences, etc., besieged at every depot or wharf by a villainous herd of would-be guides, worried by miserable hotel and pension officials, who must be all "tipped," i.c., receive a shilling, franc, or lira, besides your regular bill,—importuned at every public place, especially in Italy,-by whining beggars and irrepressible vendors of trinkets, beads, or relies, etc. Hence how nice to be "let alone" now in " auld Reikie." Travel is not unmixed romance, though avery day is spiced by some lively rencontre with the natives. Our party of five, two Southern clergymen, a Professor, and a Canadian "Theolog," had not a little difference of temperament, and inclination, hence so susceptible to " adventures." Our companions from "Dixie" have all that American suavity, courtesy and general agreeableness only met with elsewhere, but in less degree in the French, withal each was "our own correspondent" for some anspicious paper at home, which kept him on the qui vive for things strange and new. To give your junior readers some idea of how far behind America in everything Europe is, take one or two illustrations as specimens of the state of things generally. The railway cars are divided crosswise into pens, like cattle stalls, six feet high, six seress, and five wide, "each to hold ten persons," per card on wall. Men, women, and children are huddled into these, and there locked in by the guard outside. A drinken passenger may smoke, swear, spit, or murder others, but there is no remedy Almost every daily paper contains outrages in cars, and yet half are not published. There is absolutely no provision for the necessary wants of nature, even in the longest unbroken journey, (London ' to Edinburgh, 400 miles.) Talk about ornelty to animals after seeing the unutterable agony on the countenances of women and children. A.R.R. Company on that side of the Atlantic would be prescribed for treat-ing awine, or eatitle, as the construction of the cars necessitate here in the conveyance of human beings. Then there are 1st, 2nd; and 3rd class stalls. The 1st and 2nd have satra a sort of rough pad, a cushion on the mats, while the 3rd class is simply a bare board for a seat, and the partition or wall of the ear the only back. There is so much difference in the price of 1st and 8rd tickets that nine-tenths travel 3rd class. People don't travel here except on business unless avery few wealthy ones. Prof. Blackie, the most popular and clever scholar and wit here, being asked why he travelled 8rd class, said "Because there is no fourth class," I have been told that the reason the English don't introduce American improvements in the railways is their impervious prejudice against "Yankee inventions." Hotels. pensions and cafes bear [about the same relation to American in accommodation that the Railways do. It is needless to multiply instances to show that the whole commercial appliances that render

half a century behind America. Next glance at the educational system, so world-renowned," as the Scotch guide book says. The system of instruction in the higher grade schools is clearly not on a par with that of Canada. The rooms here, as in Dublin and Belfast, are vastly inferior in size and comfort. Just think of Normal schools with backless seats or benches. At least twice as many are crowded into badly ventilated rooms as would be allowed by law in Canada. As to ventilaton I have not seen a properly ventilated thurch or other public building on this side the Atlantic. In some churches in the win-ter the want of ventilation is avowedly deproded on as a substitute for heating! I save your readers to imagine what the Primary and rural schools as well as the "thool master abroad" are. The Univerity and Theological Halls have deservedly a good reputation. Were I desirous of making a comparison, which I am not, it could be shown that it is more difficult, requiring more work, and under more strin ent conditions, to get a degree in Arts in Peronto University—that man for man the cofessors are quite equal to those here. The same could be shown in reference to the same could be shown in reference to be Halls of Theology in reference to Knox College. As many inquiries have come from that side of the water as to the dvastages in studying Theology here, I may briefly state my opinion now, parhaps iving the reasons again. By all means also your course before coming here. This is the relative metits of these If allows College and University, and those in the Vales Bished, the manimost testimony at these times who have attended University. Refer and Princeton, and other sensitive with the winds of advantage of the state of the relative way to the sensitive of the sensitive who have attended of advantage of the latter with the winds of the sensitive way the state of the sensitive way the state of the sensitive way to the sensitive way the state of the sensitive way th

home attractive and agreeable are about

estimate. Nevertheless, New College is perhaps the best school of Theology in Eu-rope. The professors are all learned and orthodox. Two of them, Dr. McGregor, (Systematic Theology) and D. Davidson, (Hebrew, I. O. T. Exegosis and Literature) are first-class men. Their lectures display originality, acute scholarship, clear and vigorous thought. Since Dr. Crawford's decease Dr. Wallace is the only lectorer of note in the University Hall. He is considered rather broad or "liberal" in his views and treating acute activity nonand teaching En passant nothing non-plussed us so much as to find the great diversity of views of doctrine among inmates versity of views of dectrine among inmates and students, even of the Free Church. There is not that unanimity in doctrine that happily prevails in Canada among ministers, students and people. Arminian and other less plausible views prevail largely among the students in spite of the thoroughly. Scriptural teaching. The Highlanders to a man stand unfluchingly to the old great. ingly to the old creed. Among not a few of so-call d "liberal thinkers," the worldwide illusion of conceit or vanity provails, viz.: that it is a sign of ability, originality, and manly independence to "have doubts," "not to swallow ready-made creeds," "to be open to conviction—not stereotyped in opinions," etc., etc., quite oblivious to the fact so clear to others, that continuous doubting, hesitancy, or inability to make up one's mind on any matter doctrinal or otherwise, is a certain indication of a weak, unbalanced, or imperfectly informed mind. I began this letter intending to describe a

I began this letter intending to describe a few objects on the continent, but have strayed so far from the track that it will not be possible to get in line again.

Your readers might be somewhat disappointed in some things. I can't endorse, much less reiterate the following narratives given there by natives or tourists from that shore. How often have we listened to some who had perhaps spent six weeks or two months going and returning, expatiate on the wonders of the landscape, expatiate on the wonders of the landscape, skies, river or lake, "the vine-clad slopes," etc., etc. Vell, now, this is all buncombe "pure and simple." Excepting the Alps, Swiss and Italian lakes, and a few other of nature's gems which can't be adequately represented by pen or brush, much less depicted coleur de rose, there is nothing "wonderful" about the scenery so far as I have seen in British. France Switzer. I have seen in Britain, France, Switzer-land, Italy, Germany, Belgium, or Hol-

The London Times, July 10th, says Quebec (city) and the St. Lawrence scenery surpasses that of Edinburgh, Naples, or Ehreubretstein (fortress on the Rhine).

These it selects as among the finest places which it supposes Lord Dufferin alluded to in his speach at Quobles. Having seen all the above places, I can readily endorse the decision of the thunderer, which is never accused of partiality to America or the colonies.

The far-famed scenery of the Rhine-150 miles partly between Mayence and Cologne considered the finest portion—is tame compared with the St. Lawrence or Hudson.

The scenery along the Erie or N. Y. Central R.R. from Buffalo to New York, is unequalled unless perhaps in Belgium and Holland.

The great value of a tour in Europe is The great value of a tour in Europe is the grand picture galleries of the old Masters, Rubens, Vandyck, Raphael, M. Angelo. The paintings of any one of these would be worth a trip to see. The marble statue of Moses by Angelo (in church at Rome), not to include his many other great works in soulpture and painting, would reany a trip agogs the Atlantic. ing, would repay a trip across the Atlantic.

I must defer notices of the art galleries of Florence and other cities, also Pisa, Pompeii—passage through and return over the Alps, ascent of Vesnyius, cathedrals of Milan, Strasbourg, Cologne, and Antwerp, big organ of Harlem, the waterstreet cities; Venice and Amsterdam, Worms, Luther's monument, ascent of Uetlieberg mountain by railway, and other sights. There are many subjects of interest in London and Paris, crowding on which might interest some of your readers, e.g., the great preachers of the metropolis, especially Spurgeon; this vast enginery, the House of Commons, these with examples of the oddities and novelties of continental home life, must pass like seedy acquaintances—unnoticed pro tem at least. The weather nose is delightful, mild as May.

Though not keeping tally as in winter. yet I can't remember even in this fine season "a whole day of sunshine." Clouds. smoke, fog, or haze seldom disappear for a day. The rural districts are at the prettiest just now, like a picture for beauty. Crops look well. Everybody talking of the Turkish war. No likelihood of the British hon being hissed into it by public opinion. Queen comes here next month to unvoil Albert Monument. Lively times in Ireland on the "12th." Of course,

fighting as usual. Edinburgh, July 14th, 1876.

Presbytery of Barrie.

A special meeting of this Presbytery summoned to meet at Barrie on Theeday, 8th August, was not held. No one re-sponded to the notices but Mr. McWhinney, elder, who brought a call from the congregations of Alliston and Carluke, in favour of Rev. J. A. McConnell, of Recurrenth and Adjala.

ROBE. MOODER, Pres. Clerk.

Moan joyfally look at the setting than at the fetting sum: Burdens are laid down by the join, which the auto consoles more than the right. He was all see now appears the rheige into plant does not the interest that the plant his fringe on the second P. I years averaged him which we have been been a later than the second P. I years averaged him which he was the second P. I years averaged him which he was the second P. I years averaged him the first of the second P. I years averaged him to the second P. I years averaged him to the second P. I years averaged him to the second P. I years a second P. I was a second P. I w

Mission Notes from India.

The following letter has been received by the Toronto Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, from Mrs. Stotherd, of Bombay, and was read at the usual monthly meeting. The members of this Society have become responsible for the support of Miss Rodger, who is at present engaged in Zonana work, at Rakha-Futtogurh.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-My sister has told MY DEAR FRIENDS,—My sister has told me of your Mission Association, and we are rejoiced to hear of your loving efforts in behalf of India. I am desired by my sister to tell you about our Zenana Work in Bombay, and have much pleasure in doing so. I dare say you know that the women of Bombay enjoy much more liberty than their sisters in Bengal; they are not shut up in Zenanas, hence we get easy access to them. Before visiting a house among the caste people, you must have an introducthem. Before visiting a nouse among the caste people, you must have an introduction of some kind, either from a male member of the family, arsome kiend. We have no difficulty in gatting introductions; the young men who attend our Institution are as a rule delighted when I ask thom to allow the delighted when I ask thom to allow the wight their homes. After secure as a rule delighted when A man them to allow he to visit their homes. After securing an introduction, the next thing is to call on the ladies and make friends with them. At the first visit you are always an object of ouriceity, and you have many questions to answer, such as How old are you?—How many children have you?—How much pay many children have you?—How much pay does your hasband receive?—Have you any jewels? etc., etc. After you anewer all their questions, you then tell them your object in coming to see them, namely, that you will be happy to help them in learning to foad, sew, or do any fancy work. They generall ask what pay we shall expect from them, and when we assure them that we wish no money we only wish them to list. generall ask what pay we shall expect from them, and when we assure them that we wish no money, we only wish them to listen to what we read or tell them about the True God and His Son Jesus our Saviour, they seem to think the terms easy, and agree. After we have secured several houses in this way, the next thing is to arrange our work so as to systematically get over it. One of the best plans is to take Monday as the day at home; on that day collect your Bible women (if you have any) and study some passage of Scripture to gettler, and allot so many houses for each day. We have found it a good plau to keep to the same passage of Scripture for the whole week, both in visiting schools and houses; of course, circumstances occur when we cannot do so, but as a rule we have found it a good one. For a year and a half I got ien high caste girls to come to my heuse daily, then we took a Gospel and read a few verses svery morning. These girls are all too old now to stend even a private school, although the cident is only sixteen. We now visit them at their houses and are most warmly received. Well, now, that I have laid our plans of working before sixteen. We now visit them at their houses and are most warmly received. Well, now, that I have laid our plans of working before you, suppose you accompany us in imagination to some of our houses, and I will introduce you to the inmates. The first house we shall visit is Mr. Dadobus. He is a pleasant old man, and quite convinced of the truth of Christianity, but he is afraid of the world and what the consequences would be if he made a public profession of his convictions. His wife is a kind, moth rly woman, but an orthodox Hindoo. Mr. Dadobus has always] encouraged the visits of missionary ladies, and one of his household has been brought out of darkness into light through these ladies' instrumentality. She is Mr. Dadobus' widow daughter, and is now a Mission Agent, working under Miss Bernard, the able Agent of the Church of Scotland in Poona. Mr. Dadobus was among one of the first young men who came to Dr. Wilson to hear of Christianity. Scotland in Foons. Mr. Dadobus was among one of the first young men who came to Dr. Wilson to hear of Christianity, more than thirty years ago. We ask your prayers for this dear, worldly old man. There are two daughters and two daughters-in-law living in the house, and two of them read both English and Marathi with us, and while there are host at their farmy work. while they are busy at their fancy work we talk of what we have read in our Bibles. We shall next visit a cousin's house. The mother is a very superior woman; our introduction to her was through her daughter, the came to our little private school. This lady is always ready to receive us, and while I arrange her work I ask her to read to me, which pleases her, because she reads Marathi very nicely. We then have a long conversation about what she has read. She often assures me she prays to Jeaus daily, and that He believes He is the Son of the True God. Heronly daughter, my pupil, is married and gone to her husband's house. She has many little sons; the eldest often comes to visit us. These two houses are specimens of our homes among the educated and reform party in Bombay. There are hundreds of houses among the orthodox Hindreds of houses among the orthodox Hindreds and the state of doos we date not enter, and there are also those who are not so orthodox—who will gladly admit you. At first you must be careful in what you say, or you will offend. We find it better not to with orders, tell them of Jesus and what He has done, and what He wishes us to do, and if they think at all they cannot but be sensible of an immense difference between Him and their own difference between Him and their own difference.

A native gentleman told me when I was visiting ladies not to be saying, "Oh, our ways are best," but merely to tell the ladies about our manners and quetoms shanked him for the advice, and have since followed it. It is well to encourage any little improvement you hear or see, by so doing you stimulate to something greater.

onte, Pres. Tork.

At the cetting than at me are laid down by many disappointments, and the Marathi fall me modes middle down by many disappointments, and the Marathi fall me modes middle down by language, is difficult. Nos. Schlaese laid that, but who is our composition in work the Lord Jerry Christ and the Marathi fall behind him which he do disappointments and the Marathi fall behind him which he do disappointments and the marathi fall that him to disappointments and the disappointments and the disappointments and the disappointment in the large of the la

Before closing, I wish to say just a word about my Vernacular schools. We have schools for high, low, and outcosts; also for the Beni Israel; will you remember

them in prayer too.

If any of your agents come to Bombay, you may assure them of a warm wolcome from Mr. Stothert and myself.

In my noxt letter I hope to tell you of the conversion of a Hindoo lady; mean-time I must stop, trusting that what I have written may prove of some use to you, and that the Lord may bless all your loving efforts to extend His kingdom. Believe me, Yours very Sincorely,
Kittie Stothert.

Singhur, 28th May, 1876.

A Trip to Waubashene.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN. My DEAR Sin,-I was much pleased with the account given in the BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN of last week of a two days' trip by your esteemed correspondent from Pembroke. Being a pastor in this great city of ours, and requiring rest from ministerial labor, and being at the same time a comparative stranger in the Dominion, I was in a puzzle to know where to betake myself with my family for a brief susta. While engaged in the problem as to the whereabouts to spend my vacation, I was kindly invited by a warm friend of your journal, Rev. James Carmichael of Markham, to accompany him in a trip to Waubashene. I put myself into his hands, and a week or two ago we set off, and and a week or two ago we set off, and glad I am that I found myselfin good company, and went to the very spot that suited best my tastes and requirements. We travelled by the Nipissing Railway to Woodville, and there caught the Midland train going North. After awhile we found oursolves in Orillia—a place of much consequence in these parts. It is a town of but recent growth, which a few years ago must indeed, have been in the wilderness. We met the Mayor of this city, a gentleman yet hardly in middle life, a native of Sootland, who is quite as enthusiastic about the attractions of Orillia as he would be regard. attractions of Orillia as he would be regarding his native Forfarshire. Here dwells ing his native Forfarshire. Here dwells Rev. Mr. Gray, who, though still in the prime of life, is quite a patriarch in the northern regions. He has already exceeded his quarter of a century of active and useful ministerial work. He is a gentleman whose name is a household word in all the district. Orillia is beautifully situated on Lake Couchiehing, and from it there is obtained a splendid view of the hotel bearing the name of the lake, and situated on the opposite side. Lake Simon is also a germ. Mr. Gray has concentrated himself on this spot, and the fruits of his ministry are many and varied.

centrated nimes! on this spot, and the fruits of his ministry are many and varied. We at length arrived at our destination, and put up in the Dunkin House of Waubashene, of which Mr. Anderson a Scotchman, is the host. The name is significant—we mean the name of the hotel. It is called after the farous Act which the ealled after the famous Act, which the friends of Temperance have secured. To any who are seeking a pleasant and comfortable home during the heated terms, we can sincerely commend this house. We met with every attention from our kind host and hostess, and their excellent family of sons and daughters. We soon discovered our geographical position; we were on the arm of the Georgian Bay, which again is a branch of Lake Huron. Waubashene is a beautiful spot, and the climate is most delightful for those coming from the seething city. We had not been long in the place till we discovered that this is the seat of the Georgian Bay Lumbering Company, of which William E. Dodge of New York is the President. This Company was some two different true President. This Company own some ten different steam saw mills, situated on a variety of points on the great waters. Mr. Dodge we found to be greatly respected. His annual visit was expected, and suitable preparations were being made at this time for his reception. We then understood why our hotel was named after the author of the Dunkin Act, Mr. Dodge being so well known as an able and earnest advocate of Temperance, and being President the National Temperance League of

the United States. We soon discovered we were amongst friends. We were introduced to the Physician of the place, a man who, if merits were known, would we fear not be long allowed to remain in his present sphere. Then we made the acquaintance of the manager of the works, Mr. Buck, an American gentleman, of kindly and courteous manner, and whose soul was never at rest in devising ways and means for our enjoyment. He virtually put the steam tug of the Company at our command, and nothing pleased us more than to go out by steam for an excursion on the waters. Mr. Scott, the bookkeeper, was also most kind and attentive, doing everything in his power to make us feel at home. The forenon and the engineers, living in the Dun-kin House, we found to be very superior men, kind and intelligent, and ready to do everything for us. In fact, it was a real enyment to meet the people of Waubashene, and when we were taken across to the bivern we again discovered we wer amongst friends of the very same calibre.

amongst friends of the very same calibre.

We enjoyed a very pleasant Sabbath in Wanbashene and the neighborhood. In the morning Mr. Carmishael presched a most excellent sermon in the nest chapel, while was built some time ago by the Company. Considering the place the attendance was large, and our beloved brother must have fait that his services were highly appreciated. We never beheld a more attentive authorise. Mr. Carmishael again presched at mother, and two mote to the right of the light. And two mote to the right in X, and the mote in X, and two mote to the right in X, and the mote in X, and two mote to the right in X, and the mote in X, and two mote to the right in X, and the mote in X, and two mote to the right in X, and the mote in X, and two mote to the right in X, and the mote in X, and the mote

scholars. In the evening I preached before a large congregation at the Severn, which met in another very neat chapel provided through the generosity of the Company. We found that everything was done for the in-tellectual improvement of the people, and we had proof of their appreciation by their attendance at a lecture I gave upon "An hour's trip into the Invisible World," in which I sought to disclose the wonders re-vealed by the microscope. A libertle called venical 1 cought to disclose the wonders re-vealed by the microscope. A liberal collec-tion was taken up on behalf of the Sabbath School. A large number wated to see the circulation of blood which we exhibited by subjecting the membrane of the foot of a live trog under the glass of a microscope.

Noxt day we had many visitors at the Hotel to behold the beautiful spectacle.

It gave us pleasure to learn that the Rev. Mr. Gilray, our co-laborer in Toronto, was, while a sindent, stationed in this place, and that his manager lives in the beauty of the that his memory lives in the hearts of the people. We are convinced that this mission might now be raised to the status of a regular charge. The Company and the people, we were led to understand, are willing to contribute the means, and we hope soon to hear of our Home Mission Committee. taking hold of this important field, and sending a paster who will be permanently placed amongst the people, and rightly, minister to them the Word of Life.

On Friday week Mr. Buck placed the largest steamboat of the Company at our disposel, and we were enabled to pay a visit to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene. The sail was delightful in the extreme. It was a beautiful day, and the remembrance of the refreshing breeze and the col waters and the heaviful day. of the refreshing breeze and the col waters and the beautiful sky comes in upon us like an inspiration as we write with the thermometer in the nincties. The Reformatory is well worthy of a visit, and we were glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor was to inspect it during last week. We were much pleased with the institution. There are one hundred and eighty boys of all ages learning valuable trades and receiving as good an education as their various terms will permit.

Lintend returning in a week or so to my family whem I left behind, so convinced were we all of the desirableness of this place for a summer retreat. We are confident that with the facilities now at our learnmand for reaching the Georgian Bay,

dent that with the facilities now at our isommand for reaching the Georgian Bay, the day is not far distant when many who are now ignorant of its many advantages will be found repairing thither for the summer recreation of which you spoke so fully in your leader of last week. The discovery of such a place we esteemed to be a real blessing, and the remembrance of the kindness we reached will live long in our bearts. received will live long in our hearts.
Yours.
D. M.

Toronto, August 7th, 1876.

How Messages are Sent by Ocean Cable.

electro magnet.

A cable operator, however, has neither of these advantages. There is no paper to perforate, no "click" of the armature, no armature to "click." The message is read by means of a moving flash of light upon a polished scale produced by the "deflection" of a very small mirror, which meter," which is a small brass cylinder two or three inches in diameter, shaped like a spool or bobbin, composed of several hundred turns of small wire wound with silk to keep the metal from coming in contact. It is wound or coiled exactly like a bundle of new rope, a small hole being left in the middle about the size of a common wooden pencil. In the centre of this is supended a very thin, delicate mirror, about as large as a kernel of corn, with a correspondingly small magnet rigidly attached to the back small magnet rightly attached to the cack of it. The whole weighs but a little more than a grain, and is suspended by a single fibre of silk, much smaller than a human hair and almost invisible. A narrow horizontal scale is placed within a darkened box two or three feet in front of the mirror, a narrow slit being cut in the centre of the scale to allow a ray of light to shine upon the mirror from a lamp placed behind a scale, the little mirror in turn reflecting the light back upon the scale. This post of light upon the scale is the index by which all messages are read. The angle through which the ray moves is double that travers. ed by the mirror itself; and it is, there really equivalent to an index four or six fee in length without weight.

To the casual observer there is nothing but a thin ray of light, darting to the right