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<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> made by him, and withing made that make was not anything made that was made.
4. In him was life; and the life was the light of men.
5. And the light shineth in darkness comprehended it not.
6. There was a man
sent from God, whose
name was John.
7. The same came for
witness to bear with
ness of the Light, that
al men through him
might believe.
8. He was not that
Light, but was sent to
the world.
9. That was the true
Light, which lighteth
into the world.
9. That was the true
Light, which lighteth
into the world.
9. That was the true
Light, which lighteth
into the world.
10. He was in the
world knew him not.
11. He came unto his
was made by him, and
world knew him not.
12. But as many asreceived him not.
13. Which were born,
not of blood, nor of the
will of flan, but of
God.
14. And the Word was
manong us, (and we beker heid his glory, the glory
asof the only begotter of
us was the flart, fluit of
asof the only begotter of
the was fire frash, onr of
the world the glory
the scame that believe
the worl the flart, but or the scame that believe
the bear witness of the
state manong us, (and we beid his
glory, glory as of the
state, fluil of grace
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and we beheld his
flark the flark the flark the flark the
asof the on and truth." THIS IS MY BODY. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> ELEVENTH CHAPTER OF 1 CORINTHIANS.XI., 20-34. I. CORINTHIANS. Revised Version. day is the evil THE CRUCIFIXION. MATT. XXVII., 27-50. Authorized Version. 27. Then the soldiers of Then the soldiers of

forced to contribute 10,000 marks; and there were several other impositions put upon them. Yet they were able to prosper and grow rich. The daughter of Hamon, a Jew of Hereford, paid as a relief to the King the enormous sum of 5,000 marks; and one Aaron, of York, asserted that, in the course of seven years, Henry had borrowed from him as much as 30,000 marks. When Henry was at war with his barons, he summoned his Jewish subjects to a special Parliament, six coming from each of the towns in which they were most numerons, and two from each of the other towns—the number of the whole being upwards of a hundred; and the demand made to this curious assembly was like that made to other and more regular Parliaments. The Jews were called upon to raise 20,000 marks for the sovereign's use in his time of marks for the sovereign's use in his time of trouble, and they collected it without difficulty. AN EDICT OF EXPUISION. Persecutions continued until Edward I., in August, 1290, at the request of Pope Honorius, issued an edict expelling the whole race from England. The Jews were permitted to carry off all their available property, although outstanding mortgages, and the like, were to be forfeited to the Crown, and ships were to be provided for their con-veyance to any destination-not very remote -that they chose. But the promise was badly kept by the people. About 10000 Jews made ready to depart, and collected in

3. 24

the various eastern ports towards the end of October. Some were properly conveyed to the Continent. Others were taken on board, and then robbed and murdered by the sailors. Before that they had been exiled from France and other States. Two centuries later, their brethren, lodged in Spain for thirteen centuries, were driven out in like manner, and with greater sufferings, by Fer-dinand the Catholic. The Jew was again a wanderer, but it is not necessary here to fol-low his wanderings. Many of the persecuted race went to Egypt and other parts of the Le-vant, and so worked their ways to new homes in Aria and Africa in Asia and Africa.

THEIR RETURN. England was the first home opened to them. Some of the Spanish Jews are sup-posed to have found a refuge in England after the banishment of 1492. There is evidence that a few, at any rate, were settled in the country, and sharing in its new ways of com-merce, under the Tudors ; but their presence was first publicly sanctioned by Oliver Cromwas hist publicly sanctioned by only or order-well, though even he could not grant them the liberty that he and some other enlighten-ed republicans desired. Harrington, in his "Oceana," gravely proposed that Ireland,

forced to contribute 10,000 marks ; and there

ed republicans desired. Italing with the area of the a as a new Canaan. England, which in by-gone days persecuted

to death Jews and their descendants, esteems the demise of Lord Beaconsfield a national loss. Strange, indeed, will it be if the world should witness a rekindling of the ashes of Jewish persecution throughout Continental nations, at a time when the British forgetting distinctions of race or belief alike. honour the memory of the great Jewish states-man who so effectively guided Imperial affairs.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

It is calculated that the traffic under the St. Gothard tunnel, to be opened next year, will greatly surpass that of the Mont Cenis.

in Paris in 1302.

The Chamberlain of the corporation of Lon-don estimates the income of the city proper for the current year at \$755,000, and the ex-penses at \$950,000.

Verona has now not a single painting of Paul Verenese, her great son and one of the lights of the Lombard school. Venice posseses most of his pictures.

One of the wealthiest settlers in Australia is Jem Mace, the noted champion of the prize ring, who landed in Melbourne two years ago with \$50. He has made a fortune by specu h sting in mining stocks.

Mapid progress is being made in the restorataon of the ancient Abbey Church of Minster, in Sheppy, England, which is said to be the oldest sacred building but one in the kingon, and it is expecte

the Lord's prayer at Matthew vi., 13. Tex-tual critics have long since given this up. It is not found in any of the great uncials which contain the passage, and it is not noticed by the earliest fathers in their expositions of the Lord's prayer, while the internal evidence is against it, since it interrupts the context. In forcement of it is the fast the tit context. avour of it is the fact that it occurs in most of the ancient versions, notably the Syriac. But the Syriac, with some other of the more valuable versions, seems to have been con-formed to the prevalent text of the fourth entury, and to exist no longer in its primitive condition, so that we cannot insist on its authority in support of the passage. Besides, it does not exist in the Latin vulgate, a very important witness. Its insertion in the text must be ascribed to the habit of terminating liturgical prayers with ascriptions of praise, which, as Dean Alford observes, "would naturally suggest some such ending, and make its insertion almost certain in course of time." of time." The suggestion made by Professor Light-foot in his admirable essay on the New Testa-ment Revision, published in 1871, is carried out by the revisers in the case of two long out by the revisers in the case of two long and important passages, Mark, xvi., 9-20, and John viii., 3-11. Professor Lightfoot speaks of these as belonging to a class of passages "which touch Christian sentiment, or his-tory, or morals, and which are affected by textual differences." In treating these he suggests that they be placed in brackets, for suggests that they be placed in brackets, for the purpose of showing, not indeed that they contain untrue narratives, but that evi-dence is against their being regarded as integral portions of the gospels in which they occur. Against the passage at the conclusion of Mark are the facts that it is wanting from the two oldest manu-scripts, that important patriatic authorities testify that it was not written by Mark nor found in the best copies, and that the style is THE GREEK TEXT. testily that it was not written by Mark nor found in the best copies, and that the style is not that of the Evangelist, seventeen words occurring within twelve verses which are nowhere else used by Mark. In favour of it is urged the improbability of Mark's abruptly terminating his narrative at verse 8, and that it is cited by Irenzus in the second century, which, however, though it goes far to confirm its authority. does not nove its authorship which, however, though it goes far to confirm its authority, does not prove its authorship. The passage in John concerning the woman taken in adultery has long been a battle-ground for expositors. Concerning it, it may be said generally that the incident harmonizes perfectly with the spirit and dealing of Christ; that if it did not occur, it might have occur-red, and that our Lord's treatment of the case was just what we should expect from Him was just what we should expect from Him. Every New Testament reader, we think, would be glad to have its genuineness put beyond question. Manuscript authority is against it. It is not found in any one of the first-rate uncials, nor in the ancient versions;

nesareth, and the top of Mount Olivet. "Hence the growing demand in England and America for a thorough, yet conservative re-vision, that shall be faithful to the original vision, that shall be faithful to the original Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, and yet faith-ful also to the idiom and vocabulary of the authorised version, so as to read like a new book, with all the charms and sacred associa-tions of the old. In other words, the age calls for such a revision as shall purge the old version of its errors and inconsistencies, adapt it to the language and scholarship of the inneteenth century, command the confidence of all English-speaking Churches, and be a new bond of union and strength among them. "This is the sole object of the revision. "This is the sole object of the revision which was undertaken as a common work for the benefit of all the English readers of the Word of God, and which has been carried on for the last ten years by about eighty biblical scholars of England and the United States." The popular feeling, at once deep and wide spread, which called for some authoritative revision of the current English Scriptures, found expression at last in the year 1870, when the convocation of Canterbury, on the part of the Mother Church of Anglo-Saxon Christendom, addressed itself to the per-formance of the weighty task. But while taking the lead in this movement the taking the lead in this movement the learned representatives of the Anglican Church, with commendable liberality as well as with commendable prudence, were careful to invite the co-operation of the best biblical scholars in England and America, without record to sect or nationality without regard to sect or nationality. One need for revision has sprung from recent discoveries regarding the condition of the original text unknown in the begin-ning of the sixteenth century. More copies of the sacred volume than of copies of the sacred volume than of any other ancient writing have come to us in manuscript. No fewer than 1,760 manuscripts of the New Testament are known to scholars of our day. These manuscripts are divided into two classes, according as they are written in capitals or in small letters; the former being known as uncials, the latter as cursives. The line between the two modes of writing runs somewhere about the tenth conwriting runs somewhere about the tenth cen ury. Beyond that date there are but five opies of the New Testament at all complete tury. copies of the New Testament at all complete which can be referred to a higher antiquity. These range from the fourth to the sixth century. They are the Alexandrian MS., known to schelars as A, now in the British Museum, and assigned to the fifth century ; the Vatican MS. in the Vatican Library, known as B, and dated in the fourth century: the Eobraem MS. C, in the Na-Library, known as B, and dated in the fourth century; the Ephraem MS., C, in the Na-tionin Library of Paris, a palimpsest regarded as of a date as early as that of A; the Beza MS., D, presented by Beza to the University of Cambridge, and generally referred to the sixth century; and the Sinaitic MS., or Aleph, conductally discovered in a waste-basket by

EMEDY KNOWN to Man ! 0,000 Bottles D SINCE 1870. ssesses Varied Properties. prosection of the contract of the section of the se

rvous System. Digestion. Strengthens and Invigorates, the Old Blood and makes new, pores of the skin and induces he hereditary taint, or poison in the herates Scroipla, Erysipelas, and all tann, cla, Erysipelas, and ternal humors, ad in its manufacture, and tim te babe, or by the

TIMONIALS.

NADIAN.

Medical.

TRADE MARK.

ERVOUS DISEASES. with derangement of the nerv as attended by one of the best art of the country, but obtained INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP re-

e. I really do not think any one ng it can fail to receive great MRS. JOHNSON. rthumberland Co., Ont. CELLENT MEDICINE. 8th. 1879. ing suffered terribly from Heart pepsia, I find that your INDIAN gave me more relief than any

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER,

A AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario. Is is to certify that your valuable DSYRUP has benefitted me more d. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.

OR COSTIVENESS.

duebec, Canada. } as troubled with court agent I as By advice of your agent I NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am

y bowels, and my strength an n restored. It is the best med SYLVESTER RAY. ASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT

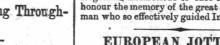
Ventworth County, Ontario. ot to Heart Disease and Liver y years. I tried many doctors, it until I tried your INDIA HENRY W. VINTON

YSPEPSIA CURED. SPEPSIA CURED. ngton County, Ontario, Canada, as troubled with Dyspepsia and diseases, and your INDIAN P cured me after all other medi-MARGARET TOPPINS.

lack, Lungs, and Shoulder.

ave had a pain in the small of arough my lungs and shoulders, aree years; I have also had liver dyspepsia. I have tried doctors

mittance, and in the struggle round West-minster Abbey several were killed. The news of this catastrophe, exaggerated as it passed from mouth to mouth, ran like wild-ire through the crowd at Westminster and along all the streets of London. A report rose that the King had ordered that all the Jews should be massacred, and the long-sup-pressed hatred of the Christians made them very willing to obey the mandate. Every Jew found in the street was slaughtered. An angry mob rushed in the direction of Old Jewry, and every house in which a Jew was known or thought to be was entered, dered, and burnt, after its inmates had been dered, and burnt, after its immates man been butchered. No heed was given to the mes-sengers sent by King Eichard to forbid the massacre, and threaten the culprits with severe punishment. The marderous work lasted through the night, and in the morning lasted through the night, and in the morning hardly a Jew was left alive in London. The tragedy was repeated at Lynn, at Lin-coln, at Stamford, at Norwich, and else-where, as soon as intelligence arrived of the new crusade started in London; but at York, where rich Jews were especially numerous, the atrocities were greatest. HUNDREDS COMMIT SUICIDE AT YORK. HUNDREDS COMMIT SUICIDE AT YORK. There the first account of the doings in London was brought by a few of the hated race who had managed to save their lives, and at the same time the King's disapproval of the massacre was made known. But the good people of the northern capital were not to be deterred from the pious task thus sug-gested to them. The wealthiest Jew of the town had been murdered in London but his own had been murdered in London, but his town had been murdered in London, but his family and his treasures remained; and on the night of the 16th of March, 1190, a gang burst into his house, seized the property, and slaughtered the women and children



A bronze statute of Dante has lately been set up in the square of the College de France, this being the quarter in which he lived when

ention was called to your value SLOOD PURIFIER; after its use can say that I have feit better, o do my work than I have for the J. G. AMEY, 77 Richmond street west

ss in the Head. the Brok, Albert County, N.B. s is to certify that your INDIAN has entirely cured me of dizzi, and sick stomach. It is an im-he. HEZEKIAH MARKS.

Medicine I Ever Took. your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

say it is the best medicine W. S. LATTIMORE. rham County, On

Neuralgia.

Neuralgia. Toronto, April 20, 1880. Inson: Dear Sir,--When I visit story last autumn, I was suffer-in pain in the face and head-this it neuralgia-and when you re-to try your INDIAN BLOOH no faith in it; but indeed Ire-enefit from it, that I have since to several who were suffering it a good result, and I cannot let of your second visit to this city anaking you very much for re-to try the INDIAN BLOOH nanking you very much for re-e to try the INBLAN BLOOD s very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, nt. 250 Simcoe street.

re Pain in the Side.

TORONTO, APTI 21st, 1880. MORONTO, APTI 21st, 1880. MORON: Dear Sir, --I have been sovere pain in my side for over at it caused me, many sleepless heard of the wonderful effects BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD urchased a small bottle, and it ad mg² oleo my discretion here ed ma; also my digestion ha

MCEACHREM. Carpenter, 14 Sheppard street

d Family Medicine. our INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as cine for two years, and think it an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious M. J. WHITE. pton County, Ontario.

psia and Indigestion. Brant County, Ontario. is is to certify that after using LOOD SYRUP, for a short time ed me of dyspepsia. It is a to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

For Asthma. Nackawick, York County, N.B. vas troubled with asthma for a s, and your INDIAN BLOOD en me more relief than any other

MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

neral Debility. ington Co., Ontario, Canada, s troubled with General De obtain relief until I tried your SYRUP, which completely JAMES NOONAN.

y Valuable Medicine. Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879. We suffered gready with Kidney INDIAN BLOCD SYRUP i that ever gave me relief. I to be a valuable medicine. ER DONNELLY. Blacksmith.

psia and Indigestion. Is Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1879. been afflicted with Dyspepsia , and your INDIAN BLOOD y medicine that ever helped all suffering from this dis w. H. RORISON.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont. to certify that your INDIAN as greatly benefitted me for plaint. I cannot recom W. CHASE HIGGINS.

lealth Restorer. WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont. ave known many persons to be a by the use of your INDIAN MRS. T. READ.

TO DRUGGISTS.-Beware ts. We employ no runners agents to solicit trade Be sure you get the n our authorized agents, THRUP & LYMAN, of he public are cautioned

nor is there evidence that it was known to Origen, Chrysoston, and others of the early fathers. Even many of the manu-scripts which do contain it have it marked as doubtful. The texts in which it has come accidentally discovered in a waste-basket b Professor Tischendorf in the Convent of St Professor Tischendorf in the Convent of St. Catherine on Mt. Sinai. This is assigned to the fourth century, a fittle later than B. The cursives are far more numerous, and some of them exceedingly valuable, though, as a whole, less important than the uncials. Besides these, are the ancient versions of the New Testament, such as the Syriac, the old Latin, which is the basis of the vulgate of the Roman Church, the Coptic, and the Armenian, some of which were made at an earlier date than can be claimed for any known manu-script. down to us vary greatly among themselves; it has no connection with the context, and its style differs totally from that of John. On the other hand, it is found in the ancient uncial D (Codex Benzæ); Jerome, in the fourth century, testifies that it existed in his days, in many manuscripts, both Greek and Latin. Augustine, about the same date, charges that some persons of weak faith had expunged it lest it should seem to condone sin; and according to Eusebius, Papias, in the

early part of the second century, was familiar with it. In this state of the evidence, the re-On the other hand, the so-called "Received On the other hand, the so-called "Received Text," from which our authorized version was formed, is a compilation based almost entrely on the labours of Erasmus. But Erasmus had no documentary materials for publishing an edition of the Greek Testament which should be either accurate or complete, and even after Stephens and Beza had wrought on his text that text was still left in a very un-satisfactory state. Not one of the four most material MSS, was then known to be in exist-

with it. In this state of the evidence, the re-viewers have not felt justified in rejecting it from the text, but have inserted it in brackets. We can only allude to the change in I. Timothy, iii., 16, where, instead of "God was manifest in the flesh," the revised version has, "He who was manifested in the flesh." The decision as to the true rending of the text turns largely upon the question whether, in the Alexandrine manuscript, a single little line which converts the Greek O mto TH is

and slaughtered the women and children within it. A general massacre was planned for the following evening; but, in the meanwhile, the Jews sought the protection of the governor, and were admitted, with as much of their property as they could bring, into the castle. There, however, they were besieged by the people, headed by the governor, who had changed his mind, and by the sheriff of the county. The siege lasted several days, until at last—a great ransom having been offered in vain—the fugitives, who numbered some five hundred men, be-sides women and children, found they could hold out no longer. Then a desperate oourse was resorted to. "Men of Israel," said the Rabbi, "Ged bids us die for the Law, and our glorious ancestors have so died in all ages. was resorted to. "Men of Israel," said the Rabbi, "Ged bids us die for the Law, and our glorious ancestors have so died in all ages. If we fall into the hands of these our enemies, not merely death but cruel torture awaits us. Let us, then, return to our Almighty Creator that life which He gave. Let us die, willingly and devoutly, by our own hands." A few shrank back, but nearly all agreed. They buried their gold and silver ; and then Joachim, the patriarch of the com-pany, set the example by plunging a sword into his wife's breast. In a short time all the women and children were killed, and after that the men stabbed one another—the last of all being the Rabbi, who, after slaying Joachim, killed himself. Thereapon the two or three dozen who had refused to join in this ghastly enterprise told the tale to their assailants, and offered to become Christians if their lives were spared. The bargain was agreed to ; but directly the gates were optend it was broken, and the residue of the Jews were put to death. A great bonfire was made of all the mortgages and other deeds which the Jews had received from the Chris-tians for moacy lent to them, and the ring-leaders of the exploit were punished by being bound over to keep the peace in fature. A JEWISH FARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND.

A JEWISH PARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND.

Henry III. imposed heavy burthens on the Jews. In 1230, a tax, amounting in value to a third of all their movable goods, was levied upon them, in order to prosecute the war with France; in 1232, another tax, yielding 18,000 marks, was levied; in 1236, they were

completed next month.

The Princess Dolgorouki, besides innumer able jewels and other souvenirs, has received from the late Czar a legacy of about \$10,000,-000, which at her death will go to her children. Most of the money came from the gold mines of the Oural and of Siberia, which beong to the reigning Czar of Russia.

Nine thousand four hundred and fifty-two Nine thousand tour hundred and fifty-two works have been presented for exhibition in the approaching Paris Salon. Of these nearly 2,500 have been accepted. This is a return to something like the total of the Salon of 1872, which was 2,067. Last year there were 7,289 including nearly 4,000 pictures.

George Summer, who was very intimate with the Disraeli family before Benjamin be-came great, in a lecture on him which he delivered here, said that the direction impar-ted to his earliest steps in life was derived from his accomplished eldest sister, who laughed him out of many of his youthful eccentricities, and showed him the way to safer paths.

There is an hereditary love of natural history in the Austrian imperial family. Maximilian, uncle of the Crown Brince, was Maximilian, uncle of the Crown Brince, was blamed by the French members of his house-hold in Mexico for pottering about a zoolo-gical garden and a botanical collection when he ought to have been subjugating Mexican insurgents. On the Bavarian side of the 'house the Crown Prince has another uncle, who is an eminent physicleurist and the meet who is an eminent physiologist, and the most successful oculist in southern Germany.

Young Oscar Wilde, the exponent of the London æsthetes, "speaks in a pathetic mono-tone, poses in languid attitudes, and is gener-ally stirrounded by a bevy of admiring girls. He likes to be seen with Ruskin, whom he addresses as Master. The event of this cen-tury has taken place under his roof. Mrs. Langtry and Ruskin met in his chambers. The Master was quietly sipping his cup of afternoon tea, when the door suddenly opened and the Jersey Lily walked in. Ruskin rose, advanced to meet her with outstretched hands, exclaiming :-- "We have no poets, we have no painters, but we have beautiful women who hold our destinies in their hands !" Mrs. Langtry nearly swooned." Æsthetic tableau. Of Louis Philipe's sons four are now living. Young Oscar Wilde, the exponent of the

Langtry nearly swooned." Asthetic tableau. Of Louis Philipe's sons four are now living —The Dukes of Nemoura, Aumale, and Montpensier, and the Prince de Joinville. All have sons except the Duc d'Aumale. Their nephew, the Count de Paris, son of their eldest brother, has now but one son, the Duc d'Orbeans, having lately lost his second son, Prince Jacques. The Duc d'Orleans, a boy of 14, is now herr to both the senior and junior branches of his house, inasmuch as in August, 1873, his father, on his visit to the Count de Chambord at Frobsqorf, was de-Count de Chambord at Frohsqorf, was de-clared by him to be his political heir. The young Duke seems to be of a character not unlike Fenlen's pupil, the Duke of Burgondy unlike Fenien's pupi, and built to man-meadstrong, passionate, and difficult to man-age-yet in judicious hands capable of being formed into a valuable character. He may, indeed, live to make a good many pages of

indeed, live to make a good many pages of instory. The sale to a private person of the Katoomba Males caused a great outcry in Sydney a year of the sale and the public would not counter mance the alienation of any of the "beauty pots" of the colony. Attention having been thus drawn to the desirability of forming re-serves, after the practice observed by the United States in connection with the Yosemite and Yellowstone Valleys, and the principal groves of big trees, the Minister for Lands has set apart for public use an area of 1,040 areas surrounding Danger's Falls, a fine cat-aract of 500 feet near Armidale, another of 810 acres round the Great Falls in the same district, and a third of 450 acres embracing the Moona Falls, near Walcha. General satisfaction is expressed that these genus of