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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE remains of the Rev. Dr. Pursey were interred in Oxford Cathedral last week, and Mr. Gladstone was one of the pall-bearers.

THE Mission elders are meeting with great success in England, and nothing, it appears, can be done to prevent their operations.

THE Presbyterians organized a Mission Church in Rio Janeiro in 1862, and now have thirty-two churches in the empire, with a total of 1,729 members, most of them converts from Romanism.

LADY HANNAH SHEPHERD HAVELOCK, the widow of the captor of Lucknow, recently died at her residence in Kensington Palace Gardens, London. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore.

THE Established Church of Scotland is continuing its efforts of last year to increase its Foreign Mission contributions. The new Convener has issued a vigorous address. His aim is to reach an income of £25,000 a year.

THE "Married Woman's Property Bill" effects great changes in the legal status of English wives. Henceforth, by presumption of law, all property belonging, or coming to a married woman, will be her separate property as absolutely as if she were unmarried.

DR. FIELD says that England, "in the battle which she has undertaken, is fighting for our interests as well as her own: to make it safe for Americans to visit Egypt, and go up the Nile, and pursue their lawful callings—their travels, or their business affairs, or their missionary enterprises—in the East."

THE British Museum has secured about 300 tablets and inscriptions from Babylon and vicinity. Among them are tablets with a hymn on the occasion of Cyrus' entry into Babylon, an account of the Deluge, and the history of Babylon in a fragmentary condition from about the 14th to the 10th century B.C.

THE French scientist, Pasteur, makes a strong argument in favour of cremation by showing that the earthworms which prey upon bodies become infested with disease germs, and bring them to the surface, where they again cause disease and death. Cremation would remove all disease of this sort.

OPIUM differs from alcoholic indulgence by the absolute necessity of having a daily quantity. A drunkard may abstain until means accumulate to enable him to purchase liquor, and may do his work efficiently in the intervals, but the opium-smoker must have his daily stimulant or he breaks down.

RUMOUR tells of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher retiring from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He is now in his seventieth year, has been for thirty-five years in the church which his name has made famous, and is telling his friends that he intends to resign so soon as he recognizes in himself any signs of a failing power.

THE members of the Committee disapproving Gladstone's Egyptian policy, having, with a view of discrediting his views of foreign politics, reiterated the charge that he sympathized with the South during the rebellion in the United States, Gladstone writes that a statement attributing such sympathy to him is untrue, and contrary to the authentic facts long ago made public.

THE Bishop of Carlisle, speaking at the Diocesan Conference last week, said he could not agree with those persons who seemed to think there could be no necessity for war under any circumstances. He did not think the world would be better for the adoption of that idea, and he believed warlike operations, like criminal proceedings, sometimes became a duty and necessity.

A WRITER in the London "Academy" thinks that the course of genuine education in Oxford is suffering from the excessive facilities put in the way of young men, in the form of easy school editions, with explanatory notes. We remember well the sensation created among educators by Dr. Anthon's edition of the Classics. In these days it is quite useless to oppose anything that is supposed to save time or labour.

THE greatest cause for triumph in the brilliant victory achieved by Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt is the thankfulness with which that victory has been received by the general population. It has come as a great release to them, before their homes, crops, and their all was desolated. Instead of being met as conquerors, they have been received as deliverers. Nothing could more plainly show how little Arabi's plans had to do with a national movement.

THE mother of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler recently completed her eightieth year, at Saratoga. She is too deaf (from an inherited family infirmity) to hear her son preach, but every Sunday morning before church he tells her what he is going to preach about, and gives her an outline of his sermon, and then she prays for him in her room during the hours of service. She was left a widow fifty five years ago, when her son was only four years old.

WALTER C. JONES, ESQ., of Warrington, England, has given the Church Missionary Society the sum of \$360,000, to be used for missionary purposes in China and Japan. The special object is the development of native agency in these countries. Nine years ago Mr. Jones made a thank-offering of \$100,000 for the development of native agency in India, Africa and Palestine. Four years ago he gave \$175,000 for similar purposes in India. His gifts for missions in ten years have amounted to \$646,000.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL Association for the Province was lately formed at St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. E. Payson Porter, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the International Sunday School Committee, being present at the organization. The Rev. L. G. McNeil was appointed Newfoundland member of the International Executive Committee, and Mr. H. J. B. Woods, President of the Association. Mr. Porter also organized at Harbour Grace an association to affiliate with the Provincial one, Mr. Brimston, High Sheriff, being elected President.

A WRITER, describing one of the recent religious festivals or fairs in India, says: "One thing alone I missed of the attractions of an English fair—there was not one grog-shop, not one tent licensed to sell spirits, wholesale or retail. Strange to say, too, over the whole line of road, two miles, amid thousands of travellers, I did not see one person the worse of liquor." In this, at least, the heathen set an example worth following by Christian England and America. Strange that the two greatest countries in the world should be noted for drunkenness.

THE following is said to have been the relative growth of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches in the United States. In 1775 the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches were numerically about equal in that country, with a slight preponderance in favour of the Episcopal. Twenty-five years after the Presbyterians had gained on the Episcopalists at the rate of 180 churches and 24,000 members. Fifty years more (1850) the Presbyterians led by 2,813 churches and 258,192 members. Twenty years more (1870) the disparity was 3,243 churches and 320,813 members. Ten years later (1880) they had a majority of 4,417 churches, and 360,266 members.

A FEW evenings ago a large and influential meeting of 2,000 Montreal citizens met in their Mechanics' Institute, with the Mayor as President. The object was to offer congratulations to Sir Garnet Wolseley for the commanding ability and energy which he displayed in Egypt, and for the success which has once

more crowned the British arms. The speakers represented different nationalities—English, French, Scotch, Irish; and as Sir Garnet was known to many personally since the Red River expedition, it is easy to account for the enthusiasm which animated the speakers. Ireland may well be proud of such men as Wolseley, Roberts, and Dufferin—men great in the Cabinet and great in action.

HÆMOPHILIA is a very learned-looking word, and, as it should do, it bespeaks a disease of which we know very little. The malady which from time to time so unhappily incapacitates H. R. H. Prince Leopold is one which must unprofessional people think to be due to some abnormal condition of the skin. A person who bleeds easily is said to have only one skin, in place of the proper number, which it must puzzle many to tell. It is not, however, any such malformation; but what it is is much less certain. The chemical constitution of the blood is thought by some to be at fault, the smaller blood-vessels by others; but no chemical or microscopical investigations that have been conducted as yet have been anything but contradictory, and therefore have been without result.

JOHN DUNN is in Durban. He utterly denies the statement that he is prepared to welcome Cetewayo, his belief as to the disastrous consequences and monstrous injustice of the King's restoration being unchanged. He says that the act will destroy the last shred of the respect of the natives for the English Government. He admits three-fourths of his people might desert him, and recognizes the futility of resisting the Government. The Zulus believe Cetewayo will return clothed with full powers, and will revive the old customs—witchcraft, killing and military service. Dunn supposes he is to retain his territory as a neutral zone, and has written to Lord Kimberley stating his views. Cetewayo, he believes, will coalesce with the Dutch, and he is convinced, by the King's public utterances in England, that he is imbued with genuine contempt for the British power.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Belfast, is in a most flourishing condition, as the Report for the Session 1881-82 testifies. At the matriculation examination 156 candidates passed, twenty-six were admitted *ad eundem* from other colleges, and fifteen non-matriculated joined the classes, making a total of 197. This shows an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. on any previous year. The total number of students in attendance in the several faculties was 575. That the college maintains its former distinguished position is shown by the valuable scholarships and prizes gained during the year in Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge Universities by students trained at this college. A great loss has been sustained by the death of two Professors—William Nesbitt, M.A., D.Lit.; and T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.D. The college has a learned and efficient Principal in the person of Rev. Dr. Porter, son-in-law of the late Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., LL.D., Belfast.

THE Philadelphia "Presbyterian" speaks thus of the late Dr. Musgrave: "The death of Dr. Musgrave removes one who had long been a prominent figure in the Presbyterian ministry of this land. He was born to be a leader among men, and would have been so in any sphere of life which he might have chosen. Positive in his convictions, and with the ability to state all his opinions with marvellous clearness and force, he was in every assembly of men into which he came a man of mark. He strode to the front without effort, and his powers were soon felt and acknowledged. In some of his qualities as a debater he was without a rival, especially in the robustness and vigour of his arguments, which were enforced by a clear and sonorous voice, and rarely failed to bear down all opposition before them. Dr. Musgrave was also endowed with fine administrative powers, and because of these he was often summoned to posts of great responsibility in the Church. He was twice made Chief Director of the Church's Home Missionary operations, and conducted them with energy and prudence.