

tion of Jehovah, and fulfilled the promises to the patriarchs, resulting, as this scattering has done, and as was frequently predicted by the prophets, it should do, in unmitigated blessings to the posterity.

Let us look into those blessings narrowly and we shall see.

To Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, God says: "Thy seed shall be as the stars of heaven," "As the sand by the sea shore," and "As the dust of the earth for multitude." That this is meant for situation as well as for multitude is evident from the promise to Jacob, "and thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south, and behold I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of." Here we have an immense progeny (never fulfilled in Palestine). This great multitude was to spread abroad; the west, east, north and south being the boundaries of their habitations; as the sand, on every shore; as the dust, on every continent and every island.

"A nation and a company of nations shall be of thee." A prediction never fulfilled in what are called Israel's palmy days before the captivity, nor in the Jews, who are not even a nation, nor have they been for 1800 years, far less a company of nations. Notice also the word "company;" does it not denote, having interests in common, a co-partnership, governed by its president and directors?

This same blessing of a spawning multitude (see margin Gen. xlviii. 16), of wide dispersion, and of the fulness of nations, was continued in the time of Joseph through his youngest son Ephraim, the spiritual blessings being conferred through the line of Judah, of whom Christ came. "Joseph is a fruitful bough (vine) by a well whose branches (margin daughters) shoot over the wall (i.e. his posterity should become so numerous as to form colonies in distant lands, retaining the love and allegiance of daughters to their parents), the bounds of his heritage to be (not only in the great waters of the world but) the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills. That these colonies should not be the weak-kneed, trembling, down-trodden and despised people that the Jews are to-day, is also evident from the blessing pronounced upon Joseph by "Moses the man of God." "His glory is like the horn of a unicorn, with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth" (Deut. xxxiii. 17). Also by Jeremiah. "Thou art my battle axe and weapons of war, for with thee will I break in pieces the nations, etc. (li. 20), also by Micah, "And the remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles in the midst of many people, as a lion among the beasts of the forest, as a young lion among the flocks of sheep, who if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. That in the time of their temporal power and prosperity they should also be Christianized is evident from the words of Zechariah, chap. x. 6, 8, and 9: "I will save the house of Joseph . . . and they shall be as though I had not cast them off, for I am the Lord their God and will hear them." "I will hiss for them and gather them, for I have redeemed them; and they shall increase as they have increased." "And I will sow them among the people; and they shall remember me in far countries." And when all these things are accomplished, "the curses and the blessings" Jeremiah tells us (chap. xxxi. 6, 7) what comes next. "There shall be a day that the watchmen upon the Mount Ephraim shall cry, Arise ye and let us go up to Zion," and from whence are ye to go up? "Thus saith the Lord. Sing with gladness for Jacob and shout among the chief of the nations." And in the 8th verse he says: "Behold I will bring them from the north country and gather them from the coasts (or sides) of the earth."

Having shewn in former papers how closely we compare with Israel in other respects, let us now see whether or not we as a nation comply with the requirements of the foregoing prophecies. In a former paper (article No. 3, page 612) I gave you evidence that we were multiplying five times faster than all the other nations of Europe put together. The points now to be compared are,

1. The wide dispersion.
2. The encirclers of the earth.
3. The company of nations.
4. The chief of the nations.
5. The possessors of the gates.

It is patent to every one of your readers that the first has already taken place. Starting from the place of our captivity we travelled westward, and after receiving and peopling the British Isles as our headquarters, travelled westward to America and Canada. Next we went to the east in India, China and Asia generally; to the north in the Hudson's Bay territories and the Arctic Circle, and to the south in the Island continent of Australia, in Tasmania, New Zealand, the Fij Islands, the South African settlements, and the Falklands, thus fulfilling the exact order of the prophecy (Gen. xxviii. 13.)

The following will, I trust, prove that *we alone* of all the nations of the earth fulfill the second and third propositions.

Our colonies encircle both hemispheres. "In the eastern hemisphere, the circle, commencing with the British Isles, passes onwards, southwards and eastwards, to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the west coast African colonies and possessions, St. Helena, the Cape colonies (with Natal), Mauritius, the Seychelles, Perim, Aden, Ceylon, India, Burmah, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, Australia, Tasmania, Hong Kong, and West Canada; these completing the circle. In the western hemisphere, the circle, commencing with the Hudson's Bay Territory, embraces, passing westwards and southwards, Canada, British Columbia, the Fij Islands, New Zealand, the Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, the numerous West India Islands belonging to us, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick and Newfoundland; the whole of which constitute *fifty-six separate governments* under the British Crown. The United States, who are also of our race, completes the circle of the west.

Surely God is fulfilling his promise: "I will give the heathen to thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth to thy possession." Psalms ii. 8 (literal translation).

As regards the fourth and fifth propositions, even our enemies themselves shall testify.

Vernadsky, a Russian political writer, a literal hater and fearer of the British, says: "England is a menace to the safety of Europe; she is the most aggressive power of modern times. There is no part of the world where she has not established her garrisons or her colonies. Her fleets dominate every sea. What power is there but has suffered from her insatiable ambition? She has torn Gibraltar from Spain, Malta and Canada from France, Heligoland from Denmark, the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch, the Gold Coast from the Portuguese, and Hong Kong from China; she has built up by the sword a military despotism in Asia, which denies constitutional government to the two hundred millions who inhabit India. At Aden she holds the *gate* of the Red Sea, at Singapore she commands the road to China. From Fiji she dominates the Pacific Archipelago; her territory is vaster than that of Russia, and greater in extent than all Europe without Russia. Russia annexes no populations except Slavs and a few tribes in Asia; while, of the two hundred and fifty millions of England's subjects, only twenty millions are Englishmen! What nationality has not some of its members under English rule? Italians at Malta, Spaniards at Gibraltar, Arabs at Aden, Germans at Heligoland, Dutch at the Cape, Chinese in Hong Kong, Malays at Malacca, Hindoos in India, Kaffirs in South Africa, Indians in Canada, and Maories in New Zealand.* England is a spider whose web encompasses the world. Within her own dominions she has all the resources of all the continents. Her empire is *stronger and vaster than any coalition of other states*; she is a standing menace to all the other powers, and her increasing strength is destructive of the balance of power. Nevertheless, unsatisfied and insatiable, she is still grasping for more territory. Yesterday she seized Fiji, the day before she took the Diamond Fields; to-day she annexes the Transvaal, and to-morrow she will clutch at Egypt. Is it not only too clear that the power of England is too great to be compatible with the general safety, and that the aggressive empire, unless speedily checked, will *establish a universal dominion* over all the peoples of the earth?" (See Deut. xv. 6, Daniel ii. 44, and vii. 27).

With an extract from a speech made by Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon (a politician of note in England) on Cyprus, I will conclude this paper. He says: "The Chinese minister, eating at my table in Regent's Park, shortly after his arrival in London, told me that a Rus-

*He might also have added, Russians in Manitoba.

sian agent in Peking had shown him a map of the world, in which England, in comparison with Russia, seemed no bigger than a leaf compared against a tree; but on his journey from Canton to Southampton he had learned to understand that what the Muscovite showed him was the land-empire, not the sea-empire, and that the lesson of his map was altogether wrong. In fact, from Canton to London he had never been out of the Queen's dominions, never beyond the sight of her flag, the cover of her guns. At Hong Kong, English ships and English troops; at Singapore, English ships and troops; at Penang, English ships and troops; at Point de Galle, English ships and troops; at Aden, English ships and troops; at Port Said, English ships; at Malta and Gibraltar, English ships and troops; and at Southampton, English ships and troops. In all his journey of 10,000 miles he had never once seen the Russian flag. The tree was nowhere; and the leaf seemed to cover all the earth. By this ubiquity of the flag, men's minds are thoroughly impressed. Ours is an empire on which the flag never droops."

In my next article I will endeavour to show that the promise to the patriarchs—"In thee and in thy seed shall all families of the earth be blessed"—has also found its fulfilment (apart from Christ, the pre-eminent blessing) in our nation, and in our nation (including the United States) only.

"ALWAYS READY."

BISHOP GREGG.

Bishop Gregg, Primate of the British Reformed Episcopal Church, is at present in Montreal, on a visit to the congregations in Canada under his charge. Last week he delivered here a course of three lectures on "The Tabernacle," and one to children on the same subject. I was able to attend only the last one of the course. I enjoyed it very much. It was most interesting and evangelical, illustrating the truth of Augustine's saying,—"The New Testament lies concealed in the Old; the Old is brought to light in the New." I need not add that it also expressed the most friendly spirit towards all who love the Lord Jesus, by whatever name they call themselves. Models of the Tabernacle and its furniture, and of the high priest in his garments of "glory and beauty," and in the plain ones which he wore on the great day of atonement, helped greatly to make the lecture easily understood. The attendance was fair, but I understand that at none of the course was it as large as the subject and the manner in which it was treated deserved.

Yesterday he preached both morning and evening. I went in the morning to hear him, intending to go in the evening to the French Methodist church on Craig street. The bishop took for his text the Song of Solomon vi. 1, 2. He began by quoting a remark of "dear old Samuel Rutherford," as he called him, to the effect that this book is, compared with the rest of the Bible, what the holy of holies was, compared to the holy place. He next noticed the place which it has in the Bible. It stands between the books of Ecclesiastes and Isaiah. In the former we have the testimony of one who drank deeply of earthly pleasures, but found all to be vanity and vexation of spirit. The latter is full of the Gospel. The scene of the text is a city. This, he said, represents the Church, whose walls are salvation and whose gates are praise. A city has different streets. So there are different denominations among the followers of Christ. "But," said the preacher, "it matters comparatively little in what street of this city you live, if you be only in the city. For my own part, I prefer the Reformed Episcopal Church. But, to Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, or Baptists, who may now be hearing me, I say, God bless you. Cling to the Church which you believe to be best, and in it labour with all your might to advance the cause of our common Lord." He spoke of Chalmers and Knox along with several others whom the Lord had raised up to do a great work. He related the anecdote of M'Cheyne once saying to a dying boy, regarding Christ, "His legs are pillars of brass set in sockets of silver." He several times called him "dear M'Cheyne." "Well would it be," he said, "if there were more preaching like his—more of Christ and less of churches." He concluded by saying that as want of time prevented him from taking up the whole of his text, he would continue his discourse in the evening. He spoke nearly twenty-five minutes.

In the evening I went again to hear him. On this