

The Revival in Scotland.

MESSES, MOODY AND SANKEY IN GLASGOW.

These earnest evangelists still continue their work in Glasgow with unabated interest. Saturday, 29th Feb., was specially devoted to the children. The meetings were held at mid-day in Wellington Street U. P. Church and Evening Place Congregational Church. Each of these places of worship was crowded to overflowing, the larger proportion of the audience being children of school age. In Wellington Street Church Mr. Sankey was present, and among those who addressed the meeting were the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. Howie, and the Rev. Dr. Alex. Wallace, in Evening Place Church Mr. James Bell, of the High School, presided, and spoke to the children from the words "Come unto Me, and I will give you rest."—The Rev. Mr. McMunn followed, endeavouring to remove some of the difficulties in the way of those seeking to come.—Mr. Moody gave some interesting cases illustrative of the blessedness of having come.—Mr. Sloan and others also earnestly urged decision "here" and "now." Satisfaction was expressed by the speakers in both churches that in the course of the present evangelistic movement, and in the desire to reach the hearts of the grown-up citizens, the needs and claims of the young were not being overlooked. The burden of the addresses, however, consisted in touching stories of how drunken parents and careless friends had been turned from their ways by prayerful little children. Several hymns were sung during the services.

On Sabbath morning again, at nine o'clock, a densely-crowded meeting for young men was held in the City Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which the services were more than usually solemn and impressive. In the evening meetings were held in the same place, in the Grayfriars' U. P. Church, in Free St. John's Church, &c., &c. The attendance at the different places was very great, especially in the City Hall. The proceedings there were commenced by praise, the audience engaging afterwards in silent prayer for a few minutes, in order, as it was stated, that the mind might be diverted from the excitement that had been experienced outside. Mr. Moody then addressed the company, every member of which he supposed was desirous of knowing how he or she was to become a Christian. That information, he remarked, was to be got in God's Bible, one word of which was worth all the words of men. Taking up St. John's Gospel, he dwelt at length on the conversion of Christ's first five disciples, who gave up all and followed Him, and of other persons mentioned in the sacred narrative, and pointed out that the course of all who desired to be one with Jesus was very plain. Some said that they could not be saved unless they were baptised, or partook of the Lord's Supper, or were confirmed; but salvation was not attached to any of these things. They were right enough in their place, but salvation was apart from everything except the blood of Christ. From what he had heard, there appeared to be two kinds of theology in Scotland—a thing he could not understand. They had a theology for the Highlands and a theology for the Lowlands, and the theology of the former, as indicated to him by a Highlander, seemed to be that it would take six months before a man could be saved. Why, a man might be dead and damned before that. He would rather take the theology of the Bible than any Highland or Lowland theology, for it taught that a man could be saved now—"Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation. There needed to be no weeping, and sighing, and groaning, but just a free and instant acceptance of Christ—an opening of the doors of the heart that He might enter in. Mr. Moody concluded by narrating some interesting anecdotes. A meeting for "inquirers" was afterwards held.

The noonday meeting in Wellington Street U. P. Church, on Monday was devoted chiefly to the reception of reports as to the progress of the evangelistic work of this city. Mr. Moody presided, and Mr. Sankey was present at the commencement of the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Stewart read the requests for prayer. Among others prayer was asked for a godless district in the East End; for a blessing on the towns of Hamilton, Patrick, Lochearnhead, Dufftown, and especially Govan; for a town physician who, often prayed for, has not found peace; for four young men who had imbibed sceptical opinions; for a young men's class, a kitchen meeting, and a ladies' school. There were also numerous requests for prayer for victims of intemperance. Mr. Moody then offered prayer, and the hymn "Sing of His mighty love" having been sung, Mr. Moody read Psalm ciii., and delivered a brief address. After prayer and praise the Rev. W. R. Taylor, Revinside Free Church, said he was glad to tell the meeting that God was pouring out His Spirit not only in the Eastern and Central districts of the city, but also on the West End. Rev. Mr. Kinnon said the South Side had also participated in the blessed work. Rev. Dr. Wallace, East Campbell Street U. P. Church, also wished to thank God. He should never forget the meeting held on Sunday morning, in the City Hall, of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. He never felt so overwhelmed. It was the most wonderful sight he ever witnessed to see that large hall crowded from floor to ceiling—to look along that sea of anxious faces. Had he been told a few weeks ago what was about to take place in the city among the young men, he feared he would almost have been disposed to say, as the Prime Minister of the King of Samaria said when the prophet Elisha said there would be plenty in the city in twenty-four hours, "Behold, if the Lord make windows in heaven might this thing be." He thanked God for the present movement, especially among the 70,000 young men of the city. The Rev. A. A. Bonar then engaged in prayer, after which the first three verses of Psalm ciii. were sung. Rev. Mr. Howie, who next spoke, said he had never attended more satisfactory enquiry meetings. He never saw young men more thoroughly in earnest, or who were more intelligent inquirers. Mr. John Graham, jr., of Skelmorlie, whose appearance afforded much interest, also addressed the meeting. Mr. Scott, a divinity student, said that a number of young men had been acting on the advice given them by certain friends from Edinburgh. They had taken up the button-hole department—that was to say, they addressed young men in the streets and invited them to the meetings. Mr. A. A. Bonar said that in his congregation there had not been department of work in which they had not found a blessing. Rev. Mr. Keny testified to the satisfactory nature of the enquiry meetings. He had seen several cases of decided conversion. Rev. Mr. Waterston said he had never been at an enquiry meeting but he had found members of his own congregation in anxiety about their souls. Each of the speakers gave interesting incidents which had come under their observation. Rev. D. Russell then offered prayer, and Mr. Moody having made some announcements as to the arrangements for future services, the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting separated. In the evening a meeting for inquirers was held as usual, which was largely attended, many being under deep conviction of sin. A number of ministers and other workers were present dealing with individual cases. During the past few days the meeting in John Street U. P. Church have been signally blessed, large numbers remaining for conversation after the meetings. The meetings for young men engaged in business, which are held at nine o'clock in the evening in Evening Place Congregational Church, have been of a specially interesting character. The spacious church has been crowded, deep earnestness has prevailed, and the manner and extent to which young men in some cases old men have come forward, desirous of becoming Christians, has been most gratifying. Meetings with inquirers have been prolonged here on occasions till midnight. The Police Hall at Cranstonhill was crammed every night, and hundreds had to go away disappointed at not getting in; and last week meetings were held in the Orphan Home Mission Hall, and many souls were every night brought to Jesus. Meetings have been held each day and evening this week, and amongst these special meetings for fathers, mothers, and sisters respectively. At several of the meetings Mr. Moody has declared that in all his experience he had never known such an interesting work as was at present going on in Glasgow, especially as regards young men.

We give the above few facts only as an indication of the nature and extent of the blessed work now going on in Glasgow. It is impossible in our limited space to chronicle all that is occurring in the numerous meetings which are being held in every district of the city. In Edinburgh the work of revival, or rather the gathering in of the fruits of the revival, proceeds if with less observation yet with not less successful results. Not the least interesting part of the work are the meetings for children weekly, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Dickson, who has held them for many years in a hall in George Street, for the children of the higher classes, till he was led some weeks ago to join his with that which Mr. Moody began in the Assembly Hall. Of this Mrs. Barbour writes:—"It must be deeply interesting for him to see the young people now grown up, who were in childhood under his care, massed together at every stage of youth, in the multitude who meet on Saturdays at noon, and from whose numbers the band of converts among the young is largely filled up. With each group of little ones which looked last Saturday into the hall the nurse, governess, mother, or other relative took her place; the crowd was much made up of older boys, youths, and young men. There must have been among so many some inclined to be restless, but their attention was captured and held all along by the brevity, solemnity, love, and interest of all the speakers." Services continue to be held in many parts of the town, the noonday prayer-meeting is continued, converts' meetings, meetings for inquirers, &c., &c.

From Dundee Mr. Macpherson writes:—"Since Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey left the interest has been flowing in a great many channels. The good work is being carried on mainly by the pastors of the churches and their fellow-workers. In Sabbath-school and Bible-classes, as well as in evangelistic meetings, the most cheering tokens of the presence and gracious moving of the Holy Ghost are abundantly apparent. Teachers tell us that in some instances whole classes are awakened. The effect of the movement of our prayer-meetings is at once surprising and delightful. The numbers in attendance were doubled and trebled. Prayers have ceased to be mere preachings, and are become heaven-piercing cries, fervent appeals to Him who sitteth on the throne of grace, childlike and importunate pleadings with our Father in heaven. The praises have become so hearty and joyous as to be a power sensibly raising us heavenward. The whole tendency of the work is to quicken, purify, and strengthen the churches, and to prepare them for a movement forward. A correspondent in Stirling writes:—"No abatement but rather an increase of interest is felt in the meetings in Stirling. All last week the noon prayer-meetings were largely attended, and the praise and prayer-meetings held in the evening were even better attended than during the previous week. On Sabbath evening the numbers desirous of admission to the Union Hall were so great as to necessitate the opening of the Baptist Chapel, and it also was crowded. In the Union Hall the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, of Larbert, delivered a most impressive address, and prayer was engaged in by Gilbert Beith, Esq., of Glasgow, son of the Rev. Dr. Beith. In the Baptist Chapel the meeting was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Goldie, Rev. Mr. Nairn, and Henry Drummond, Esq. After-meetings were held for inquirers. Enquiry-meetings for the children are also well attended, and there is to be a large children's meeting in the Union Hall on Saturday afternoon. Young men are also in contemplation, and are expected to be much taken advantage of and to exercise a considerable influence for good."

If I Only had Capital.

"If I only had capital, said a young man, as he pulled away at a ten cent cigar, "I would do something." "If I only had capital," said another, as he walked away from the dramshop, "I would go into business." Young man with the cigar, you are smoking away your capital. You from the dramshop are drinking yours and destroying your body at the same time. Dimes make dollars. Time is money. You must stop squandering your money, and spending your time in idleness.

Be Economical.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money but in keeping it. Little expenses, like mice in a barn, when there are many, make great waste. Hair by hair heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rum comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The alibi is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than your blankets will reach or you will soon be cold. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it costs a wise man to spend it.

How Pianos are Made.

It takes nearly four years to make one instrument; three years and some months to season the wood, and three months to form the parts. No less than sixteen different kinds of wood enter into the formation, embracing the softest, toughest, hardest, heaviest, lightest and most compact grain. In the "action" alone there are eleven kinds of wood. The piano, moreover, is cosmopolitan, from the fact that the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms of the world contribute to its composition. While spruce pine from Northern New York, maple from Western Massachusetts, pine and ash from Michigan, cherry from Pennsylvania, walnut from Indiana, and poplar from West Virginia, after passing through choppers, sawyers, raftmen and inspectors, as well as buckskin of four kinds, first from the wild deer and then from the manufacturers, are necessary. This country does not furnish all the material required. Six kinds of felt, four kinds of cloth, four kinds of metal, besides silver for the plate, silver-gilded strings, cast-iron, many kinds of paper, as also ivory, ebony and varnish, are all imported from other countries. In an ordinary piano there are 500 screws, 170 strings, 85 keys, and 520 key and tuning pins. In a seven-octave square about ninety square feet of veneering is used, and in the "action" alone there are no less than 5,072 pieces.

From the foregoing, some conception of the requisites of a square, upright or grand piano may be formed.

First, in the manufacture of a piano comes the seasoning of the wood, which is done by two years' exposure. Next it is subjected to several months' storage in an open building, each piece being separated to get an air drying, and then a quarantine of several months in a building heated with steam, followed by ten stages of hot air drying during the process of manufacture. Each manipulation of the wood and each coat of varnish is followed by a drying process, and in the case of the outside rose-wood pieces a regular roasting. The heavier pieces of wood being turned by machinery, they, together with the legs, are carved by the hands of skillful artists to the required shape, and the sounding and other boards shaved to the requisite thinness by a planing machine. Then comes the gluing, bending and veneering, each followed by the drying—all of which is accompanied with the most minute and elaborate detail. Next in order are the cases and tops, which are varnished five times, each coat being entirely scraped off and another put on, until the grain of the wood appears, when they receive several more coats of polish varnish, are again scraped and then rubbed down with pumice stone, again varnished, again rubbed, and then polished by hand. The iron frames, after being japanned, receive several coats of paint, and are then rubbed down and bronzed, after which they are ornamented in shaded gilt.

The complicated details of fitting the frames, finishing the sounding-boards, making the bridges, uprights, strings and pins, as also the delicate scroll saw manipulations in making the ivory keys and wooden lace-work, for music rests, all baffle description. The ivory, like every thing else, is submitted to the drying process to prevent warping. Next in order is placing the sounding-board, fitting the strings and key-board, and making the "movement." The "movement," which includes the pedal arrangement, hammers, dampers, and innumerable other contrivances, which differ in the various kinds of instruments, is so complicated and elaborate in its construction as to defy description. As is well known, each key struck going a certain distance, which differs in each key, raises a grooved arrangement connecting with the hammer of that key, which as the grooved connection slips out, hits the wire and flies back to the first position. Each hammer flies a different distance, and it is also further regulated by the felt coverings. The pedal operates on the wires by strips of felt which press against them. The movement being placed in position the wires are strung, the other finishing touches given, when the instrument having been carefully regulated by a tuning fork, the tone and modulation are perfect, and the manufacture of the piano is completed.—Baltimore Sun.

There cannot be a secret Christian. Grace is like ointment hid in the hand; it betrayeth itself. If you truly feel the sweetness of the cross of Christ, you will be constrained to confess Christ before men.—McCheyner.

How Gas is Made.

It must interest us to know the process of making an article so extensively used in our cities, and we herewith publish a sort of gas catechism, which conveys a great deal of important light to the juvenile mind on this subject.

"How do they make gas?" First, they put about two bushels of bituminous coal on a large fire tub. This tub is heated red hot, when the gas bursts out of it, as you see it burst out of lumps of soft coal when on the parlor fire. The gas passes off through pipes. A ton of coal will make ten thousand cubic feet of gas. The gas as it leaves the coal is very impure.

"How do they purify it?" First, while hot, it is run off into another building, then it is forced through long perpendicular pipes, surrounded with cold water. This cools the gas, when a great deal of tar condenses from it, and runs down to the bottom of the perpendicular steam boiler, half full of wood laid crosswise. Then a thousand streams of cold water are spouted through the boiler. Through the most rain, and between the wet sticks of wood, the gas passes, coming out washed and cleansed. The ammonia condenses, joins the water, and falls to the bottom.

"What next?" Well, next the gas is purified. It is passed through vats of lime and oxide of iron, which takes out the carbonic acid and ammonia.

"What next?" The gas is now pure. It is passed through the big station meter, then through the mains and pipes, till it reaches the gas jets in your room. Then it burns, while you all scold because it don't burn better.

Spring Has Come.

We have no fear of being convicted of a premature assertion in announcing that Spring has come. We know it has, because we have seen the "first robin"—that is, the first whose arrival here is the result of wisdom, and experience, and knowledge of the weather, as well as of wings, and upon whose appearance amongst us a reliable prediction can be based. Other persons have seen, or at least claim to have seen, robins much earlier in the season; indeed we are informed that one was observed sitting on a barn in Fenelon township on the first day of this month; but these were premature and precocious robins—foolish young birds, probably hatched last year, who would no doubt have allowed salt to be put on their tails under the impression that it was snow, and who, having come here a couple of weeks too early for even the earliest worm, had inconsistently to scot again to warmer regions, or to take refuge in the densest woods and live on a strictly vegetable diet until the weather became sufficiently mild to enable them to venture out without danger of getting their toes frozen. But our robin—in whom we put more confidence than in any almanac—lives in the high old tree behind the post-office, where, as far as our facilities for observation allow us to judge, he has a high old time every summer, faring sumptuously every day, and raising a numerous and healthy family without a thought or care for the future. Him we look upon as the red "harbinger of Spring," for he is a wise old bird—one of the kind "not to be caught with chaff"—and has hitherto proved himself so thoroughly posted with regard to the seasons, that when he comes we know he has come for good; so that when he reported himself, with his customary loud chattering, on Wednesday evening last, our heart rejoiced, for we knew that Winter was over and done. Other signs of spring are abundant but without our redrested guarantee of their correctness we should disregard them all; while, with his merry assurances ringing in our ears, we should confidently predict the immediate advent of Spring, even though snow lay a foot deep upon the ground.—Fenelon Falls Gazette, 21st March.

The Library of the Vatican.

There is one characteristic of the Vatican in which it has no rival—the magnificence and artistic beauty of the structure in which it is lodged. The Vatican MSS. (properly arranged in presses along the sides and in the middle of a noble gallery 229 feet in length, and decorated in the highest style of the art of the sixteenth and following century. The Palatine, Urbino, Alexandrine, and other MS. collections are distributed along the walls of a still more striking, though not so stately gallery, 1000 feet in length, adorned with frescoes representing the general councils of the church and other great events of ecclesiastical history. At either end of this gallery are placed the printed books, which alone are exposed in open shelves. Perhaps, indeed, in the other divisions of the library, the visitor, surrounded as he is by these imposing representations of the history of Christianity, under vaulted roofs and adorned with every resource of pictorial art, and in the midst of bronzes, paintings, marbles, and other objects of historical interest, sacred and profane, too easily loses the idea of a great library. It is hard to realize to one's self the presence within those gilded and decorated panels of so many of those literary treasures to which the world is indebted for the preservation of ancient learning and its diffusion through the early press. And with all the prestige of the antiquity* of this celebrated library, of the acknowledged pre-eminence which it enjoys in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of the admitted value of its vast and varied MS. collections, of its most reverent scholar is forced to regard its glories as of the past rather than the present, and to recognize, however reluctantly, that in the struggle of every-day literary life, and as a practical engine for the advancement of the new-world learning, it cannot any longer be ranked with the great modern collections, which are in truth the growth of a new system, and the representatives of new ideas and pursuits.—Edinburgh Review.

*Even in its present location, the library dates in part from 1478, and finally from 1477—a date anterior by many years to that of any extant library of the West.

British and Foreign Jews.

It is stated that the slave trade is in full vigour in the West, the prices ranging from 27 to 30.

The departure of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess Spencer called forth a warm expression of goodwill from all classes of the community.

The Irish assize continue to show satisfactory results. With few exceptions the judges in noticing the state of the country, commutate the grand jurors.

Home Rulers have hit upon a new plan for furthering their "new" and raising funds. A "nation roll" is to be formed, for the purpose of having their names inscribed on which for a year "patriotic" fishermen will pay "five of one shilling" each.

Serious political troubles in Japan are anticipated. The Prime Minister, has declared his resignation, which has been refused. The cause for resignation is, and this is a civil war is deemed inevitable. A serious insurrection has broken out in the district of Fuzou.

Great interest is now awakened for Christianizing the Jews. More than 200,000 was contributed in Great Britain alone, last year, for this object. In Jerusalem there are sixty Jews meeting daily to hear the Gospel; ministers are now welcomed in every house at Jerusalem.

During the past year the Missionary Society of the Theological Hall have raised 2,180 5s. 5d. The cause pleaded was the New Guinea Mission; the cause to be pleaded next year is the Protestant Armenian Church in Bithynia.

Dr. Crumling, of the Scots Church, Crown Court, London, recently delivered a lecture in St. Paul's United Presbyterian Church, Westbourne Grove, (Rev. D. Morrison), on behalf of the funds of that Church. This looks as if the reverend gentleman's prophecies are near fulfilment.

A female medical mission in Rajpootana has been projected by some influential ladies in England and India. It aims to train teachers and medical Zolana visitors, and through these agents carry on missionary work. Its chief promoter in India is Mrs. Beynon, wife of the political agent at Jypore. The Hon. Miss Lawrence is secretary to the committee, and among its patrons are the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord Lawrence, and other distinguished persons.

The Academy is authorized to deny the statement of the Athenæum that Mr. Gladstone "has written to Professor Max Muller and told him that it is his purpose to devote his attention to philology." But there is a rumor in London that Mr. Gladstone has some intention of retiring for a time from public life, and devoting himself to literature, and more particularly to the translation of classical history. A trip to the Holy Land is also mentioned among the diversions in which the ex-Premier contemplates indulging.

A clever device for conveying information to our forces was employed by a German missionary in Coomassie the other day. He was employed in negotiations, and of course his letters were overlooked by the Ashantees. He therefore conveyed his meaning by dating his letter "2nd Corinthians, 2nd chap., 11th verso," which looked like a date to pass muster with the Ashantees, but which caused our general to turn to the words, "Lost Satan should get an advantage of us, for we are not ignorant of his devices," in which it was easy to see an uncomplimentary allusion to the King of Ashantee.

The Presbytery of Ballibay, Ireland, has passed the following resolution on the Assembly's remit on intemperance:—"1. That as a Presbytery we recommend to the Church that all our ministers inculcate, by their own practice, from their pulpits, and in their intercourse with their people, the principle of temperance. 2. We recommend that, while the Church should refrain from passing any law regarding those members who are engaged in the liquor traffic, it should use every means to dissuade any Church member from engaging in such traffic, and to urge those already engaged in it to give it up."

Mr. Proctor a preacher of the United Presbyterian Church, is about to proceed to Peking to take charge of a congregation there, composed of members from all the different portions of the Presbyterian Church, having been chosen for that important position by the Foreign Mission and Colonial Committees of the Free Church. The Edinburgh Presbytery of United Presbyterian Church met on Monday evening for the ordination of Mr. Proctor, when the Rev. Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, of the Free Church Foreign Mission Committee, gave the charge to the young missionary, and the Rev. Peter Hope, of the Free Church Colonial Committee, addressed the meeting.

The most important mission of the London Missionary Society in the South Sea Islands was begun by the martyred Williams. Seventeen years passed, and nothing seemed to be accomplished. The Board grew weary of delay, and it was moved to abandon the enterprise. One only withstood this—the late Dr. Haweis, author of the "Communicant's Spiritual Companion"—who persuaded them, on the contrary, to increase their payments and prayers, and almost immediately after this resolution was adopted tidings came of that great work by which a "nation was born in a day" into that kingdom of God.

About fourteen years ago permission was given by the Sultan and his Cabinet to print and circulate the Holy Scriptures in the Turkish language in Constantinople, the Government adding that as the Scriptures had for many years been circulated throughout the empire in the vernacular there could be no objection to allow them to be printed in the capital. The permission once granted, the printing and circulation of the Bible in Constantinople in the Turkish language was at once commenced, and continued without any objection being raised till a few weeks ago, when the sale of the books in Constantinople was prohibited by the Prefect of Police. The reason for this retrograde act is not known.