

M. le Comte de B., the horses were his carriage horses, the man was his groom, and Mme. la Comtesse was inside the house on wheels, occupied in cooking the *djeuner*. They remained in that place twenty-four hours, and my friend became almost intimate with them. They both said that of all the varieties of travelling this was what they most enjoyed. It had begun by an attempt to explore some parts of the country where the inns were bad, but since they had come to prefer the caravan to any inns whatever; and, in fact, there were two or three excellent hotels in the town they were then visiting. The caravan was arranged with great skill, so as to give good accommodation in a restricted space, and the servant was provided for by a sort of tent, not set up separately on the ground, but belonging to the habitation itself. Looking at this arrangement from a practical point of view, it might be thought that with a lady on board it would be desirable to have a second caravan with servants. That however would involve a great increase of expense. Yet the continual expense would not be great, as the extra pair of horses might be hired for the excursion only. One of my friends, who knew that I was interested in everything concerning independent travel, told me of a moving establishment he had met with in Italy. A rich Italian nobleman travelled with four caravans of commodious size and admirably contrived, each drawn by a pair of fine horses. On arriving at a halting place for the night the vehicles were placed in the form of a hollow square, and the place so inclosed was covered with a canvas roof. This made a sort of a central hall, in which the owner and his family dined in great state, the caravans serving as bedrooms. Now, although this may seem an extravagant way of travelling, it is in fact merely an unaccustomed way of employing a rich man's establishment of horses and men. The extra expense involved by this particular employment of them need not be extremely enormous.—G. P. Hamerton, in *Longman's Magazine*.

#### MICHAEL ANGELO.

To begin with, in an age when the one road to excellence was thought to lie in the study of classical literature, Michael Angelo may be fairly said to have been illiterate. He had, like Shakespeare, little Latin and less Greek. All that he knew of ancient thought and poetry he learned at second-hand during his residence with Lorenzo de' Medici, not from personal study, but from the conversation of those around him; and what he thus learned does not seem to have been much. Over his contemporaries, and especially over his companions, "the deities of the ancient Pantheon were, as Mr. Lilly puts it, once more asserting their empire;" but not so over him. While he did not parade his loneliness by any outward protests, his genius marked it for him in all his works and sympathies; and in an age when Venus and Bacchus, even Silenus and Priapus, superseded the saints in the mouths and the minds of men when heathen philosophers were, in the very pulpit, appealed to more often than the Hebrew prophets or the evangelists, and when God the Father was described as "rector Olympi," the mind of Michael Angelo, so far as literature touched it, took its tone from the solemn religion of Dante; and the teacher of later years that moved him most was Savonarola. And that while those who in many ways could best understand his genius, and who accorded him fitting opportunities for showing it—and these were mostly the prelates and the princes of the Church—while these men, turning from the religion of which they were the guardians, were forming a new religion for themselves of physical and intellectual concupiscence, were thinking more of their villas than of their churches, more of their churches than the rites performed in them, while now their desires were centred on "brown Greek man's scripts" and now on "mistresses with great smooth marble limbs," and while they troubled themselves in the moment of death more with the Latinity of their epitaphs than with heaven or hell or purgatory, Michael Angelo lived, as Mr. Lilly says, "a life that was austere, laborious and solitary." "He made use of food," our author continues, "from necessity rather than for delight. Ofttimes he was satisfied with a piece of bread, which he would eat while he went on working. He slept little, and would frequently lie down with his clothes on, and rise in the night, after a few hours of repose, to go on with his labour." He lived, in fact, the Christian life—not the life of the Renaissance, but the life which the Renaissance was striving to set aside.—*Edinburgh Review*.

#### LEVITICAL NAMES.

The Levitical names form a most interesting group, full of historical suggestions. Here are the strongest marks of Egyptian civilization. This, it may be noted, is already suggested by Aaron's facility in addressing Pharaoh, which implies not only a knowledge of Egyptian, but also of Egyptian court ceremonial. The incident of the golden calf points in the same direction. The name of Aaron's grandson Phinehas, the same as that of an Egyptian contemporary, points to his having been a dark skinned man, and this would suggest an Egyptian or an Ethiopian mother. His mother was daughter of Putiel. This name which is without a Hebrew etymology, has a good Egyptian one, especially suited to a convert like Balaam, "daughter" (that is, "servant") of Jenuvah, the Egyptian wife of an Israelite. This Egyptian etymology, coupled with the probability that both Moses and Aaron are names of Egyptian origin, lends support to the proposed etymology of Miriam, Meri, beloved. Of course it is necessary to show the reasonableness of holding the final "m" to be a Hebrew addition: this proved, we should at last have a good and suitable etymology for Miriam, Mary. It is interesting here to note that in the ascending scale of the Levite genealogy we have the name Merari, with no Hebrew etymology, but which is an exact transcription of the Egyptian Merari, from the same root as Meri. If these Levite etymologies be correct, nothing further will be proved than high cultivation on the part of the family. Egyptian families of this character present

us with Semitic as well as Egyptian names; therefore there is nothing abnormal in the same phenomenon in a Semitic family. The attempt which Brugsch has made to identify Egyptian words in the story of Joseph is clearly work in the right direction; and, though it has not yet been successful, there is a good reason for supposing that Egyptian words and Semitic words used in Egyptian senses are here to be found. The best illustration of the second supposition is perhaps where an Adon, or Governor, holds the functions of Joseph. To examine the other instances would require too long and too technical an inquiry.—*The Contemporary Review*.

#### NOVEMBER.

Lingering fretworks of russet and crimson,  
Soft tones in gray in the sea and the sky;  
Rondels from bluebird and throats and shallow,  
As toward the jessamine thickets they fly;  
Loud chanting torrents, encrusted with carmine  
Plung from the boughs like a deluge of flame;  
Golden crowned goise and imperial asters,  
Yielding their bloom to the frost's ruthless claim;  
Dark lines of storm birds, pellucid rain fringes;  
Passionate songs from the deep, pulsing wind;  
Weird, witching fugues from the pines and the cedars.  
Chords upraised from the billows embred:  
Mystic November! O brief intermezzo,  
Set, the year's glory and dying, between;  
Leading us into, by rich modulations,  
Silence and sleep and December's pale sheen!

Helen Chase, in the *American Magazine*.

#### SAVAGE GRANDEUR OF MOUNT TACOMA.

There is a certain unequalled majesty in the lofty ranges of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. In Alaska are mountain views of matchless beauty. Shasta, Hood, Adams, St. Helens and Baker are stately peaks which excite the admiration of every beholder, but this view of Tacoma is entirely unique and has a savage grandeur all its own. For many minutes we gaze in amazement upon the combined scene ere we care to examine it in detail. We stand upon the brink of a cliff of naked rock, bare of vegetation, grim and stern, extending down, almost perpendicularly, 2,500 feet. The opposite wall slopes steeply up, covered with a dense growth of forest trees. In the bottom of the gorge swiftly flow the turbid waters of the north fork of the Puyallup River. The stream is fifty feet in width, but in that abyssal depth it looks to be but a puling brook. Mountain eagles dart through the air to and from their nests upon the crags. Looking toward the west the canyon stretches away for miles, down which the river winds its way, glinting in the sunlight like a little stream of molten silver. Turning and looking to the east, you see that the canyon abruptly terminates two miles away, where sits the mighty mass of Mount Tacoma. From the dome of the mountain extend two great arms or ridges of basaltic rock capped with sharp peaks. Down their sides run vertical columns forming numerous gorges, which are filled with snow and ice. From these gorges run many streams, little mountain torrents up there, but as they rush down, rivulet unites with rivulet, stream mingles with stream, until three foaming cascades plunge into a great basin. Out of this basin flows a large stream, which soon leaps into a narrow gorge of rock and disappears, but the breeze bears to our ears its swelling notes the roar of its numerous cataracts—this is Lost River.—Dr. D. C. Hendrickson, in the *American Magazine* for November.

#### RETICENCE.

If we look at the old uses of the word they generally imply a censure, instead of approval. It is but lately that "reticence" has become the term of praise, instead of accusation, or, at most, dubious and casuistic apology. But as authority declines, and one man's word is supposed to be *prima facie* as good as another's, people begin to see that there must be some way of distinguishing amid the discordant voices which is worth listening to, and which is not, and they find it permissible, even on the most democratic principles, to attach most weight the words which are least lightly uttered, and which, whether they are or are not carefully weighed, are at least spoken under conditions of apparent deliberateness and self-restraint, which render it conceivable that they might have been carefully weighed. At a time when the eagerness to have the first word has seldom been equalled, and, as a consequence, the babel of assertions and contradictions on almost all subjects is perfectly deafening, it is not surprising that even the democracy begins to discriminate between those who are loudest, most precipitate and most confident in their cries, and those who reserve their judgment until it is at least possible that they may have got a judgment worth expressing to express. The word "reticence," which in old times, when men were more suspicious of reserve than they were impatient of garrulosity, was supposed to imply a sort of duplicity, has now come to be associated with discrimination and self-restraint. To say of a man that he was reticent, used almost to suggest dissimulation, whereas now it means only that he does not open his lips till he has considered what he has to say.—*The Spectator*.

MR. P. A. KENNEDY MACKENZIE, of London, suggests the erection of a Guild house to serve as the residence and place of training of Guild brothers who have resolved to consecrate their whole lives to evangelization.

MR. CONYBEARE, M.P., is a grandson of the old Dean of Landsh, eminent as a geologist in days when geology and revelation were supposed to be irreconcilably antagonistic, and a nephew of Dean Howson's partner in the writing of the great work on St. Paul. A brother of Mr. Conybeare is married to a daughter of Professor Max Müller.

## British and Foreign.

CUMBRÆ manse has been greatly improved at the cost of Lord Bute.

NEARLY a hundred candidates have applied for the vacant parish of Fenwick.

SINCE 1854, sixteen chapels have been endowed in Argyre and the Isles.

CANON WILBERFORCE is going to Spain for the winter for the benefit of his health.

DR. ALEXANDER WHYTE, of Edinburgh, preached a sermon specially addressed to schoolboys beginning the session.

NEW KILPATRICK Church, Bearsden, was reopened on Sunday after a second enlargement; the collection exceeded \$1,800.

PROFESSOR LAIDLAW preached at the opening of Stockwell Church, Pollokshields, which is seated for 980 and cost \$35,000.

THE new Church at Highgate Hill was opened on Friday by Dr. Oswald Dykes. It has been erected at the cost of two members of his congregation.

THE Glasgow Council of the Church Guild have secured the promise of a literary lecture in December by Dr. F. H. Underwood, the American Consul.

INVERARY Free Presbytery are credited with an intention to reduce the charge at Luchgilhead, vacant by the death of Mr. Sherriffs, to a mission station.

IN Blackfriars Church, Jedburgh, twenty-one new windows, filled with cathedral glass, have been put in, all the gifts of members or friends of the congregation.

THE Rev. John Young, M.A., Edinburgh, says the battle of religion had at one time to be fought in the Church courts, but now it has to be fought in social intercourse.

THE Rev. Samuel Chapman, of Melbourne, formerly of Glasgow, has been conducting evangelistic services at the theatre royal in Adelaide, which have attracted thousands.

THE Rev. John Jeffrey, of St. Thomas', Greenock, at the Presbytery meeting recently, intimated his acceptance of the call to Shettleston, Glasgow, and the Presbytery agreed to the translation.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to visit Brighton, to report on the two Presbyterian congregations there. The churches are so near each other, it is thought that an amalgamation might be effected.

DR. WILLIAM PEDDIE, of Bristo Church, Edinburgh, entered the sixtieth year of his ministry, lately. His father had attained, when he died, the sixty-third year of his ministry over the same congregation.

THE Rev. D. Millar, of Genoa, brought to the recent Waldensian Synod the brotherly salutations of the Scotch churches in a speech which Mr. Meille, of Turin, describes as couched in the most ringing Italian.

MR. TUCKER, the head of the Salvationists in India, has received a cheque for \$55,000 to assist the work of the army in that country. The donor, who has amassed a large fortune in India, recently gave \$25,000 to the same object.

THE Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., has been appointed one of the assistant registrars in St. Andrew's University. The Queen has personally contributed some anecdotes to Mr. Tulloch's forthcoming life of the Prince Consort.

DR. PORTER pleads with great cogency for a charter to elevate Queen's College, Belfast, into a university. Ulster has a population nearly one-half that of Scotland. Scotland has four universities; why should not Ulster have one?

MR. THOMAS M'ANDREW was presented lately, in the hall of Bluevale Parish Church, Glasgow, with eight volumes of Ruskin's works, and three of Dr. George Matheson's, on leaving for Edinburgh to enter on his appointment as amanuensis to Dr. Matheson.

THE temperance society instituted ten years ago, at Geneva, by Pastor Rochet, has reclaimed more than 1,300 drunkards, and its membership is now over 4,500. It was during a visit to England that Pastor Rochet was impressed with the value of total abstinence.

THE Rev. Thomas Brown, of Dean Free Church, Edinburgh, so well known as the historiographer of the denomination, has reached his jubilee. A conversation was held in celebration of the event, and a brilliant list of speakers included Principal Rainy and Dr. Andrew Bonar.

THE Roman Catholics of England are the first and only religious body that have applied for a license to open a home to reclaim drunkards. Under the guidance of Cardinal Manning, there has been one at Brock Green for the last nine months and the results have been very satisfactory.

THE Rev. Charles Spurgeon, of Greenwich, has been delivering a series of lectures in Glasgow. He had crowded congregations on a recent Sunday—in the forenoon in the South-side Church, in the afternoon in Campbell U. P., and in the evening in Elgin-place, Congregational.

THE Rev. John Jeffrey, who was ordained on 15th ult., in St. Mary's Church, Govan, as chaplain to the English-speaking population connected with the mines at Rio Tinto, Huelva, was entertained at a farewell meeting of his fellow students, on the eve of his sailing for his sphere of labour in Spain.

SOME little trouble has been caused in the Waldensian Church by the retirement of the directress of the orphanage of La Tour, in consequence of that lady having imbibed the views of the Salvation Army and tried to introduce these amongst her pupils and in the valleys. This the Table would not allow, and the Synod all but unanimously supported its decision.

MR. SWAN, ex-provost of Kirkcaldy, presided at the dinner to which Rev. Donald Ferguson, of Leven, was entertained by his Presbytery on the occasion of his jubilee. Mr. Ferguson was ordained in 1837, was assistant and successor to the parish minister of Dunnichen, and after the Disruption held charges at Laverpool and Doune. He has laboured since 1865 at Leven.