

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Board of Nomination has resolved to recommend the Rev. John Edmond, D.D., of Highbury, for the Moderator's chair, at the Synod of 1883, of the English Presbyterian Church. We congratulate Dr. Edmond, and congratulate the Church itself, on this happy choice.

THE late Dr. Vin Doren, of Chicago, earned a wide reputation by his Commentary on the Gospels of Luke and John. He took delight also in charitable deeds, and as an instance of this, he presented 3,000 volumes out of his fine library to the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, afterwards destroyed in the great fire of 1872. He has bequeathed 1,500 volumes to the Theological Seminary at Chicago.

PROHIBITION is making great progress in the United States. Five States have adopted it—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas, and Iowa. In the last it was carried by a majority of 40,000. Not less than ten other States, it is reported, are moving in the same direction. The prohibition of the liquor traffic is the demand of the people, and politicians and statesmen who fail to heed it are only treasuring up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath, wealth and party power to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, in opening a bazaar at Anstruther in aid of Cellardyke Church Endowment Fund, said the disestablishment movement was not supported by the general body of Free Church members. The feelings arising out of the ten years' conflict have scarcely passed away, and it would be a sad day for Scotland if they found themselves arrayed in two ranks, and a spirit of Christian warfare prevailing in the country. Statistics showed that the Church of Scotland is increasing, and they should be allowed to prosecute their work unmolested.

A VERY interesting report in connection with the Welsh Presbyterian Church has been issued. The following is a brief summary of this interesting and valuable report:—Number of chapels, 1,252, of which 652 are freehold, and 600 leasehold. Total annual rent of leases, £1,071; pew sittings, 375,605; expended in buildings and repairs during the last eight years, £492,370; debt remaining, £315,152; estimated value of all chapels and appurtenances, £1,302,267. Nearly a fourth of the population of the whole principality belong to the connection.

THE recent exploration in the Delta of the Nile formed the subject of a lecture given in London by Mr. R. S. Poole, a well known savant. Every new discovery tends to confirm the Bible story of the Exodus. The "Academy," in commenting upon Mr. Poole's lecture says:—"All Egyptologists now hold Rameses II. and his son Menephtah to be the great oppressor and the Pharaoh of the Exodus respectively. Their combined reigns correspond with the length of the persecution in the Bible, and their characters in their own records are the counterparts of the Biblical portraits of the inflexible tyrant and his vacillating successor."

THE London "Standard's" correspondent telegraphs a long account of the review at Cairo. It must have been a grand sight. The entire march past took exactly one hour and a half. There were in all 781 officers, 17,266 men, 4,320 horses, and 60 guns. We give the names of the regiments without any details. First came Gen. Drury Lane's cavalry. Then Borra-daile's battery of Horse Artillery; Household Cavalry; Fourth and Seventh Dragoon Guards; Nineteenth Hussars; Mounted Infantry; Indian Cavalry; guns of the Horse Artillery; Blue-jackets; brigade of Guards; British Infantry; Royal Marines; Highland Brigade; Indian Contingent. The credit of this successful Review is due to Major-General Dormer, who had the chief management of it. The appearance of the Indian Cavalry, Highlanders, and Blue-jackets

attracted much attention, and produced a great impression on the minds of the Egyptians.

THE Fisk Jubilee Singers gave three entertainments in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens last week. The building was filled with a respectable and appreciative audience. The performance was excellent, and it would not be easy to say who did best. The fact that every song was *encored*, and that sometimes a third appearance was granted, showed that these singers were prized in Toronto. Many could have sat all night and enjoyed the rare and beautiful harmony of these well-trained voices. The solos, trios, quartettes were admirably rendered. Mr. Loudin has a magnificent rich bass, and the range of his notes was brought out finely in the song "Rocked in the cradle of the deep." The unexpected departure of Miss Jackson caused a change in the programme, but the substitute pieces were well received. A treat is invariably sure to be had from the Jubilee Singers as in the case of the late Jullien, that master of the art.

A LONDON correspondent of the "Journal de Geneve" recounts an interview with the famous Cete-wayo, who spoke of the English as follows:—"The English are an astonishing people. They have wormed out of nature secrets that have baffled the greatest magicians of Africa, and have set them to work. They have used heat to drive carriages outnumbering herds of cattle, over iron roads at wonderful speed. They send messages of words over wires, by fire, all over the world. They have cities of surpassing magnificence. They make light travel as a fluid for great distances, to be burned where they will. They make water to flow in places where it would not. Sheep, bullocks, horses, they have advanced to twice their accustomed bulk and force and value." Then the African chief, rising as finishing the interview, and towering by head and shoulders, physically, over all his European auditors, added:—"Man only I find having no part in this general perfecting."

A PETITION has been forwarded to the Queen, through the Governor of South Australia, praying for the establishment of a British Protectorate over the New Hebrides Islands. The petition was drawn up in accordance with a resolution of the recent Inter-colonial Presbyterian conference. It recites the story of Presbyterian Missions in the Islands. In thirty years the Presbyterian churches have expended no less than £175,000 in establishing Christianity in the group. The intrinsic value of the islands, the probability that some European nation may seize them, and turn them into convict stations, to the peril of all these colonies; or that France, in particular, might use them as in the New Caledonia and the Loyalty Group for harassing the Protestant missions, or in time of war making a descent upon the British possessions; the need of enforcing justice, and of repressing a war of races, or stamping out an incipient slave trade, etc., are amongst the reasons urged for the protectorate.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the London "Times," reviewing the negotiations respecting the military convention between England and Turkey, pays a high compliment to the services of Lord Dufferin. He concludes by saying: "If there is one thing more remarkable than the folly displayed by the Turkish Government, it is the very unusual ability displayed by the British Ambassador. In these laborious negotiations, Lord Dufferin has constantly given proof of sound judgment, untiring energy, and exquisite tact to an extent that has somewhat surprised even those who had already formed a very high idea of his capacity and skill as a diplomatist." In an editorial article in the same issue the "Times" says: "The detailed account of the actual phases of the controversy, with their ludicrous incidents, will make the matter much plainer than any amount of abstract explanation. It at the same time throws a strong light upon the patience, tact, energy, and ability which Lord Dufferin has brought to the service of his country. The most popular of Canadian Viceroy's has proved himself a worthy successor of the great

Ambassador whose name is still a household word in Turkey."

REV. DR. KNOX, Belfast, writes thus in the "Catholic Presbyterian" regarding the present condition of Ireland:—"In the meantime, influences are at work which inspire us with hope. These are for the most part noiseless, subtle, and far-reaching. The national system of elementary education is bringing some measure of culture to the door of the peasant in the most remote and secluded part of the land. The national system of intermediate education, by the honours and emoluments which it offers, is stimulating the youthful mind in a wonderful degree. Thousands of candidates for these prizes enter the lists every year—Protestants and Catholics, male and female. The spirited competition thus created among the educational institutions of the country is very healthful. Then the Royal Irish University lately established, by throwing open its degrees to all comers, without necessity of attendance on lectures, has immensely widened the area of higher education, and made it possible for able and aspiring youths in the humblest walks of life to qualify themselves for positions of dignity and influence. Whilst crimes that disgrace humanity have been rampant in Romish Ireland, no part of Her Majesty's dominions has been more peaceful, prosperous, and free from crime than Protestant Ulster. The inference is irresistible.

DR. THOMPSON, of Lisburn, the celebrated physician, while crossing the line of the Great Northern Railway on the 22nd ult., was knocked down by the mail train from Dublin and killed. He persisted in crossing the line at the level crossing despite the remonstrances of the station-master, who warned him of his danger. He was in every respect a most remarkable man. He was the leading consulting physician and surgeon in the north of Ireland, and in his profession made an immense fortune. As a specialist he had few equals, in fact his position was one somewhat unique in the medical world. From all parts of Ulster patients flocked to his well-known establishment in Lisburn, and his practice at one time was equal to that of the foremost London practitioners of the present day. He paid particular attention to those insidious diseases, cancer and consumption, and some remarkable cures were effected by his skilful treatment. He was 79 years of age, and had spent 54 in his profession. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1828, was a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, 1830, and a fellow of the same in 1845. He was medical officer of the Lisburn Infirmary, which, under his *regime*, gained a very high reputation for the marvellous cures effected under his careful superintendence.

LAST mail brings us the sad intelligence of the death of two ministers of the Presbyterian Church, Ireland. One is that of a father in Israel, Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D. D., of Dublin, who died at Bray, near Dublin, where he had been removed for the benefit of his health; and the other is that of a young brother, the Rev. F. McClure, of Carrigart, who died in America after a few days' illness. He was a man of genial and good disposition, and will be much missed, both in the Presbytery and in his congregation. Much sympathy will be felt with his family and with the members of his congregation in the unexpected death of a father and a friend in a foreign country so far away from home. This is the ninth minister who has died since the last General Assembly. As Dr. Kirkpatrick occupied a prominent position in the history of the Church during the last half century, we shall give some particulars concerning him in next issue. We have also to record the death of an American Presbyterian, Mr. Alfred Edwards, one of the oldest and most prominent dry goods merchants of New York, in the 79th year of his age. He was the great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, and for many years was a manager of the American Bible Society. He was a devout Presbyterian, an earnest Sabbath-school worker, and one of the most prominent members of Dr. John Hall's church.