

Picnic in connection with St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School, Pictou.

THE children belonging to the above school, about 120 in number, were treated by their teachers, and some other members of the Church, to one of those delightful treats, which juveniles so much enjoy and appreciate. Everything was provided in the greatest abundance. The fare was excellent, and the grounds of Peter Crerar, Esq., kindly given up for the day, were sufficiently inviting. Unfortunately the afternoon was a continuous pour, but though drouk it a little, the young folks were immensely pleased, and grateful for the kindness of their pastor and teachers, and many other friends. We trust that next time the weather will be more propitious.

Man and the Monkey.

WE were lately favoured with the sight of a travelling menagerie, at least, there was a collection of serpents of different kinds, and a chimpanzee or manlike monkey. This latter was said to possess $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of the human, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the brute; a creature between 2 and 3 feet high, and 7 or 8 months' old, and a native of the West Coast of Africa. This oddity would go on all fours or stand erect, climb a rope or shake hands with visitors. It had four hands, for its feet closely resembled hands, and a body so perfectly formed, and so human-like in its attitudes, as to impress some with the notion, which its exhibitors evidently wanted to form, that it was a miniature of man, or that man was a development of the monkey. One visitor was so much taken with it, as to enquire whether it had ever worn a moustache, evidently curious to know whether that was the natural appendage of man, and therefore proper for him to sport. In short, it failed not to begot the notion that there was a regular descent from man to the inferior creation, and that the chimpanzee is a link in that chain. Now, no doubt, certain philosophers have endeavoured to maintain that idea, and to teach that man has sprung from the monkey, from the gorilla, chimpanzee or orang, but there are distinctions, physical, intellectual and moral, too great for reconciliation—and the doctrine of development has not been made out. First, as to physical features, man is a biped, 2 hands and 2 feet, upright, his body supported by his limbs, his chest broad, head erect and himself progressive; while the monkey is evidently not intended for an upright attitude, being quadrumanous, and its lower extremities unable to support the weight of its trunk, inasmuch so that it was never known to go erect, or to walk as man does, for any length of time, it must grasp a stick, or settle down again on all fours, its heel being turned upward, forms an acute

angle with its leg, while in man, it is perpendicular, his foot therefore rests on the ground and he walks. Man is the only being that can walk erect and keep himself straight, and whose appearance and attitude give him a superiority over all other creatures. Behold his countenance, it reveals his mind; intelligence, passion, approbation and hatred can be read in it, it sways the brute creation, man's visage is Divine. The orang-outang, although it may evince man-like qualities, has but the brute form and appearance; the gorilla, although it may have been seen erect, has but the expression of the savage beast; and the chimpanzee manifestly belongs to the same tribe. In short, the monkey wants the majestic appearance, attitude and organization of man, and cannot, by any possibility, therefore, be confounded with him, being another and inferior creation of the brute, destined to go on all fours, and neither able to walk nor to comport itself as man, whatever may be said to the contrary, of its being $\frac{3}{4}$ human and $\frac{1}{4}$ brute. There are other physical points of difference. Speech, the glory of man, cannot be simulated by the monkey tribe. The ape chatters, that is all, but cannot be made to express articulate sounds, much less converse; but man holds communication with his fellows, and in different languages, discourses to different orders of men. What can compare with this, or why is this glory of the tongue, if it be not to show his essential superiority? Man is fitted to inhabit any part of the globe, and to endure any climate, from the cold of Siberia to the heat of the tropics, but he is the only creature that can do so, the monkey is a native of warm climates and the species does not propagate in temperate countries.

On Giving.

"DEMOCRACY, like the grave, is ever crying, 'Give, Give,'" was the indignant protest of Bulwer Lytton in the British House of Commons, against the ceaseless demands of the Radical Reformers. "The pulpit like the horse-leech, is ever crying, 'Give, Give,'" is the muttered comment of many a well-to-do merchant or farmer upon every appeal that is made to the pocket. And why should we who hold the reins of power ever be asked to admit those who do not enter into any partnership whatever? And why should we who carry a hog, purse, stocking, or bank account, ever be asked to share with the homeless, or to draw the strings for 'Schemes,' 'Missions,' 'Funds,' from which we will derive no special benefit for our dear selves? Is not that which we hold, whether of power or money, *our own*, to be used for our own private profit and pleasure, or our own ill and injury, as we list? When we make money, is it not for self, to hoard it or to squander it, to have well-stored barns for old age, or purple and fine linen, and