Contributors and Correspondents.

DIARY IN THE RAST.

NAZAMNYA, TIBURIAS.

One of my first afternoons in Nazareth moticy kind. People come to him from was employed in riding to the top of the long distances. I do not suppose there is hill behind the town. A most extensive any other educated medical man nearer One of my first afternoons in Nazareth stow is there obtained, one of the finest in all rates time. Hermon a appears as the most prominent object, again too associated with Tabor. Hermon was already beginning to lose some of its snowy covering and hospital to superintend. If he had any qualified assistant to leave thind, much good might be done by these itimerating tours, for the whole land has open to him; but the society has never yet been affectedly well provided with fands to affect the firm is point. The hills of Lebanon, but are themselves very picture. Lebanon, but are themselves very picture this way. When I was there the funds esque. To the west, Carmel looks very were so very low that Dr. Varian had the fine, its bold promontory bathings its feet in the Mediterranean. The long stretch of sand round the Bay of Acre was also of sand round the Bay of Acre was also visible. The plain of Esdraeton, bounded by visible. The plain of Esdraeton, bounded by the hills of Samaria, are seen to the south. It is a mostfair scene The hills are mach more than was to give him advice and modified the edition of 1862, and, on comparing it is a mostfair scene The bills are mach more for him was to give him advice and mediclothed with both wood and verdure than in southern Palestine, only immediately in southern Palestine, only immediately difficulties, even when funds are more around Nazareth a good deal of the white plentiful. It is most difficult to get a suitlimestone prosees through, and causes a glare and dust which, in hot weather, are very unpleasant. But even these hills were dotted with fig trees, now in the bright and indolent in their ways that they are green of their new folisge, and there were also many hawthorns in full blossom, and scenting the air with their fragrance. On our way back to the house we passed one of the precipitous cliffs above the town, supposed by some to be the place where the inhabitants of Nazareth endeavored to "cast Jesus down headlong" from the "brow of the hill wherson their city was built." There are several places above the town, any of which quite would answer this description. The spot which the menus have fixed on as the "Mount of Precipitation," is quite absurd. It is nearly two miles from the present Nazareth, and there are no ramains to lead to the supposition that the town ever stood there.

But if it not a place proposers and by any the sistants, and dispensers, even if they did not become theroughly tranced medical mount of medical knowledge would be of great value where dectors are so scarce.

Whenever we reached Nazareth the W. sand I began plenning a trip to Tiberias. We provailed on Mrs. V. to join our party, and on April 14th set off about 7 a.m. We ought to have set off earlier. The hot weather was now fairly on us, with a Sircotocowing the prevailed the area of the country of the mounts in spreading the provailed change to provailed on Mrs. V. to join our party, and on April 14th set off about 7 a.m. We ought to have set off earlier. The hot weather was now fairly on us, with a Sircotocowing the prevailed to the supposition that the town ever stood there.

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Whenever we reached Nazareth the W. so in the distormation. It was a trip about a mount to printing—I tormed a might dien of printing—I tormed a might die position that the town over stood there. of wind to make it more trying.

But if it not a place consecrated by any I believe I suffered fully as little from the But if it not a place conscorated by any especial sacred memories, it is a spot worth visiting for its own sake, and I onjeyed an afternoon with pionic dinner and teasthory very much. The valley (from which Nexarch slopes up) gradually nar rows into a little rough gorge between two precipitous hills, one of them the Mount of Precipitation of the monks. The bettom of the gorge must be the bed of a terrent it was quite dry, — that we were obliged to take a jar of water with us on a donkey, that we might make tea. Scrambling about over the rough stones we came to a point where we could see that the gorge.

Offices of the hot wind, B. and I muffled our their industrial times and I muffled our provided of their wind, B. and I muffled our provided our poses, which improve and for the hot industrial times of the hot wind, B. and I muffled our provided our poses, which improve which industrial times to the hot wind, B. and I muffled our provided our poses, which industrial their industrial times to the hot wind, B. and I muffled our provided our belief our their stout monks to sent industrial. They were first industrial to the fown the first our months of such that the money parties. They were first industrial the fown to the lint. We prove the fown the four months of the four months to sent industrial. They are first industrial to the fown the four months fown the four months of the four months fown the four would buy them the right our fown the four months fown the four would be for the four months fown the four months f jcyed an afternoon with pionic dinner and point where we could see that the gorge onds in a stoop declivity by which the hills break down to the plain of Esdraelon, of which we now had a view. The prospect acrossut to the hills south and south-east was very pretty, framed in as it was by the steep banks of the glen in which we were. Flowers of all kinds were yery plentiful on the banks, as well as several pretty ferns, one of which I never saw

A little cave, to which we climbed up, afforded a pleasant shade and coolness during the afternoon heat. We did not return to Nazarath till evening.

either before or since.

On the three Sabbaths which I spent in Nazaroth, I attended at the pretty little church, built by the Church of England Missionary Society As it is intended for the natives, the service was in Arabic. The sermon (also in Arabic) was preached either by the European ordained missionary or by a native, who, after long acting as a catechist, has lately been ordained. There are several native catechists at Nazareth and other villages in Galilee, all under the supervision of the missionary, Mr. Zeller, who is bimself a German.

All of these men seem to work well, and

under his charge, receiving a superior eda | Sissern and his hosts.
oation to those in the ordinary school, in | Leaving her distant

Dr. Vartan, in whose house I was se

they are thus gathered, seeking the healing of their boddy discuses, he takes the opportunity of addressing time on the subject of the far worse disease of sin under which they labor, and ondeavors to load them to Him this alone can heal both soul and His audience is often of a very sore grief of being obliged to refuse to take patients into the hospital, even though there were empty beds there.

cine, and tell him to return again in a month, if ablo. The hospital entails many able woman as nurse. Moslem girls will not go out to service at all, the native Christians too seem to look on it as very very trying to the patience of a European lady. The German colonies at Jaffa and Caipha do occasionally provide a few good servants, but they are so highly prized that they are hard to get for moderate wages. Bosides all his other work Dr. Varian had taken a few native lads to train, hoping to be able to impart enough of medical knowledge to them to fit them for hospital as-

I believe I suffered fully as little from '5. Page 147. "During the as any of the party, especially the first day, Tudor period we shall when I had not begun to suffer from want of see the commande, the literature and the Presented of the hot wind, B. and I muffled our their splended dawn." mounted and two on foot, partly as escort and partly to take care of our horses.

Mr. W. and I each rodo the same horse which brought us from Jerusaion, but poor ingtue acress acraments of the Roman Church.

B. was not so well off. Her good little pony had been neglected on the way to Razareth, and was suffering from a sore King of England." Starceth, and was sufforting from a sore back, so she had a hired poury instead. I dare say it might have been a good enough creature under good care, but I believe the fact was that, barley being very dear, its owner gave it noue, and a horse needs something more than grass when it has to carry a rider seven hours in the day. It a tool is the hands of carry a rider seven hours in the day. narry a rider seven hours in the day. It. was a great change for B. to have to ride a creature that needed constant urging, and Page 16t. The suppression of monasteries

creating that needed constant urging, and added greatly to nor fatigue.

Mr. V. was very comfortably mounted.

We rode out of the valley of Nazareth, the King There were good grounds for the very coordinate the monasteries was the King. Adamy held the King There were good grounds for the very gonerally led most dissinctives, and many of the monasteries were dens of the vilest sins.

Tibornas, as we were to take Tabor on orr way.

Way.

We passed a good deal of cultivation at first, and the abundance and variety of wild flowers was something amazing. The way were who were on foot were continuing faith.

We now who were on foot were continuing faith.

We now who were on foot were continuing faith.

We want to standard of the sta two men who were on host were continually being called on to bring us some particularly levely blossom that it really was quite impossible to pass without gathering. Some were quite new to me, though often bearing a resemblance to some familiar real tesh and blood of flower of the garden at home. As we got flower of the garden at home. As we got down to the slopes of the Galilean hills fac-ing mount Tabor, the country became quite park like, being dotted over with All of these men seem to work well, and one was speken of as a very elegent preacher. There was a very good attendance at the Arabic services. On two of my Sundays in Nazareth, Mr. W. had also an English service, and there was a good attendance of travellers, besides the taissionary families, and any natives who understood English. There are Protest and belief and in the East. The English ladies who teach the girls shool also have eight native girl's living with them, and receiving a thoroughty with them, and receiving a thoroughty the long line of the inland part of Carmel bounding the plant to the east. Thus we still read to the Katabase of the Romanists to his conviews. Remainsts to his conviews, views.

Catharine Heward trees ingly or insmall clumps. Many of these was reised to the throne and the rejoicing of the Catholics.

Tage 163 But God three of Interior of Int school too, supposed the series of the East. cicty for Formalo Education in the East. The English ladies who teach the girl's Hermon, and the plant of Esdraolon, with school also have eight native girl's living the long line of the inland part of Carmel bounding the plant to the east. Thus we had before us the whole scene of the victory had before us the whole scene of the victory winder Deborah and Barak, over

Leaving her distant home near Bethel hopes that they may at some future time under the inspiration of God, Deborah be neefed as enterhists or schoolmasters. toward Mount Tabor, and take with this kindly received and nospitably entertained, | 10,000 men of the cuildren of Naphtali, and is a Medical Missionary, connected with of the children of Zebnion." Coming the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Bosiety, over these hills of Naphtali which we see He has labored for a number of years in to the north, Barak drew his men to Nazaroth, and has gained the confidence Tabor, that natural strong hold of the during of all the natives by his skill and kindness land Sisora hearing of a gathered his like has a dispensary to which natives mighty host with their chariots for industrial friends of the Confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinental like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the confinent like cause all with eading spirits of the ca

Kishon. There, at the command of God ty Deborah, Barak and his 10,000 men went forth to meet them. It sourced a foolish step for him that to sive up the advantage of a position where the iron charicts would have been uselest to go to the plain where their atreegth would tell most. But it was God's command, and like all his commands it bere with it any other educated medical man nearor the certainty of blossing to those who than Beyrout. Dr. Varian nearor though the country, visiting and all his chariots, and all his host, before

(To be Continued).

Collier a History;

Editor British American Presuaterian.

Sin,-It is reported that' the Council of Public Instruction appointed Archbishop Lynch and Mr. Goldwin Smith to roviso Dr. Collier's History of the British Empire. It is supposed that the object of this revisal is to remove therefrom all statements that are unfavorable to the Church of Rome. Perhaps it is not generally known with the edition now in use in our schools, I have found that the alterations are con siderable, and all in favor of Romanism. At whose instance Collier revised his book in this direction we can only conjecture, but that the public may see how far Rome has been already favored, I place the alter-ed pussages in opposite columns as they stand in both editions :--

oto apirton.

Pago 164. "John Wickliffe, who, in the latter
verse of Edward III. began to attack the corruptions of the Romish
Church. . . Protected
by John of Ghent, he
died in peace; but the
wrath of Rome was beglaning to burn against
his dissiples."

Page 485. "The invon-

monk of Saxony to op-

But Henry was yet a strict Catholic. He wrote a book in Latin defend-ing the seven sacraments of the Church of Rome." "But Henry was yet a strict l'apist. He wrote a book in Latin de'end-"Nothing could bend the stubbern King of England."

"Transubstantiation.

" "ady Jano Grey died

by which the people were taught that partakers of the Lord's Support at not broad and wine, but the real float and blood of Jesus. He strove to bend the conscioners of both Protections.

"Lady Jane Grey died enimity, persovering to the ending the true faith.

chimis, persecoring to the end in her own faith." "There in Smithfield,"
"many condemided to
death, periched and the
blazing fagots." "There" fin Smithdela.. "many of the notice army of mattyre, strong in the remembrance of what their Saviour had borne, dieq amid the borne, died amid the

the Protestant faith and working hetering to the 1860 res, they found-ed these ret called Pari-tans which was desured to 500 and 16 porti-oud days for Eurland and civilization. This has been the bistory of Christian marty domain all ares. Fiorce storms

beauty "Be of good cheer, brother, cried Latimor, as they bound has aged limbs to the sunke, we shad this day kindle such a track in God, shall never be extinguished. It was with the eye of faith, the torch is now a brilliant sun, blessing with its rays many a conce dark lend."

To Oranmer "a calin-er our brought repent-ance and the strength of God raturing to his soil enabled him to die without fear "

Page 177 Elizabeth, "as queen, one of her queen, one of her first measures was the restor- resource tion of Protostant sur This good work was completed in 1562."

"As queen, one of her first measures was the measures of the measures was the measures of the measures was the measures of the measures

(To be continued.)

Is the Confession of Faith a "Fetter."

Editor Bairish Andrican Presetteman

Sir,-In your columns of the 26th ult., I read a long prosy letter, the object of which seems to be to impugn the "Confession of Faith," or render it as a standard of the Church of none effect. The writer calling himself "A Lay Prosbyterian"—a self appointed judge of our glorious standard, pro-nounces upon it in terms not very measured or complimentary. It is more than a "fetter" according to his verdict. In this age of the world I think it may be assumed that no society, civil or ecclesiastical, can exist without articles of agreement. Those may, or may not, be written. is, of course, more convenient and safe to have them recorded in some form, and as cessible to all, as the bond of union. If it be a civil society the articles are generally called a Constitution. If a religious body or Church they are called a creed or "Con

etc. Scarculy have the contracting and covenanting bodies get into unity, till we are told in the columns of the press representing the Church that the standard articles of agreement are a "fetter."

They need not be betieved. They contain "doubtful propositions, "Some of the conclusions are unwarranted by Scrip-ture, and convey dishonouring concep-tions of God." They contain "speculative propositions in regard to which there must always exist much legitimate difference of opinion." We need not multiply quotations; the "Lay Prosbyterian" has filled his letter with such. What would be think of a member of any civil society who, having just signed the constitution, or terms marked above? It is not pretended that the Confession contains all the truth in the Bible, but it comprehends a summary of the doctrinal traths to which we, as Fresbyterians, agree, believing them to be clearly taught in the Word of God. If a member of a society thinks he has get that that, at the last sitting of the Provincial Parliament, a movement was incomprehenced by the control of these lands more light after he has joined, and regards the Constitution as error outs, he can bring the matter in an orderly way before the whole body, and by all his logical power of persuasion endeavour to have the ded change effect d by common consent. Failing this he may disjoin himself, resign ing his place and privileges honorably. The same course is open to a minister or member of the Church who becomes dissatisfied with her standards. To remain in the body and assail the standards or constitution, and complain of them as "fotters," etc., is a breach of faith, and an injustice to all the other members. Such a course would never be telerated in

eivil society.

But it is said the Bible alone is "the in fallible rule of faith and manners." We need no other. True; but, unfortunately, endless are the erroneous doctrines which men profess to bring from the Bibio. We, as Prosbyterians, glory in an open Bible and sound dectrine, which latter we hold as systematically stated in the Confession. When the question is asked, "What is written in the Law Bible, how readest thon. We present our Confession of Faith and say, "We understand it sense of the respective churches to turn thus." Suppose one begins to teach Universal Salvation, or -nearly the same thing -Universal Re-toration—that con of the people seeking a home in this fair tradiction - no end of "escatating punch," Another teaches that the Sacrifice of Christ was a mere governmental display - He was a substitute for no one. The next preaches that Christ was not Divine—only a good man—the Son of Mary, but not the Son of God. Each appeals from the Confession to the Bible. Like a "Lay Preabyterian," each would eny "We must not be obliged, in deference to any human authority, to close cur minds against trail... I suppose we would say to them, "The doctrines you preach are not in the Scripture as we read them.

prehends all the doctrines of a swing and sound creed, as taught in the Word of God. Paul touches that there was a soufcesion of faith that must be insisted on with a dreadful elternative. "If any other man preach any other Gospel unto you, than yo have received, let him be accursed." "I would they were even ent off that trouble you." In those days I fear he would be carned are a Pope helding the Confession above the Bible. Some clamour about Protestant infallibility, because ministers of the Presbyterian Church are required to "Be of sood cheer, brother, orion Latimer, as they bound his accidinche to the state; 'we shall this day kindle such a torch in England, as, trust in God, such never be extinguished." preach the descrines of the Word as held by the body whose standard they have adopted. Such men do not understand what they say, nor whereof they affirm. If a poli-tionn would go to Parliament and advocate, tionn would gote l'arliament and advocate, and vote for measures the reverse of those to which he had pladged himself on the hustings, he would be brought under excertion as guilty of dishonests, and of outraging his constituents. Ner would any attempt to defend him with a cry of Whig or Tory "infallibility." Yet the same parties will appland a minister of the Gospel who dieregards his ordination yours and preaches gards his ordination tows and preaches novel and unscriptural thoology fraught with daugerous error. And if he is challenged for his conduct, men like "A Lay Presbyterian" will complain of the "rigidity with which this Confession has been impos-

not score to know that faith in this some

glory is departed. Never was there a time in her history when there was more need of faithful men and true to stand on the watch-tower. world is full of "philosophy and vain deceit after the tradition of mon, after the radiments of the world and not after Christ." Yours, etc., J. STRAITH. Paisley, Dec 1st, 1975.

ed on the Church." It is a mistaken liberality that would telerate tampering with the decirinal standards of our Zion.

When a sound evangatical theology is dis-placed by vain speculations, "teaching for doctrines the commandments of men," we may write Ichabad upon her walls. The

Higher Education in Manitoba.

Bditor British American Presbyterian.

Sin. According to promise, I send you a few thoughts on this enbject, more in its A happy union of all the Presbyterian bodies of British North America has just been effected upon the standard of the "Westminster Confession of Faith."

Some six hundred ministers of the Gospel of Christ—office bearers by thousands—and members and adherents without number, have laid their hands upon this great pity that when the common schools of the newly formed Prevince were unumber, have laid their hands upon this stablished on a non-denominational basis, the higher education of the Province had have selemely declared that "The Wests when has a non-denominational basis, the higher education of the Province had have selemely declared that "The Wests when has a non-denominational basis, the higher education of the Province had been selected that "The Wests when placed on the same feeting. Such the been placed one, every hour that when the control were than the been placed one, overy hour that when the control were the been placed one, overy hour that when the control were the been placed one, overy hour that when the control were the been placed on the same feeting. Right: Tyline I would propose is this that the Dominion Government estal lish, at the carliest day possible, a first class Grammar School and Commercial College in Winnipeg, or such other place in the Province, as may be thought best. Provision could be made for merging this institution into a University as soon as the circumstances of the country may demand such a change. A magnificent endowment might be provided for such an institution, by setting apart a certain proporpurposes. Man; may not be aware that there is a large reservation of land for educational purposes within this Province, but such is the case. There are two secof agreement, drops the pen and condemus but such is the case. There are two sectho document in terms such as we have tions (1280 acres) reserved for this purpose transferred to the Local Legislature. What is to be done with these lands; should they be so transferred is not made mani fest. Therefore, it is necessary, that the Dominion Government, and the community at large, should be on the alert. that the endowment of denomination col leges, or universities, with these lands, would be viewed throughout Ontario, and probably the Dominion at large, as a great cslamity. I do not say that such is the object in view in the movement to which I now call attention; but I say that the object is not made krown, and therefore we onght to suspect some project hostile to the light, and be on our guard. But how be effectively on our guard, but by securing the establishment of the higher education We of the Province on a non-denominational and Provincial basis, and this at the earliest moment possible. Perhaps the greatest difficulty that stands in the way of securing this desirable end, may be found to be tho existence of these denomination colleges. Yet this would easily be overcome by appointing a teacher from each of these existing institutes, as a teacher in the newly formed institute, and trusting to the good

> Province and the north West territories. A MISSIDNARY. Yours, etc.,

INTLEEST...'c and woll attended meetings were held in Toronto last week, in connection with the the advancement of the Temperance cause, and especially of Pro-Libraion. These meetings were held in con-nection with the visit to the city of C. W. Ross, Esq., M.P. Besides giving a lecture These meetings were held in couin connection with the Y. M. C. A., he also addressed two meetings in advocacy of Prohibition, one in Shaftesbury Hall, and the other in Cooke's Church. We wish this cause all success, and shall be glad to lend it our constant help. In doing this we shall be glad to have the assistance of all friends of temporance and particularly

Marches and All Constitution of the Assessment of the Section of t