

liberal education, and he has not yet had time to make his mark. With this single exception, there is not a man among them who could pass an examination for the Freshman Class. But they are remarkable for intense devotion to Christ, and He has blessed them with marvellous success. Throughout all these services one theme was supreme—Jesus; one hope buoyed every heart—Jesus; one purpose is heard in every prayer—to press forward to the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

In the afternoon, Kobner preached to a large congregation of Germans only. In the evening Spurgeon preached to a congregation of English and Americans, of whom there is a large number in Hamburg. It was a grand supplement to the preceding services. He set forth, in phrase so simple that any child might understand him, the power of Jesus to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by Him.

Sunday, August 11th, 1867, was a day to be remembered throughout eternity.

Nowhere on earth has God more wondrously blessed the preaching of the truth. Nowhere has He more signally owned the gifts of the American churches. Never before has the field been so wide and the calls pressing as to-day.—The Mission treasury is overdrawn fifteen hundred dollars. Oncken is distressed beyond measure to provide funds needed now. Brethren from Russia tell us perfect liberty is granted for the preaching of the gospel. From St. Petersburg, from Western Russia, from Southeastern Russia, near Odessa, come the most pressing calls for preachers. Brethren, shall we pass by on the other side of the road, while our brethren call to us from such need and sore distress? Spurgeon has been so interested, that though all the German churches are strict Baptists, he gave one hundred dollars himself, and told Oncken if he would come to London, he should have his pulpit from which to tell about the Mission, and he (Spurgeon) would do all in his power to aid him in obtaining a large collection for the Mission.—May God give grace to our brethren in America to treble their gifts to His cause this year.

Religious Intelligence.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The Times has reason to believe that the first report of the Ritual Commission, which the Archbishop of Canterbury announced last night will shortly be issued, and which deals with the question of ecclesiastical vestments, will be decidedly adverse to the practices which have been lately brought into vogue by a section of the clergy. The majority of the Commissioners condemn these innovations as illegal or inexpedient, and advise that they should be prohibited. This first result of the labours of the Commission the Times considers to be eminently satisfactory. The Commission is a body in which every phase of churchmanship is represented, and certainly the Ritualists have no reason to complain. The Ritualists have had a full hearing, in an assembly of eminent Churchmen—an assembly by no means unfavorable to them, and probably anxious not to alienate or even to offend brethren so zealous and enterprising. Yet the majority of the Commission have, supposing the Times' information to be correct, condemned the novel vestments the party has introduced, rejecting not only the historical and antiquarian arguments in which the liturgical scholars are so learned, but also the pretence that an ornate Ritual tends to the edification of the faithful, and kindles the flame of religion in breasts that would otherwise be cold. The Times' believes that the practices supposed to be condemned by the report would if persevered in, alienate a large proportion of the middle class from the Church of England. Men of education and refinement are apt to underrate the Protestant or Puritan feelings of the English people. "Society" looks with toleration or sympathy on Ritualism as rather a pretty thing, and on Ritualists as a cultivated class of clericals, who, if they have not much real intellectual power, are in some cases men of taste and a certain sort of learning. But "Society" generally takes the wrong view of things, and is moreover, always powerless to protect any institution which is assailed by the multitude below. Those who watch the movements of opinion in the country at large are not at all disposed to echo the complacent declarations of certain Churchmen about the increasing hold which the Church has over the masses: and if we were to have a new race of clergy parading the churches in green or violet, swinging censers, and preaching to farmers, tradespeople and artisans doctrines which they consider unscriptural and idolatrous, we might expect at no distant period a very rude protest against such practices.

MORMONISM IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—A few weeks ago we reported that a deep-seated disaffection existed among the Mormons. The Salt Lake papers contain lengthy accounts of the schism which is said to be complete and irreconcilable. It appears that Brigham Young, whose authority has for some time past been denied by the various sects of the "saints," has been recently defied in his own temple.—Young, in the course of a sermon, was contradicted by a whiskey-merchant, who had been the subject of the prophet's indignation. The merchant was ordered out of the temple, and amidst a scene of much disorder, he was forcibly ejected. The account says that Brigham then counselled his hearers to go and tear down the house and distillery of Mr. Howard, and not leave a stone upon a stone. They did not do it, however, and their own better counsels prevailed.—It is anticipated that the manifestation of disaffection during the summer will be still greater,

and there are plenty of indications of the collapse of the Mormon bubble. Polygamy is already doomed. A strong tide of emigration has set in, and hundreds are leaving the city and its church for the gold-fields. Meantime, it is satisfactory to know that the Mormonite churches in England, which were fifteen years ago in a flourishing condition, are almost extinct. A letter by a Mormon elder says:—

In 1851 I attended a meeting of the saints in Liverpool, which was held in one of the finest halls in the city, and addressed a congregation of nearly one thousand people. The Liverpool branch then numbered hundreds of saints well to do, and able to occupy a splendid hall for the worship of God. In the month of March, 1867, I again attended a meeting of the saints in Liverpool, and spoke to a congregation of not more than twenty persons in a room or garret situated in the city, measuring about ten feet wide, and twenty-five feet long, being lighted by skylights from the roof. The Preston branch of the church whose congregation numbered hundreds in 1851 does not now have a congregation of over fifteen persons. This rule will apply as a general thing all over the island of Great Britain where the Gospel has been received and churches of the saints have been organized years ago.—Those who could get away are gone; and those who could and would not have apostatized, and those who would and cannot, are still there, struggling with poverty.

Dominion and Foreign News.

Quebec.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—The friends of McGee claim that 500 fraudulent votes were polled in West Montreal for Devlin. A scrutiny of the poll is to be instituted. It is rumored that McGee will shortly be appointed to a high and permanent position under the Government.

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, 16th.—Special correspondence from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 8th, reports a disastrous result to the expedition of the allied forces fitted out at San Paulo to march to the distance Province of Mollo Grosso, and drive out the Paraguayans.

The expedition was obliged to retire after advancing far into Paraguay. They were harried for twenty days by the enemy, and cholera also broke out, carrying off the principal officers. The Brazilians had not succeeded in making any material advance.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18th.—Matamoros advice to the 4th inst., state that a proclamation has been promulgated ordering the election of deputies to a Congress for President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the 22nd Sept. The district election will take place on the 6th, 7th and 9th. Congress meets November 20th. The President, takes his seat on the 1st of December, and the Chief Justice on the 1st of June. The Brigand troops had surrendered themselves to the authorities at Linez. General Beero Cabal had resigned the Governorship, and General Pavon was appointed in his stead.

South America.

Lisbon, Sept. 13.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The allied South American forces had gained recent advantages over the Paraguayans. Just before the steamer left news reached Rio Janeiro that the allies had captured Corumba, and seriously threatened the fortified position of the Paraguayans at Humaita.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Sept. 8.—The report which reached here from Constantinople that the British captives in Abyssinia had gained their freedom proves to be without foundation.

The Sublime Porte has again given intimation to the European powers that he cannot admit of any intervention on their part in the affairs of the Island of Candia, and therefore absolutely declines to adopt the project for a joint commission of inquiry.

FRANCE.—Paris, Sept. 9.—A speech made by the Grand Duke of Baden at the Diet at Carles in which he advised an alliance with the North German Confederation gives rise again to a feeling of uneasiness in political circles. Fears are entertained that the recent complications will be renewed, and that questions may arise which will again disturb the tranquility of Europe.

Sept. 10.—A Constantinople special by cable 9th says the Russian Ambassador, Gen. Ignatus, has presented to the Porte another note of his Government, which demands the cession of Crete to Greece, and full equality to Christians and Mohammedans in all the provinces of Turkey. The demand is declared to be the ultimatum of Russia. An answer is asked for within ten days.

Sept. 11.—Despatches have been received announcing that Gen. Garibaldi will depart forthwith for Rome.

Marseilles, Sept. 11.—Despatches received here state that the cholera is raging fearfully in the Island of Malta.

Sept. 15.—The fortifications of Strasburg are to be extended and strengthened.

SWITZERLAND.—Geneva, Sept. 9.—The delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Gen. Garibaldi has reached this city from

Florence. His reception by his friends, and by the citizens of Geneva, was most enthusiastic.—He made a brief speech, in which he declared that his purpose to move on Rome was unaltered and that his plan of action though deferred would soon be carried into effect.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Sept. 11.—A large body of school teachers representing all sections of the Empire, are in session here. A resolution petitioning the authorities for a separation of the public schools from the Church, was passed yesterday with great unanimity.

Sept. 14.—Count Frankenstein has been appointed minister to Washington, vice Count Wydenbuck relieved.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Sept. 10.—The second Parliament of the Confederation of the North German States, met in this city to day, and was formally opened by King William of Prussia in person. In his speech from the throne, the King commenced by addressing a warm welcome to the Representatives as members of the first German Parliament which had met under the new Confederacy. Alluding to the position of the South German States, he said their national relations with the rest of Germany had been fixed by the treaties of the Zollvereins which they had assigned. He assured the members that the financial condition of the Confederacy was excellent. Its revenue, so far, had been quite sufficient to meet all expenditures.—He promised that bills would be introduced, providing for a complete settlement of the terms and conditions of military service, making all necessary regulations in regard to passports; promised a system of weights and measures for the country, and regulation of postal matters, and evoking re-establishment of consulates in all foreign ports, and to the protection of the commercial marine of the Confederacy everywhere on the high seas. The King concluded his address with the following peaceful aspiration:— "Gentlemen,—Progress is to be the great principle underlying all your discussions; your work will be a work of peace, and by God's blessing the Fatherland will, in peace enjoy the fruits of your labors."

ITALY.—Rome, Sept. 13.—Pope Pius has resolved to call together a general council of the Roman Catholic Church. He has named a congregation of seven Cardinals to whom he has entrusted the duty of arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of council.

ITALY.—Florence, Sept. 13.—The Italian Government threatens to commence legal proceedings against Garibaldi if he persists in his preparations for an attack on Rome.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, Sept. 14.—Information from the Sublime Porte granting a general amnesty to the Greek insurgents in the island of Candia has just been officially promulgated. The Turkish Government has concluded not to send to Candia, as was proposed, a mixed commission consisting of Ottoman and Greek to investigate into and report upon the grievance of the Gretans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM, M. P.—Mr. Henry S. P. Winterbotham, L. L. B., of the University of London, a Baptist, and the grandson of the late Rev. William Winterbotham, formerly Baptist minister at Shortwood, near Stroud, was on Tuesday last returned a member for Stroud, in the place of Mr. Scrope, who has resigned. He polled 580 votes, whilst the Conservative candidate, Mr. Dorrington, polled 508.

PUMPING COUNTRY AIR INTO THE CITY OF LONDON.—No more going into the country for fresh air! A daring inventor is to bring the fresh air up to London, like the milk and the meat and the drinking water. Mr. Thomas, of Deptford, carpenter, sees his way to a plan—we wish we did—of pumping pure and cold rural atmosphere into the capital. The pure air is to pass through iron tunnels, the cold air is to go through other tunnels and through ice-houses; iron-pipes are to branch off to the various streets and roads, while smaller pipes are to be furnished for the houses, &c. Pure air may be obtained at the distance of Chislehurst Common. By this invention, says the projector, it might be conveyed to any court, alley, or other close place—a plan, which in case of fever or cholera, would be most invaluable. Churches, chapels, hospitals, theatres, markets, or underground railways, and other places can also be furnished. Admirable! But who is to insure us against draughts and influenzas? Who is to chain up this south-east breeze when the Deptford Æolus sets it blowing? It is an awful state of things reported in the Æneid, when the winds get out of the cavern where they are confined, and we hope that the magnificent scheme will at least begin with only zephyrs.—Telegraph.

SHOCKING CRIMES.—This week's calendar of crimes has been a heavy one. At Alton, Hants a little girl eight years of age, was enticed from her playmates by a young man, and was found, twelve hours afterwards, beheaded and dismembered, in a hop-garden close by. Suspicion at once fell upon an attorney's clerk, who is in custody. He resolutely denied all knowledge of the child, but spots of blood were found upon his wristbands and trousers. The inquest on the unfortunate child was held on Tuesday, when the accused, Frederick Baker, was committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder. The evidence was full of horrors. At Leicester a man named Hutchins the slave of drink, attempted the lives of his two children, and then his own. Fatal results were prevented by the bluntness of the knives.—English paper.

Never set yourself up for a musician just because you have been told that you have a drum in your ear.

Among eight hundred hymns sent in to the Paris Exposition for the prize offered, it is adjudged that not one of them is worthy to receive it. Good poets are becoming nearly extinct.

Among the resolutions recently passed by the Congregational Association of churches in Connecticut, on church music, was one to the intent that no voluntary pieces should be sung by choirs, in which the words would be unintelligible to the congregation.—Ft. Mus Jour.

The preparations for the Abyssinian campaign are now fairly begun. The departments in Woolwich Arsenal have received instructions from the War Department to occupy themselves in the arrangements for furnishing the expedition, which is to be despatched from India with the slightest possible delay.

To give strength and tone to the digestive organs, take Parsons' Purgative Pills occasionally. They do not make the weak weaker, but give strength and elasticity to the system.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is no quack preparation, but one meeting the approbation of the medical profession, the most eminent of whom bear willing testimony to its wonderful efficacy.

The Poor little Sufferer will be immediately relieved by using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Those who over-tax the Voice in Singing or Public Speaking will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" exceedingly useful, enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. For Throat Diseases and Coughs the Troches are of service.

Beecher gets \$23,000 for his Novel.—Nobody can call it worthless, but certainly it is worthy no more, if as much as Grace's Salve, for the novel will be soon forgotten, while the Salve will grow more and more in favor day by day. Eminent physicians use Grace's Salve.

The new and magnificent docks at Millwall are nearly ready for the reception of vessels. The water area is more than thirty-three acres.

The Court Journal says the Princess of Wales is still suffering much from the stiffness of her leg, and is not able to walk without assistance.

Musical Instruments at the Paris Exposition.

As was anticipated, Mason & Hamlin have been awarded a First Class Medal at the Paris Exposition. This result was hardly doubtful from the first, for the superiority of their instruments was very marked, and seems to have been recognized, not only by the jury, but by the musical profession and the critics generally, at Paris. Many appreciative notices have appeared in the Paris musical papers and others, some extracts from which we give. It is the quality of tone of the Mason & Hamlin Organ which seems to have excited most surprise and pleasure among connoisseurs. This is indeed the strong characteristic in their instruments. The quality of tone is different from and better than that of any other of the class which we have seen. Any one whose ear has been trained, has only to test the Mason & Hamlin organs side by side with others to perceive this characteristic difference and superiority. While it was in this point that the superiority of these organs was recognized as most striking, their other excellencies were not unappreciated. Especially the Automatic Swell is frequently alluded to, as of the greatest practical value.

This is the fifty-seventh medal or other award for the best instruments which these makers have received within twelve years.—N. Y. Musical Gazette.

(From "La Presse Musicale," Paris.) PARIS EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.—THE CABINET ORGANS OF THE HOUSE OF MESSRS. MASON & HAMLIN OF BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

We speak here of a house of the first class which, founded some fifteen years since, is today in the United States, at the head of the particular industry it represents at our great Exposition. The extent and importance which it has acquired will be appreciated when it is known that it manufactures not less than from 70 to 75 organs per week; and that the sale of these instruments exceeds 2,000,000 francs per annum. Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have been awarded 56 grand prizes in various industrial competitions, in consideration of the progress realized by them, and for their manifest superiority.

We have examined their instruments in the company of celebrated artists who have played them in our presence, and we do not hesitate to declare that the Cabinet Organs of Messrs. M. & H. distinguish themselves in such perfection that they merit the gratitude of all lovers of this class of instruments, which are to-day nearly as numerous and popular as the Piano itself.

The most important progress which they have realized, consists in the character and quality of the tone: the prejudice which has justly existed toward the free reed was owing to its harsh and screechy tone. Messrs. M. & H. have succeeded in producing tones as pure as full and as rich as those of the pipe organ itself—at a little distance the likeness is so perfect that the listener in fact believes it to be a church organ. This result is obtained principally by an in-