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VOLUME XLIX. NO.
Piteraty and Religims.

hiUdSLEY on heredytais Jobu Stuart Mill used to affirm that ther make four. Even the mathematical axion
 Spencer thinks that it is very wila to accoun hat thgugh our individual experionce will our ancestors will.
We have not had trial long enough to a lines cannot inclose a space; but the race has. First allow me to give gexeral ref
to this precions theory that the experience o
our arcestors is sufficient to account for ou necessary beliefs, and then descend to detail Ciniform ōppricnee has never tought us sings and star-risings in the east. W herctore, natarally look for the sun in the east
ut it is perfectly possille for me to imagin orue up from behind the pines of the Rock Not at all. The two straight lines meau, I see that they cam
 chi, in thought, reverse the motion of the sum,
ad you oannot reverse, evon in thought, mathematical axiom. There are proposition Ceach beyoud the range of experience,
Now, experience camot account. fo
what sois beyond experience. what gois beyond experience. The
universal, self-evident truths of the intelice
and conscience, therefore, canuot be deduce Togically from the finite exporicnco3s eitber
tho individual or his aneestoss. the differences between living ạnd lifeles 1. Living beings retain their idontity in spite of the constant change in the particle their particles.
Plymouth Rock is composed of atoms o
granite ; if you wash away all these atoms and little by little sabstitute others for them When you have effeeted a chango of plysical
identity; Plymonth Rock is no onger Plymouth Rock. But here is Webster.
stands on Plymouth hook to make his oration, and there is not in his brain, or in any pant of his living tissues, a single atom that was
there scven years previously, or perhaps not a siagle one Webster is Webster in spite
ago. But
frequent loss of his physical identity. living being retains its identity in spite of
chango of its particles. Your dead $n$ does not; and here is one hint of the breadi
of the colossal chasm botweon living and lif ess In living matter the component atoms a in a state of unstable equilibrium, clemiceal and uhysical forces are constantly
endearroring to overset. In lifeless matte these forces reauce the atoms to a condition o
stable equilibrium. When life departs from
the body, clemical law reduces the organism to dust. This shows how inadequate chem in life prevents that equilibrium from leir living tissues; whe eombinations acconnt combinations? something lage tissues, it is very sure that tions. Have they caused thiemselves does not. What is addect to the one gavic new properties; what, is added to the ot
takes on new powers. When I roll my sn takes on new powers.
jull in the snow, what is added is snow aftè
it it iving tissues, it takes on new propertic

in one place a nerve, in another a mascle, in
another a tendon, in aniother a cellular intega
vegetable euda aninal.
 haring been defended by me at great length
previously, I shall now use our previous con clusions. From the point of view reached in
thiriten lectures on Biology I must beginand I can only begin today-areply to Mauds
ley.
I admit that: (1) Germinal matter,
bioplasm, increases in quantity as living
tian tissues grow. (2) With the increase o
quantity thero is an increase of the force in
the germinal mntter. पune germinal matter. (3) This increase is
derived from the assimilation of inorganio matter.
Now, Mandsley asks how we know that the morements of germinal watter, which are
sustuined by inorganic matter, did not origi Mate in inorganic matter. (See "Body and
Mind," Eng. ed., p. ite.).
Mandsley is not to be disputed whon he says that the germinal pointspabsorb inorgen
ic matter and that they transtorm it into other bioplasts and the various tissues. Now
since their power evidently grows by acquisisince their power evidently grows by accuish
tion of power from inorganic matter, who knows but that it commenced so? That
question is the Malakeff of English Material
ism My reply is that the power of co-ordinatio is the subtlest power in life; that this powe
of tho living subject.
We do not know that the weaver is any more skilful when the web is half woven rst begins to throw the shuttle.
ower manifested by the organism, but the
5 no increase in the co-ordinating power
The weaver has just aś much co-orlinatiug strole of the khuttle as he has aftor it is its glory before-admiring eyes. The co-
ordinating power is what I call life; and in ho germ of your eagle, your man, your lion, law such that there cannot come out of thi germ of the swallow a tion. Everything undet
the law of hereditary descent breeds true to its sind. There is not the slightest evidence
that this co-ordinating power is increased. Just as much, of it is needed in these first trokes as in the Last, and onc would tlim
frembom of tile wile.
Sin can be the quality of only voluntary ruth. You can not prove it ly anything that does not assumic it. It is not only evidont no make four.
Tyndall now pullicly agrees with Hackel in maintaining that the will is never free. Echoes are already leginning to be heari,
ven in Boston, of his Birmingham assertion lat the robleer, the ravisher, the murder fiend because they can not lelelp offending
They are to be punished, indeed; but the are no more blameworthy tlan honest mee torial last Saturday the statement that the offending, and that such a doctorine permeat of theologicial quackery. Will the teachers prison against the effects of their onsure thanel
ery? Will they ift off from trade and socia life the weight of this fulse science, which,
trusted, will ride greed and fraud as neve nightmare rode invalid? When the last wor
of the Hackclion evolutionists, opposing
. Darwin, oppósing Dana, opposing Owen, op schools in moctaphysies, is a denial that the will is ever free, and an assertion that the murderer and the robber and the ravishe
offend because they cau not help offending

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1878.
aterloo-room, ond tuis ally only six years
it may le said with justice that the material
istic cuttle-fishes are trying to attack the
lopiathians of self-vident truth by throving
off ink into the seal They will suceed in
in
Prince "Consort" by Theodore Martin, jus
publishcd by Smith, Elder \& Co., is full of
$\underset{\substack{\text { Enp } \\ \text { nese } \\ \text { bed } \\ \text { paris } \\ \text { Pais }}}{ }$-Certainly, provided my public duties dià not
'Je crois que đ'avoir passe moa jour de nais-
sance avec rotre Majosto me portera bonhenr
And the Queen's reflections on it were:
"Thus bas this visit, this great event
is a dream-a brilliant, successfil, pleasant
dream-the recollection of which is firmlydream-the recoliection of which is firmly
fixed'in my mind. On allit has left a pleasant,fixed in my mind. On all it has left a pleasant,
satistactocory impression. It went of so well-thing smiling; the nationome enthusiastic, and
happy in the firm and intimate alliance andhappy in the firm and intimate alliance and
uinon of two great countries, whose enmity
would be fatal. We havo war now certainy,
W.would be fatal. We havo war now certainy,
but war which does not threaten oor shores,
war with France ever must do. :... I
zm gid to have known this extraordinary
man, whom it is certaing impossible not to
The interest taken in every phase of the
war by the Royal pair is exemplified in the
"Every despatch from the camp, everyWrekly return made apon the model suggestedby the Prince which reached the Goverument,
were read by them both, and copies carefultythe trenches, were sent rogularly for he
Majasty's nese, so that the exat position of
iffairs before Sebastopol was as well knownaifairs before Seoastopol was as well known
in her Majestrys working-roma as it was at
the headguarters of the Commander-in-Chief.
He
to many peopple, mizitary and cavil, ,ut to
none so thoroughly woll informed about the
Crimea,
Majesty
irst division of the squadron for thie Baltic
thrys writos to Baron Stockmar:-
ate Oct. 13, 1854, from Hull:-
entirely engrossed with one idea, oue anxioussplend aza decisive victory of the Alman
Alas! it was a bloday one. Our loss was
heavy, many have fallen and many are
wounded. But my noble troops behaved with
a. courage and determination truty admireble
The Rassians expectod
hold out three weeks. Their loss was im
mense, Since when the army has rorformed a
out. Sention tharch to Balaclara, and the bom
wonderul
bardment of Sebastopol has begun. Lord
Raglan's belaariour was worthy of the old

privations, and the sat disease
And, again, when siege hai been laid
"Such a time of suspense, arxiety, ${ }^{\text {and }}$
"Sitechless to fiel. The feeling' against Russia and
the Fmperor-who has, to answer before Godfor the lives of so many thousandi-becomes
stronger and stronger as each mail brings theance of tlie besieged. Peace is further dis
lengthened, and, finally, a geueral one. Ans
-Nobody was more busy all this time than
Arny regencration. Our trow py were insufi
cient, the siege was imperilled for want of
men, Lord Palmerston was recommending
foreign enlistment, the Prince was aivocat,
ing the free employment of militia at least a
far as the Mcditerranean. Then came the
news of Inkerrann's glorions bat costly day
Internann cost us many gallant officers, including Sir George Catheart, who wasto have
replaced Lord Raglan if nccessary-and it
fficer, who had served lisis country so well,
that. we lave a record of her Majesty's indignation against the atrocities committed by thoRussians. In writing to hey Royal uncle, the
Queen speals of the acconnts which hareached England of the barbarous couda

Qeekx viltoria in francen,
Napoleon wras. seturmed by the Queen and her consort; and a mass of interesting particulur,
are cited from the Royal cozrespondences, Ior


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| The Fauts of Preachers． |  |
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 tratments of time．Glean up its golden dust
Thusen？raspigs and paring of precios
duration－those leaxiing of tho days and rom－
 You he $s$ miser of moments，if you bo frugal，
aud hoard up odd moment mand halfhourst，





 saying what he thims，but ho should
think what he says．＂．Conjregationalitht
What Religion aoes for a Man： A man witbrat reitigion like a mans living
in a panatu unillumined by the sun．Hes lias

















 with him＂？

## weighy Monosyuatic

Take the single syllable ought and weigh it
my sciontific slepptieal friend，and do so cording to the sternest rules of the scientifi
method．How are we to ascortain what thi
word weighs unless it te by experiment word weighs unless it to by experiment ？
What experiment shall we try with it，if it be
not that of woighing ovcr against $i t$ gomething very heavy？What shall we weigh against
theone word ought？Here is a soldier with the one word ought
an empty sleeve．
question arose whether he ought to go to the
frontin the $\begin{aligned} & \text { rar．He had to maintain father }\end{aligned}$ and mother；and the word home is supposed
to be a very weighty one．＇Heavier than the word fatier or mother is the word wife．He
weighied that word and the others with it agzinst the one word ought；and father，and
moothor，and wift went up in the scale，and
aught went down，and he went to the front． Iught went down，and he went to the rout
Is ought scientifically hnown to weigh any
thing？IHere is another soldier who has
father，mother，wifo and children to weig thing Here is another soldier who ha
father，mothere，wifo and children to weigh
agairst that insignificant syllable；and he
wcighed them，in the mornuing，and the noon －in both＇the sucreat twilightis，as they say in
India－and in the midnights．Father，mother wife and children were words to which h
allowed their full weight．．He was the only
support of his family，but the one word oulg again and again carriod up the weight
these wiveigltiest contradicting syllables．Wh if this soldier and that could have put iut wealth，and hozor，or reputation？I will
not spppose the word honor to have any other
meaning than repatation，for I camot weigh
 qcientific as to weigh a thing against itself．
But we put in here，outwazd standing among But we put in here，outvazd standing among
nion，and wealth，and ife．I you please，sum
up the globess as so much silver and the sun as ap the globes as so much sinver ann on heaven
so much gold，and east the hosts of heal
as diamonds on a nccklace，into one scale
and it there is not in it any part of the wor as damonds on a iccklace，inat one scalo，
and it there is notin it any part of word
ought，－if ought is absent in the onc scale cnd preasant in the othor－up
$1 \times 2$ den with the universe，as

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（Gudut Coturì far thry



No，no，not hat，pleast
＂Yes，fut you need not tell Tommy．That．
atd be telling tales，＂ woud be tolling tales，＂
＂You are right，my
something elise alout writing letters－we should not put unkind things in them．Shall
IJvrite：：Yury is much better，and will be

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|  | cally，and that though she was eventually mar－ried，it was to one who get little store bythat kind of talent，and perhaps hatdly felt |
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 and
greatly limited when unaided．It seeds，help
as much as other faculties do，not to soar nor sweep，but to be distinct and varied．It has
a wide circle，though，left to itself，it is prone



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## mie fruc Natare of sin．

Zion＇s Herrali，in a long editorial upon the of men prominent in charchos and religions
ircles，inquites whether this is due to the arcles，inquires whether this is due to the ＂The preaching of oor day is able and
＂Thest；it is powerful in defence，rich in earnest；it is powerrul in defence，rica in
thooght，and adorned with all the graces of
persuasive address．As a whole，it it is Scrip－
tural and in harmony with the accepted faith tural and in harmony with the accepted fait
of the ages．Perhaps the ettics of religion－ of the ages．Perhaps the ettics of religion－
the homely virtues of honesty and purity－
are not as ofton and as distinctyy ${ }^{\text {sect forth }}$ a they should be．．Rat it seems to，us that the Torth as vivily and solemnuy as the bill．
justifios，tho character and occeoding sin
fukeness of sim；its certain moral poison，it table fatal effect ultimately apon the sinner horeaster．Without any scrious change in the
radical faith of tho Church，or even in - it received eschatology，thore has been a great
softening in referexce to the divine tureaten ings reoorded against sin．Tho nbsence of come is not to be refretted；but the neglect
to utter just what the Bille declares－what fell from the lips of the world＇s Saviour－is

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| Girls in tite Pryent <br> In ail Oricntel countrios femalo children | An Old Pazzic． |
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| grow up．They may be prolected and reared <br> in the hope that they will become useful to |  |
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| is the first girl born into the family she maybe tolerated ；or if the father is absent at the |  |
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| prevail on her to spare her child，and after afew weaks＇or months＇old it would be ac－counted cruel to lill ber．Some，too，are |  |
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| spared that they may grow up，and then be |  |
| shame．Fathers are asually the exccutioners |  |
| of the fonl deeds of infanticide，though，from |  |
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| tice，it wowd seem that the wothers readily agree to the damnable deed． |  |
| agree to the damnable deed． In China，the proportion of female infants destroyed，as compared with the whole num |  |
| ber born，does not appear to bo very large |  |
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| British India，and till then the death rate is |  |
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| tice has been largely abated；though there isroason to helieve that it is still practised to a |  |
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| reason to beleve that it is sitill practised to a lamentable extent，－some estimates make |  |
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| cities and towns，to come upon the body of a |  |
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| child that has been murdered，and thrownoway to decay or be devoured．－National Re－ pository for January |  |
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|  |  | ［JANUARY 9， 1678




Chrictian (1) urditur TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9 , 1878. THE OUNLOON















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 coxpectind discontented with his sew quarter
Another sernt fas just happened, whicl
along with the fact that thee Sioux are steal ing ponios from tho Assimiloines and othe
Canamian tribes, possessess some signif conee
 escaped from the minin body during thei
transfor to their now resesrations, have joine

 Some of them have already re-crossed th
line, and the appointment of 4 peeial com



Recent disptches contsin exciting romor Wodnssday Lord Carnarron statod iin regar
to the 'diplomaticic situation in Europe, that



 pat apoun Lord Carnar vois speech, says that
there ought tob an end to tho ambigity
which has recently shaken every publicin.



 his own retirement, of the. resigation of then of Curnarron...
Earl









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od many bascless theoriss, and discoverea





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## this will have an injurions effect upon the qualifitations of our candidates for the minis-

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deplorable mistake than the umbelief of
unimportant facts. People who are believers
in the truth of any principle, cannot be ex.
This witier speaks of the idea that, un.




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## SERMMON. BY BEV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

## Christmas.

































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| JABEZ WALDRON，ESQ． Wex Fallron was the son of Rev．Solomon |  | MASON \＆HAMLIN， |  |  |  |
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