

white people.' The king himself was most kind and cordial, and gave us an excellent site for our first station, which he himself selected, as having plenty of trees for building purposes, and abounding—not with soldiers, who would follow their own will, and go their own way, without regard to the missionary—but with 'parents and children.' I hope to send by the next mail more full details of my visit, some of which will probably be printed."

The board agreed to grant £21 9s. 6d., the amount charged for binding the Zulu books.

German and Dutch books to the amount of £3 were voted on the application of the Rev. S. Brook, St. Paul's, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, these being additions to a grant of English publications voted at a previous meeting.

A letter was received from the Lord Bishop of Wellington, dated Wellington, New Zealand, 27th September, 1859, enclosing £8 5s., with an application from the Rev. H. W. St. Hill, for a lending library at St. James's, Hutt, in the Diocese of Wellington, the amount being in payment for the books specified.

Mr. St. Hill said, that the Sunday School would be much helped by a grant of some publications which he specified. The community of St. James's, Hutt, consists chiefly of small farmers, most of whom are members of the Church of England; and it has, during the last ten years, assisted considerably towards the support of the resident clergyman, and built a small church and a school house. The following are extracts from the Bishop's letter.—

"The people of St. James's, the Hutt, about ten miles from this town, have made and are making very sustained and zealous efforts to support their church and schools, and I therefore can endorse the application most heartily. They are, generally speaking, a needy population, and, at the same time, are doing their utmost to uphold their church. If you could, therefore, make a grant to meet the order for £8 5s., which I enclose, I shall feel that the people have been much encouraged."

Publications to the value of £8 5s. were granted.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1858.

(Continued from our last.)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—MR. Vice-Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you by dwelling upon the wrongs of Africa, because they have been handled so admirably by the Regius Professor of Divinity who has preceded me, in his most able speech, and also, let me say, because there is one present who has almost an exclusive title, as he has a paramount capacity, to deal with that subject. I will only say this one word upon the question that relates to that unhappy region of the globe. The fate of Africa has been peculiarly this, that after having suffered the extremity of the bitterness of woe and affliction, in almost every form that could be conceived, at the hands of Mahometan conquerors, it has been reserved for her to undergo yet more cruel wrongs and yet more piercing sorrows and yet more extreme degradation at the hands of those who have called themselves Christians. But we are here to consider, in connection with the special purpose that is set before us, the special machinery by which that purpose is to be maintained. I was glad, indeed, Sir, to hear that passage in the Report where it is distinctly pointed out that the work of this Mission is not to be the exclusive work of the two Universities and their members. They are to be the nucleus from

which every effort is to spring, around which it is to centre, but our hope and our confident expectation is, such is the strength of the case, such is the promise of the field that is open, that all England will be anxious and ambitious to share in this goodly undertaking, the Universities themselves doing no more in regard to it than what it is their special function to do, namely, point out to their countrymen the way in which they ought to go. But, Sir, the resolution I have undertaken to second recalls by its language especially to our minds the union of the two Universities; and although I am sorry, and almost ashamed, to introduce one word of what is personal in connection with such high and holy matters as are before us, yet I may be permitted at least on this day to say that it is a peculiar pleasure to me to feel that in the vestment which I wear by your favour, the union of these two Universities is in some degree signified and represented. It will always remain among the most honourable and delightful recollections of my life, that the associations of reverence and affection with which every Oxford man must regard the University of Cambridge have been sealed on this particular occasion by an honour little indeed deserved, but not on that account the less to be valued and remembered. But, Sir, the union of these two Universities signifies much, indeed, that pertains alike to the present purpose, and to the welfare and happiness of England, and, if that union contain within itself a single element of rivalry, it is a rivalry compatible with respect and affection, that kind of rivalry on which respect and affection thrive, and from which they draw a higher and a stronger vitality. They have before them a common work; they are heirs in common of recollections such as scarcely any other institution in the world can boast of; and at this day of what might be thought their extreme old age, they are, thank God, developing themselves with new vigour on every side, and promising from day to day, and from year to year, to become less unequal to the enormous calls and demands which this mighty nation is continually making upon them. Never can they be united for a better, a higher, or a wiser purpose than that in which they are at this moment combined. And permit me to say, never can they be united for a purpose that is more entirely germane to their work; for if that work be in the first instance, as we hold that it is, to be the bulwarks of the Christian faith in this land, yet he has a narrow view of the functions of the Universities who considers that to any single operation, though it be the greatest of all connected with the development of the mind of man, the office of the Universities can be confined. Their very name—I don't enter into the question as to its origin—their very name is at any rate a symbol of the width and extension of the purposes which they contemplate. When you are asked here to undertake a missionary work, you know well that you are invited to go forth as the ministers alike of spiritual and of temporal blessings, and that as our Lord himself, bringing the word of life and immortality into the world, spent the greater portion of his time in direct ministry for the consolation and relief of human woes, so you, when you carry the Gospel into Africa, are not merely to provide the natives of that part of the world with the passport to immortal life, but are to give them a hope for themselves, for their children, for their descendants, for their race, for their country, of all that is dear to man in this world as well as in the next, so that when at length the light of civilisation shall begin to burn, they shall owe to Christianity along with every thing that belongs to another world every thing that belongs to this. Eminently fitting it is for the Universities to undertake to be in the van of

such a work; and well it is that we should see that if the growth of civilisation, the immense development of this nation in all ranks, classes, and pursuits, has rendered it far more difficult at this period of the world's history than it ever was before for the Universities to respond to the demands made upon them, yet at least there will be no want of effort or of will, but whether it be a question of extending their operations for the mental cultivation of other classes in England not hitherto within their reach, or whether it be a question of carrying forth the ministries of the Church beyond the limits of the country and beyond the limits of the empire, the Universities have still vigorous within them the desire to strain every nerve and to be the standard-bearers of their country before all the world in what is good and great. But, Sir, there is another reason why we must look upon the union of the Universities, and the work of the Universities, as standing in a peculiar relation to such a work as this. Of the modes in which we can contribute to the extension of the Gospel, there are three especially—the contribution of funds, the contribution of prayers, and the contribution of personal sacrifices. The contribution of funds is the lowest and meanest by far, and if even that meanest office cannot be performed aright, it will be greatly to the shame of this wealthy country. The contribution of prayers is a wider contribution, one within the power of all, and an office which, though it be performed in silence, and not in the face of a great auditory like this, will yet, I trust, never be forgotten. But the greatest of all contributions is that which backs prayer with service, that which renders up the highest of all sacrifices, upon the altar of God, namely, the sacrifice of life, of strength, of wealth, of acquirements, of honours, of every thing that is gratifying to the flesh and to the mind. This is the great treasure by means of which, and by means of which alone, the work that is before us can be successfully pursued. And where is it that we are to seek the means of furnishing that splendid contribution to the proper prosecution of the work, if it be not in the two Universities of England? Where, I will venture to ask even as between these two Universities, where is it that the plea may be urged with the most resistless force if not within the precincts of that University which enjoys the honour of having formed the mind and character of Bishop Selwyn, and which divides, and ever will divide, the affections of that illustrious man with his other home at Eton? It is, Sir, the privilege, and is part of the reward, of such a man as Bishop Selwyn, that even after his personal presence has departed, his name still remains a power in the place where it has once been known. There is an influence in the very mention of that name that is contagious, and it is in Cambridge more than in any other spot on the face of the globe that the force of that contagion must be felt. It may be that there are those here, in the flower of their years and in the fulness of their life, perhaps while tasting the first sweetness of successful exertion and of honourable reward—it may be that there are those here who, from the very recollection of that man, may even now be forming a resolution to brace themselves for the work of self-dedication to which he has shewn them the way. Well, now, Sir, I had not the pleasure of forming a personal acquaintance with Dr. Livingstone, but yet having become acquainted with the results of his labours as he has given them to the world, I have watched his course and his progress, and I cannot refrain from adding my tribute to the expressions of admiration which his whole character has drawn from the willing-hearts of his fellow-countrymen. But Dr. Livingstone gave, in my opinion, the most significant mark of the height