

Montreal, now of London, and "at the head of the Canadian benevolence," is "a deadly opponent" of the Regular Baptists; many liberal individuals were absent; and the disappointment with the Montreal College, for which they had contributed £1500, but which was afterwards sold to the Romanists, frustrated any similar application. He therefore announces his conviction that the Canadian Regular Baptists must help themselves, and thinks that they can endow the College if they try. For the Grande Ligne mission, Mr. F. was rather more successful, though he says, "Rev. Mr. B. from Canada, an agent of the French Canadian Missionary Society, had canvassed the whole ground before me, so that all I had was the *gleanings* which he left. No one knew of any difference between the two institutions." So, concluding that an open communionist would succeed better, he gave up the work and returned home.

**A Canadian Baptist Tract Society** is proposed by the organ of the body, for the issue of denominational tracts and pamphlets, and, eventually, of Sabbath School Books, each church being a local Society, each Association a district one, and each Missionary Convention (Ontario and Quebec) a Provincial one, with delegates from the latter to compose a general Society for the Dominion, with a Central Committee and Depository. It is expected that a Triennial Convention of representatives of all the churches in the Dominion will be organized for matters of common concern.

**The Church School for Girls** was opened in this city on the 12th ult. Terms, including all extras, per quarter,—for day-pupils, \$8, \$10, and \$12; for boarders, \$45 and \$55. A lady principal is shortly expected from England, it is said from one of the Anglican Sisterhoods.

**Protestant Education in Lower Canada.**—At the late Convention of the University of McGill College, the educational prospects of the Protestants of Lower Canada were discussed by Mr. Dunkin, M.P.P. That gentleman does not seem to indulge in the gloomy views on this subject, that are entertained by a portion of the Protestants of that part of Canada. His remarks are thus reported in a Montreal journal:—"As Protestants, we were in a minority in Lower Canada, though powerful in proportion to our numbers. It was now, however, certain that it was impossible for us to obtain any sort of special recognition either from the General or Imperial Government, on account of any past claims. We might yet succeed well, but it must be by depending upon ourselves, and being fully prepared to be thrown upon our own resources. He considered that most of the educational demands of the Protestants in Lower Canada might have formerly been obtained, but for our complication of policy with Upper Canada. He had found the leaders of both parties disposed to agree to our demands in a spirit of fairness; but they were, in respect to these demands, tied to the Upper Canada school system, which, it was considered, was bound to run parallel with theirs in concession. It was this Upper Canada entanglement that had prevented Mr. Galt's educational measure from passing in the last session. But in the Local Legislature at Quebec, if we urged our claims earnestly, yet in a conciliatory spirit, he thought we should succeed better than in past years."

Mr. Dunkin has since become Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, and is understood to have had satisfactory assurances on this subject before taking office.

**Labrador Mission.**—Rev. S. R. Butler, successor of Rev. C. C. Carpenter in the mission to Cariboo Island, Labrador, of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, of Montreal, reports to the *Congregationalist* that he had at length been enabled to constitute a small church. He and his assistant, Miss MacFarlane, spent last winter on the field. The weather was unusually mild, though food was scarce. Miss MacFarlane's school had been very prosperous. The children had a Christmas Tree, Band of Hope meetings, and May party. Their juvenile Missionary Society had obtained funds for a bell, which had been received