

Ecclesiastical.

PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

This Court met at Montreal, in Knox Church, on the 10th and 11th days of July current, Rev John Irvine, M.D. being Moderator, the following were present:—The Rev. Leon Drouin, French Evangelical minister, and the Rev. John A. F. Smith, D.D., of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces; licensed as Probationers Messrs. John M. McAlister, B.A., and Henry Sinclair; and loosed from his pastoral charge at New Glasgow, the Rev. Robert Fleming. The Presbytery's list of grants to aided congregations was revised and adopted for the ensuing year. Rev. John Mackie, Lachapelle, was appointed to sit in the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee.

JAMES WATSON,
Presbytery Clerk.

PRESBYTERY OF ONTARIO.

The regular meeting of this Presbytery was held at Prince Albert on July 9th. As usual at the first meeting after the sitting of the General Assembly not much business was transacted of general interest to the church. The Rev. J. Thom was appointed moderator for the current year. The Rev. D. Cameron of Beaverton resigned his acceptance of the call from the congregation of Lucknow, in the Presbytery of Hanover, and arrangements were made for releasing him from his present charge. The resignation of the Rev. McArthur of the congregation of Wick and Greenback was also accepted, by the Presbytery, making the fourth vacant charge within the bounds. The Rev. J.B. Edmondson was appointed to moderate in a call at Prince Albert, at an early day. The Rev. J. Smith, of Bowmanville, was appointed the Presbytery's member of the Foreign Mission Committee. The next regular meeting was appointed to be held at Prince Albert on Sept. 3rd, the evening diet to be occupied with a conference upon the office and duties of the eldership, after sermon by the Rev. Alex. Kennedy.

PRESBYTERY OF TORONTO.

The Toronto Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church met on the 3rd inst., at 11 o'clock in Knox's Church. In the absence of the Moderator, (the Rev. James Pringle, of Brampton), the Rev. James Dick, of Richmond Hill was called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A vote was passed expressing sympathy with the Rev. Mr. Pringle, who had sustained serious injuries through an accident last month. The Rev. W. Meikle, of Oakville, Moderator elect having arrived took the chair. The Rev. Dr. Topp, as Convener of the Board of Knox's College, reported that he had received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Cooke's Church, accepting the position to which he had been unanimously elected by the last assembly. It was agreed that the Presbytery dissolve the pastoral ties subsisting between the Rev. Mr. Gregg and his congregation, and that Dr. Topp be appointed to preach the Church vacant on the morning of the 21st inst., and that Professor Gregg be continued Moderator of the session until the next meeting of Presbytery, also that he be inducted into his new sphere within Knox's Church on the first Wednesday in October, and at half-past seven o'clock p.m. The Moderator to preside, and the Rev. Dr. Jennings to address the newly-appointed Professor. Mr. Wilson, Elder, spoke on behalf of the session and the congregation of Cooke's Church and testified to the regret with which those who had been favoured to sit under his ministrations parted with their beloved pastor. The Presbytery's Commissioners to the General Assembly, recently held at Hamilton, gave in their reports of their attendance at the meetings of that court. The Presbytery agreeably to the instructions of the Assembly received the Rev. James Galloway, as a minister, and Mr. James Smith, as licentiate of the Church. An appeal came from a member of the Session of the Milton congregation was dismissed on account of irregularity, and the appellant instructed to bring the matter forward in accordance with the rules of the church. A request of the minister and session of the Oakville congregation for preaching, and from the student at present supplying Bronte in order to relieve the Rev. Mr. Meikle, during indisposition, was referred back to the Session together with the Presbytery's Home Mission Committee. The Rev. Mr. Dick reported that he had dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the Newmarket congregation. The clerk read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Pringle, a Convener of the Presbytery's Commissioners to Orangeville and Mono Mills, reporting that the congregations had unanimously agreed to the creation of the former into an independent charge, and to the union of the latter with Caledon East and Sand Hill. The Presbytery then adjourned, to meet again at Knox's Church on Tuesday, the third day of September.

GUELPH PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Guelph met in that town on Tuesday, at one o'clock. Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Rothsay, was chosen moderator for the ensuing year. Mr. Goodwillie having passed, his ordination was appointed to take place in Hespeler over the congregation of Doon and Hespeler on Tuesday, 23rd July, at 1.30 p.m. Mr. Wm. Kay underwent his trials for license and he was in due form, after having answered the questions of the formula, and then suitably addressed by the moderator, and after solemn prayer, licensed, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by the authority of the Presbytery, to preach the gospel. The committee appointed to visit Hawkesville reported, recommending that the congregation there be allowed to mortgage their property for a term of five years, and that the Presbytery pay the interest on the sum, \$500, for that time. It was agreed to receive the report, adopt its recommendations, but at the same time strongly urge the congregation to do all in their power in the meantime towards the redemption of the principal of the debt. The committee appointed to arrange a plan of Presbyterial visitation reported; the report was received and authorized to be printed and a copy sent to each minister and ruling elder in the bounds. Mr. Maclellan reported that the congregation at Arthur had given a unanimous call to Mr. A. McLaren to be their minister, and Mr. Maclellan reported that the congregation of South Lutherville and Amaranth had unanimously called Mr. Duncan Davidson. The conference on the state of religion appointed to be held at this meeting was postponed till next ordinary meeting, which is to be held in Chalmers Church, Guelph, on the first Tuesday in September, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Certain items of Home Mission business were then taken up and disposed of. A petition and subscription list were read from Moorfield and certain persons on the 8th con. of Peel, asking a supply of sermons, to be continued at the former, and begun at the latter. A committee was appointed to

visit Peel, inquire into the religious wants and prospects of the locality, and report at the next ordinary meeting, and the Clerk was authorized to send what supply he can in the meantime to Moorfield. A reference was taken up from the Session of First Congregation, Guelph, suggesting means by which the stipend of ministers below \$500 might be raised to that amount. It was resolved that the Clerk be instructed to inquire of Sessions of such congregations as are not paying \$500 if any assistance from other congregations is required to enable them to raise the sum, and to request an answer before the next meeting of Presbytery, as the whole subject will then come up for consideration. A committee, Mr. Maclellan, convener, was appointed to prepare a scheme of missionary meetings, and report at the meeting to be held in Hespeler on the 23rd. Mr. Little stated that his congregation had resolved to increase his stipend to \$1000 a year. On motion it was agreed that the salary of the Clerk be at the rate of \$120. Those of the commissioners from the Presbytery to the General Assembly reported that they had fulfilled the trust committed to them. The Clerk was authorized to give subjects of discourse to the theological students in the Presbytery, and to arrange for the examination of these, three in number, about to enter Knox College. —Guelph Mercury.

CHATHAM PRESBYTERY.

This Presbytery met in Adelaide Street Church, Chatham, on Tuesday last, the 25th June. There was a good attendance of Ministers and Elders. The following were among the more important items of business transacted:—Mr. J. Beckett was elected the Presbytery's representative on the Foreign Mission Committee. Mr. Warden reported that he had moderated in a call to administer in Chicago, on the 9th inst., when the Rev. James MacLaughlin was the unanimous choice of the congregation. The call, with relative documents, was laid on the table and read. It was very largely signed, and offered a stipend of \$2,500 per annum. Mr. Bennett, a commissioner from the congregation, addressed the Presbytery in very forcible and telling language, pointing out the importance of the field and urging the speedy settlement of Mr. MacLaughlin. The call was sustained by the Presbytery and placed in the hands of Mr. MacLaughlin who was present. In a few well timed remarks he accepted the call, and the Presbytery agreed to meet in the First Scotch Church, Chicago, on the evening of Tuesday, the 9th of July, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of inducting Mr. MacLaughlin into the pastoral charge of the congregation. Mr. Warden was appointed to preach and preside, Mr. King to address the minister, and Mr. Cochrane of Brantford, is expected to address the congregation on their relative duties. The Presbytery having learned of the death of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Waddell of Hildesheim, adopted the following minute, a copy of which the clerk was instructed to forward to Mr. Waddell:—"The Presbytery having just heard of the great loss sustained by Mr. Waddell, in the death of his wife, take this opportunity of recording their deep and heartfelt sympathy with their brother Mr. Waddell and his daughter in this, the time of their great affliction. But whilst the Presbytery desire to sympathize with their brother in the time of his bereavement, they would also rejoice to believe that he is not called upon to 'sorrow as those who have no hope,' and would also lift up their earnest prayers that the Great Head of the church would enable his brother to 'possess his soul in patience' and to 'keep that which has been committed to him' till that time comes when 'all those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.'" A petition was read from the united congregation of Tilbury West and Mersea praying the Presbytery to moderate in a call to a minister, offering a salary of \$500, and asking a supplement from the Home Mission Committee of \$100, so as to make the stipend \$600 per annum. The prayer of the petition was granted and Mr. Forrest appointed to moderate in the call. It was agreed to hold a Sabbath School Conference in Wellington Street Church, Chatham, on the evening of Tuesday, 24th September, (the day of the next regular meeting of Presbytery). Messrs. McColl, (convener), King, Waddell, Forrest and Caven were appointed a committee to introduce topics of discussion, and also to make all necessary arrangements for the Conference. Mr. McColl was instructed to dispense the Lord's Supper in Wallaceburgh, on Sabbath, 21st July. On motion of Mr. Warden Deputations were appointed to visit the aid receiving mission stations of the Presbytery, to secure if possible the removal of the grants they receive from the Home Mission Committee: Messrs. Forrest and King to Tilbury West and Mersea, Messrs. Gray and Beckett to Maidstone and Messrs. Gray and Walker to Amherstburgh and Colchester. Messrs. Caven and Beckett were instructed to draft a scheme of Missionary Meetings, to report in September. Messrs. Warden, (convener), King and Walker were appointed a committee to mature a plan to raise the salary of all ministers with the bounds to \$600 per annum, where a smaller amount is now being paid, to report at next meeting. A large amount of business was transacted in regard to the mission work of the Presbytery and the meeting closed at 7 p.m.

R. W. WARDEN,
Pres. Clerk.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

The Rev. D. Cameron, late of Beaverton, passed through this city last Tuesday, on his way to Lucknow, where his induction takes place on the 24th inst. The loss which the congregation at Beaverton sustains in the removal of Mr. Cameron will be gain to the people of Lucknow.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we record a painful accident which happened to the Rev. John Laing. In driving from Sandhill to the Railway station the horse ran away and the reverend gentleman was violently thrown from his buggy, and had his leg broken. He is now doing as well as could be expected.

At a meeting of the Thamesville congregation C. P. Church, on the 3rd inst., it was unanimously agreed on motion of Mr. John Ferguson, seconded by Mr. D. McFarlane, to raise the stipend of the Rev. J. Beckett \$100 per annum; the Thamesville branch of the congregation pledging as their share \$50, the balance to be made up by the other sessions. This is all the more creditable as it was spontaneous on the part of the people. The increase begins with May of this year.

Rev. W. Cochrane of Brantford, says the Woodstock Review, has received another call from the liberal Presbyterians across the lakes. This time it hails from East Orange, New Jersey, and is accompanied with the offer of an unusually handsome salary. We have no knowledge of the Rev. gentleman's intentions in the matter, but judging from his antecedents should infer that he would 'stick' to his congregation by whom he is so extremely well thought of. He has adhered to Brantford through good and evil report, and his departure would be severely felt, not only by his own flock, but by the Paris Presbytery, and in fact Presbyterians in the Province generally.

IN CHANCERY.

KEITH vs. LYNCH et al.

JUDGMENT CHANCERY DIVISION.

The plaintiffs are three children of David S. Keith and Jessie E. Keith his wife, the eldest of the three children being 12 years of age. The father of the children is a Protestant, the mother a Roman Catholic. The defendants are the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto, the Rev. Mr. Jamot, Vicar General of Toronto and the mother of the children. The short substance of the bill is that the mother has always desired or endeavoured to instruct and bring up the children as Roman Catholics against the will of their father, that in order to affect and carry out this wish of the mother the other two defendants conspired together with her, and formed the plan of carrying them away from the care and custody of their father and concealing them in some Roman Catholic establishment or house in order to their being brought up as Roman Catholics, and the Bill charges various acts of the three defendants in pursuance of this alleged conspiracy, the substance of them being that they caused the children to be carried away from their father's house without his knowledge or consent and against his will and placed in some Roman Catholic Institution or House in the neighbourhood of Toronto, and that they have ever since been and still are there secretly kept and detained and brought up in the Roman Catholic religion against the will of their father, that the place of their detention is kept concealed from their father and that the defendants refuse to disclose it or to deliver the children to him.

The Archbishop and the Vicar General have put in their answers separately, each denies his own complicity in the alleged abduction of the children, and each denies knowledge of where they now are. The Archbishop also denies complicity in the alleged detention and concealment of the children. The answer of the Vicar General is silent upon that point.

Both of these defendants were examined before the special examiner the point of the examination being to prove out of their own mouths facts which would show or tend to show that they had conspired with Mrs. Keith in the manner and for the purposes alleged in the Bill.

The issue between the parties is argued by counsel to be whether these two defendants and the mother of the children were in league together for the purpose and in the act of carrying away these children from the care and control of their father, and in keeping them and detaining them from him. To prove the affirmative of this issue, or rather issues, for the alleged taking away of the children is one act and the detention another, a number of questions were put to each of these gentlemen, which they declined to answer. Their refusal was not put upon any special ground, with one exception—a ground taken by Mr. Jamot, which I will notice presently. Upon this refusal, application is made to me for the usual order to compel these gentlemen to answer. There are two applications, one against each.

To take first the case of the Archbishop. I have read the Examiner's note of the depositions of the questions asked, and of the refusal to answer several of them. The questions appear to me to have been proper ones, for the plaintiff has a right to have an answer to every question as to any fact which might tend ever remotely to establish the affirmative of the issues which it was upon them to sustain; and I see no question which can be designated as not pertinent to those issues, or one of them.

The same remarks apply to the questions put to Mr. Jamot, who also refused to answer several of the questions put to him.

Upon these applications before me a new ground is taken, viz: that the Defendants apprehend that answers to these questions will tend to criminate them, to subject them to criminal prosecution, under the 57th Section of the "Act respecting offences against the Person," 32, 33 Vic., c. 20. Regularly, this objection could not be taken at this stage of the proceedings. The Plaintiffs were entitled to require that the parties examined should each pledge his oath that he believed that his answer to any question asked to which he objected (that question being pertinent to the issue) would tend to criminate him. Mr. McLennan has, however, consented to waive this right, and to assume that each of these gentlemen would state upon oath his belief that the answers to the questions which he has objected to answer would tend to criminate him. Mr. Moss, for these Defendants, stating before me under instructions of course, that each of these gentlemen would, if re-examined, state upon oath that such was his belief.

It is argued by Counsel for all parties that the Father has a right to the custody of these children.

The 57th Section of the Act runs thus: "Whosoever unlawfully, either by force or fraud, leads, or takes away, or decoys, or entices away, or detains any child, under the age of fourteen years, with intent to deprive any parent, guardian, or other person having the lawful care or charge of such child, of the possession of such child, or with intent to steal any article, &c., and whosoever, with any such intent, receives or harbours any such child, knowing the same to have been by force or fraud led, taken, decoyed, enticed away, or detained, as in this Section before mentioned, is guilty of felony." Then, after prescribing the punishment follows a proviso, which Mr. McLennan contends prevents the Statute applying to these Defendants. "Provided that no person who has claimed any right to the possession of such child, or is the mother, or has claimed to be the father of an illegitimate child, shall be liable to be prosecuted by virtue hereof on account of the getting possession of such child, or taking such child out of the possession of any person having the lawful charge thereof."

Mr. McLennan's point is that the mother exempted from prosecution by this proviso, is the mother of any child, legitimate or illegitimate; that what is charged by the Bill against these two gentlemen is that they have been and are assisting the mother in taking away and harbouring these children, and inasmuch as the mother is not within the mischief of the act, so neither are they who have assisted her. The Bill does not put the acts complained of in the way suggested by Mr. McL., as if the mother were the principal and the other defendants accessories to what has been done, but treats them as joint conspirators, naming in the acts alleged to have been committed, the Archbishop first, the Vicar General second, and the mother last; but the question is not how the Bill puts the matter, but whether the answers to the questions put upon examination tend to criminate the defendants. It may be conceded that Mr. McL. is right that the mother of a legitimate child is exempt from prosecution under the act, but it is only that she is exempt from

prosecution; her act is not a lawful act. If the father is entitled to the custody of the child, the taking away or harbouring of the child is an unlawful act on the part of the mother as well as on the part of strangers. Strangers acting with her are principals in the commission of an unlawful act. Her personal exemption from criminal prosecution does not in the least alter the character of the act beyond her own personal exemption. As to others, whether acting in concert with her or independently of her, the act is an unlawful one, and is a criminal offence within the Statute. It has been argued as if it were a case of conspiracy. It is not so. The act deals with the case of a single offender. His offence is complete if he comes within the act. Another person may do the like act or may join with him in doing the same act, and that other person may be excused on personal grounds; but unless those personal grounds apply to him they can form no reason for his being excused. He remains an offender against the law, simply without any excuse.

It is not necessary indeed that I should go so far as to pronounce a very decided opinion upon the point. If only the inclination of my opinion were that the fact of acting in concert with the mother of a child makes no difference in the character of the act, except as regards the mother herself, I might not to compel an answer. I have, however, as I have expressed, a strong opinion upon the point.

It is next contended that the Defendants, having put in their answer to the Plaintiffs' bill, are too late in taking their objection. I do not think so. The answer under the present rules of pleading is not a discovery, but in the words of General Order 122, is to "consist of a clear and concise statement of such defences as the Defendant desires to make." The examination before the Examiner stands in the place of the old discovery by answer, and as a Defendant could in his answer protect himself from any interrogatory, on the ground of its tending to criminate him, so he may upon his oral examination protect himself orally from answering any question, the answer to which will in his belief have that tendency; otherwise, our change in pleading and mode of discovery would abridge the protection which in that respect Defendant had previously enjoyed. Lord Langdale, in *Leach v. The State*, as to the rule as to protection, and the mode in which a Defendant may protect himself, in language which is applicable to our procedure: "A Defendant is not called upon to discover the principal fact, or any one or a long series of chain of facts, which may contribute to establish a criminal charge against himself. He may protect himself by denying, plea, or answer, or in any way in which he can bring the matter fairly under the consideration of the Court." And in reference to an agreement that a limit to an extension of time to put in an answer should be peremptory, he added, "It being a right to protection given to him by the law, I apprehend he cannot by any agreement deprive himself of it."

It is true that the Archbishop has by his answer made a general denial of the allegations of the Bill, and now demands to answer questions tending to establish these allegations, on the ground that in his belief his answer to those questions will tend to criminate him. He might have taken in his answer the objection that he takes now, and it would have been better and more consistent if he had, but his position is, I apprehend, now the same as if the denials in his answer were made upon his oral examination, and upon being pressed with questions as to particular circumstances, he had claimed the protection which he claims now. Mr. Taylor, in his book on the Law of Evidence, states the rule in which he is borne out by the authorities thus: "At one time it was thought that if a witness chose to reply in part, he might be compelled to answer everything relative to the transaction, but this doctrine has been overruled by a majority of the fifteen judges, and it is now finally determined that after a witness has been sworn, he may claim his protection at any stage of the enquiry and if he do so he cannot be forced to answer any additional questions tending to criminate him. In short he cannot be carried farther than he chooses to go himself." The reasoning upon which the rule is founded, as to an ordinary witness, applies of course to a party under examination who is entitled to the same protection.

The same remarks apply to the denials by the Rev. Mr. Jamot, of the allegations in the Bill so far as he has denied them. His denials are, however, as I have already observed, less comprehensive than those of the Archbishop.

The only effect of my decision of course is that the defendants taking the ground they do take upon this application, the plaintiffs are disabled from obtaining out of the mouths of these defendants such evidence in support of their case as they might otherwise obtain. They are put to prove their case, if they can prove it, by the evidence of those who cannot plead such a protection.

It is manifest that in a case like this the concealment from the father of his children by those taking away or harbouring the children is the great difficulty under which he labours, and where such concealment and harbouring constitute a criminal offence that his undoubted right to the care and custody of his children is very apt to be defeated by refusals to answer upon the ground that has been taken in this case. It is peculiarly in such a case, more perhaps than in any other, the fact of the harbouring of these children being a criminal offence interposes immense difficulties in the way of the assertion by the father of his civil rights.

The objection being made by these defendants I cannot do otherwise than give effect to it very reluctantly. I confess, not that I desire the punishment of these gentlemen as criminals, that is no concern of mine, but it is a grievous wrong to the father of these children and to themselves, that the avenues of information should be closed in regard to them, his inquiries baffled, and his rights frustrated, strangers interposed between a father and his young children, and the law practically set at naught by means of such an objection as is made in this case.

I cannot help expressing my strong conviction that the law is not upon a sound footing in this respect; and that it would be a furtherance of justice that the rule with us should be the same as it has been made by statute in some cases in England, that parties and witnesses should be compellable to answer, but that their answers should not be admissible as evidence in any criminal proceedings that might thereafter be instituted against them.

Mr. Moss took some further points in relation to the examination of the Rev. Mr. Jamot. As the objection upon which I am in his favor covers the whole ground, I have not thought it necessary to examine these other points, I only notice them to say that the reasons given by Mr. Jamot appear to me to be untenable.

I refuse this application but without costs. It is sufficient to say upon the question of costs that upon everything that appears to have been done before the Examiner the Defendants were, in my judgment, in the wrong, and it is only by the courtesy of Mr. McLennan that they have been enabled to raise before me the question upon which they have succeeded.

CHICAGO.

The Scotch Church—Interesting Particulars—Induction of Rev. James MacLaughlin—Cordial Welcome Personal Japanese Noblemen.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

DEAR SIR,—Most of your readers are aware of the fact that the Canada Presbyterian Church has several flourishing congregations in the United States. One of the largest and most important of these is situated in the city of Chicago.

Organized in 1860 for the purpose of getting hold of the Presbyterians arriving from Scotland and the North of Ireland, it has already done a good work, and been the means of preventing many from the mother-land from drifting into indifference and infidelity. The need of such a congregation is seen in the fact that of some 12 or 15,000 Scotch in Chicago, it is estimated that at least 8,000 never enter the doors of a church, the reason assigned by many of these being that they did not find a congenial home in any of the American Presbyterian Churches on their first coming to the city; and there being no congregation with the simple forms of the Church at home, they gradually drifted into careless habits and many of them into infidelity. Almost immediately after being organized, the congregation secured a most eligible site in the western division of the city on the corner of Adams and Sangamon Streets, on which they erected a beautiful and commodious church, which was formally dedicated to the worship of God in September, 1868, the basement having been opened a year previously by the late Rev. Dr. Burns, of Knox College, Toronto. The basement seats comfortably 350 persons, and in the church proper there is accommodation for about 600, which number can be increased to 900 by the erection of galleries. The value of the Church property is upwards of \$30,000, on which there only remains a fund of \$5,000. In March, 1867, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Burns was inducted as Pastor of the congregation, laboring successfully for three years, when he was translated to Cote Street Church, Montreal. For the past two years the pulpit has been supplied by Ministers and Probationers of our Church, and notwithstanding the long vacancy and the discouragement met with in the decline of several calls, the congregation was never in a better or healthier condition than at present. The attendance at the Sabbath Services, and at the weekly prayer-meetings has kept up well, and, financially, matters were never so prosperous—the Sabbath Collections for the past six months averaging \$24 or \$25 per day in addition to the revenue derived from the envelope system, &c. Last month a very harmonious call was extended to the Rev. James MacLaughlin, lately from Ireland, and on Tuesday, the 9th inst., he was inducted into the Pastoral Charge of the congregation. The Rev. R. H. Warden, of Bothwell, conducted the services, preaching from 1 John, 6th chap. and 16th verse. Appropriate addresses were delivered to the minister by the Rev. W. King, of Buxton, and to the people by the Rev. W. Cochrane, of Brantford. The attendance was large, there being upwards of 300 present, among whom were several of the city clergymen.

On the following evening a festival of welcome was held, and notwithstanding the sweltering heat and the somewhat high charge (the tickets being \$1 each), the basement was filled to excess, not less than 450 tickets being sold.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Warden, and vigorous addresses were delivered by Messrs. King, Cochrane, MacLaughlin, and also by Rev. Mr. Hair, of the Presbyterian Church of North America. The musical part of the entertainment, which was under the charge of Professor Sanky, a second Philip Phillips—was admirable. Indeed, taken altogether, we never were present at a happier, more successful and enjoyable social gathering. Mr. MacLaughlin enters upon his work with the most cheering prospects of success, and we are sanguine that, by God's blessing, he will gather together a large congregation, which will be a power for good and for God in Chicago.

It may interest many of your readers to know that a former student of Knox College, Mr. John C. Hill, was recently licensed by the Chicago Presbytery, and at present has charge of four Japanese noblemen who have come to Chicago to spend a year in learning the language, habits, laws, &c., of the American people. They reside with a very worthy retired minister of the Presbyterian Church in the city—Mr. A. W. Henderson—and though it is only a few weeks since they arrived, they can already converse a little in English.

In company with Mr. Hill, Mr. Cochrane and the writer were privileged to visit these gentlemen, and to hold a brief interview with them.

They seemed smart, active, and intelligent, and entered very frankly into conversation, showing us several of their swords, pipes, &c.

They are all distinguished men in their own country, one of them being brother to the late Teyoon of Japan. Who can tell the result of their visit to Chicago?

Although not yet Christianized, they have already relinquished their faith in Buddhism, read the Bible in Chinese, join in worship with the family with whom they reside, and are continually surrounded by Christian influences. Their teacher, Mr. Hill, has been appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions as a Missionary to Japan. Not only has he an admirable opportunity now of acquiring the language and becoming familiar with the habits and modes of thought of the Japanese, but through his present connection with these distinguished noblemen, he will doubtless gain a wider access to the people of that interesting country.

Mr. Cochrane remained in Chicago over Sabbath last to introduce the new pastor. He proposed visiting Omaha before his return to Brantford.

Yours faithfully,

R. H. W.

On the 16th inst., the Rev Thomas McPherson, M.A., Lancaster, was made the recipient of an address and a covered carriage at the Manse, from the members of the congregation and the public, in appreciation of his valuable services. The presentation was well merited. The reverend gentlemen made a suitable reply.