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"SPEAK UNTO THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, THAT THEY GO FORWARD."—Exodus xiv., 15.

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Religious Intelligence.

CAFFRARIA—THE LONG WAR NEAR A CLOSE.

The Rev. Mr. Niven says, "The Cape Mail which arrived on the 1st April, brought intelligence from the recent scenes of war, between the Dutch, 6th and 24th February. His Excellency had reached King Williamstown, British Caffraria, and proclaimed peace with Kretilli, now the sole independent border chief of the Xosa Caffres. The latter, in suing for peace, represented by his envoys, that his territory had been invaded eight times by Boers and English, each commando taking away a great many cattle; and that he never went to war, but blamed the Goukaas, for whose sins, he alleged, he had been punished: He sent by the hands of his deputies, ninety head of cattle and a bundle of assegays, as a peace-offering, and begged those presents to be accepted in full of all demands. He expressed a desire for the return of the British resident, the trader, and the missionary, to Butterworth, whom, he said, he had protected, and used his endeavours to recover their property.

"The terms of the peace concluded by his Excellency with Kretilli, are to the effect that the Indiva and Kye rivers form the boundary between him and the colony. He is not to molest the Tombotties who are our subjects, and a portion of his neighbours,—is to protect the lives and properties of British subjects whom he may allow to settle in his country; on his own terms, restore stolen cattle and horses traced into his limits, and deliver up to the British authorities all fugitive criminals from the colony.

"About the same time, Mati and Mali, deputies of Sandill, appeared at King Williamstown, on behalf of their chief, to state, that he and Macomo, Anta and Tola with their counsellors, had evacuated their country, and were now over the Kye, at the Tsomo Junction; and that Xoxo, Stock, and Woba, were also on their way to cross the Kye; that he, Sandill, had no more strength to fight with the English—had been beaten and driven from the country—had obeyed the Governor's word by crossing the Kye; and now begged to know where the Governor desired him to rest in peace.

"These deputies had been admitted to an audience; but the result of the negotiation had not transpired when the mail left. It is daily looked for by this month's mail, which is overdue, (15th April).

"The general invites applications for land in the 'Keiskamma Hoek,' on a piece of land on the opposite side of the Gxulu River from Uniondale. The application is restricted to persons who had fought nobly in the ranks of colonial levies and other corps, during the rebellion now happily suppressed. 'This is a step towards the commencement of a town in the heart of the Amatolas.' It is not to extend beyond a mile from the military post erected there, which is to occupy the centre of the proposed settlement. The inducements to locate are not strong. Each plot is to contain half an acre—an acre for a garden—larger spaces for general cultivation, and the pasture to be regulated by the officer commanding. These parts are on a three years' lease, not transferable for the first two years—and to be forfeited if not occupied at any time for six months. Rations for half a year, and implements to be provided the grantees; who are to be compensated in land or money, if the home government should afterwards quash the settlement. Every male above sixteen years of age is to carry a musket, and assist in defence of himself and the community in case of need.

The anxiety of the various belligerent chiefs and the Governor for peace is manifest. In reply to a memorial of certain colonists for altering the boundaries, his Excellency refused the prayer, and uttered the following sentiment, alike honourable to his intellect and his conscience, 'It is time there should be peace, and that justice should prevail.' Peace overtures from the native authorities between the East River and the Keiskamma, have been cordially received. The rebel Hottentots are likewise surrendering to the British—all which makes it reasonable to conclude that within these vast territories, war has ere this time ceased, and the arts of peace been resumed, after being suspended for a period of thirty months. How and where gospel effort is again to be made, is not as yet very clear. The work of the Brazas and Nehemiah's will soon follow, to pass along the route of action, 'Come let us arise and build.'

"In the Trans-Vaal Dutch republic, however, the expulsion of the Rev. Messrs. Inglis and Edwards for remonstrating against the enslavement of the conquered natives under the mask of servitude for a term of years, is an adverse symptom beyond the British lines. The deed is nevertheless significant of the shield raised by Christian missions in Africa, especially over the heads of the oppressed, and of the wholesome check they place on arbitrary power, whatever be the nation or race by which it is misdirected, while these institutions furnish and exemplify the pure elements of mutual confidence and beneficial neighbourhood where every secular expedient has signally failed. A Cape parliament will ere long liberalise, it is hoped, the young republic with juster sentiments and a more generous policy.

"In the absence of letters this month from the scattered converts and their friends, it is gratifying to perceive that their impoverished circumstances continue to enlist the benevolent succours of sympathising hearts in this country."—*U. P. Mss. Record.*

TUSCANY—FRANCESCO AND ROSA MADIAI.

Our readers have no doubt learnt, from various sources, that these sufferers for Christ have, since their liberation, remained in the South of France. There they still sojourn in a very dilapidated state of health, especially Rosa. Her husband has improved much, through God's blessing on his restoration to liberty, and the watchful attention of his wife. Divine Providence will guide their future steps, but we do not learn that any present intention is entertained of their coming to England. We subjoin a letter, from the British Chaplain at Marseilles, addressed to Dr. Stean, in reply to the invitation sent by him, as noticed in our last number. The immediate cause of their enlargement has been a subject of much speculation, and seems to have been kept as a secret as the Tuscan Government could keep it. A postscript to the letter just mentioned, it will be seen, states that the French took the credit of having effected it. Our Florence correspondent says, under date of April 13, "all we know is, that they have been liberated, and that the influence seems to have come from France." But the mystery has at length been solved, as we learn from the *Christian Times*, and we therefore give their article on the subject; and we add to the whole part of a letter from Sir Culling Eardley, supplying much information relating to the earlier stages of the proceedings, and showing the influence which in this remarkable case has been exerted by Christian union.

Letter from the British Chaplain at Marseilles.

Marseilles, March 26th, 1853.

Dear Sir,—I lost no time in submitting your letter to our dear friends, the Madiai, and to our English Christian brother, whose name I am not permitted to give, who has joined them within the last few days, and who had watched over them during their lengthened imprisonment. I am requested to convey to you, and all the brethren who are interested in their welfare, their affectionate greeting in the bonds of the Gospel of our blessed Redeemer, and their cordial thanks for your proffered hospitality, of which, for the present, it is thought advisable they should not avail themselves. They are not in good health, and both need very much rest and quiet—and, above all, to avoid every kind of excitement. They are to remain here some time to recruit, and to avoid seeing strangers. I have seen a letter of Sir Culling Eardley's, written within the last two or three days, in which he advises likewise this measure. They are quietly settled down in a private lodging. Yesterday they attended