

gation in favour of the "old Church," and to show that our views and proceedings were not altogether so reckless and revolutionary as they were alleged to be. But though matters were unsettled, the people, on the whole, had been roused to inquiry, and that was a hopeful symptom for our cause. By concentrating my labours within the District, preaching from place to place during the week, meeting objections and misrepresentations as they arose, the two congregations began to assume a distinct and decided attitude on the question of the Free Church. That on the Hill here embraced our cause in the course of a few weeks, thoroughly and unanimously. There was only one individual that seemed to dissent, and he dissented because he was an office-bearer, who was likely to be cast out if he joined us—cast out, I mean, as unfit to exercise rule in a reformed Church. Instead of being attended by a thin and lifeless body of hearers, the house on the Hill here is now over-crowded every Sabbath—the passages above and below so packed, that it is with a struggle I find my way to the pulpit—the very seats of which are occupied with sitters as closely as they can get round about it. Besides the cheering and remarkable change that has taken place in this respect—a change on which the people themselves are looking with grateful wonder—there is now connected with the congregation a Sabbath School, attended by between seventy and eighty scholars, (a new institution among the Presbyterians here,) and there are several other local Sabbath Schools in course of formation in the District, to which the Highlanders are sending their children. There has been also erected lately a court of deacons, consisting of the best and most pious people in the congregation; and this week the Kirk-session has been re-constituted. The elders who formerly acted resigned their office into the hands of the people, and the best of them were re-elected, along with two others, as elders in connection with the Free Church. There is now a Kirk-session of seven, and a deacons' court of eight office-bearers, established in the congregation. In Lochiel matters are prospering also, though our cause has yet a good deal of opposition to encounter in that quarter. The people there, also, are attending the Church in great numbers. On the coldest days this winter, the place of worship has been filled to the door. The people there are now in a state to proceed to the election of office-bearers, which we mean to set about without any further delay. There are, besides, Sabbath Schools established in different parts of the parish, which are likely to embrace the great mass of the youthful population. We had a collection in behalf of our famishing countrymen, which, between this place and Lochiel, amounted to the very large sum of £70. Between the two places we expect to realize a sustentation fund to the extent of about £200. Last year there was raised, in behalf of the Canadian mission, about £12. They have this winter raised £16, between ladies' work and cash, already; and they expect, before the winter is over, to raise £30 or £40 in all; and, so far as I can judge, the highest figure mentioned is within the mark. On the whole, though we have yet some very keen and noisy opponents in Lochiel, I consider our cause as fairly and firmly established in this part of Glen-garry; and what is better, I think there are many cheering symptoms, indicative of the commencement of a religious awakening among the mass of the people. Their anxiety to hear the Word preached to them, the multitudes of them that attend our meetings on week-days as well as on Sabbath, and the remarkable avidity with which they listen to the expositions of divine truth that are addressed to them, all serve to show that there is the beginning of a good work among them. May the Lord in his mercy bring it forth, and carry it forward. I think it right to give you this hasty sketch of what has been done. I regret that my time is so limited and interrupted, that I have not been able to compress these details within shorter compass. The people here are pleading loud that I should remain among them for a few months longer, to see the work fully completed and consolidated. Hoping to hear from you by the earliest opportunity, and wishing you all success in your work in the new field of labour to which you have been translated, I remain, &c."

To the Editor of the Missionary Record.

Sir,—I am happy to inform you, that in the month of November last, a congregation was formed in this place adhering to the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, when a committee was appointed to carry out such measures as might be deemed conducive to the interests of the congregation—a subscription has been entered into for the purpose of erecting a place of worship—a site has been purchased, and a considerable quantity of stones have been placed upon the ground; and although the subscriptions, considering our position, have been liberal, yet the amount subscribed is not sufficient to warrant us in commencing the building; but we trust that, ere long, we shall be placed in circumstances to enable us to carry out this much desired object. We have been peculiarly favoured, since the formation of our congregation, in receiving a portion of the services of the Rev. John Fraser, an ordained missionary of the Free Church of Scotland—a gentleman possessed of attainments of a very high order, and unbounded in the zeal with which he discharges his important duties. His Sabbath Day services have been, during the winter, confined principally to Martintown and this place, distant fourteen miles. His arrangements for the summer are similar to those for the past winter. During the winter he resided at the former place, but he has now taken up his residence amongst us, and, under the Divine blessing, much good is expected to result from his labours. Besides his Sabbath Day duties, he preaches every Tuesday evening, and he holds a Bible Class on the evenings of Friday in each week. He has also established a Sabbath School, and a Monthly Prayer Meeting. Besides officiating at Cornwall and Martintown, his week days have been devoted to preaching in different sections of this District. The attendance at our meetings is good, and we have good hopes that the time is not far distant when we shall have a flourishing congregation here.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. M. M'KENZIE,  
Secretary to the Committee.  
Cornwall, 11th May, 1847.

Foreign Missions.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We are sure that the members of our Church will hail with the liveliest joy the announcement which we have now to make. After two years of on-waiting and inquiry our Church has at last found a missionary to China. The name of Mr. William C. Burns is known to many of our readers. During the eight years he has been preaching the Gospel in Scotland, in England, and in Canada, a remarkable blessing has attended his labours; and whilst so long a trial of the ministry has enlarged his experience, his friends will thankfully learn that he retains the same zeal and vigour as in the days of Kileyth and Dundee. Mr. Burns's original destination was an Eastern mission. He would have entered on it long ago, had not the signal success of the Gospel at home proved for a time a happy hindrance. But understanding that Mr. Burns's eye was still turned eastward, the Synod's Committee invited him to go as this Church's missionary to China. After long and prayerful consideration, Mr. Burns accepted the call; and when the Synod met last week, he was present not only to repeat his acceptance, but ready, were it needful, to depart on the morrow.

Accordingly, and with joyful consent, it was resolved, that Mr. Burns should be set apart to the work of the Mission with prayer, and the laying on of the hands of the brethren. This solemnity took place in Bishopwearmouth Church, on Thursday, April 22, when Mr. Burns was ordained by the Presbytery of Newcastle by appointment of the Synod, and in its presence; and as soon as a few requisite arrangements are completed, our esteemed and beloved brother will proceed to his destination. Surely, the prayers of all our congregations will accompany him; and whilst they thank the Lord for the gift of such a missionary, they will find in this China Mission a new and animating subject of intercession.

The Committee gratefully commemorate the Lord's goodness in disposing his servant's heart to undertake this work; and they cannot forbear to mention one circumstance in which his providence was manifest. Discouraged by the difficulties of the Chinese field, and having wanted two years without obtaining a missionary, on the 12th of April, the Committee in London resolved to recommend to the Synod the establishment of a mission to India. On the same day, in Edinburgh, Mr. Burns was writing to London his acceptance of the call to China. And now that the path is as plain as the door is open, the Synod confidently renews its appeal to the churches,—assured that those who showed by their liberality last year that they were ready long ago, will not be lacking now, but will enable the Synod to conform this Mission to the ancient model, when they went out two and two.—*English Presbyterian Messenger, May.*

THE GOSPEL IN TURKEY.

Events of considerable interest are at present taking place in those illustrious regions which adjoin the Levant and the Bosphorus. Eighteen centuries ago these regions were the seat of a numerous and busy population,—were adorned by opulent cities, and, above all, honoured by the presence of "the Seven Churches," to which the Apostle John addressed the exhortations and warnings which their condition required. The Divine admonition was disregarded,—the process of spiritual declension went on,—and the conquests of the followers of the false Prophet, in the seventh century, consummated the woes which the Seer of Patmos had foretold. From that day to this the once flourishing region which formed the seat of the Seven Churches of Asia has been a scene of moral and physical degradation. The traveller, as he journeyed eastward from Smyrna, beheld only a scene of wasted fields and ruined cities,—the mutilated though still beautiful remains of temples cumbering the plains, obstructing the flow of rivers, and turning the once fertile lands in the neighbourhood into swamps and marshes. Nor was it only on the soil and its cities that the judgments of heaven had fallen. Man was even more deeply smitten. Ignorance, barbarity, and superstition had sunk him to the lowest pitch. It is now twenty years since this utterly fallen region was visited by the American missionaries. We know not what determined their choice of this field of labour. Its early Christian renown perhaps; or the honour which would accrue, should they succeed in again planting the religion of the Cross where apostles had planted it at the first, and where it had so greatly flourished. Or they might be drawn to this region by the hope that the same field, which had yielded so abundant a harvest in the early days of the Gospel, might not be altogether unproductive in these latter times. Hither they came from a far distant land, bearing precious seed. They sowed where for fifteen centuries there had been neither caring nor harvest. For eighteen years they continued to labour with unwearied and almost unexampled industry, perseverance, and skill; and for eighteen years they continued to look in vain for the fruits of their labours. "I have come to the East," it was said of them tauntingly by those who saw that their labours were followed by no results, "to enjoy the good salaries attached to their office." All the while, however, they were wisely as well as busily engaged in laying a foundation on which other hands, if theirs should not be honoured to do so, might be permitted to raise a goodly super-