

tain a dinner or a bed from those who had invited them to preach, to say nothing of being sent away without a shilling of remuneration.

In the matter also of marriages, we have known ministers called upon to ride for miles, amidst the sleet of winter, to marry a couple, who *generously* rewarded them with a dollar fee! Others, after having encountered these and other inconveniences and positive discomforts, have received nothing more substantial than a piece of wedding cake!

Such soulless parsimony should be pointed out and held up to universal execration.

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### Notes of a Trip to the Lower Provinces.

BY PRINCIPAL LEITCH.

(Continued.)

JUNE 26, 1863, Charlottetown.—In the evening I drove out a distance of about 10 miles to the residence of Mr. Thomson, a farmer and an elder of the Church. The road passed through a well-settled and picturesque country. The island, in general, is flat but very fertile. I had not seen, in any part of America, scenery more nearly approaching the character of English landscape. Great taste has been displayed in preserving belts of trees round the fields, which produce the same effect as the hedge rows of England. In most places, the stumps have disappeared and a green even sward is seen, which might readily be taken for an English ornamental park, and may thus contribute to produce a home feeling. The hawthorn fence, the two-wheeled Scotch cart, instead of the four-wheeled American wagon, the slower pace at which vehicles move, the English rule of passing on the road—all contribute to make one feel that he is now nearer home. The insular climate, also, helped to produce home sensations. The Rev. Mr. Grant, who came with us part of the way, stopped at the Church of St. Peter's Road. This was the missionary field assigned to him on returning from Glasgow College, and he has worked so well that two promising congregations have been formed. He has himself removed to St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, but the missionaries recently sent out by the Colonial Committee will take his place in the Island. Mr. Thomson's house is beautifully situated on a stream which drives a mill. I was struck with the abundance of the goat sucker, or night hawk, which in England is a rare and shy bird. Here it is seen constantly circling over head in the evening and flying very close to you. It is called her a Mosquito hawk, from the belief that it feeds upon mosquitos.

June 27.—After spending the night at Mr. Thomson's, I returned early in the morning to Charlottetown. On the way, we were

shown by a farmer some fossil wood found in a ploughed field. It was silicified, and being harder than the friable red sandstone in which it was imbedded, it resisted the action of the weather and retained its form. We also stopped at the beautiful villa of Mr. Pope, where we examined, with the aid of an excellent Smith and Beck microscope, the ravages of the American bug on the fruit trees. The bark is covered with minute capsules, on opening which you find about eleven white eggs, either hatched or unhatched. The insect is hardly visible to the naked eye. In form, color, and size, it is like the cheese mite. The skin of the ovum is so transparent that we could detect the struggles for birth of the enclosed insect.

The subject of Dalhousie College was again discussed in Synod. The Governor, Mr. Dundas, who belongs to an old Presbyterian family in Scotland, entertained the Synod at dinner. This was a graceful act on the part of Her Majesty's Representative, and reminded one of the hospitalities of the Lord High Commissioner at Holyrood. Apart from the official duties of the Governor, an important end is served by the residence of British gentlemen of high position in the Colonies. When the selection is wisely made the loyalty of the people and their love for British institutions are cherished.

June 28.—This day being Sabbath, the ministers of the Synod were all engaged preaching in different parts of the Island. I preached in the forenoon in Charlottetown, and Mr. Snodgrass in the evening.

June 29.—The proceedings of the Synod closed to-day. At the close of the meeting, reference was made, by some of the members, to the labours of the Rev'd Donald McDonald, who was present. In gratefully acknowledging the allusion to his labours, he gave a short account of his ministry, and the accompanying work, at the same time expressing his ardent love to the Church of Scotland.

During the sitting of the Synod two evening meetings were held in Charlottetown church. At one of these I gave an address on education, with special reference to the training for the ministry. At the other meeting a Lay association was formed, chiefly for the purpose of refunding the money laid out by the Colonial Committee in sending out missionaries. At this meeting, Dr. Inglis, the head of Prince of Wales College, presided. Dr. Inglis, since his appointment, has done much for the education of the Province. He is at present preparing several pupils for the Church of Scotland. The only other educational establishment of importance is the College of St. Dunstan, over which Father McDonald presides. He is a young man of Highland extraction, and speaks Gaelic well. It is attended chiefly by the sons of Roman Catholics. The politics of the Island are almost exclusively religious, the Protestant bo-