

The CHAIRMAN then requested the audience to join the choir in singing the 100th psalm. The singing being concluded, the Chairman proceeded to read the address on behalf of the office-bearers, members and adherents of St. Paul's Church, to the Very Reverend Principal Snodgrass, who occupied a seat on his right. The address stated that the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, composed of 27 members, representing nearly equally the laity and clergy of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, had by their selection of the Rev. gentleman to the Principalship and Primarius Professorship of Divinity, given proof of their full appreciation of his high qualification for those important offices. After stating the appointment was enhanced by the distinguished rank as a writer on science and theology, of the Very Reverend Principal's predecessor, the address offered some suggestions relative to the new sphere to which the Rev. gentleman was called with regard to the training of the students. It then referred more immediately to the testimonial, expressing a hope that the Rev. gentleman and his family and friends might long be spared to partake from the vessels composing the testimonial, of the drinks "that enliven but do not inebriate," and that when he had gone to his reward they might serve as an incitement to his representatives to tread in his footsteps.

The Very Rev. Principal SNODGRASS then rose to reply, stating he was extremely obliged to the Chairman for the remarks addressed to him on this occasion, and that he would not soon forget them or the spirit in which they were addressed. He would, above all, make it his constant endeavour to recommend to those preparing for the holy ministry an experimental and practical knowledge of Him who was the sum and substance of the sacred writings, whom to know was life eternal. The Rev. gentleman then went on to say that he thought it best to candidly confess he was overcome, and could not find words to express his emotions; but that in accepting the affectionate testimonial presented to him he had no cause to feel ashamed that he had no fitting response to make. He received it with a mingled feeling of gratitude and undeservedness, and observed that while in the family circle it would recall many pleasant recollections of the past, it would yet contain an ingredient of bitterness at the thought of the feebleness with which his duties as a pastor had been fulfilled. The Reverend gentleman then addressed himself at considerable length, more generally to those present relative to his connection with St. Paul's church during the last 8 years and the new sphere to which he was called.

At the conclusion of the Reverend gentleman's reply an anthem was sung, after which the Hon. John Rose made an interesting speech highly laudatory of the Very Rev. Principal, and was followed by the Rev. Mr.

Black and the Rev. Dr. Wilkes. At this point of the proceedings an interval occurred during which the audience partook of refreshments. Other addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. Dr. Muir of Georgetown, Alex. Morris, Esq., M. P. P., Dr. Taylor and Dr. Bancroft. The Chairman then made a few concluding remarks, and the Doxology being sung by the choir, the proceedings closed with a benediction.—*Montreal Gazette*, Oct. 25.

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## Ireland.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 13.

In the judicial statistics of Ireland, recently published, there are facts worthy of special notice relating to the distribution of the constabulary. We find a much larger number of force, in proportion to the population, in the southern than in the northern counties; for example, the population of the county of Antrim is 247,564; the population of Tipperary is about the same number, 249,106. But while 272 policemen are sufficient to preserve the peace in Antrim, 1,122, or more than four times the number, are required to keep the peace in Tipperary. Nearly the same disproportion prevails in other counties. Down has but 276 policemen, while Galway, with a larger population, has 691. Westmeath, with a population of 90,000, requires 298 constables, while Londonderry, with double the population, has but 152. Armagh has 33,000 people more than Roscommon, but while the northern county is kept in order by 193 constables, the western county requires 410. The *Belfast News Letter* ascribes this difference to religion, and asserts that where the Roman Catholics predominate there the police establishment is numerous and costly; but in every county which has a Protestant majority of inhabitants, the constabulary force is small and has little to do. The same journal refers to the fact that even in the distinctively Protestant counties Roman Catholic criminals are in the majority. Thus, while Roman Catholics are less than one-third of the population of the county Antrim, they supply a larger number of prisoners than the Protestant two-thirds. The contrast is still greater in Londonderry and Fermanagh. The Protestants of Ireland bear to Roman Catholics the proportion of 13 to 45. But Protestant prisoners committed in 1863 bore to the Roman Catholics the proportion of only 6 to 45, the total number being 4,391 Protestants against 29,263 Roman Catholics.

These figures are very remarkable. Other causes coincident with the existence of Protestantism on the one hand and Romanism on the other, may have materially contributed to this startling result. There may be something in the relations between landlord and tenant, something in the influence of manufactures, something in hereditary social hab-