

from the difficulty of finding a hall large enough. Several advanced youths are soliciting baptism; but the missionaries delay to comply with their desire till suitable premises are obtained to afford them temporary protection from persecution.

Bombay—Mr. Mengert having been recalled, and Mr. Brand's health not permitting his return to India, the mission has been left wholly dependent on Mr. Miller. By Dr. Stevenson's exertions the temporary assistance of a missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church has been obtained, and superior native teachers engaged; so that the business has been carried on without interruption, and with surprising prosperity. At the annual examination, in January, there were present 395 pupils, of whom 248 were Hindus, 29 Parsees, 31 Mohammedans, and 87 native Christians.

The Committee earnestly desire the assistance of ministers and presbyters in searching for suitable agents to carry on this great work.

Ghospara—The native catechists do not confine their labours to the school, but embrace every opportunity of making known the Gospel to their countrymen. The school prospers with an attendance of upwards of 50. This mission is still supported by the exemplary liberality of the congregation of St. Stephen's, Edinburgh.

Female Education—The Ladies' Association continue to maintain eight schools at Calcutta, including the Orphanage, and have appointed to the superintendence Mr. J. W. Yule, who has had experience as a missionary in Ireland. Their three schools at Madras under Mrs Walker, two of which are for girls of high caste, continue to prosper with an average attendance of 226. At Bombay they have three schools and the Orphanage, with an attendance of nearly 100. They have also, in Ceylon, numerous attended schools.

The expenditure for the year has been £5430, 1s. 7d., leaving a considerable deficiency of funds, which is a source of great anxiety to the Committee.

The Committee acknowledge the services of the Rev. R. K. Hamilton, Madras, who has been engaged, for several months, in various places, preaching and addressing meetings upon the nature, necessities, and objects of the Mission.

Increasing interest and satisfaction are derived from the progress of the University Missionary Associations, as the source from which the Missionary cause, both at home and abroad, is to derive its agents, and spread its hallowed influence.

The Report of the Committee concludes with the reflection,—"How inadequate is any effort hitherto made by the Churches of Christ as compared with the magnitude of the work, and the nature of the opportunity! The wonder is, not that the Gospel has hitherto made so little progress in India, but rather that, with all its blessed privileges, it has so little affected the hearts of those at home, who account themselves redeemed with so great a price; that, having received so much, they are content to give so little; that, being themselves the very children of mercy, they yet shut-up their bowels of compassion against their Heathen fellow-subjects who are perishing for lack of knowledge; that they have so little of the spirit of Him who pleased not Himself; but, though He was rich, yet, for our sakes became poor, that we, through His poverty, might be rich." Let professing Christians but show their sincerity in the work of Missions, let them abolish the idols in their own hearts, and then shall they, through the Spiritual might received from on High, soon, by their Missions, prevail over all the idols of India."

III.—COLONIAL SCHEME.

The Missionary work is not limited in its efforts to those whom it seeks to convert. The spirit of man is weak, and stands in need of every help and appliance to retain the Truth, and advance the Heavenly life. We read, accordingly, not only of the first introduction of the Gospel into the countries and cities visited by the Apos-

ties, but that they returned to the churches which they had instituted, "confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith."

The Colonial Committee endeavour, after this inspired example, to exercise the same blessed functions towards those who, by the arrangements of Providence, are carried forth to the foreign settlements of this great empire, encouraging and helping the settler to set-up in the land of his adoption an altar according to the form hallowed by his earliest remembrances, and contributing to the maintenance of the Ministry, until the advancing population and wealth of the district shall render it independent of the parental hand. It is said that the sun never sets upon the dominions of Great Britain. The object of this mission is to ensure that the rays of a better Sun shall never cease to gladden and purify the hearts of our expatriated children and their descendants. It has strong grounds of appeal, then, to every member of the Church; and its pleas are addressed with peculiar force to those (and how many thousands are there!) whose hearts are knit to the Colonies by the ties of kindred and affection.

The present difficulty of procuring labourers has been a great hindrance to the operations of this mission during the by-gone year. The following summary will show the nature and extent of the proceedings:—

1. **British North America**.—In Canada, the grant of £300 to Queen's College, Kingston, has been renewed as a contribution to the raising-up of a native ministry. Grants, amounting in all to £230, have been made towards finishing churches at Pickering, Brockville, and in the townships of Brock, Reach, and Mariposa, and for repairing the church at Fergus. £50 was contributed to the French Canadian Mission. The grant to Rev. J. Munro, Glengarry, has been raised from £50 to £70, to enable him to keep a horse; the places under his charge, viz., Lochiel, Finch, Indian Lands, L'Original, and Coteau, being 20 and 30 miles apart. Mr. Munro knows Gaelic. The Committee has application for ministers for Vaughan, Smith's Falls, Woodstock, Hamilton, and Belleville.

2. **Nova Scotia**.—The Rev. J. M'Nair, having offered his services, has been employed by the Committee during last winter in Prince Edward's Island. Grants have been renewed to catechists at Pictou, and to St. Andrew's Church, New Glasgow. Missionaries with a knowledge of Gaelic are much wanted.

3. **New Brunswick**.—£280 has been granted in various amounts to Ministers, Missionaries, &c., in St. Andrews, Bathurst, Newcastle, and St. John's.

4. **Newfoundland**.—The Rev. T. King has been sent to St. Andrew's Church, St. John's, £60 being granted for his outfit, £50 a-year for three years to the minister of the church, and £50 toward expense of vindicating the church to the Establishment.

5. **Jamaica**.—Additional labourers are urgently asked for, especially with reference to the numerous Jews.

6. **Grenada**.—The former grant of £60 for the new church has been increased to £80.

7. **Mauritius**.—At the desire of the resident Presbyterians a minister has been selected to labour here.

8. **Australia**.—The Committee is looking out for labourers for localities suggested by Mr. M'Laine. Similar demands have been received from Sydney and Adelaide.

9. **New Zealand**.—The Rev. W. Kirton has been appointed to Wellington, with £100 for five years, and £250 for outfit, and passage of himself and family.

The expenditure last year was £2562, 8s. 4d.

It is common to the three Missions which we have now reviewed, that their spheres are exter-

nal to that of the Church of Scotland herself. The three which we are now to examine, on the other hand, are designed to supplement and complete the organization and efficiency of the Church at Home, and that in these several ways:—1. By extending the means for the Christian Education of the young among such of the population as, from locality or other circumstances, cannot enjoy the benefit of the legally constituted Parochial Schools; 2. By providing Religious ordinances to those who, by distance, density of population, or any other cause, have been deprived of them; and, 3. By providing endowments for the Churches so erected, in order that they may be independent of temporary casualties or discouragement.

IV.—EDUCATION.

This important undertaking applies its efforts to these two great purposes, viz., 1. The institution and maintenance of schools in localities to which other means of Education are not available; and, 2. To the training of Teachers, so as to improve the quality, and enhance the efficiency of their instruction.

1. General Assembly's Schools.

The number is,	
In Highland parishes,	124
In the Lowland,	55
In connexion with the Ladies' Gaelic School Association,	35
	214

The returns show an increased attendance, in all, between 16,000 and 17,000, including the Normal Schools and Sabbath pupils.

Eleven of these schools are kept by females and include the industrial branches. It is expected that *The Elders' Daughters' Association*, formed to raise money for industrial schools, will give an impulse to these Institutions. At an expense of £200 Mr. Innes of Thurmsister has attached a female school-house to the Assembly's school in the parish of Wick.

This Scheme sustains the schools by extending to each a partial endowment, without which the poverty of the district would prevent its enjoying the blessing of a well qualified Christian instructor. The stability and usefulness of these seminaries will now be greatly increased by their enjoying Government aid, which is to be accorded without trenching upon the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of the Church. Fifteen teachers have already undergone the examination, and ten of them have obtained the certificate, preliminary to the Government allowance, the proportion admitted being larger than that of every other class of teachers in Scotland or England competing for the same privilege.

2. Normal Schools.

Edinburgh.—152 teachers, 94 males, and 58 females, received professional training during the past year, of whom a large proportion have received appointments in Parochial and other schools, or as tutors or governesses, &c.

Glasgow.—55 teachers; 34 males, and 31 females, were trained here; and some of these have received appointments as teachers.

The terms upon which instruction is granted at the Normal Schools varies according to the circumstances of the applicants; 47 were boarded and maintained by the Committee; 30 were boarded at their own expense; 74 in Edinburgh were day students.

The Report of the Education Committee this year adverts to the condition of the Parochial Schools, and other schools in 768 parishes, the returns of which show continued attention on the part of the Church, and much that is interesting and encouraging in the cause. It notices also the Edinburgh and Glasgow *Associations of Sabbath School Teachers* in connexion with the Church of Scotland. Number, in Edinburgh, 27 schools, 229 teachers, 2215 children; Glasgow, 72 schools, 444 teachers, 5014 children.