

but not alone to believers, but to all men, may both the death and advocacy of our great High Priest be held forth as available even to the uttermost.

We quote the language of the Rev. Dr. Willis: "No scheme can be in itself sound, or justly represent the Gospel, which divides the electing love of the Father from the redeeming love of the Son; which divides the work of the Spirit from the work of the Saviour; or which separates between the parts of Christ's own work—between the water and the blood—between his atonement and intercession—between what he does as a reconciler, and what he does as a Saviour, Lord and King."

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Colonial Committee are anxious to obtain full statistics of the Colonial Settlements, in which there are Free Churches or Stations, and request Ministers, Sessions, and leading members to communicate to the Convener the best information they can under the following heads of inquiry:—

1. Name and locality of the congregation—Presbytery or Synod, if any, to which it belongs—When organized—Post town, and most eligible mode of transmitting letters and newspapers from Scotland.

2. Number of elders—of deacons—of communicants—of adherents—average attendance at the stated diets of worship.

3. Extent of district from which the congregation is drawn.

4. Number of stations at which the minister officiates, and distance of these stations from each other and from the minister's residence.

5. Amount of the population of the district—distribution of the population—of what classes it consists—and what is its general character.

6. Number of ministers and missionaries of other denominations (including Papists, Episcopalians, &c.) in the district, with supposed proportion and population belonging to them.

7. What necessity or opening for additional Free Church ministers in the district or neighborhood.

8. Any schools connected with the congregation—if so, what is the nature of the connexion, and what the amount of the attendance?

9. Sabbath schools and Bible classes connected with the congregation—how many—hours of meeting—number of teachers and scholars in each—books used—any library belonging to the school or congregation.

10. Mode of providing for the sustentation of the ministry—amount raised.

11. What the nature of title to the property of church, school, manse, &c.—the title-deeds, whether made out, and where lodged.

12. Any means by which the Church at home might forward the interests of the congregation.

13. Any facts illustrating the state and progress of religion in the district and neighborhood.

14. What newspapers or publications connected with or favourable to the Church are in the locality?

15. Climate of locality—temperature of seasons—amount and periods of rain—Is it generally healthy, or subject to epidemics or periodical visitations of disease?—If so, what is their character?—What are the principal diseases, and their supposed causes?

16. Nature of soil.—Is the situation low, elevated, or mountainous?—Is it suited for agriculture, and capable of improvement?—What are the principal means of sustentance derived from the soil?

17. What is the chief occupation of the inhabitants?—Are there any manufactures or mines in

the district?—If so, what is their nature?—If situated on the coast, what is the amount of shipping, and what the kind of trade?

18. Name, character, and amount of indigenous or aboriginal population, if any.

THE HOME MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

The Home Mission Committee met at Toronto on Tuesday, the 15th April, and again, by adjournment, on the 16th.

In addition to the members of the Committee, a considerable number of Ministers and Elders were present.

The meeting of the Committee, at the close of the College Session, is always one of more than ordinary interest, from the circumstance that the allocation of the Missionaries and the Catechists for the summer, takes place at that period.

The Rev. Mr. Gale, Convener of the Committee, reported that application had been made for 36 Missionary Labourers, and that the whole available supply amounted to 25, which number included some Students of Divinity, who had not been previously engaged in missionary duty.

The several Presbyteries, after reducing the number of applications to the lowest number compatible with the state of their vacancies, required supplies as follows, viz.:

The Presbytery of Montreal, 7; Perth, 3; Brockville, 0; Kingston, 3; Cobourg, 2; Toronto, 10; Hamilton, 7; London, 4.

At the request of the Students' Missionary Society of Knox's College, the Committee elected them Mr. Keddy, Student of Divinity, as their Missionary, to labour among the French Canadians. The Students resolved to send Mr. Keddy to Metz, C. E., under the direction of the Presbytery of Montreal.

The whole disposable force being thus reduced to 21 Missionaries and Catechists, the Committee proceeded to distribute them as follows.

To the Presbytery of Montreal—The Rev. John McLachlan, Mr. McDiarmid, Mr. Troup, Mr. Blair, and Mr. D. Wardrope.

Presbytery of Perth—Mr. Geo. Wardrope and Mr. Tait.

Presbytery of Kingston—Mr. Crawford and Mr. Ralph Smith.

Presbytery of Cobourg—Mr. John Smith and Mr. Melifont.

Presbytery of Toronto—Rev. David Greer, Mr. Grey, Mr. Tolmie, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. McKay.

Presbytery of Hamilton—Mr. Alexander, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Black, Mr. McMillen, Mr. Porterfield.

Presbytery of London—Mr. Ross, Mr. McKuar, Mr. Jamieson.

Various pressing applications from Presbyteries, accompanied by interesting statistical information, were laid before the Committee. In the majority of applications it was stated that provision had been made for defraying the expenses.

The Committee had under consideration the necessity of securing some adequate portion of the time of the Students engaged as Missionaries, for the prosecution of their studies. It was agreed that in ordinary cases, at least three days of the week should be left to them for that purpose, and that intimation to this effect be given.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet on the call of the Convener.

TO PRESBYTERIES AND STUDENT MISSIONARIES.

The undersigned deems it his duty to call the attention of Presbyteries and Student Missionaries, as also of the Congregations at Mission Stations, to the last paragraph in the foregoing report of the Home Mission Committee's proceedings. The subject was fully considered, and it was unanimously resolved, that every Student acting as a Missionary, should strictly devote at least three days of each week to the prosecution of his own personal studies, with reference to his College course. ALEX. GALE, Conv. H. M. C.

STRIKING RETRIBUTION.—When the darkest of its many dark tragedies was enacted—the St. Bartholomew massacre—Knox was still alive: "Being conveyed to the pulpit," says McGrie; "and summoning up the remainder of his strength, he thundered the vengeance of heaven against that cruel murderer and false traitor, the King of France; and desired Le Croc, the French Ambassador, to tell his master, that sentence was pronounced against him in Scotland, that the divine vengeance would never depart from him, nor from his house, if repentance did not ensue; but his name would remain an execration to posterity, and none proceeding from his loins should enjoy his kingdom in peace." Have the kings of France since that day reigned in peace, or descended from the throne full of years and honors? Charles IX., by whom the tragedy was enacted, died soon after, the blood flowing from every pore of his body. Henry III., his successor, fell by the hand of an assassin. Henry IV., after a reign of twenty years, distracted by civil wars, died by the dagger of Ravillac. His successor, Louis XIII., after a reign of thirty-three years, spent mostly in warring with his subjects, died on his bed. Of Louis XIV., it is impossible to say whether the opening of his career was the more brilliant, or its close the more disastrous and unhappy. The reign of Louis XV. was marked by private profligacy, public profusion, increased financial embarrassment, and growing discontent. The king expired of a mortal distemper caught in the pursuit of his pleasures. In the next reign, the Revolution appeared upon the scene and Louis XVI. perished on the scaffold. The troubled lives and unhonoured ends of the French kings since that period are too well known to require that we should dwell upon them. And now the death of Louis Philippe adds another to the list of dis-crowned heads which have gone down in exile into the tomb.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

TOO LATE.—Once the godly Jeremiah Hallock yearning over his impenitent hearers, spoke to this effect: "Think of a fatal and mortal disease raging among us. Only one physician in all the country understands and can cure it. He never undertook a case committed to his hands, without success. He offers his services to all without money and without price. You find yourself seized with the sure symptoms of the disease, while many are dead, and many are dying around you. You send a messenger with all haste to a seaport to call him. Your messenger, driving day and night, arrives, and all out of breath, asks, 'Where is the physician?' Forthwith he receives answer, 'He has just sailed for England; you are too late.' The plague of sin is upon you, my impenitent hearers. It does its work fast, and when finished it bringeth forth death.' Apply to Christ, the only physician; apply in season, apply now; for how many, by a brief delay, have found themselves for ever too late. A dying queen once exclaimed, 'A kingdom for a minute of time—a kingdom for a minute of time.' The price was too small, and the prayer was not heard. Take care, dying sinners, lest with life's last sands running, you call when the Lord will not answer."—*Am. Mes.*