

ponding duty that lay upon them. The Rev. Mr. Sinclair showed the pressing wants of the Church; the many vacant and destitute fields both in Pictou and other parts, and especially in Cape Breton, stating that that very day a very numerously signed call had been forwarded to one of the missionaries from Middle River, Baddeck and Bourladerie Island. The Rev. Mr. Mackay next addressed the people in a stirring and effective speech. He pointed out the duties of Pictou not only as a rich and able congregation, but as the charge in the county town, and one which had been privileged to receive a large amount of the services of the missionaries. He pointed out the value of the Scheme both to the Church and to the student, and what a load of anxiety it would take from the mind of the latter, from the mere consciousness that it was there to fall back upon, even though he should never happen to require its aid. After a few words from one or two laymen a subscription list was opened, and the sum of \$154 was signed by a dozen individuals. It was agreed that collectors be appointed, and that every member and adherent of the Church be waited on, when it is hoped that none will refuse to give his or her mite in so good and so pressing a cause. The Exchequer is empty. There are now four young men upon the Scheme—two in Scotland, and two in Canada, and several applications have been made from others of the highest character and the greatest promise. Who can refuse? Surely no one who loves his Church, and would wish to see it prosper? Let us remember the widow who dropped her two mites into the treasury, and our blessed Lord's opinion of the act.

THE CHURCH IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Our ministers on the Island have been clamoring for a missionary ever since the last batch landed in Nova Scotia; and accordingly the Pictou Presbytery sent me over in May to give a month's supply to the vacant stations there. Almost the whole of that time I spent in Georgetown; for while it never was a very strong congregation, at present it is peculiarly weak; and the liberality of the Colonial Committee has hitherto prevented it from exerting itself so much as it ought to have done. The population of the village and royalty is between 700 and 800 souls, more than half of whom are Roman Catholics; the remainder belong to the Church of Scotland or the Church of England. In the country round about there are also two denominations of Baptists, two varieties of Methodists, and several Free Churchmen. Some 15 or 16 families once belonging to our Church are now Romanists; a few became Episcopalians, and a considerable number joined the Baptists. Many who still call themselves Church of Scotland men are in reality nothingarians, "caring for none

of those things;" glad of any excuse that will keep them away from Church or from the discharge of any other religious duty. In fact, while there are some noble men in connection with it, yet the congregation as a whole has hitherto been deficient in spirituality and zeal. It is useless to ask whose fault is this; it is enough to know that it would be a disgrace for the Church to allow the field to remain long in its present condition.

Georgetown is prettily situated on a spit of land lying between two rivers or arms of the sea. At the head of one of these rivers (called Cardigan), and about six miles from Georgetown, is the shell of a church—commenced by Mr. Lockhead, but which has not received a stroke of work since his departure from the Island. This building would be very convenient for some 20 or 30 families; and Mr. Lockhead deserves great credit for setting it agoing and carrying it on in spite of much indifference and other difficulties. He set the right example to the people by going himself to the woods for lumber for it, and by boarding and shingling it; and I trust that something will be done this summer by the people towards its completion. Were it finished, it would furnish in a year or two, along with Georgetown, a sufficient field for the undivided services of a minister.

In the meantime, half the services of a missionary is all that Georgetown could afford to secure, and considering the size of the congregation perhaps that would be quite sufficient supply. The people have now given proof of their anxiety for ordinances, for they have already forwarded £10 (Island currency) to pay for the five Sabbaths on which they received services; and the trustees have given a bond to the effect that they will pay for 3 years the sum of £75 per annum, quarterly, in advance, for half the services of a missionary of the Church of Scotland. For a people so weak and scattered, this is wonderful; and I trust that at the approaching meeting of Synod, their case will receive the most favorable consideration. If something be not done for them now, we had better surrender this and other out-stations on the Island to some other Church.

If a missionary were sent to the Island in the Autumn for a year or two, there is another place to which he could devote half of his time. I refer to St. Peter's road, about 6 miles from Charlottetown, and 36 from Georgetown. Our people there are building a church, which will be finished in October first; and then they intend to offer £75 for half the services of a missionary. Indeed I expect that this offer will be handed in to the Island Presbytery before the meeting of Synod. Thus we might have on the Island what we never had even an approach unto before;—a missionary paid by the people and not by the Colonial Committee. There are sufficient fields of labor around Charlottetown to engage the whole time of another minister.