Again, laberin is proud to differ from all other nations, in a very important point. She is senied in the undit of a great heathern nation, but she does not destroy then. The heathen do not disseperat before her, as has been the case with other crimized people who have migrated to heathen late. On the contrary, the heathen late and fluurish in the very midst of the Lobertans, looking up to them as fathers and función. Instited of dirring them out or putting them to the aword, we encourage their growth, and every available means is resorted to, in order to king them to the setter state of morals and re-

lagion.

And should not any nation be proud of the? Does it not speak trumper-tongued in favour of the great moral principles by wheth laberians are governed? I from believe not every sound that you may hear conceining laberia. Many have been the writers and speculators on Africa in general, or labers proper; but let laberias own historia.

near conceining Laberta. Many have been the where and speciations on Africa in general, or Laberra proper; but let laberta's own historians speak of her, and let the surrounding nations judge. I have given you a short sketch of the settlement of Liberia, and am fully able to vouch for all that I have stared. Most earnerily do I hope that what I have advanced may throw some light on the real character of the Laberians, and remove doubts about the practicability of maintaining the Republic as a powerful missionity to that benghted region. I must also that my statements may serve as a confutation of the many reports which have been circulated against my country, by ignorant and designing persons. Hegging your indulgence, I revian yours in Christ.

Glasgow, August, 1351. -- Un. Pres. Maz.

E W STORES

## CALIFORNIA.

The following intelligent, Christian, and interesting communication from California, has been very kindly put into our hands by the Rev. Dr. Boardman of Pilhadelphia, to whom it is addressed. It is written by a genileman of high standing and attainments, and although designed especially for the eye of his firend, yet is of such intuines value, and presents so forthele on appeal to our church for an increase of labourers and of elforts to fill that destitute. State with the knowledge of God and his Gornel, that we present it entite.—

## "SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, August 15, 1851.

"Dear Sir - You hardly, I presume, anticipated receiving a tetter from this far-off quarter of the world, but an impulse I cannot resist induces me to write to you at once."

"I strived here on the fift of July; as the great fires of May and June had laid the city in tunns, I have had the population extinuted to me at a great disadvantage. Increasant rouberresand murder had so excited the public atond, that before my arriva's generate organization of amost the whole of the better eart of entrems had been control more as A Agaian Committee, and in common with many others. I feared that this rovient appuration of junce would assume us award aspect of unmingated syramly and large a certible condition of fungs. "I may great granitation, wonderful pradience has been exhibited," Two executions of well-known old offenders have taken place. A Notlesione public opinion has been throught to bear upon their courts. The Judges were tool as omnistable terms, that if they delit out justice analimknagh they should be practiced, and if through corruption or fear they did otherwise, they should be exposed, and the emme tons from their builders by an entaged people. The Vigibint Commutee has formed a vigitous police, and has arrested a large number of vinous, from Sydney chelly, but rooms from New York, and has handed them over to the courts, ssying. Do your dury, or we'll try them and you too, and tiey have since done their duty, and the Commutee has respond as fonctions, though suit in a condition to be called into action at the tap of the bell on the Pazz. Peace a restored—over series as a quest—rouberteelshae e cased, and mundres are restored—over series as a quest—ovoler teshae e cased, and mundres are restored—over series as quest—ovoler teshae e cased, and mundres are restored—over series as quest—ovoler teshae e cased, and mundres are restored—over series as quest—ovoler teshae e cased, and mundres are restored—over their courts.

"The town is being rebuit very rapidly, and much more substantiany than before, and business brigning to assume its worsted gait. I, however, mended to draw your attenuor more to the moral than to the physical, when I commenced to write. Probably 200,000 people have learn as if by a convision of nature, suddenly pointed upon the shores of the Pacific, and amongst them I find mywell, accelentancy, open a voyage of discovery. Knowing what brought such a conglomerate of people, made up from the contribution of the whole world, to this point, that it was the thirst for good, I was prepared to meet the broken merchant, the runned spendthrift, the reckness gambler, the thef and the robber, with the dissolute and irreclaimable of both sexes and an nations—and I have not been disappointed. But I must also say that in the modat of so much refuse, I have found, as I believe, much "pure gold." I have been thrown mot he funny of a cirerymna cast we propose an almost lost population, a very considerable number of intelligent, active, payang mea—men of Christian hie and deportment—men who are no worse butten by the thirst for accumulation than thousands leitbehind as pointers in the Church—men who countensuce the prayer-meetings as well as phalanthope movement—men who will act as well as believe. Nor is this toom singular in this particular. I have it from the best sources that it is so In note of the towns, and also in the principal min-

ing districts. True it is, and there is no wish to conceal it, that the openly and growly worked are very largely in the majority, and that very many who came here with unpointed characters, both mental and religious, have mode seed almywrek. Then it is, that in the town, the circus and the Fruch, theater are open every Sunday exeming, and the gaming holes notice is given in the papers of a sparring match, by, I believe, a couple from New York, and that the race-course is through exemple both. Ver there are here several thoust-hong congregations of Christians of different denominations, where public serves are maintained and tell attended, but they need the paternal care and nursing hand of older assessed in the Atlantic States.

" (If our own denomination, there are but three ciergymen in this unmense State, to whom may be added a fourth, just ordained. therefore, you reflect that a very considerable portion of the 200,000 here are of Presbyteman extraction or tendencies, you will at once perceive what are the pressing wants of this population. Efforts have been made as I believe to discourage the unmigration of elergymen to this region-a sect of imposation upon motives has been held over their heads to deter them, and not without effect, and yet from all I have seen, there is no region of country where ten or filteen or more Presbyterian elergymen of sound and intelligent minds and catholic views could go to, with a fairer chance of doing could to others and benefitting themselves. To illustrate chance of doing good to others and benefitting themselves. To illustrate by an example, there is one single town here of 5000 inhabitants, where there is no preacher of any denomination, and yet the people there express an auxious desire for a clergyman, a l'resbyterian if they can get one, but any sort rather than none, and they are ready and willing to give him an ample and prompt support. And I am assured by men who are fully informed, that there are twenty such places more or less inviting, where our clergymen would be hailed with joy. And when you consider, as I can assure you, that a targe portion of the miners, come from sections where they have been used to Sabbath services, and now feel quite lost during the day for want of them in their seclusions; and when I assure you I have myself conversed with many pious persons who have gone to the mines, and carnestly desired that their religious destitution should not be forgotten by a Christian world-you will say, as I do, that God never designed that these people should be thrown away and forgotten by his people; they are eceds scattered by the winds that will yet, in due season, produce his harvest, and must not be neglected. But you will demand-what is it I want? And I answer-Proclaim this state of lacts? Encourage right-minded men of your profession to come and setthe here. Here is the point from whence to christianize China! Nowhere could a missionary capable of preaching in the Chinese tongue, do as much good as he.e. Droves of these people, east, polite, patient, willing to listen, anxious to become acquainted with our laws, our form of government, our sciences and religious cervices, all perhaps able, and be-lieved willing to read our tracts, are livre and more coming? As these become more prosperous, they return home-why not then take them when absens from their own temper, reacted from the influence of prewhice and the power of their process and stringent government, and teach them the pure truths of Chimianny, and with the gold they dig, let them carry home the rue riches that a ver periol." - Home and Foreign Record of the Press, Ch., U. N.

SYNODICAL ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ON THE MORE LIBERAL SUPPORT OF THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

It is a part of the responsibilities of the church, assigned to it by God. that it should watch over the interests of its Ministers, from the double mouve, that as Mansiers are the servants of Christ, and also the servants of the church for Jesus sake. They are to care for them, and watch over their comfort and wedare, insometed, not grudgingly, or of necesnot wanting for companies, or drawn to duty only when the cry of neglect is cinited by those who suffer, but rather, anticipating the wants of men who spend and are spens in their service, and interesting themevices in their condition, led on by the most powerful of all motives, even love to Him whose servants the Mainters of the gospel are, -gratitude for privileges which are above an eartiny price, and a desire of those special biessings which are secured to them who are faithful to God. On the other hand, the duty of the Ministers of Curist win rather be to suffer an illings, iest they should hinder the gorper of Christ," to leave their want and necessaries with Harr who counts his abouters worthy of their hire, and who so identifies himself with them, as to account the kindures they receive, or the neglect they suffer, as done to himself, and will, without fail, compensate them for earthly privations, in an abundant measure of higher blessings.

The maject of akcyuaic provision for the support and comfort of the Ministers of the goiper, is not a mere question between congregations and Pastor, or the simple adjustment of a pecuniary obigation, such as often eccurs in the ordinary reastions of the. It is a matter of religion; of fault and of christian obedience, one of those high and holy dures involving the interests and properties of erigion, on which tiod teats the willingness of his church, and by which he measures their love and fidelity to himself, and will reciprocate his blessings to them.

It is his will that the ordinances of religion should be administered by a class of men set apart for the holy work; and so separated from the cares