The fact that our present School Act makes no provision for higher female ducation was urged at a reason why the Presbyterians as well as others should take up and deal with the quesnon in a practical way. This had now become a denominational necessity; the importance of education was, to the Church and State, ably set forth, as also the ability of 30,000 Presbyterians to build such a Female Seminary as was contemplated. It would not cost more than a pound a family. The idea of State aid was distinctly repudiated, and the determination avowed of maintaining the institution independently of Government support."—P. E. I. Paper

Dr. Guthrie on Dissent in Scotland

In a late public speech he said:— In consequence of the past system of wrong and mismanagement, Dissent has greatly increased in Scotland. there is still one peculiarity in her dissent by which it differs widely from the disent of England. English Dissenters case to be Episcopalians, and, as a general rule, break off entirely from all the forms of the Established Church. The Dissenters of Scotland are still mainly Presbyterians, and, until lately, amed at a reform and reconstruction of the Church of John Knox. No doubt a bitter feeling has been gradually introduced amongst the Scotch Dissenters by sense of wrong, and the breach between the common people and the aristorracy has been gradually widened. Strong political feeling has sapped the Christian spirit, which was at one time mearnest, and made the definition of Whig given by Fletcher of Saltoun less applicable. "A. Whig in Scotland," suid he, "is a true blue Presbyterian, who will venture his all for the Church, and so nething less for the State." Wise men will appreciate the origin of such changes. At the same time, whilst seeing and appreciating existing difficulties, and the causes from which they have sprung, they will not despair where interests so vast and sacred are involved. They will seek to remove causes of estrangement and roots of bitterness, and instead of blind schemes of destruction, the result of which no man can foresee, they will still seek a reform and reconstruction of a system, which at one time conferred the most inestimable blessings on the country, and is capable of doing so again. They will not indeed consent to any abandonment of principle, but they will never lose sight of the grand object of combining again in one upon the old basis all the Presbyterians of Scotland. Instead of overturning the institutions of the country to gratify a few, with the probability of introducing the most widespread mischief, the great object of all true patriots ought to be to conserve all that is good, and reform all that is faulty. This, at all events, is the only consistent ground for real Free Churchmen and true Seceders to take. (Applause.)

South America.

But little effort has as yet been put forth by any branch of the Christian Church for the evangelization of this vast country. Large numbers of Indian tribes are frund on this Continent who are cannibals, worshippers of the sun and moon and believers in the transmigration of souls. The call to labour among these benighted people is loud, fields are white to the harvest, and the ground should be occupied ere it is too late.

Bombay

In the year 1662 Bombay was ceded by the Portuguese to the British Crown. At that time it comprised a population of 10,000 and now numbers not less than 800,000 souls. It is a place of resort for people from many parts of the world, and some twenty languages are in common use. In the year 1828 the Church of Scotland established a mission in this city, which now seems prosperous. More missionaries, however, are wanted, as there appears a great desire on the part of the people to know more of Christ.

Tibet.

Tibet in Asia is one of the most elevated and rugged countries in the world. The climate is excessively cold, and the people are sunk in ignorance and heathenism. Lamaism, which is a form of Buddhism, is the religion which prevails. Their temples are full of idols, and vain repetitions, which they call