

which the provisions in question almost seem intended to degrade. Individually, I care very little what sect or form of ritual predominates or is observed, so long as the religion of Christ is preached; but, still, instincts and associations, and reasoning, too, lead myself and most Scotchmen to give a preference to the church in which we were born, and in every point of view we have a right to have our views on this subject respected. As my friend Mr. Tytler has truly said, Scotchmen have made Ceylon. They are mostly Scotchmen who, penetrating the jungles and introducing civilization, are preparing the path for Christianity. They—that is to say, Presbyterians—contribute at least equally with Episcopalians to the revenue which it has been stated is doled out to the Presbyterian church at the rate of about one-seventh of what is given to the Episcopalian Bishop and clergy; and yet I believe that if a denominational census were taken of the European residents in this province, it would be found that a considerable majority of them are Scotch Presbyterians. We ask for this Church no superior position, such as the servants of the sister Church seem to arrogate to themselves; but I think we have a right to insist that she be not ranked in an inferior position; and to feel aggrieved if anything be done which, by putting her in a second place, lowers her dignity; proclaims that an inferior class of clergymen are good enough for and will be supplied to her; and thereby degrades its influence and power of expansion. I confess that the measure in question seems to me intended, and certainly is adapted, to stamp the Presbyterianism of the Church of Scotland with inferiority, and to bring about her decadence in the Colonies, by the seduction of her members into the congregations of a more fashionable and influential, because better paid, clergy, and that every Scotchman and Presbyterian ought indignantly to do battle with any such attempt. If the Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches are to be placed on the established expenditure of the colony, I cannot see any sufficient reason for not placing them, in respect to their relative positions and the pay of their European clergy, on a perfect equality of footing. On these grounds I cordially support the object of the memorial.

The motion having been put from the chair was carried unanimously.

The secretary was requested to send a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the newspapers, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting was closed with the benediction.—*Columbo Obs.*

Jubilee of the Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod.

On Tuesday evening a soiree was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, in honour of the Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod, of Columbia Church, Glasgow, who has completed the fiftieth year of his ministry. The

audience was a large and influential one, got.' Thus old and blind, he was led to the pulpit, before dispensing the communion, to preach the gospel to a people belonging to different evangelical denominations, being on the platform. An address, accompanied by a portrait, (by Graham Gilbert,) was presented to the venerable Doctor by his congregation. In acknowledging the gift, he expressed his gratitude for the testimony thus borne to his character in the evening of his life, and founded on a knowledge of him for upwards of half a century. He had the happiness, he added, of bringing before the General Assembly in 1826 the scheme for the promotion of education and religion in the Highlands, and now there were 183 schools and teachers, with an annual income of £9,000, and 17,000 scholars; and hundreds of natives of the Highlands who had been educated in those schools were now filling high and honorable stations in every profession, at home and in the colonies. The reverend Doctor also alluded to his labors in preparing some of the books for the schools, and in assisting to produce a metrical version of the Psalms in the Irish language. In referring to the famine of 1836-7 and 1846-7, through the failure in the potato crop, he said—"During that fearful crisis I was, along with two others, commissioned to visit England on two different occasions, and collect money for the alleviation of the distress that then prevailed. I remained for some weeks in London, where I addressed many large meetings, as well as in almost all the principal towns in England, and the sum collected from first to last for the relief of the poor suffering Highlanders amounted to from between £150,000 to £200,000. Great efforts were at that time also made in their behalf in Scotland. Very many, I have no doubt, were preserved from starvation, and many were enabled to seek their bread in other countries." In conclusion the venerable Doctor again acknowledged the cordiality of his reception, and resumed his seat amidst great enthusiasm. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Munro, the Rev. Dr. Smith, Inverary, the Rev. Dr. Runciman, and the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, Morven. The Rev. Norman M'Leod, Barony, then expressed the profound sense he entertained, with all the members of his family, for the kindness shown to his father. In the course of his address he gave the following sketch of his reverend ancestor:—"I am old enough to remember a picture on which I gazed about five and thirty years ago, and which this evening is reproduced before the eye of memory with peculiar interest and vividness. It is that of a venerable pastor, then nearly fourscore years of age, with snow-white hair, and with such a stately mein and aspect as one seldom sees but in the ideal delineation of an ancient patriarch. His eyes bereft of light, their seeing had for-

work so well, and passed away unknown and unnoticed by the great and busy world, and when I see in this meeting the history embodied of so many of his descendants, I cannot restrain the expression of 'the thoughts that arise in me.' When, for example, I see his eldest son, your pastor, spared for fifty years in the ministry, enabled by the grace of God so to live during that time that you and the other representatives of those among whom he has formerly labored, with his respected brethren in the ministry of all denominations, along with his fellow citizens and private friends, can thus meet and express their good will towards him, and acknowledge that such a life is not unworthy of being commemorated by a jubilee: and when I see the beloved partner of all his cares and joys, one of the best wives and mothers God ever gave a family, spared to share his latest honours as she shared his earliest affections,—when, moreover, I see near him his younger brother, already venerable, another son of the old manse, who has, like himself, received the highest honours our Church can confer, and is now filling, and has filled so long and so worthily, the pulpit of his father,—nay, more, when I see another generation, including many sons, all present, and all filling honorable situations in life, with two of those and a son-in-law ministering in the same Church, and myself a colleague almost to my father, laboring in the same city,—and finally, when I see a third generation here represented, who, with others absent in Morven, shall, I trust, one day be consecrated in the same holy calling,—oh! how can I see all this without emotion, and without, let me add, connecting this happiness of the present with the piety and worth of the past—with the Christian grandfather, ay, and the no less Christian grandmother, who sleep in the distant and peaceful Morven churchyard? Nay, I may be permitted to ascend a step higher, and acknowledge in these mercies, it may be, the piety of an older patriarch still, of whom I know this fact at least, and love to dwell upon it—that he was the first to introduce family worship in the Highland district where he lived."

Colonial Churches.

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA,
7th May, 1858.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I know that you will be pleased to hear that we have, during last winter, formed an Association