

dear to them. In December, 1800, Dr. Jack was elected Sub-Principal and Professor of Moral Philosophy of his College. It is the duty of the Sub-Principal more especially to maintain discipline among the students, and to take cognizance of all misconduct and irregularity. For such an office Dr. J. was admirably qualified, for he was by nature kind and indulgent, and glad to temper justice with mercy. About the end of 1815, or early in the following year, Dr. Jack was elected Principal, in succession to his early friend and teacher, Dr. Roderick Macleod, removed by death. At this period also he received the degree of D.D. During the long term of years he filled that office, the desire ever dearest to his heart was to uphold the character and promote the true interests of his College by increasing and extending its usefulness. The memory of Principal Jack will be long cherished by the Alumni of King's College, many of whom are still alive who can look back with fond remembrance to their youthful days under his kind and zealous tuition. The simplicity of his manner, and the benignity of his disposition, could not fail to endear him to his fellow-citizens. He was more than once placed by them in the civic chair as Chief Magistrate. Him they loved to honour; and his death is felt by all as a personal and domestic bereavement.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

COMMUNICATION.

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(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, February, 1854.

A Missionary, in speaking of the difficulties which had attended the commencement of his labours in British India, said that for 10 long years he had laboured without seeing one seal to his ministry. His fellow-labourer, Dr. Duff, on the other hand had not been 2 years in the work before he had many converts. And yet both were eminently pious men, wholly devoted to the cause of their Great Master and their best talents dedicated to His service. Dr. Duff commenced with the children. Going out into the street, he led into the Mission School the little heathens who could be persuaded to follow him. Their interest became excited, parents and relatives were gradually induced to follow their children; and schools, containing hundreds of these little ones, bear witness to the success of the plan, while many, thus led to the Saviour, shall be as jewels in the crown of him who was the instrument chosen to originate it.

I shall not be thought to use the language of extravagant comparison in writing of the heathen at our own doors. In New York, in Boston, in Montreal there are thousands upon whom the Gospel has a little influence as the very Hindoos. Would we find them, we have but to turn aside from our comfortable church, our well dressed, respectable congregation, into these lanes and by-streets which are almost under their shadow, and how many shall we find to welcome a visit with a Christian greeting? The vast majority are those who never enter a place of worship, who spend the Sabbath, if not in open

profanity, at least in careless indifference, and who allow their children to grow up without the semblance of a religious education. Such are the materials from which our prisons and almshouses are filled; from them Satan recruits his ranks of evildoers and finds there a well filled school in which to teach. Thoughts such as these have long occupied the attention of Christians in New York, and latterly so energetic have been the efforts to make an impression upon our own heathenism that the system has assumed an importance before unknown.

It is by gathering the young into Mission Sunday Schools that most good has been accomplished; and some slight sketch of one of these may not be without interest. A few weeks since two Gentlemen fixed upon a location on the eastern side of the City, where, having hired a room, they proposed establishing a Sabbath School. On the morning of their commencement 4 boys were gathered in, but no persuasion could increase the number. Somewhat dispirited at the poor success of their beginning, one of the Teachers determined to make another attempt in the afternoon, and sallied out to explore the neighbourhood close by the house which contained the Schoolroom. He came upon a group of boys playing at some gambling game, and at their head a hardlooking youth, evidently leader of the band. Addressing himself to this boy, the Teacher began to reason upon the sin of thus spending the Sabbath, and invited all to come in to School. The invitation was not accepted, but, gathering up their pennies, the boys moved off, their leader remarking that "He guessed they would not come in this time." At this juncture one of the neighbours who had been looking on came up to the Teacher and exclaimed, "If you can get that boy into Sunday School, you will do the public a service. You see these broken windows, he threw brickbats at them; and we are often afraid of our lives when he is near." "That's the boy for me", thought the Teacher; and, walking on, he soon overtook the group, again at their game. A book with a picture attracted their attention, and all were gathered round him. Having learned their leader's name, the Teacher addressed him. "Now, Gasper, you can help me. I am trying to get boys into a Sunday-School, and you could easily find half a dozen." "That I could," said Gasper, "I could get a dozen if I had a mind to." "Try," said the Teacher, "I should like to see you manage that." Gasper's pride was touched at this, and, suiting the action to the word, "Come along," said he, leading the boys around him to the School. The teacher saw him turn away, and at once asked if he would not come in too. "I have not got my numbers yet," was the reply. At the corner of the next street was another group at play, who quickly at the call of their leader came in. Another and another followed, until School was opened that afternoon with a rough-

looking assemblage of five and twenty street boys. When Gasper at length took his seat, the Teacher thanked him for his assistance, and half in earnest said, that, as they wanted an assistant superintendent, Gasper Howard was their man. The School now numbers nearly 100. From being a terror and pest to the neighborhood, Gasper has become so interested that, mainly through his influence the whole have been gathered-in. I may add that he is apprenticed to a blacksmith, and is exemplary in his behaviour and attention. Such is the account which I heard from the Teacher, who gained over this strange auxiliary, of the manner in which our Mission School was organized, and it may serve as a fair sample of many similar efforts. Let me now give some idea of how such enterprises are sustained.

In the Presbyterian Church under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Alexander is an association of young men, having for their object mutual improvement and benevolent actions. Early last spring they determined upon establishing a Mission School, and, having obtained from the trustees of one of the Public Schools of the City permission to occupy their commodious building, a Committee was appointed to visit the district. The first day some 20 children assembled, and a school with its machinery of superintendent, secretary, librarian, and male and female teacher, was organized. At first the progress was slow, and but little encouragement seemed to attend the commencement. This was rightly attributed to the difficulty of maintaining an efficient system of district-visiting, when nearly all the teachers had occupations which precluded them from devoting week-days to this essential work. A student in the Theological Seminary was accordingly engaged as Missionary, and instructed to visit every family within a reasonable distance of the School. The plan succeeded admirably. 250 children are now assembled, and a weekly average addition of 10 to 15 is regularly enrolled. Many of these are from families entirely destitute, and, being without clothing, had to be assisted to such an extent that within the last few weeks upwards of 500 articles have been distributed. This provision is of course not held out as the inducement to attend; but, once gathered in, the necessities of the poor children are, if possible, alleviated; and, though it was feared that many would receive articles of clothing, and then leave, but one such case has occurred, all absentees being immediately visited. I am not aware that the manner of conducting such Schools differs much from that followed elsewhere. Two sessions each Sabbath are deemed necessary, and even this is found too little for the class of children under instruction. All who cannot read are divided into two large infant classes, boys and girls being in different rooms; and these form by far the most arduous part of the Teachers' labours, but few being found