

being then fifteen years old, he was baptized and given the name of Samuel Crowther, after a good English clergyman. He was desirous to become a missionary, and in 1862 was sent to England for his education, but, the conditions being unfavourable at that time, he returned to Sierra Leone, entered the Fourah Bay Institution, where he mastered the course of study prescribed, and, in 1829, became a teacher at Regent's Town under Mr. Weeks. Adjai, the slave-boy, here married Asano, the companion of his misfortunes, and they lived happily together for a number of years at Regent's Town.

In 1841, Mr. Crowther accompanied the first expedition up the Niger to establish a mission. Most of the party perished, but Crowther lived, and determined to devote himself to missionary work in that region. So he once more went to England, entered the Church Missionary Society's College at Islington, and in 1843 was ordained by the Bishop of London as a missionary. He spent a year and a half at Badagery, and there preached under a great tree all that time. Then he reached Abeokuta, where to his great joy he found his mother and sisters, who after a time he received into the membership of the Christian Church. For twenty years he laboured there. Translations of the Scriptures and the Prayer-Book were made in the native languages. A third time he went to England and had an audience of the Queen. After this he made four different tours up the Niger, planting the germs of future mission stations. At the end of twenty years, there arose the need of a native to take the oversight of the West African work. Several white bishops had died from the effects of the climate, and now the Society chose Crowther for that important office. He was called again to England where he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford, and on the 29th of June, 1864, he was consecrated Bishop by the Arch-bishop of Canterbury—the first black bishop of Africa since the disappearance of the Christian Church from the 'Dark Continent' more than 1200 years before. On his return to Africa, in August, he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and for five and twenty years Bishop Crowther has been labouring for the good of his countrymen, an earnest, whole-

souled man, full of faith, thoroughly devoted and eminently successful.

Bishop Crowther, in his 79th year was present as a delegate at the great Missionary Conference held in London in 1888, and took an intelligent part in the proceedings of that memorable assemblage, giving an interesting account of his own work and that of other missionaries, expressing his views very clearly and emphatically in regard to polygamy and its baneful effects, and paying a high tribute to the success which had attended the devoted labours of women in connection with the education and elevation of native youth of both sexes. He is still at his post at the head of the Niger Mission. His wife died a short time ago. When she received Christian baptism, her name was changed to Susanna. She proved herself to be a good and faithful wife, full of zeal for the enlightenment of her countrywomen, and who brought up her own children in the fear of the Lord. One of the sons, Archdeacon Dandeson Coates Crowther, has been a great assistance to his father in his Missionary work.

Presbyterianism on the Prairie.

WINNIPEG.

THE city of Winnipeg is situated on the Red River, forty-five miles from the lake whose name it bears. This lake is 230 miles long with an average breadth of thirty miles. Winnipeg is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, distant from Halifax, N.S., 2,263 miles, and from Vancouver, B.C., 1,576 miles. It has attained its present size and importance in an incredibly short space of time. In 1871 it was a mean village, half a mile from Fort Garry—the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Co.—and had a population of 241 souls, a number of whom were half-breeds. In 1873 it was incorporated into a "city" of 2,000 people, which increased in eight years to 8,000 inhabitants. Now it is the capital of the north-west and the seat of the Government for the Province of Manitoba, with a population approaching 25,000. The first railway connecting Winnipeg with the United States was opened in 1878. In the summer of 1885 the first passenger train of