

Among Lowland names, Smith, Brown, and Robertson, as a matter of course, hold a conspicuous place,—there being 51 Smiths, 36 Browns, and 33 Robertsons.

The population of Scotland is a little over three millions, so that there is, on an average, one clergyman to each 900 people, which would be a very manageable number were they only equally divided, which is, however, very far from being the case.

MESHA, KING OF MOAB.

THIS king, of whom we read in 2 Kings : iii., as a great sheepmaster, and as rebelling against Israel with such strength that it required a coalition of Israel, Judah, and Edon to act against him, has come to light again, or rather something about him has turned up that may throw light on the state of affairs in his time. An inscribed stone has been found almost in the heart of his warlike kingdom, on which were recorded some of his exploits, which were doubtless considered by himself and others in his day as very remarkable. The stone, in its complete state, was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; but unfortunately the Arabs in the neighbourhood, when they heard that enquiries were being made about it, broke it up and hid the fragments in their granaries, either fearing that it might serve as an excuse to the European powers to interfere with them, or from superstitious feelings about the ancient stone. The pieces have, however, been recovered by Captain Warren (of the Palestine Exploration Party, or of the Ordnance Survey) and one of the functionaries of the French Consulate, so that it is likely that it will soon be pieced together and set up in the Louvre or the British Museum. Mr. Deatsch, of the Museum, states his conviction, from tracings of the stone that have been sent him, that whether as regards palaeography, ancient geography, or Biblical history, this venerable Moabitish stone is one of the most important ancient records ever yet discovered. Its date is supposed to be about 850 years B. C.

CALCUTTA BY DR. NORMAN MACLEOD.

“WE believe many of our readers must remember the sensation created amongst our Christian fellow-brethren, especially amongst those interested in the progress of missions in this country, on the arrival of Dr. Macleod. Those who have had the pleasure of making his acquaintance could not but have realized to themselves what that epithet so greatly used in this country—a thorough English gentleman—means. The suavity of his manners, his gentility, the liberality of his sentiments, the breadth and the catholicity of his views on subjects of social and religious reforms, and the comprehensive grasp of his powerful intellect, must have made a lasting impression on those who came in contact with him. Great was the rush wherever Dr. Norman preached a sermon. His popularity had preceded him, and his eloquence and fervour fully sustained his reputation as a preacher. The vivid impression which his sermon on the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man made in our minds we cannot recall without the most pleasant recollections. His sympathies with the wretched condition of his eastern brothers and sisters were great, such as no language can adequately describe. Though his stay at Calcutta was short, nay, if we may be permitted to make the remark, miserably short, yet during that short time he improved every opportunity that was presented to him to make himself acquainted with the manners, customs, institutions, habits, and peculiarities of a foreign race with whom he had come in contact for the first time during his life. And in this he was greatly aided by those with whom he had occasion and opportunities of a personal intercourse, for he freely mixed