

carried off and brought into the house like wounded soldiers taken from a field of battle.— Their agonies and cries were deeply afflicting.— Mr. McCulloch preached after I had done, till past one o'clock in the morning, and even then the people could scarcely be got to retire.— Throughout the whole of the night, might the voice of prayer and praise be still heard in the fields. On Friday night I came to Cambuslang to assist at the blessed Sacrament. On Saturday I preached to above thirty thousand people. The power of God was felt by numbers. Surely it was a time much to be remembered. On Monday morning I preached to nearly as many, but so general a stir I never saw before. The motion passed, swift as lightning, from one end of the audience to the other. You might have seen thousands bathed in tears, some wringing their hands, some almost swooning and others crying out and mourning over a pierced Saviour.— Much prayer had been previously offered up, and during the whole night you might have heard the different companies praying and giving praises to God."

At the earnest desire of many who had been greatly benefited by the first communion, and of many others who wished for an opportunity of making a profession of their love to the Saviour, by sitting down at his table, the communion was dispensed a second time on August 15. The attendance on this occasion was greater even than in July. About thirty thousand persons were present, and about three thousand sat down at the Lord's table. The services were conducted, as on former occasions, in the open air. The good fruit attending this sacramental season was greater than the preceding. Mr. Webster, who was present, thus describes it:—

"During the time of Divine worship, a solemn profound reverence overspread every countenance. They hear as for eternity, not knowing but the next moment they must give an account to their Great Judge. Thousands are melted with tears; many cry out in the bitterness of their soul. Some of both sexes, from the stoutest man to the tenderest child, shake and tremble, and a few fall down as dead. Nor does this happen only when men of warm address alarm them with the terrors of the law, but when the most deliberate preacher speaks of redeeming love. Bring them to Mount Sinai, where the thunders roar and lightnings flash, and this may cause a greater outcry; but lead them to the consolations that are in Jesus, and then vastly greater numbers fall under the most kindly impressions. Talk to them of a precious Saviour, and all seem to breathe after him. Describe his glory, and how ravished do many appear! how captivated with his loveliness! Open the wonders of his grace, and the silent tears drop from almost every eye. Such eternal, such glorious themes seem the delight of their souls, and reign triumphant over each power and faculty."

Along with these manifestations during public exercises, we must notice the blessed effects of the private character. Many open sinners and scoffers were reclaimed; family worship and private devotions were either begun, or performed

in a more regular and spiritual manner; a spirit of forgiveness and a readiness to make amends for past faults was manifested; an increase in the number of societies for prayer took place, and in all converts there was seen an earnest desire for Christian instruction; so great, indeed, was the thirst for knowledge, that men and women, who could not read, learned to do so.

The effects of this great revival were very marked. At least four hundred who were converted in 1742, were attested many years after as either having died in the faith, or then maintaining a godly profession. Many more, no doubt, were benefited to the saving of their souls, of whom we shall have no account till the great day declare it. Many proved that their concern, though deep, never issued in conversion, and of these, it is worthy of remark, that more had been brought in with great bodily agitation, excitement, cries and tears, than in a quiet, orderly, and, by man, scarcely perceptible manner.

The effects also remained throughout that district for many years, and perhaps to that revival may be traced some of the fairest features which have distinguished that part of the country for the last fifty years in the profession of evangelical religion.

J. L.

OUR PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Since our last issue the prorogation of Parliament has taken place, after a session of some considerable length, but which has not been marked by the passing of any great public measure. Indeed the session has been rather characterized by corruption, by an evident want of principle on the part of the government, by a shameful pandering to Popish influence, and by a tendency to sacrifice the great interests of the country to mere party, if not mere private ends. It was supposed that Parliament would have been dissolved, but there is no indication of such an intention. In the meantime there are evidences of dissatisfaction on the part of the people in various parts of the country. The dangers to which our school system, and to which Protestantism itself is exposed, appear to have the effect of leading the constituents in many sections of the country to speak out, and there have been some petitions got up, calling on the Governor General to dissolve the present Parliament, and call another.

Whether a dissolution is to take place now or at a later period, it is time for the people to be looking out for men of principle, and integrity, and Christian worth. By far too little attention is paid to personal character in the selection of representatives. A mere party man is often preferred to a man of Christian principle and sterling integrity. It is not to be wondered at, if such a person disappoints his constituents, and betrays their interests. There was perhaps scarcely ever a more important crisis impending. Things cannot long remain as they are. There must be a check put to the miserable succumbing to Popery, of which we have seen so much of late, or else our school system will be overthrown, and our Protestantism laid in the dust. We have no co-

sire to meddle in mere party politics, but we regard it as our duty to urge all voters to pause and think well, ere committing themselves to any one who may solicit their suffrages. Let them remember that the right use of their privileges as freemen is one of the things for which they will be held responsible at the great day; and let them ask counsel and direction by prayer to God that they may know what they ought to do in these critical times.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

According to the instructions of Synod, the alterations and additions to the buildings of Knox's College have been commenced. Indeed they are now far advanced, and there is every prospect that (D. V.) they will not only be completed by the 1st October, but that the buildings will be quite ready for occupation. Several members of the Building Committee are engaged at present in visiting various portions of the bounds, for the purpose of enlisting congregations in this object, and especially in seeking the diligent and zealous co-operation of the several Presbyteries. The success which has attended these efforts has been very satisfactory. Still it is necessary that the work be carried on with vigour. The truth is, it cannot be carried on with perfect success, unless each Presbytery takes it up with zeal, and canvasses, thoroughly and systematically, each congregation, presenting to each member and adherent an opportunity of contributing to this truly important and most interesting object. We remind brethren generally that *money will be needed forthwith*. The Building Committee have done as they were directed by the Synod, and we doubt not every minister and congregation will feel, as if they were individually pledged to do their utmost promptly and cheerfully.

OUR FOREIGN MISSION.

From the minutes of the Presbytery of Toronto, our readers will observe that our esteemed brother Mr. Laing, remains in Canada. The deliverance of Presbytery will explain the reasons, which influenced them in coming to the decision to which they were brought, better than we can do in any other terms. The truth is, the Presbytery felt itself shut up to the course which has been adopted. The way was apparently hedged up by the Lord. But let us not be daunted or discouraged. This slight check, if such it may be regarded, may be blessed to us, and may yet result in good to Canada, and in good to India. We believe Mr. Stevenson will, God willing, proceed, and we trust that he may be soon joined by some young man from our own College, and that the work may still be carried on. The friends of the mission are loudly called to engage in special prayer for the direction and blessing of God.

SYNODICAL REPORTS.—Most of the Synodical Reports have now appeared. The remainder will appear in our next issue. Several articles have been omitted this month, in order to make room for the statistical tables.