

the highest terms. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring an assistant, although the encouragement held out is liberal, and the field of usefulness a wide one. The Committee have, during the year, made a grant of £10 for school-books, &c., to the Rev. Mr. Beaton of Granada.

Australia.—The Australian Agricultural Company of London have agreed to contribute the sum of £50 per annum towards the maintenance of a clergyman in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to reside at Port Stephens.

During the year the Committee have been enabled, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Purves, who recently visited this country, to make the following appointments to Australia, viz:—

1. The Rev. James Milne to Campbelltown.
2. The Rev. J. Dougal to Woolloomooloo, Sydney.
3. The Rev. James Nimmo to Newcastle, in the Presbytery of Sydney.
4. The Rev. Alexander McIsaac.
5. The Rev. W. S. Pennycook.
6. The Rev. William Stirton,—

making, with two previous appointments, in all eight clergymen appointed to Australia since the month of April last. Sums have been voted for their outfit and passage-money; and have also, in one or two instances, been granted for a year or two for support. The sum of £300 was paid to the Rev. William Purves, in some measure to recompence his services and outlay while he laboured in this country on behalf of the colony.

The present state of society at Mount Barker, through the prevalence of the gold mania, as well as the withdrawal of support from the local government, has rendered it necessary to continue to the Rev. Mr. McBean his full allowance of £200 a-year.

Ceylon.—In consequence of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. McVicar to the Parish of Moffat, the chaplaincy at Colombo became vacant, and the Rev. John McBean at Mount Barker has now been appointed to the charge. Long and intimate knowledge of Mr. McBean's high character and qualifications as a minister under the appointment of the Committee, first in North America, and subsequently in Australia, has given much confidence to the Committee in making their selection.

New Zealand.—Frequent communications have been received from Mr. Kirkton during the past year. His church and school continue to prosper.

The income of the Scheme, derived from various sources, amounted, last year, to £3523, 7s. 3d.

The Report dwells with pleasure upon the fact, that a growing anxiety is manifested by our Colonial brethren to reimburse the Scheme for the sums expended on their behalf. No better token could be given that the power of religion is making itself known in their hearts, and no greater encouragement could well be afforded to the friends of

the Scheme than to find, that those that were but recently the objects of their bounty have become their fellow-workers in the vineyard of the Lord. On one point, we regret to say, the Report is unfavourable. Great as the spiritual destitution is, and wide as is the field of labour in Nova Scotia, and other districts of British North America, few are found among the licentiates of the Church who are willing to give themselves up to the work. We trust such a complaint cannot long continue to be made; and our prayer is, that the Lord would put it into the hearts of His servants to gird on their armour, and go forth among those whose peculiar claims of country and birth add fresh bonds to our Christian brotherhood.

Wide as is the purview of the Schemes which we have noticed, all of them are yet within the limits of our Christian patriotism. And in the more extended outflowings of our missionary philanthropy it might well be said, "The world is all before us where to choose!" Heathen and Mohammedan nations lie outstretched in the long vista of the unenlightened places of the earth. The realms of idolatry, with their false sanctities, and their deeds of inveterate cruelty, present an urgent field of labour. Fair to the outward eye, often have they excited the spirit of conquest, and many of them have been vanquished by the arms of our country. It is for the Church, attracted by the darkness and ignorance of soul which pervade them, to maintain a nobler war, and wave the banner of a more exalted victory. But it is not by the force of violence, and the power of armies, that we seek to dash their idols from their pedestals. We ask not the fire of heaven, nor the blasting influence of unearthly terror, to annihilate their temples. We forget not the sacred language: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord;" and thus, while we go forth in our great undertaking, we must assail these benighted lands with the strong spirit of Christian love, the quenchless energy of heavenly zeal, and the meekness of the Gospel of peace. Gladly do we contemplate the fact, that the Church of Christ has recognized the glory of her office; and that the time has gone by when an earthly general might point, in rebuke, to her marching orders: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Much, indeed, has yet to be done; but we believe the spirit of missionary labour is awakened. For the present, its widest exodus is to be found in the Scheme of

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We will glance shortly at the operations of this Scheme for the past year.

Calcutta.—This station assumes an importance, not less from the enlarged field of usefulness which it has opened up to our agency abroad, than from the fact, that operations began there, which have since been extended to the other Presidencies of Hindustan. Here the Mission is chiefly carried on

through means of education. As at home, so abroad, it was evident, that if we attempted to clear away the mass of superstition and prejudice in the people, the blow must be struck at the root. And an experience of thirty years has served to confirm the wisdom and sagacity of this mode of operation. The institution is conducted by Messrs. Ogilvie and Anderson, aided by a staff of native and European assistants.

From the report of the annual examination it appears, that the number of pupils who have received instruction in the course of the year amounts to 1032.

The following are the castes to which the pupils belong, and the number connected with each:—

Hindus,....	{	Brahmins,	290
		Kaystos,	369
		Other castes,	336
Mohammedans,			37

The Institution was not so crowded as formerly, while more than 1100 pupils attended. But this is chiefly owing to the fact, that other schools, under Government patronage, have been opened in Calcutta. Still the number of pupils is more than enough, considering the labours in which our missionaries are otherwise engaged. The training in the Institution is directed chiefly to impart a knowledge of Christianity to the pupils, and, at the same time, tends to cultivate their intellectual faculties, by imbuing their minds with sound principles and useful knowledge. Comparatively few, however, have hitherto made an open profession of Christianity. The cases of four young men are specially mentioned. There is, however, a different feeling towards the Gospel than existed some years ago. Nor need we fear that, if the means of enlightenment be supplied, the truth will not prevail. But while thus engaged in the religious education of the young, the adult population has not been neglected. At a native chapel there is preaching in the Bengallee almost every evening, and the audiences have been large, and generally attentive.

Madras.—In this Presidency the benefit of the enlarged premises has begun to be felt. From an account of the annual examination of the Institution, at which the Right Honourable Sir Henry Pottinger presided, it appears that, since the close of the year, about 40 additional pupils had been enrolled. Two branch schools, with 75 pupils, had been established during the year,—one at Trivatoor, and another at Vellore; and there were then 709 native children, of both sexes, receiving daily regular instruction in the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel, and in what tended to fit them for usefulness in the present life. A native catechist had been employed by the Mission, and public worship for natives was regularly dispensed in the Institution (in Tamil) on Sabbath, the attendance varying from 40 to 100. The Report of the Committee speaks highly of the liberal conduct of the Missionary Association of the Uni-