

year for instructing the natives in English. "This," says the Minister of Public Instruction, "is a new era in our educational history, and creates more hope of our ultimate success in preparing the native race to meet the white man on something like terms of equality than we have ever before been permitted to entertain." The English is a very difficult language for the natives to acquire, but the pupils are said to be much interested in the study.

Jewish Mission.

A communication has been received by the Convener, intimating the fatal termination of Mr. Lehner's indisposition on Thursday night, the 11th of October. This very painful intelligence cannot fail, we are persuaded, to awaken in the minds of all the friends of our mission feelings of the deepest concern.

Mr. Lehner was, in an eminent degree, a faithful, devoted missionary. His letters uniformly bore witness that the cause of Israel was very near his heart. Amid many discouragements, and with few tokens of spiritual blessing on his labours to animate him, he was unwearied in his Master's service; his grand desire was to spend and to be spent in the work of the Lord. It has seemed meet to him who ordereth all events to say to him, "It is enough; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Let us bow in humble submission to His sovereign appointment and let us learn the lesson of holy diligence and faithfulness in the work of the Lord while it is called to-day, seeing the night cometh wherein no man can work.

Mr. Lehner has left a widow and two daughters, yet very young. May the God of all mercies be unto her the husband of the widow, and unto them the Father of the fatherless.—H. & F. M. R.

The General Assembly's Missions in India.

The General Assembly's Institution at Bombay was the scene of a great disturbance on the evening of the 31st. A Hindoo youth, aged about 16, and who has been for several years in the institution, has frequently declared his conviction of the truth of Christianity. At two o'clock of the same day he expressed to the superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Wallace, his determination to remain with him, and openly to embrace the Christian faith. The friends of the youth were immediately apprised of the circumstance, and an uncle sought permission to have an interview with him, which was readily granted. All his efforts to induce the young man to go away with him proving unavailing, he attempted force, and about 200 or 300 natives joined to assist him, when Mr. Wallace went to the boy's rescue, and having secured him, locked himself up with him in the school-room. Both master and pupil received some blows from the enraged populace, some of the school property was destroyed, and the disturbance increased to such a degree that it was necessary to call in the aid of the police. Mr. Forcitt, the superintendent, was speedily at the spot, and dispersed the multitude, telling the friends of the boy that if they had any reason to believe that he was detained against his will, their only legal course was to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Peace and order having been restored about eight o'clock at night, police sepoy were posted at the institution to guard against any further outbreak.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The opening Lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered according to announcement on Tuesday evening the 27th ult. by Rev. Robert Sedgwick. It was one of the most brilliant and powerful addresses we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. Mr. Sedgwick's subject was, "the direct and indirect advantages of Christianity." The audience was very large and deeply interested throughout. The stores of learning, the eloquent description, the witty illustrations and allusions, and the serious advice and warning, efflorescing into prophetic enthusiasm, enclined the attention and warmed the heart to a degree not to be easily imagined.—P. Wit.

Advantages of Collegiate Education.

It is a sure sign of progressive culture and improvement, when the advantages of liberal and philosophical Education are becoming more known and appreciated. We view with no ordinary satisfaction the efforts, feeble though they be, for elevating the standard and increasing the amount of scientific learning in this Province, and it is therefore with much pleasure we transfer to our pages, the following just and excellent remarks of Mr. Dawson, the accomplished Principal of McGill College, in his inaugural address at the opening of that institution, on the superior advantages of Collegiate Instruction:—

The higher education of the College does not, however, rise above the instruction of the school, merely because it follows it in time, but because its subjects are changing in their tastes and powers. The perceptive powers and memory very early attain perfection, but the reasoning faculties, the imagination, and the taste, are of slower growth, and the function of the school usually ceases, just when they are beginning to manifest themselves in their strength. The higher course of instruction finds its true place in ministering to these growing powers; it leads the student into subjects for which he had neither taste nor ability; it stores his mind with new facts in departments of knowledge to which the teachers in the preparatory school could not usefully direct his attention; it leads him to the grouping of the individual items of his knowledge under the principles to which they are subordinate, and thus to arrange and systematic his ideas, and rise to these general views which constitute science properly so called. It thus not only enlarges his views of nature, of his own constitution and relations; but gives him the mastery of his knowledge for practical purposes. It cultivates his powers of expression and of literary taste and criticism, and thus gives him readiness and self-reliance as a thinker, a speaker and a writer. It opens up to the mind boundless fields of useful and pleasurable exertion; thus stimulating it to healthy activity, and causing it to cast aside the lower excitements which the less instructed youth deems manly, and to nerve itself for earnest labour, by self-denial and the hard tasking of its powers. It dispels narrow views and prejudices, and liberalises the mind; while it arms it against the errors and impostures that on every side make their prey of the ignorant. It thus has, in relation to the growing powers of the student, an outward or

objective utility, depending on the extent and practical value of the instruction which it affords, and a subjective utility depending on the high and harmonious development which it gives to the powers of the soul itself; and both these require that it should be in its nature and scope superior to the instructions of the schools, and that it should be communicated by the most eminent men who can be obtained in its several departments.

News of the Month.

By the arrival of the Cunard Steamer this morning, we have received British and Continental news of a very late date, to the 24th ult. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family were residing in the enjoyment of good health, at Osborne Castle, since their return from Scotland in October. Lord Palmerston still continues as Premier, to direct the administration of public affairs with great credit to himself, and advantage to the country. The Duke of Argyll has become Postmaster General, in the place of Lord Canning, now Governor General of India; and it is understood that the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, succeeds the late Sir William Molesworth as Colonial Secretary.

Parliament has been prorogued for several weeks, and there are rumours of a dissolution of the House of Commons and a new election. Since the fall of Sebastopol and the capture of Kinburn, the war news from the Crimea has not been interesting. The allied fleets and armies although moving about in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, not having been engaged with the Russians, who are hemmed in on all sides both by land and water. It is impossible to foresee the result of the winter operations of the contending parties. But the prospect of an honourable and lasting peace, although there are rumours of approaching negotiations, appears to be still very distant. For further intelligence we must refer our readers to our summary and the weekly journals.

PRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty received, at Windsor on Wednesday afternoon, an address on the throne from the corporation of the City of London, congratulating her Majesty on the glorious successes of the British army and fleets in conjunction with her Majesty's allies. The Queen returned the following most gracious answer:—"I have received with great satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address. I rejoice to know that while you share my conviction of the justice and necessity of the war in which we are engaged, you also fully participate in my admiration for the enduring patience and heroic courage of my brave soldiers and sailors, and of those of my allies, and in my thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of events for the successes which have attended the distinguished gallantry and devotion of the combined forces in the Crimea. I sincerely thank you for the assurance of determination, in which I am confident that a great body of my people concur, to support me in the vigorous prosecution of the war."