the human mind. A century ago that Hible was known to comparatively few of the human race, although that few, blessed with European lights and opportunities, thought themselves almost the world. And as to the rest of the world, the people were left to follow their Koran, their Shastre, their Volah, their Confucius, or whatever clee they might. In semo parts of the world a century ago the Bible was forgotten, as in the villages of our own country and its towns. In other parts of the world the Bible was forbiden; and in all the territories e. Popery, and in yet larger parts of the world, the Bille was unheard of and unknown — Thank God! though there are parts of the world to-day where the Bille le forgetten, they are not so extensive as then. Though there are parts where it in forbidden, it is not feelidden with aught like the same power or socority. It is not reconsider was again the time same power but on-der the apprehension of danger. It is the one settled thing, and all other things are chifting now. We look, then, at the facilities which within this half-contry have been given for the oppead of that were. Take the world a century ago, and the world to-day. A century ago, the libriorefusing nations acre the nations that were proud and strong. France
was great then, and mighty and powerful in fourope and America, holding Canada, and much of the West Indies; Spain then was glorinus;
Practical above the meanth of the West Indies; Spain then was glorinus; Portugal then was magnificent. But look at the world now. Within that short time the hand of the Great Ruler has shorn the Bible-hating nations of all extra European power whatsoever; and within that time the only Popish nation that can be said to have risen in the state of things is that one Popish nation in which there has been a grand emancipation, that is the nation of Sardinia, which has, at length, set the Bible free. It now happens that the issues of the world are in the hands of the Protestants. Then look at the now lands that have sprang up; for during all that time the non-hiblical nations had meceeded in ereating nothing :- new landshave spring ap Lank at Amerien, our great auxiliary in this work. Look at Ameralia, hold recant since the hour of creation until this day wearant, although China was beside it, although India was beside it; wascant, although its climate and its roll invited possession —vacant, until mon are brought from the very furthers part of the world: and then, when they have founded comities that cannot be unchristianized, attractions are opened that will draw to a population from all the world—and that population must act upon the great India, and China, and the vast archipolago of that part of the carch.

The Rev. Dr. Cuminus said—In closing the proceedings of the Jubice Mesting, one cannot but notice how every feeling, every sympathy, every recollection, has been addressed and appealed to on this occasion. The Duke of Argyll gave his clear and logical statement; the Eatl of Carliele has made a beautiful and severely classical appeal to our tastes and feelings, giving an impulse to our better efforts. Dr. Duff has assumed us by the cloquest and carnest appeal which he made; but I must say, that, in a survey of the addresses delivered at this Meeting, I am most touched by the deeply-affecting and impressive statement of the Secretary of the Birmingham Auxiliary, the Rev. J. Angell James. I remember reading a sketch of the Catalogue of Demosthenes: I have read of a more glorious catalogue still—that in Hebrews xi.; and, in reading it, I have been reminded of an expression applied to that beautiful list by one who drew it from a single instance—the foll-call of the dead; and he said the name was given became, in a certain Gorman regiment, a celebrated here fell in the midst of the action, and he was so dear to thous whom he left behind, that, when the numer-roll of the regiment was called, the answer was, "Died upon the field." Mr. James has called the roll of the illustrious dead, the reply is: "Pied upon the field"—dead as to their sleeping dust—spectators, it may be, of the glorious spectacle within these walls. Let us, then, run the race set before us, not looking to the noblest that ever fought, to the helicet that ever lived, but to Jessas, "the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy set before Ilim endured the cross, derpising the shame." Let us feel that to carry on this great work is the noblest monument to the memory of the dead who commenced it; and I am sure that the green turf that less upon the humblest of them all, with nothing but a devedrop and the mushcame of the morning to gild it, is a nobler sight than the manufeles of all the Pharoalse.

UFFER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Richmond Street, Toronto, on the evening of Wednesday the 4th of May. The large Church was filled with an audience much as never was convened on any former anniversary. The platform was crowded with representatives, clerical and lay, of the various evangelical denominations, and who, for the time, at least, breathed the same eatholic spirit, and dropped party distinctions to rally round the one supreme standard of our faith. It was a noble spectacle, and it is to be hoped was the beginning of better things for the Society. An abstract of an able report was read by the Secretary, J. S. Howard, Esq.—Thirteen new auxiliary Societies have been established during the past year, and others before established are in a more flourishing state, under the able agency of the Rev. Lachlan Taylor. The receipts during the

past year were £1711 18s. 104d. The issues of libbles were 18,069—cardesire of those issued by the Tract Society, containing Festime and l'araphrases, amounting to 7321—making in all, from both Societies, 25,000 copies of the Scriptures—being an increase over last year of 6318.

The IIon Robert Baldwin, I'resident of the Society, being mable, by illness, to be present, the Mayor, J. 13. Howes, Req., took his place, and ably provided. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sanson, (Equatopolism) Rev. Mr. Irvine, (Irish Presigterian Charch,) Rev. Mr. Jonkins, (Methodist Church, Mantreal.) Rev. Dr. McCanl, (President of the University.) Rev. Dr. Ryorson, (Superintendent of Education.) The speeches were most excellent, and it is hoped have given an impension to the cause, which will extend through the Freezince. The collection amounted to \$732.10s.

We append the following statement of the Society's operations, may by the Societary, and, from time to time, others of a similar kind will be given .---

The Committee of the Upper Canada Bible Society, takes this made of gratefully acknowledging the following collections and contributions received up to the 1st of April inclusive, to aid in defraying the additional expenses incurred for new premiers, which, together with any further sums, including contributions from friends in the city, will appear in the Annual Report. It will be gratifying to the friends of the Society to learn, that a much deeper interest in Leing felt in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and that the past year has evidenced it by increased contributions and issues, exceeding the previous one by 5006 copies.

Mr. I. Mills, Zogra, 20 54; proportion of collection Congregational Church, Boltonville, per Rev. J. Wheeler, 10s; collection, Part Sarata, see Rev. G. Watson, 154; Brighton, Branch Bible Society, £1 2 3d.; Cobourg, £6 10s; Peterhorof, £7 14a, 4d; Hamilton, £37 16a; Haldimand, £4 5a; Streeteville, £5; Stratford, £2; Holland Landing, £2 10s; Dundas, £16 2a, 7d; Blenheim, £6 5a; London, £18 2a, £4; Blanchard, (St. Mary'a) £1; Berlin, £5; Guelph, £6; Blora, £3 15a; Fergos, £8; Nassangaweya, 13a, 9d; Aoton, £1 12a, 5d; Fein, £1 6a, 44d; Orangeville, £1; Brantford, £10; collection, Congregational Church, Port Stanley, £1 2a, 6d; collection, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Port Stanley, 15a; Ambersthurgh Branch Bible Society, £10. Roccived since 1st April—C. ran and Manyeta, £6 5a.

J. S. Howard, Secretary,

Missionary Expenditure of the United Primeyterian Church of Scotland.—In the Missionary Record for April, the accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1852, are given in full, from which the following information is gathered, on the income and expenditure for the various Missions.

The Receipts for the Home Mission Fund were, £4189 9s. 44d. The Grants to Presbytories for Home Missions, were £60; to congregations and stations, £547 8s.; and in supplement of superal, £2356 10s.; to Highland and Gaolic Missions, £225; to Associate Presbytury of Ireland, £25, and to miscellaneous expenditure, £240 10s. 1d.

The Receipts for Foreign Missions Fund were, £12,450 4s. 64d.—The Expenditure on Foreign Missions is the following:

Jamaica£G101	18	8
Trinidad 390		
Canada 1053	2	3
Nova Scotia	0	n
Continent of Europe 967	0	9
Calabar	G	51
Caffraria	16	116
Persis	10	0
Ceylon 98	O	0
Expenses for Management 300	13	11
Leaving a balance of 3316	4	4

SUPPLY OF Missionaries for India.—In the British possessions in India, containing 94,500,000 inhabitants, are 337 missionaries; which is the same as if Massachusetta had only three ministers of the gespel, or New York city two only. In the states tributary to Great Britain are 40,500,000 inhabitants, with only two missionaries; which is the same as if there was only one minister of the gespel to the whole United States. And yet all these regions are open for the church to go up and take possession of them for its Redeemer.

A missionary in one of the Feejeo islands hearing that the people of a neighboring town had not been visited by any missionary or Christian teacher, were embracing Christianity, was led to inquire into the tacts. He learned that a short time before, a canoe had been wrecked off the place, and all perished except one Christian lad, who awam ashore. The islanders began to prepare to cook and eat him, when a pagan interposed and rescued him. He remained there, and as the result of his labours a Christian church was founded.