

finding no purchaser for it in Genoa, took it over to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, where it was awarded a first prize. Genoa then bought it and gave it this place of honour, to be a monument to the memory of the gifted artist, whose spirit, crushed by disappointment, had taken its flight before his talent had been appreciated.

There are splendid churches also in this city of palaces. The Cathedral of St. Lorenzo is large and imposing, built of alternate layers of white and black marble. Over its main entrance is a striking bas-relief of St. Lawrence being roasted to death on his gridiron. The church of the Annunziata is even finer than the Cathedral. The Cemetery at the back of the town is one of the most remarkable sights of Genoa. It is very large and surrounded with arched colonnades and galleries, in the walls of which are built the tombs, tier above tier, the floor, all the way round, being lined with marble monuments of the most costly description. Here, as in almost all the principal cities of Italy, are unmistakable marks of renewed life and activity since the commencement of the new regime, in the pulling down of old rookeries, the opening up of splendid new streets, squares and gardens, the erection of national monuments, in greater attention to cleanliness, better supplies of water, more light in the streets, and more efficient means for the protection of life and property; and when to these are added, a better system of education, with civil and religious liberty, it goes without saying that the state of things is improving rapidly all over the country.

I met with a cordial reception from the Rev. Donald Miller, the minister of the Free Church of Scotland in Genoa, and clerk of the Presbytery of Italy. Mr. Miller, still in the prime of life, has been many years in Italy and has contributed in various ways to the promotion of the very important evangelical work that is now going on over the whole country. He ministered for some time at Naples and also in Rome, and was settled here in 1872. A Presbyterian mission, for the benefit of the English-speaking residents was commenced in Genoa about 1854, by Rev. Dr. Kay, of the Free Church of Scotland, who was succeeded by Rev. James Collie, since deceased; after him came the Rev. Mr. Milligan. For a number of years, the con-

gregation worshipped in the Waldensian church, but in 1877, through Mr. Miller's efforts, a very handsome church and manse, under one roof, were completed at a cost of \$41,740. This large sum was contributed by friends, chiefly in Scotland, and in the United States, the crowning gift being that of Lady Harriet Bentinck, of Naples—\$5,000 'to extinguish the debt.' The congregation is not large, numbering perhaps about eighty persons, but the church is the centre of much aggressive work in other parts of the city. One of the most interesting and successful branches of it is "The Genoa Harbour Mission," instituted some fourteen years ago, and now carried on with great efficiency by Mr. Burrows, and his assistant. The *Bethel* is a commodious new iron floating chapel fitted up in good style, for the use of the English-speaking sailors who frequent the port, with library, reading room, and lecture hall. A most useful auxiliary has lately been added at the cost of \$1,750,—a steam launch for gathering the men from the different ships to attend the services. In this way no less than 6,400 seamen were brought under Christian influences last year. Detailed references to the evangelical work in Italy, generally, will fit in more appropriately later on, but in the meantime, I may mention that "The Presbytery of Italy, in connection with the Free Church of Scotland," is composed of ministers and congregations at the following places:—Genoa, Florence, Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Malta, Lausanne (Suisse) and Pau, and Cannes (France). A special meeting of the Presbytery was held at Leghorn on the 16th of March, *inter alia*, to celebrate the jubilee of Dr. Walter R. Stewart of that city, when he was presented with a purse of \$3,000 in recognition of his life-long and eminent services to the cause of religion in Italy. Dr. Stewart was ordained at Erskine, on the Clyde, in 1837, and came out to Leghorn in 1845. The fine church and manse were erected in 1849, at a cost of \$30,000. In 1874, Dr. Stewart was elected Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, and now, having passed the three score and ten, he is just completing the great work which he began twenty-four years ago,—an Italian commentary on the four gospels. Part of it has already been published and is very highly spoken of. This will be a lasting