

winter be set apart the sum of £500 to be distributed among thirty-two of our venerable Disruption ministers who receive no supplement. He felt deeply that the Church had not fully discharged her duty to those who had made the greatest sacrifices at the shrine of principle; and he requested the friend through whom his bounty was conveyed to intimate that he regarded it not as a donation, but as a debt which was due to those who had borne the burthen and heat of the day. He had much in common with the late Mr MacFie of Langhouse, in whose neighbourhood he resided during the summer months, and whose society he greatly enjoyed, and whose example he deeply admired. Often they took sweet council together, provoking each other to love and to good works; and many were the benevolent projects which they devised and carried into effect, to promote the best and noblest ends. His loss to the congregation of Free St. George's, of which he was long an office-bearer, can scarcely be computed, and it is difficult as yet to realise it. May the mantle of his charity descend upon others; and, though dead, may he yet speak to those who are left behind, saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." May He with whom is the residue of the Spirit, and who turns the hearts of men as the rivers of water, fill up the many vacant places in the Church with devout and liberal men, to maintain a faithful testimony for the truth, and to carry on the work of the Lord with zeal and diligence and success!

The following is the list of Mr Harvey's legacies, independent of those to his relations, so far as we have learned:—

To the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund of the Free Church.....	£10,000
To each of the Disruption Ministers who have no supplement, £10, say probably	4000
To Glasgow Free Church College.....	500
Edinburgh do do .....	500
Aberdeen do do .....	300
Foreign Missions, Colonial Missions, and other Schemes of the Free Church	5000
LOCAL.	
Free St. George's, Paisley, to supplement minister's stipend.....	1000
For Bursary or Bursaries for students belonging to Free St. George's. ....	1000
Manse.....	500
School or other educational purposes.	500
Local Mission .....	500
Poor of Free St. George's .....	500
Paisley Infirmary, in addition to a house in Burr Row .....	500
Female Benevolent Society.....	100
Ragged School.....	500

These legacies to be all free of legacy duty.....£25,400

#### HENRIANA.

The murder of a subject is a wrong to his prince, a loss to him, and subversion of the peace of his kingdom.

Magistrates are the divinely constituted avengers of the blood of those, of whom they have the charge.

We ought to take pleasure in the prosperity of our friends, and be thankful to God for their comforts, as well as for our own.

The greatest comfort we can take in our children is, in giving them up to God, and thus recognising their covenant relation to Him.

The baptism of our children should cause us more joy than their birth.

The sentiments of our people are not to be slighted, but taken notice of.

God has ways for operating upon children in their infancy, for which we cannot account.

God never made a soul but he knows how to sanctify it.

#### Office of Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record, &c.

IN consequence of the transference of Knox's College to Elmsley House, the Office of the Record and of the Schemes of the Church, has been removed, for the present, to the Court House, Adelaide Street, East wing, up stairs.

THE RECORD.—All possible care is taken in addressing and mailing the Record. Should any irregularity occur in any quarter, in the receipt of the Record, intimation should be sent at once to this office, in order that the irregularity may be remedied.

All communications connected with the Record and the Several Schemes of the Church, to be addressed to "REV. W. REID, OFFICE OF THE MISSIONARY AND ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD," Toronto.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications intended for the Record should be in the Editor's hands by the 15th of the month.

## The Record.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1855.

#### KNOX'S COLLEGE.

In another column will be found a very graphic account of the New College Buildings, and of the opening of the Session on the first of the last month. We think it unnecessary to add anything to the observations of our esteemed correspondent. We have many things which may well call forth our gratitude in connexion with the College, and not the least of these is the fact that we have such a goodly number of young men attending the classes of our Professors. We are thankful for the large accession to the ranks of our Students which this session has brought. There are now connected with the College fifty-seven or fifty-eight Students, and there may be two more, who have in the meantime been prevented by circumstances from coming up at the beginning of the session. We shall in another number give the several class-lists, with a brief account of the various studies to which their attention is called. In the meantime it becomes us to give to this important Institution, which lies at the very foundation of our progress as a Church, a large place in our hearts and in our prayers, pleading with God that he would pour out His spirit largely on Teachers and Students, and that He would make it more and more a blessing to our Church and to the Province.

#### SHALL THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC STILL BE TOLERATED?

This is a question which we trust will engage the serious consideration of the community generally, and especially of the Christian portion of it, and it is one to which we trust a decided and firm answer will be given. It cannot be doubted that the liquor traffic lies at the foundation of intemperance, which prevails to such a lamentable extent throughout society. Drunkenness is not like some sudden, resistless disease, which seizes at once on its victim, and drags that victim down by one fell blow to an untimely grave. It at-

tains its strength slowly and gradually. It acquires, from day to day, a growing influence over the individual, who has given himself up to its indulgence. The liquor seller contributes to the formation of this influence. Every glass which he sells to the young man, or to the father or mother of a family, is helping to establish the habit, and to bind them in chains which they will afterwards find to be stronger than chains of iron. The liquor traffic must then be viewed as essentially connected with the formation of intemperate habits. Indeed, so intimate is this connection, that there is scarcely a tavern or shop where strong drink is sold, which is not the centre of a constantly widening circle of inebriates. The multiplication of taverns and liquor shops, then, unquestionably contributes directly to the increase of drunkenness and all the miseries which flow from intemperance. It is perfectly vain to plead, as we have heard some plead, that the supply will just be regulated by the demand. Although this may be true in regard to the ordinary necessities of life, the principle will not apply at all to the matter in question. In regard to the use of intoxicating drinks, the demand is first called forth by the supply. Were the intoxicating glass never used, no craving for strong drink would exist, and just as the supply is increased—in other words—just as taverns and places for the sale of intoxicating drinks are multiplied, will the demand grow, and drunkenness, with all its curses, spread throughout the community. Sometimes we hear a great deal about "oppression" and "hardship" and "injustice," with reference to those attempts which are made to put down the traffic by legislative interference, but this outcry is perfectly unreasonable. Those engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks are living on the social degradation of the community, and thrive just in proportion as drinking prevails, while the great mass of the community have to pay the cost, in the shape of poor-rates, prison-rates, police-taxes, and all the other expenses occasioned by the existence of vice and crime. Can it be regarded, then, as unreasonable, if the community should seek to have the evil checked at the fountain-head, and should take measures to prevent by law, the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating drinks? We certainly think it high time that an effectual remedy should be applied, which, in our opinion, can only be done by the legislative prohibition of the traffic.

We rejoice to see the efforts which are being made in Great Britain, to check the sale of intoxicating drinks. In Scotland, as our readers are aware, very considerable progress has been made in this direction. The sale of intoxicating drinks has been stopped on the Sabbath, and the hours shortened during which tavern-keepers can sell spirits. Wherever the law has been fairly carried out, the results have been most beneficial. A conference of the Scottish Temperance League was lately held, at which delegates were present from about forty of the principal cities, towns, and villages of Scotland.

A printed pamphlet was laid before the Conference, containing the testimony and statistics