

of the Reformation, Dr. Guthrie took occasion to lament the want of a monument to John Knox, affirming that we did not even know where he was buried. The latter complaint, however, is scarcely correct, as it would appear from the following extract that a pretty close approximation to the identical spot has been made on good authority. The extract is from the preface to a work, edited by Mr. David Laing, and recently privately printed for the Bannatyne Club, entitled "Charters of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles":—"Knox was interred in the common burying ground at the south side of St. Giles' Church, in the presence of the Regent Earl of Morton, the rest of the nobility, and a great concourse of people. Like his great coadjutor, Calvin, at Geneva, no stone or memorial appears to have been erected to mark the place of his interment; but there is reason to believe it was nearly in a line with the entrance to the south transept, a little to the west of Charles the Second's equestrian statue in the Parliament Close. In such a site a statue of the great Reformer would have been much more appropriate. The erection of the Parliament House in 1631 was obviously the means of obliterating the public burying ground round the Church, but the mass of human bones found in its immediate proximity during the process of renovation bore ample testimony of its previous existence."

CRIME AND ITS COST.—According to the judicial statistics of England and Wales for 1859, there are in the Kingdom nearly 105,000 criminals at large, of whom 39,530 are professional thieves, 37,688 suspected persons constantly under the eye of the police, and 23,352 vagrants having no visible means of support. Organized in military companies, they would make more than seventy regiments of the line, and placed together in a row, they would extend over twenty miles. If each man consumes two hundred dollars' worth of value a year, their direct cost to society is over twenty millions of dollars. But this is only a part of their expense. The greater part of the expenditure for the police and constabulary, for courts and prisons, is occasioned by them. It is estimated that the annual cost of the criminals in the United Kingdom is about \$150,000,000, or about double the sum spent on the royal navy.

THE LONDON CITY MISSION.—This Society, which is one of the most active and useful institutions for carrying the Gospel to the poor and outcast, employs 375 missionaries, who visit from house to house, hold Bible classes, preach in-doors and out, distribute Bibles and tracts, and seek to induce people to attend church and send their children to school. During the last year, 1,712,836 visits were paid, of which 236,340 were to the sick

and dying; 2,512,545 tracts and 6,358 Bibles were distributed, and 57,738 books lent; 36,520 meetings and Bible classes were held, with an attendance of 949,520; 4,868 outdoor services were held, with an attendance of 351,988; 253 backsliders restored; 1,102 drunkards and 521 fallen females reclaimed; 587 families in which family prayer was commenced; 9,453 children sent to school.

A SOLDIER'S ESTIMATE OF GLORY.—Sir Charles Napier, so distinguished for his military services in India, on receiving despatches from the English government making him governor of Scinde with additional pay, and ordering a triumphal column to be cast from the guns he had captured, wrote, "I wish the government would let me go back to my wife and girls; it would be more to me than pay, glory, and honor. This is glory, is it? Yes. Nine princes have surrendered their swords to me on the field of battle, and their kingdoms have been conquered by me and attached to my own country. Well, all the glory that can be desired is mine, and I care so little for it that the moment I can, all shall be resigned to live quietly with my wife and girls: no honor or riches repays me for absence from them. Otherwise this sort of life is life to me, is agreeable, as it may enable me to do good to these poor people. Oh, I can do any good to serve them where so much blood has been shed in accursed war, I shall be happy. May I never see another shot fired. Horrid, horrid war!"

THE QUEEN DENOUNCING VICE AND IMMORALITY.—Queen Victoria has recently issued a proclamation, and ordered it to be publicly read in open court by all judges of assize and justices of the peace, which is a most earnest expression against prevalent vice and immorality, worthy of the head and heart of one of the most exemplary of reigning sovereigns. Seriously and religiously considering it her indispensable duty to be careful above all other things to preserve and advance the honor and service of Almighty God, she declares her royal purpose to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, in all persons, of whatsoever degree or quality. She requires all persons of honor or in place of authority to give good example by their own virtue, and to discountenance persons of dissolute and immoral lives; and prohibit all her subjects from playing dice, cards, or any other game on the Lord's day, and requires them decently and reverently to attend the worship of God. She also requires all her civil and ecclesiastical officers, and all her other subjects, to be vigilant in the discovery and prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of dissolute, immoral or dis-