

ity. During this period he published several valuable works. Failing health, however, and increasing deafness led him to retire in 1868 from all active duty.

ENGLAND.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England met in London towards the close of April. Deputies were present from the Irish and Scottish and other free Churches. The missions to China received due prominence. Schemes were also prepared for carrying on more vigorously the work of Home Evangelization. By a very small majority the Synod resolved to establish a Sustentation Fund. Much impatience was expressed at the slowness of the Union negotiations in Scotland, and a proposal made to unite, if possible, all the Presbyterian bodies in England. Liberty was granted to congregations to use instrumental aid in the service of praise.

IRELAND.—The Irish Presbyterian Church has raised nearly £25,000 for her Sustentation purposes. She aims at £30,000, and she will no doubt attain to this amount. There are Union proposals here too.

UNITED STATES.—The first General Assembly of the Re-united Presbyterian Church is now meeting in Philadelphia. It is the largest Presbyterian Assembly ever held. Delegates are present from the Free, the United Presbyterian and the Irish Churches.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Ten scholarships, ranging from \$45 to \$60 are offered for competition to students of the University of Toronto, who intend to study for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Fifteen bursaries were offered to competition in connection with the Montreal College. Six of the Montreal students are French, five being converted under Mr. Chiniquy. Thirty-two students were enrolled. Sixteen of these are acting as Home Missionaries during the summer.—Rev. Dr. R. F. Burns is now settled in Cote street Church, Montreal.—Rev. A. F. Kemp is appointed Professor of Olivet College, Michigan.—The General Assembly of Canada will meet in Knox's Church, Toronto, on Tuesday the 7th June.

WORK TO BE DONE IN AMERICA.—Suppose the Dominion and the United States evangelized there would still remain a vast population south of us to be brought under the influence of true religion. Mexico and Central America have a population of at least ten millions. The number of Protestant Christians in these countries is very small indeed—probably not one in a thousand. South America numbers probably twenty millions. Here then are

forty millions of people needing the light of the Gospel—all within comparatively easy reach of American protestant influence. Is not this a startling—almost an astounding—consideration? The Portuguese and Spanish languages prevail in the countries to which we refer. The people are generally civilized, and slowly but surely advancing in the arts and sciences, in self-government and the desire for rational liberty. Cuba too is an inviting mission field. British Christians have made their influence happily felt in several of the most important Islands of the West Indies. The Forty Millions referred to above must be operated upon chiefly by the Christians of the neighbouring Republic.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received last year \$240,888—being \$10,000 in advance of any previous year. Still the Board is \$40,000 in debt.

Shipwrecked Missionaries.

The company rescued from the wrecked missionary packet *Morning Star*, arrived safely at Honolulu, on the 4th of February. We find in the *Herald* for April a statement of the disaster:

“Having completed her trip to Ponape, bringing back Rev. Mr. Sturges and family, she entered the South Harbor of Kusaie, Oct. 9, 1869. Late in the afternoon of Oct. 18, by means of a light breeze and towing with boats, she left the harbor, and secured what was thought to be a safe offing from the land. We were all unusually cheerful and buoyant at the tea-table, and at our evening worship we sang, with much spirit, ‘Homeward Bound.’ After prayers, Capt. Tengstrom remained in the cabin a little while, talking with Mr. Snow. When he went on deck it was found that the *Star* had been working in towards the land, and was getting dangerously near to the breakers. It being nearly calm, the boats were immediately lowered, and commenced towing. But they only had the effect to head her off from, without apparently checking her progress toward the land, as we seemed to be in a strong current, and the swell was beginning to set her in. An anchor was let go in twenty fathoms of water. This seemed to hold her till a severe squall came up, striking her over the port bow. Preparations had been made to slip the cable and try to shoot out clear of the reef, in case the wind should favour such a movement, with the fore and aft sails. But in trying to effect this, after the squall struck her, instead of shooting ahead, as was expected, she only sagged off, and soon struck broadside on. As the surf was heavy and the shore exceedingly rough and rocky, all