

the throne, her wish to maintain unimpaired the relations of amity and friendship established between the two nations and Madagascar, and assuring both Sovereigns that she will protect the persons and property of their subjects who may come to this country. The officer who gave me this statement informed me, also, with evident pleasure, that all the members of the Government had carefully examined the treaty with England, and agreed to accept it, and fulfil its conditions. Our missionary prospects seem to rest on a better foundation than ever.

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REV. DR. MASSIE.—From the following paragraph it will be seen that this gentleman is at present in the United States. We know not what may be his intentions, but should this meet his eye, we would earnestly suggest that a visit, even though brief, to a few of the leading places in CANADA, would be a source of pleasure to our Churches, while we believe it could not fail to contribute to his own personal gratification. It seldom falls to our lot to receive a deputation from Britain; were such intercourse more frequent, mutual esteem and confidence would be increased, and without a doubt the cause of Christ amongst us would be greatly promoted.

ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—We (*Manchester Examiner*) understand that the Rev. Mr. Massie, of London, and the Rev. J. H. Rylance, of St. Paul's, Westminster, have been appointed a deputation to the United States, to convey the address to ministers of all Christian denominations in America, adopted by the recent Anti-Slavery Conference. Mr. Rylance sailed on the 10th inst., in the City of New York, and Dr. Massie followed on Wednesday last, in the City of Baltimore. They also carry a letter from Mr. Thomas B. Potter to President Lincoln, enclosing reports of the Anti-Slavery Conference and public meeting in the Free-trade Hall, on the 3rd inst.; and copies of the French pastors' address and English reply.

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THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN IRELAND.—In the House of Commons, recently in committee of supply, the Irish members started a regular debate on the educational vote of £306,016 odd for national education in the sister island—being an increase of more than £15,000 in the year. The Roman Catholics, with few exceptions, accept the National system, but object strongly to the district model schools, which are an excrescence on the original plan, and cost some £30,000 a year. Mr. O'Reilly stated the case fairly but forcibly against these schools for giving gratuitous education to the children of middle-class people. It is remarkable that out of 5,000 pupil-teachers only 136 are supposed to be educating for teachers in after life. Merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and Government officers are not ashamed to send their children to these schools; and at Londonderry, last year, the children of the Mayor were actually being educated gratuitously in a model school! These institutions are indeed a costly pretence, and specially obnoxious to the Roman Catholics, as founded on the secular principle. The Irish members stated their case well, but were met by the singular argument that as the model schools had annihilated the private schools, they must now be upheld. Mr. O'Hagan, the Irish Attorney-General, in an able speech, undertook a general defence of the entire system, and apologised for the model schools as a necessary part of it. Mr. O'Reilly tried to test the feeling of the House on these institutions for educating the children of well-to-do people by moving that the vote for Enniscorthy school, one of the worst of the lot, be rejected; but he found only thirty-eight supporters. The indignant Irish members insisted on reporting progress, and eventually gained their point.

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THE VALUE OF MINUTES.—He that hopes to look back with satisfaction upon past years must learn to know the present value of single minutes, and endeavour to let no particle of time fall useless to the ground.—*Dr. Johnson.*