

ally joining the Church of England, or forming Baptist congregations in out-stations, at times ministered to, I am sorry to say, by ignorant and fanatical men of their own rank, and who are generally self-appointed pastors. Our need is great indeed, but we have not yet represented it all. The present four chaplains cannot overtake the work of the three stations they occupy, unless they are supposed never to be sick, never to tire, and never to need a change of climate. When any one of them is not present with his charge, Bombay is left with one Presbyterian chaplain. It is very difficult for any one who has not been there to explain, to understand, the straggling character of Bombay and its suburbs. Suffice it to say, that the congregation of St. Andrew's, Bombay, is scattered over an area which might be represented by Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton, and that, to meet the requirements of the people, it is necessary for half the year to have three services, two in St. Andrew's and one in the suburb called Mazagon, and that for the other half year a fourth service is needed for the soldiers in the military cantonment of Calaba. The soldiers cannot march to church during the monsoon.

The wear and tear which is involved in keeping even three services going, not to speak of anything else, is enough to tire any man out in a climate like India. We require another clergyman for Bombay itself, and the church will not be in a fit condition till we have one. The missionary of the Church, the Rev. C. J. Cameron, nobly gives his aid; but after he has laboured in the Institution all the week, it is manifest that he cannot, as a rule, devote his Sundays to preaching. At present our prospects in Bombay are trying. One of our chaplains is going on sick leave, and during his leave there will be only one chaplain for all Bombay. There are six clergymen of the Church of England preaching every Sunday in the same area. There is one missionary of the Church of Scotland able to afford occasional help. There are seven missionaries of the Church of England able to afford similar aid.

Under these circumstances the Presbyterian community naturally looks to the Church of Scotland for aid. For the great districts we have mentioned we require chaplains. The people who need clergymen are chiefly Government servants. We look to our Church, as represented by its Assembly, to press on the Government of India fearlessly, lovingly, and faithfully, the duty of meeting the spiritual wants of a large body of its public servants. There is need of firmness, for it is evident that there are those in high places who are enemies to our Church, and who do not wish to see her Indian establishment enlarged.

With regard to Bombay and its large mercantile and artisan community, we expect the Church, as a Church, to do something. We

maintain that we have claims on the Scheme managed by the Colonial Committee. Far be it from us to say that this Committee has given too much anywhere, but while we would find no fault with grants made to churches and ministers in Canada or Prince Edward Island, we would advance a claim for our *East Indian Colonists*, who are just as poor in purse (now), and whose spiritual wants are perhaps more urgent, for temptation is greater here than in Canadian wilds to certain excesses and certain forms of evil thought; and we would ask for aid to support at least one additional clergyman for Bombay.

We would earnestly press this matter on the attention of all who are interested in India's welfare, and especially on the members of our Colonial Committee. J. P.

—O—

Annual Report of Dr. Geddie.

We have no doubt the following extracts from a letter from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Geddie quoted from the *Record* of the U. P. L. P., will be read with deep interest.

"ANEITEUM, NEW HEBRIDES, }
December 28, 1867. }

Rev. and Dear Sir,—The close of another year reminds me that I must prepare my annual letter for you. I have not much of importance to record about the work on this island, and our labors are about the same as in former years. My object in writing at present is rather to fulfil a duty, than impart information that will be of much interest to you.

On our return to the Island last year, we found matters in a very unhappy state.—The natives on the two sides of the island were completely divided and there was no friendly intercourse between them. We heard with intense regret that our little Island, during our absence, had been on the verge of a civil war. It was painful beyond expression, to witness such a state of things among a people, who, for so many happy years, had taken "sweet counsel together, and walked into the house of God in company." No effective steps were taken to improve matters until a few months ago. I then visited Mr. Inglis' district: by previous arrangement, accompanied by all the chiefs and leading men on my side of the island, and had an interview with the people there. Our whole party received most cordial welcome, and there was a large collection of food made to feast them. A public meeting was held, attended by natives from all quarters, and the result has been all that could be desired. The causes of alienation were talked over in a friendly manner; misunderstandings were explained; mutual concessions were made; and all parties agreed to bury their animosities, and revive them no