

On Wednesday, we directed our course to Aycoomagh, a distance of twenty miles, where on Friday we held a meeting in the house of Mr. McDougall, preached and explained the object of our coming among them, which we understood was here particularly misinterpreted.

Lake Ainsly, owing to conflicting intimations and other causes, we were reluctantly compelled to abandon, and proceeded, instead of River Dennis, accompanied by Dr. Cameron, Esq., at whose house we staid. On Sabbath, we preached to about one hundred and fifty persons, in a private house, five miles farther down the river. On our return in the evening, another meeting was held and the ordinance of baptism administered.

On the Monday following, we preached to a goodly number in a somewhat remote settlement of this district. On Tuesday, we proceeded to Mr. Peter McIntyre's, distant about seven miles, where we preached to about thirty persons; the state of the roads that day preventing many attached friends from mustering. Here we were told of a handsome bequest by the late Mr. Intyre, of one hundred acres to the Church of Scotland. The inclemency of the weather detaining us here another day, which we passed in involuntary inaction.

On Thursday we rode over to River Inhabitants, where we intended preaching on Friday, but found it impracticable, no intimation having preceded us. Friday, therefore and Saturday we devoted to calling on the people. In this flourishing settlement, the church is still the property of the Church of Scotland, and the people rejoice in their attachment to the church of their fathers. We therefore on the Lord's day occupied the church and preached to a large and attentive congregation. Here also baptismal service was performed in a private house in the presence of a considerable number of persons.

Next day, the 9th of April, we concluded our public labors by once more officiating within the church, and on Tuesday, we rode to the Strait of Canso, praying fervently that the seed sown during our brief sojourn, may yield abundant fruit many days hence.

On reflection, your deputation would observe that, considering the long neglect of the Church towards her expatriated children in this interesting island, it is astonishing that any should be found still adhering to her connection. It is true, that at three different periods since the disruption, there were visits made by ministers of our Church to that quarter, but these visits, from reasons, unaccountable to your deputation produced not the effect anticipated. Shall the laborers of the present mission be equally unsuccessful? This will very much depend upon the subsequent action of the Church, and whether the hopes now excited by your deputation be disappointed, or realized. It is but proper to add, that petitions are now being signed by

the people with a view to get missionaries to labor among them; and your deputation would now suggest that the Presbytery should forthwith support the prayer of the petitioners by application on their behalf to the first General Assembly.

Your deputation regret to call attention to the fact that with one exception, the churches and even the school houses were denied them, an intolerance however that resulted rather in the furtherance of the cause, the strengthening of the attachment of our adherents, and the shame of our adversaries.

In conclusion, we beg to acknowledge our obligations to those friends who facilitated our labors and showed us hospitality.

ANDREW W. HERDMAN,
JOHN SINCLAIR,
JOHN MCKAY.

PRESBYTERY NOTICE.

I would remind all Kirk Sessions that all Session Records will have to be produced at the first meeting of Presbytery, in order to be examined and attested before the approaching meeting of Synod.

JAS. CHRISTIE, *Pres. Clerk*.

REVIEW OF THE PAST MONTH.

In Great Britain, public interest has been almost exclusively engrossed by the Italian question, and the annexation of Savoy to the kingdom of France. Amidst the convulsions which have disturbed the southern portions of Europe, Sardinia has risen from a third to a second class power: from a little kingdom of four millions, to a state containing about three times that number. The most promising feature in the change is the introduction of the Constitutional element among the people of Italy; the granting of a large measure of civil liberty and self-government, as well as religious freedom, and as large a measure of toleration as could be well expected in a people professedly Catholic. Time alone can tell whether the Italian people are ready for the enjoyment of this enfranchisement, but we rejoice that the trial is to be made, and under so spirited and popular a prince as Victor Emanuel of Sardinia. In the meantime Pope Pius is in very great trouble, and is filling Europe with the sound of his lamentations. He has shown a violence and stubbornness with regard to the changes going on around him, which make the weakness of his character and his declining influence only the more apparent. He has gone the length of launching the thunders of the Vatican, in the form of excommunication, aimed chiefly at the King of Sardinia. This fulmination will probably fall harmless, and do good service to the cause of Protestantism, by showing the present impotence of this once terrible