

is, we believe, a convert of Mr. Chiniquy, and was educated at the Presbyterian College, Montreal, to which he does great credit. Through means of that institution, with its French Professor, we hope to see an increasing number of French Canadians trained for the Christian ministry, and placed in our frontier congregations, where it may reasonably be expected that they will exercise a powerful, and very salutary influence over their own countrymen.

There are numerous scattered settlements of Scotch and English in the Province of Quebec, and many of them are without adequate pastoral supervision. Often indeed years pass without a minister's presence in the far away hamlet. The natural result is that the children lapse into superstition or worse. We hope the united Church of these Provinces will be able to look more efficiently after the scattered members of the flock.

NEW MISSION GROUND IN AFRICA.

The Free Church and Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland have united in establishing a Mission in Central Africa, on Lake Nyassa. At a public meeting held in Glasgow, Dr. Jeffrey, U. P., thus explained the object:—

"It was specially worthy the consideration of Scotchmen, for Livingstone was essentially a Scotchman. It was exceedingly pleasing to find that in the east and in this metropolis in the west the citizens had combined together with unusual alacrity and with great unanimity in resolving to erect a monument of brass to commemorate the name and the fame of David Livingstone; but he was glad that in a country such as this Livingstone's name was to be commemorated in more than a monument of brass or of bronze—that they were about to erect a monument commemorating his services to this country and the civilized world. It had been resolved that a mission should be set agoing in Central Africa. Its position was intended to be at the southern part of Lake Nyassa, about 60 miles from Murchison Falls, and about 300 miles from the sea, to which there could be communication by means of flat boats for almost the whole distance. The population of the district, as stated by Dr. Livingstone himself in one of his memoranda, was very dense, and it was hardly necessary to remark that the men and women comprising it were bound neither by the ties of morality nor of Christianity; that they were

essentially slaves, dying in hundreds uncared for and unprovided for; and unless the Christians in this country, who derived so much from their Christianity, lent a helping hand to open up such districts to the benefits of the Gospel, their name would become an empty sound. It became them to send a pioneer, at all events, to pave the way for enriching the country with the truths of the Bible. The enterprise was started in no sectarian spirit, and the men sent out would be men who could be thoroughly relied upon, and who knew how to use the influences with which they were entrusted. He was glad to think that the scheme had been inaugurated under such good auspices, for from many sources they had found countenance and promise of support to an extent far beyond what was originally expected; and he was sure that as the merits of the undertaking became better known and more widely diffused, the interest of all sections would be evincing that it might be carried out with efficiency, and, he trusted, paramount success.

Capt. Wilson, R. N., said that with reference to the object for which the mission had been called, he considered that the mouth of the Zambesi was a very suitable harbour by means of which to open communication with Central Africa. He was for ten years on that station, and knew the district about Lake Nyassa, the most thickly populated of any part of the African continent. It was also a great point from which the African slave trade was fed. In several of the canoes he had captured he found the shoulders of the slaves excoriated from carrying ivory, and this trade in ivory was the kernel of the slave trade. These slaves used to come from *bona fide* Portuguese territory, but now they were drawn from the large population round about Lake Nyassa. The people were numerous and extremely hospitable in a rough way and lived on a rude plenty. The results to be derived from the mission successfully established were enormous. He felt satisfied it would prove the thin end of the wedge which would open up Central Africa to commerce. In addition, it would break the neck of the slave trade, for natives would very soon see that it would be to their advantage not to allow it to continue. Speaking as an outsider, but one who had a deep interest in the African continent, he expressed his confidence in the scheme and in the men who were to be trusted with the working of it out.

Mr. E. D. Young remarked that he was going to Africa simply because it was duty, and because his heart was there; to getting to Lake Nyassa, he had been there already and he could go again with the experience he had had he might