

their midst and winning several to the faith. Besides acquiring a thorough knowledge of their own tongue: and Mr Tugwell and his wife.

But, alas! the Mission outpost is beyond the reach of civilisation. The Hudson Bay fort will probably be abandoned this next year. Intercourse by sea will cease. The protection the Mission party have hitherto enjoyed will be taken away; and then, without provisions, protection, or intercourse with the South, I do not see what else we can do but abandon the Mission simultaneously with the evacuation of the fort, unless Providence should raise up means for its continuance that at present are unknown.

The Indians around "Fort Rupert," at the northern end of this island, are very numerous—of several tribes; more accessible and inviting than any other further north, and it is thought a Mission party might carry on a successful work in their own homes.

The Indians to whom I feel myself more and more drawn are the Cowichans, which tribe I will speak of more at length in my next.

I should mention that a fine opening offers itself at Barclay Sound, where there is a huge establishment being erected in the lumber line of business, and numbers of Indians might be reached there who have never yet been contaminated by intercourse with white men.—*The Mission Field.*

### General "Stonewall" Jackson.

It is well known that General Jackson, the most remarkable man produced by the American war, has been long conspicuous for his great earnestness of religious character. The *Times* correspondent, in mentioning the enthusiasm with which his name is received, describes his christianism bearing on the field of battle:—

"Upon one topic only did Washington show any excitement. Strong and eager was the anxiety shown to obtain a photograph of the hero of the moment, 'Stonewall' Jackson. A few appeared in one of the shops, and were instantly snapped up. Thousands, and tens of thousands, could be sold in the cities of the North. The interest excited by this strange man is as curious as it is unprecedented. A classmate of McClellan's at West Point, and there considered slow and heavy, and unfavorably known in Washington as a hypochondriac and *malade imaginaire*, he has exhibited for the last ten months qualities which were little supposed to reside in his rugged and unsoldier-like frame, but which will hand his name down for many a generation in the company of those great cap-

tains whom men will not willingly let die. More apt for the execution than the conception of great movements, leaning upon General Lee as the directing brain, and furnishing the promptest hand, the most dauntless heart, the most ascetic and vigorous self-denial, the greatest rapidity and versatility of movement as his contributions towards the execution of General Lee's strategy, his recent operations in turning General Pope's right, and passing with a force believed not to exceed 30,000 men to the rear of such an army, massed close to its base of operations, and in the act of receiving daily large reinforcements, command universal wonder and admiration. It is said that, like Hannibal, he is accustomed to live among his men without distinction of dress, without greater delicacy of fare, and that it is almost impossible, on this account, for a stranger to recognise or distinguish him among them. Every despatch from his hand has, as its exordium, 'By the blessing of God.' Continual are the prayer-meetings which he holds among his men, invoking a blessing upon his arms before the battle and returning thanks for preservation and (as it has rarely failed to happen) for victory after it is over. In fact, they who have seen and heard him uplift his voice in prayer, and then have witnessed his vigor and prompt energy in the strife, say that once again Cromwell is walking the earth and leading his trusting and enraptured hosts to assured victory. It is not necessary to add that Jackson's men idolize and trust their leader enthusiastically, and have the most implicit faith in his conduct, otherwise the bold and daring steps which he has frequently taken, and from which he has never failed to come off triumphantly, would have been utter impossibilities."

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES, AMERICA.—The minutes of the New School Presbyterian Church for 1862 have been published, from which we give the following statistics:—

"The number of synods is 22; presbyteries, 104; churches, 1466; ministers, 1555; licentiates, 151; candidates for the ministry, 224; church members, 135,454. The contribution for religious purposes were, for domestic missions, \$91,911; foreign missions, \$69,468; education cause, \$47,463; Board of Publication, \$39,162, and for the General Assembly's Fund, \$5148,06. The aggregate receipts this year, so far as reported, are \$232,143,17, which is a falling off of over forty thousand dollars from last year, and more than fifty thousand dollars from the year 1860."