

powers of Europe for the conversion of Israel caused consternation at the court of Rome. Strenuous efforts were made—for a time with success—to induce the Porte to oppose the work. The Pope in hot haste despatched a rival bishop to Jerusalem, conferring on him the somewhat equivocal title of Bishop *in partibus* of Babylon. As an observant critic remarked on the occasion, "it is not the first time that the enemy has foretold the judgment of God without knowing it, and the Popes, dipping their pens in the ink of prophecy, have written their doom upon their own foreheads."

To the Church of Scotland belongs the high honour of having been the first Protestant Church in Christendom to engage as a Church in the work of Jewish missions. The attention of its General Assembly was called to the subject in 1838; and in the spring of the following year a deputation, consisting of Drs. Keith and Black, with Mr. Bonar and the sainted M'Cheyne, was sent to visit and enquire into the condition of the Jews of Europe and Palestine. These missionaries visited most of the cities along the coast of the Mediterranean where they were congregated in the largest numbers, and arrived in the Holy Land in the month of June. Their return journey lay by Vienna and Constantinople, up the banks of the Danube, through the different principalities to Pomerania and the cities of Berlin and Hamburg. They were received everywhere in the most friendly manner by the Jews. A report of their expedition was published in 1842, and a French translation was published at Paris in 1844. During the war of Disruption period the good work was neither forgotten nor abandoned. The missionaries sent out by the Established Church cast in their lot with the energetic and vigorous Free Church of Scotland which carries on the work with undiminished zeal to the present day.

The Irish Presbyterian Church was the first to enter the field in 1842. The missionary sent out selected Damascus as the scene of his labours. At present, the Irish Jewish Mission has agents labouring, as the God of Israel gives them opportunity, in Damascus, Hamburg, Bonn, Paris, and Venice. Professor Rogers of Glasgow is the director of the work.

In 1843 the British Society began its operations. Its management is confined to the centers of various denominations. Agents, who are all converted Israelites, have had much success in France and Germany, and especially in London.

The Evangelical Lutheran Society in Prussia is also deserving of notice. Minister Goldberg, one of its agents, was one of the most zealous and successful laborers who proclaimed the Gospel to Israel. He was indefatigable in visiting and rea-

soning with the Jews scattered over the towns and villages of Saxony and Bohemia. At the great annual fairs at Leipzig, he often succeeded in getting thousands of Jews to listen to his preaching. It was through him that Professor Delitzsch's mind was first turned to the importance of the work. The latter is now at the head of a society for conveying to his own brethren after the flesh the gospel of a crucified Saviour.

Many other societies and agencies are engaged in the good work. The number of Jews is estimated at seven millions. There are at present over twenty thousand converted Jews members of Christian Churches. An immense number are said to be Christians privately, but afraid to profess Christ on account of social persecution. More than three hundred converts are now occupying influential positions as ministers, theological professors, and teachers in the Christian Church. One hundred and ten are ministers of the English Church. The prospects of Missionary operations are brighter perhaps than ever before.

### QUEBEC.

On the 23rd ult., a very interesting event took place at Val-Cartier, a Scotch settlement about 17 miles from Quebec. On that day, a young French Canadian preacher, Rev. Mr. Brouillette, the unanimous choice of the people, was ordained over the congregation there of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland. The church is a handsome stone structure, beautifully situated on the top of an eminence, and surrounded by a churchyard, in which stands conspicuous a monument to the memory of John Nelson, one of the fathers of journalism in Canada. The church was filled by an attentive, intelligent looking audience. The Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, preached and presided, and Mr. Clark, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, now labouring in Quebec, having been associated with the Presbytery, delivered the charge to the young minister. It is intended that Mr. Brouillette should supply a station at Stoneham, some 5 miles distant, and formerly in connection with Chalmers' Church, Quebec. This settlement affords a foretaste of the benefits which will result from the union of the two leading branches of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which we hope to see consummated in June next. Mr. Brouillette