

gratitude of the Church of Scotland. When ministers were deserting their large charges in the provinces for empty Churches at home, these young men were fleeing from the opportunity of easy promotion, to take charge of the flocks thus left without a shepherd.

July 5.—Preached in New Glasgow in the forenoon. The Church holds about 800, and is generally full. In most parts of Nova Scotia one is generally struck with the masses of people attending divine ordinances. In the afternoon I drove to Pictou, and preached there in the evening.

July 6.—Returned to New Glasgow, and visited the Albion Mines in the vicinity. Under the guidance of Mr. Scott, the manager, I descended to perhaps the thickest seam in the world. Its average thickness is 32 feet. With a roof of this height above your head, the galleries have a very imposing effect. On arriving at the bottom of the shaft we were obliged to rest for about a quarter of an hour, to regain the use of our eyes in the dimly-lighted galleries. When our vision returned we found ourselves surrounded by a party of Canadian gentlemen, with lamps in their hands, who were exploring the pit. The workings are ventilated by a stream of water which descends in a shower in the downcast shaft. This form of applying power is found to be the most economical. The engine below is worked by a steam engine above ground—the steam being led by a pipe down the shaft. We spent the afternoon at Mr. Scott's house. The grounds and garden are in the best English style, and present a useful model to other settlers around. A stranger is much struck with the want of attention throughout the Province to the grounds around the homestead. The house may be a model of neatness outside and inside, while the field crops are growing up to the very door. Several of the mansees, however, show a better taste, and a few such examples must tend to make the taste general. Through the exertions of Mr. Pollok and the facilities afforded by Mr. Scott, a handsome church, in connection with the Church of Scotland, has been recently erected at the Mines.

July 7.—Spoke at a meeting held in New Glasgow church. My subject on this and other occasions was chiefly the training for the ministry and the relation of the various branches of the mother church. The other speakers were Messrs. Herdman, Pollok, and Grant. The subjects adverted to were those discussed at the meeting of Synod. It was refreshing to remark that warm attachment of the people to the Church. Throughout the whole of Nova Scotia, the people were willing to listen, for any length of time, to tidings about the Church of Scotland and her appreciation of their noble adherence to her cause. Her recent liberality in sending nine missionaries to build up the waste places of Zion, quite touched their hearts.

July 8.—A meeting similar to the one last

night was held at Pictou. I spoke, along with Messrs. Grant, Herdman, Sinclair, and Pollok. This meeting was equally gratifying with the previous one. I proceeded after it was over to Mr. Sinclair's manse. It was late before we arrived, but the darkness was relieved by the fire-flies, a sight which I enjoyed for the first time. The meadows on each side sparkled like a galaxy of bright stars.

July 9.—Preached at Rogers' Hill, one of Mr. Sinclair's churches. It was the sacramental fast. After the sermon I addressed the people on church matters. Returned to Pictou in the evening.

July 10.—Visited the American Consul, who has made an extensive collection of curiosities. He has also a series of portraits of the eminent men of the United States. It was interesting to trace the change of features down from the infancy of the nation to the present day. You begin with the massive English feature, and gradually arrive at the lank long-jawed American, of whom President Lincoln may be taken as a good type. It was gravely discussed last year in the British Association, whether the Anglo-Saxon race in America were not gradually reverting to the *L. type*—it being held that the same external circumstances would ultimately produce the same result. That America is producing very distinct types is undeniable. The characteristic New England features, and those of the French population of the Lower Provinces are as distinct, as those differences which mark off most of the races of the human family, but I have not been able to discern an approximation to any tribe of Indians. The Indian contour of countenance is more allied to the Saxon than the New England type. I refer chiefly to the tribes of the Lower Provinces, the Micmacs of Nova Scotia and the Micmacs of New Brunswick, the characteristic specimens of which exhibit features of a high order. External circumstances do not form the only physical factor. In combination with this, there is the internal tendency to variation, which exists in spite of sameness of external circumstances. Both factors act and re-act, and both are necessary to explain the differences of race. I sailed from Pictou to New Glasgow in the evening.

July 11.—Left New Glasgow at 9 A. M., to preach in Mr. McGregor's church, East River. I stopped at the Honourable Mr. Holmes', whose kind hospitality I enjoyed while in the district. This being Saturday before the communion, I preached in the afternoon, and afterwards addressed the people on church matters. The church holds about 800, and was well-filled.

July 12.—Served two tables in East River Church, at the English service. There was also a Gaelic service out of doors, in a beautiful interval, near a stream. It was calculated that about 1500 people were present. The number of carriages was about 200. One of the old people told me that, in his re-