

This notice should have appeared in our last number. The gift reflects much credit on the donors. Such instances of spontaneous liberality on the part of the people, add much to the comfort of the minister, and we know well, in the instance before us, the worthy pastor will prize greatly above the intrinsic value of the gift, the generous spirit in which it was given. Long may the happy relation subsist between this devoted Minister and his attached people.

INDUCTION AT INGERSOLL.

The induction of the Rev. Robert Wallace to the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian congregations of Ingersoll and Benchville, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, took place at Ingersoll on Wednesday, 31st January. This interesting and pleasing ceremony was conducted by the Rev. D. Mackenzie, moderator of the Presbytery of London, assisted by the Rev. John Mackenzie, late of St. Thomas. The occasion was viewed by the members and all interested as peculiarly interesting, and a bright era in the annals of so flourishing a village. A gratifying feature of this induction was that the call presented to and accepted by Mr. Wallace was perfectly unanimous. May we hope that this settlement so perfectly harmonious, argues well for the future fruits of Mr. Wallace's ministrations amongst us, and that all connected with these congregations may be led to acknowledge the hand of an all-wise God in thus giving them in this place their first opportunity of having the ordinances of the gospel regularly dispensed among them, as practised in the church of their forefathers.—*Globe*.

Miscellaneous Extracts, &c.

I WANT A CHART—I was one day standing in the shop of my master, behind the counter, when an old sailor entered and looking seriously at me, accosted me thus: "Young man, I want a chart!" "Yes Sir," I replied, "you shall have one, do you want St. George's, the Bay of Biscay, or round Ireland, or the Mediterranean Sea, Sir?" "Stay, young man, stay," said the old sailor, "youth is always in a hurry. I want a chart, but I don't want either one you have mentioned: they are useless to me. I want a chart which shall guide me to heaven, for I have lost my old one. Now, young man do you understand me?"

I immediately conjectured that he wanted a Bible: so I took down a few and shewed them to him; and he selected one evidently much pleased at my readiness to serve him, enquired the price and paid the money. After a few moments pause he turned around suddenly and asked me whether I understood that chart? I told him that I could read it and did so often. "Of that," said the old man, "I have not the least doubt; but recollect that is not sufficient; you must have it in your life and conversation, before you will receive any benefit you must love this chart, you must make it your sole guide through life's maze, and in entering into the dark and narrow, and to many thousands dreadful strait of death, you will find it beneficial—then it will be found indeed a treasure and joy."—*London Pilot*.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are now, in the United States, 119 Colleges: 13 of which, are under the direction of the Baptists; 9 under the direction of the Episcopalians; 13 under the direction of the Methodists; 12 under the direction of the Roman Catholics; 9, under the direction of the Congregationalists; and 61, most of which are under the direction of the Presbyterians.—*N. Y. Observer*.

THE CROWNED SKELETON.

"Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany derives its name from the tomb of Charlemagne. He gave instructions that when he died, he should be buried in royal position, not prostrate as slumbering dust but seated in the attitude of a ruling monarch. He had the mausoleum erected after the model of the chapel which had been reared over the sepulchre of our Saviour at Jerusalem. In a tomb within this chapel he was placed upon a throne. The Gospels, which I suppose he had often read whilst he was living, he would appear determined to study thoroughly at he was dead. He directed they should be laid upon his knees before him; by his side was his sword—his celebrated sword; upon his head was an imperial crown, and a royal mantle covered his lifeless shoulders.

"Thus was his body placed, and thus did his body remain for about one hundred and eighty years.

"One of his successors resolved he would see how Charlemagne looked, and what had become of the riches that adorned his tomb. Nearly a thousand years after Christ, the tomb was opened by the Emperor Otto. The skeleton form of the body was found there dissolved and dismembered; the various ornaments I speak of were all there too; but the fame had sunk into fragments, the bones had fallen disjointed and asunder, and there remained nothing but the ghastly skull wearing its Crown still!—and nothing to signify royalty but this vain pageant of death in its most hideous form!

"The various relics were taken up, and are now preserved at Vienna; and they have often since been employed in the coronation of the Emperors of Germany, in order to signify their greatness and their being successors of Charlemagne."—*Dr. Massie's Summer Ramble*.

How striking a comment does the forty-ninth Psalm afford to this strange history? What became of the monarch's body? It was again entombed, though spoiled, till Frederick Barbarossa in 1165 interrupted the silence of the gloomy palace. He removed the royal remains into a splendid receptacle he had prepared, and placed the marble throne in the church, where it is now exhibited to strangers. But the body is nowhere to be found! its last resting place is empty, the limbs are dispersed in the form of relics. The skull and one arm-bone are preserved as sacred relics in the Cathedral. But though scattered be his limbs, Charlemagne shall yet hear the voice of the King of kings, and stand uncrowned in his presence, who wears the crown of the Universe. M.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.

From the Protestant Dissenters' Almanack, for 1849.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND comprehends 1,152 congregations, including *quoad sacra* and Parliamentary churches. It employs six missionaries in India, two to the Jews, with several catechists and native agents. The sums raised for various purposes, as reported for the year ending April, 1848, are as follows:—India Mission, £4,377 16s. 10d.; Female Education in India, £7,537 11s. 7d.; Home Mission, £11,705 12s. 9d.; Colonial Churches, £10,059 9s. 8; Fund for the Endowment of Chapels of Ease, £2,418 12s. 1d.; Jewish Mission, £2,636 9s. 5d. There are other objects, such as church extension education of Gaelic students, general church funds, &c., for which large sums are raised annually.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND comprehends 847 congregations. It supports 17 missionaries and 9 native teachers and catechists, in India; 10 in Africa, and 8 native and female teachers; 14 to the Jews; 1 in the West Indies, and 3 at Malta, Corfu, and France. It has also a college for the education of those studying for the min-

istry, employing 15 professors and tutors. The following sums were raised during the year ending March 31, 1848:—Sustentation Fund, £29,051 8s. 11d.; Building Fund, £31,566 3s.; Congregational Fund, £71,850 6s. 7d.; Missions and Education, £55,011 4s. 2d.; Miscellaneous, £25,656 11s. 8d. Total during the year, £276,165 14s. 5d. Total raised from 1813 to 1848, £1,590,432 11s. 8d.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH comprehends about 500 congregations. It supports and sends forth between 70 and 80 Missionaries, in Canada, the West Indies, Old Calabar, Africa, Caffraria, Persia, and Australia: beside catechists, artisans, and a missionary ship. It has also a Theological hall in Edinburgh, for the training of its rising ministry, employing 5 professors. Sums raised during the year ending May, 1848, were as follows:—Synod General Fund, £1,421 16s. 10d.; Fund for Home Missions and Weak Congregations, £3,183 8s. 3d.; Foreign Missions, £9,594 19s. 1d.; Synod House Fund, £320, 8s. 3d. Total £14,827 12s. 7d.

THE UNITED ORIGINAL SECEDEES comprehends 40 churches. It has a Divinity-hall at Edinburgh with 2 professors.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD comprehends 39 churches in Scotland. It has 2 Synods, Ireland, which comprehend 33 churches, and 3 in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It has 2 missionaries in Canada, 3 in New Zealand, and a missionary to the Jews in London. It supports a Divinity-hall at Paisley, with 1 professor.

THE CALVINISTIC SECESSION PRESBYTERY comprehends 3 churches.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, in connexion with the Congregational Union of Scotland, 106 churches, and a Theological Institution, with 2 tutors.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, not in connexion with the Union, 55 churches.

THE EVANGELICAL UNION comprehends 18 churches, and a Theological Institution with 2 tutors.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS have 16 circuits, comprehending between 30 and 40 congregations. The other sections of Methodists have also several chapels in Scotland.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES comprehend 120 congregations, including the mission in the island. The Baptists have a Theological Institution at Edinburgh.

THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH has 106 churches, under the superintendence of seven bishops. It has a Theological Institution at Edinburgh with two tutors.

ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHAPELS, not in connexion with the Scottish Episcopal Church; these are 12 in number.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH has about 80 congregations.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—This organization comprises chiefly those Presbyterian pastors and congregations in this country, which were formerly connected with the Scottish establishment, but adhered to the opinions, and approved of the proceedings of the "Free Church." It is divided into seven Presbyteries; London, 13 churches; Birmingham, 5; Lancashire, 17; Cumberland, 7; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 14; Berwick, 8; Northumberland, 13; making a total of 177 churches in one general Synod. They have home and foreign missions, and college and school funds, upon which nearly £4,000 are expended annually. Their theological College is held in Exeter Hall, London, with 3 professors and 2 assistant tutors.

POPULATION OF CANADA.—The Census has been completed for 1848, and from the statistics furnished, we learn that the number of inhabitants in Canada West is 715,000. The population of Canada East is 780,000, making an aggregate of 1,495,000 in the united Province. The East has a majority of 21,000 over the West. But every year diminishes the majority.