

—that on its being intimated to them that the appointment of Mr. McWilliam by the Colonial Committee for three years was about to expire, and that, therefore, it now became necessary for them to state what provision they could make for his future services, it was agreed that Georgetown, conjointly with Cardigan, would give £120 currency per annum, with the addition of a fine manse. The Presbytery were much pleased with the success that had marked the labors of Mr. McWilliam, with the increased attendance on ordinances, and the flourishing state of the congregation generally, and resolved accordingly to make application to the Colonial Committee for a grant to supplement his salary. They instructed the Clerk forthwith to correspond with the Colonial Committee on this point, and likewise enjoined the Clerk to give Mr. McWilliam the requisite certificate to enable him to draw his salary for the last half year.

The Presbytery are very desirous that a permanent connection should be formed, as soon as convenient, between Mr. McWilliam and the Georgetown congregation, and recommend that this subject be brought immediately under the consideration of that congregation with a view to his early induction.

The Presbytery then adjourned to meet again at Charlottetown on the first Thursday of January next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

ALEX. INGLIS, *Clerk, pro tem.*

### One Month's Tidings from the Mission Field.

**INDIA.**—A small Tamil book, published by a heathen for circulation in Madura, has been found to contain a summary of the Ten Commandments; and it also declares that a time of judgment must come when men shall give account of all that they have done. This is a heathen book!

At Ahmednuggur, eight persons have been baptised; at Shalopoor, two, one an aged man, father of a convert; at Madras, a young man of good caste, connected with the Free Church Mission. This last case was that of a native of Tinnevely, who had been educated in the Church of England schools, and had been a reader of Christian tracts. Intercourse with native christians is also said to have been of much use to him.

The churches in South India, in connection with the Church of England Missionary Society, have during the last year subscribed the sum of £2010 for missionary and charitable purposes. Of this sum £531 was for "Native Church Agency," and £348 for the "building and repair of churches." The method of gathering in these sums seems to be that of having "collectors, all natives, who are supplied with collecting cards, and who bring their collections quarterly or monthly;" at half-yearly meetings the women bring what they have gathered "in their own houses, in small pots," &c.

A young Brahmin recently called on a Baptist missionary in Delhi, and stated that, from statistics he had carefully prepared, he was satisfied there are in that city more than 5000 who are convinced of the truth of Christianity, and "heartily sick of their own religions." He added that he knew of at least two secret societies which met occasionally to discuss the questions arising out of their position.

**POLYNESIA.**—The story of Missions in Polynesia is told very simply in the London Missionary Society's Report for last year. Sixty years ago there was not a native Christian in Polynesia; to day it would be difficult to find a professed idolater in certain of the islands. A local divinity hall has sent forth 21 native pastors to labor among the people, and there are now 85 young men under instruction. Here is the story of the missions in one island (Upolu):—The population is 2000. There are 438 members of the Church. There are 644 children at the mission schools. The contributions to pay their teachers were, last year, £116; to the London Missionary Society, £87; and within two years the sale of Bibles in Samoa has produced £2000. In Savage Island, again, the work has not been less prosperous. Some native missionaries had been laboring there before, but the first European mission was stationed there in 1861. The population (5000) had been christianised by those men. "Not a vestige of idolatry remained upon the island." There are now 1075 in church fellowship! The contributions of the island last year were £324, 7s. 6d. The number of children at school is 2256.

**THE JEWS.**—On the 1st of July, three young Jews were baptised in London, at the chapel in Palestine Place, by Dr. Gerald, of the London Society.

News of the conversion of a Jew reaches us from America. A young man was visited, when in sickness, by the missionary. He appeared to be very much impressed by the conversation which they had together. His illness increasing, he was removed to the Jews' hospital; and then he seemed, indeed renewed in the spirit of his mind. He rested by faith in Jesus, but death came ere he could be baptised.

The very unusual news of two conversions to Judaism come to us, one from America, the other from Prussia. At Chicago, "a young American lady, brought up in the Christian faith, was admitted into the Jewish Church, after publicly professing her belief in its doctrines." And in Prussia, a soldier, who is now connected with mining pursuits, was so impressed by the lives and conversation of Jewish soldiers whom he knew, that he asked for and obtained admission to the Jewish Church. These conversions, though they strike us at first as almost incredible, may yet be susceptible of easy explanation. No only had there been no life of faith in those