

which distinguished them as sojourners here on earth, it was surely this. We may have to tear ourselves from the home of our early youth; oceans and continents may divide us; we may no more meet in that holy Kirk where our songs and prayers have blended together with our parents and friends before the Throne of Grace; but the love of God still sustaining us, when all temporal ties shall have been forever broken, we may hope in the new Resurrection to come forth hand in hand together with the great and the good of all kingdoms, nations and kindreds, in the strength and salvation of the Lord, and enter into glory. The Thankful ought we to be that God had given our fathers such a good land, and raised up therein men who loved Him. The blessings of the Reformation, the wise, religious and God-fearing men, of whom Scotland had so many, was all owing to this—that our fathers put their trust in God, and He did not let them be ashamed. And it was of the greatest consequence to us, in the circumstances in which we were placed, to keep alive in our hearts a becoming sense of our responsibilities, and of the calls we had upon us to love our God. It depended upon this—it depended upon ourselves, whether ours should be a peaceful, prosperous and religious nationality, or the opposite. The sermon over, a paraphrase was sung, after which a collection—we did not hear the exact amount, but understand it was larger than on many previous occasions—after which the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation dispersed. The procession again re-formed, and returned to the Mechanics' Hall by McGill and St. Paul Streets, Jacques Cartier Square, Notre Dame and Great St. James Streets. The flags of the different National Societies were displayed on the line of march, and duly saluted. The day was lovely, and numbers of the citizens turned out to witness the procession.—*Montreal Paper*.

News of the Month.

The news from India is of no great importance. The rebels are scattered in bands over a vast extent of country, supporting themselves chiefly on the plunder extracted from villages and small towns. They occupy no stronghold or large city, but keep hiding in the jungle. When our troops come up with them, no matter the odds in number, the rebels are quickly dispersed, generally with the loss of their guns and materials, and with great slaughter.

On the 10th of October, Capt. Dawson attacked a body of 12,000 rebels, killed 1000, and took two guns. Five days after, he again engaged and completely routed them, taking in three guns, three elephants, and all their materials. On the 20th of October, Gen. Mitchell surprised a body, numbering about 5000 rebels, utterly beat them, taking all their guns—six. A few days after, Mitchell met 10,000 at Sabwa, totally routed them, killing over 500, and capturing all their guns. The loss on our part, in all these encounters, was but trifling.

From the number of the rebels still on arms, and the vast extent of the country, it may take considerable time before our Indian empire is completely restored to peace; but it is evident that the heart, the spirit, and the materials of the rebellion are broken.

Very important treaties have recently been made with China and Japan. The forces sent out for China about two years ago, along with Lord Elgin, were detained in India. The fleet, however, proceeded to Canton, and all attempts at negotiation having failed, bombarded the fortifications and town, and took Chief-commissioner Yeh prisoner. From Canton the fleet sailed to the north, and entered the Peiho River, on which Peking, the capital of the empire, is situated. All the fortifications that protected this great city were attacked and destroyed. The Emperor at last became pliant, and concluded a treaty with the English and French commissioners upon terms, which appear to be very favorable. British and French ambassadors are to reside in Peking, while Chinese ambassadors are to reside in London and Paris, and the Chinese are to pay the expenses of the war. After concluding this treaty, Lord Elgin crossed over with his fleet to Japan.

The Japanese are a highly civilized people, and the most exclusive in the world. Hitherto no foreigner was allowed to land on their islands. Even shipwrecked seamen, if allowed ever to leave the country, were blind-folded during their stay, so as to prevent them seeing anything of the country, or carrying away intelligence of its social condition. The English fleet, without ever communicating with the authorities of the place, entered the bay that leads up to Jeddo, the capital of the empire, and came to anchor where no foreign vessel ever did before, within a mile of the walls of the town. The Japanese were dreadfully alarmed at the audacity of the strangers; but there was no help for it: there they were, with their broadsides turned to the walls. The result is, a treaty similar to that with China, which, on being finally executed, Lord Elgin delivered the king a beautiful steam yacht—a present from Queen Victoria. The fleet got under sail, all parties much pleased with each other.

The most pleasing feature in these treaties is, that toleration is granted to the Christian religion; churches may be erected, and the Bible introduced without hindrance.

Business in Great Britain seems more cheering. There is an abundant harvest; labor is in demand and remunerating, and commercial transactions are improving.

Orders have reached the commander-in-chief in India to send home the 78th McKenzie's Highlanders, if their services can be dispensed with; and it is probable February next will witness the departure from India of one of the finest regiments that ever served their country. This gallant regiment has passed most of its time in India since it was raised by the Mc-