

well as words. This has now been well-nigh done; and the admission of chapel ministers may now be regarded as an accomplished fact in the Church of Scotland; and none of them will consider it any hardship that along with the privilege of sitting as a Presbyter in the Church Courts he has also £150 per annum secured to him. A better way this of settling a dispute surely than by schism. Not so easy, however. It will cost in all, not much short of half a million; but that the Christian charity of the people has not grudged. And all honor to the great man who originated and worked the plan! He had little help to begin with; only £7000 were raised the first year; the slothful and the easy-going thought it quite unnecessary; the dilettants and the faithless sneered or shrugged their shoulders; all freely used the word 'impossible!' But Dr. Robertson like the first Napoleon hates that 'blockhead of a word' and considers that it should be found only in the dictionary of fools. He never flagged; never even lost his good humor; and now every one is on his side.

There is another direction too, in which I am happy to see the Church bestirring herself, in planting schools in foreign cities, as well as thus lengthening her cords at home. Too long has she neglected this; her attention has been absorbed with "ten years' conflicts," and such like matters; and her children in the Colonies or in the land of the stranger had to be overlooked. One of the consequences of this policy was that a large proportion of the Scottish gentry became Episcopalians. When abroad, whether travelling, or engaged on diplomatic or military service, or in commerce, they found that the only spiritual provision made for them was by the Church of England; and in those regions where her bishops and curates had not penetrated, no mean substitute was to be had in her glorious liturgy. Under these circumstances, affection for her forms and ordinances was sure to spring up; and our Church saw this process go on year after year, and felt that numbers of her best were thus in a manner compelled to leave her communion, and yet she stretched out no mother's hand to them, she lit no torch for them when afar from home and in need of sacred light. But "nous avons change tout cela," I hope it may now be said. We are being ushered from the talking into the working era; and it will be found that we have no time to spare on civil war when actively engaged in foreign operations. Not to speak of India and Ceylon, where, not including our missionaries, we have fifteen chaplains for the European population: or of the army, for the Presbyterian soldiers in which, whether they are in the field or stationed at the 8 principal depots in Britain, we have also regular chaplains, the Church is now resolved to take advantage of the Consular Act to establish one of her ministers in every one of the great cities of

Europe in which there is any need for one. By the Consular Act the Government guarantees to pay a minister of the Church in any foreign town as much salary as the British population of the town raises for him. We had taken advantage of this privilege some time ago in Buenos Ayres; and other two Scotch churches are soon to be erected in the same quarter of the world on the same principle. But representations were made to the Church two or three years ago, that in and around Paris not only were there several Scotch artists, governesses, and bands of tourists, but also a considerable number of Scotchmen engaged in trade, manufactures, and the engineering departments; all of whom were left to keep the Sabbath at home, or in the parks, unless they attended the English chapel. The Colonial Committee therefore resolved to institute a Scotch service in Paris; and in this work they received the cordial co-operation and assistance of the French Protestant Church. For some time the infant congregation was nourished into strength by Principal Tulloch, Mr. Munro of Campsie, and other eminent ministers of the Church; and having now attained sufficient strength, it has been established as a permanent charge in terms of the Consular Act. A Committee appointed for the purpose, has in view other French cities, and Constantinople, Alexandria, &c., as places that must be similarly occupied; and only the other day Dr. McLeod and one or two colleagues started for Russia, in order to establish similar congregations in St. Petersburg and Moscow. "Give us a little time," said Dr. McLeod, when asked in Nova Scotia if the Disruption had not wrecked the Establishment, "and we will answer that. The ship has received a shock; we have lost spars that we could ill spare; and worse still, a third of the crew has deserted; but *we will work the good old ship yet.*" Yes! the gallant bark has stood many a storm; but she is still in pretty fair working order. She has carried our forefathers down the time-stream, and sent them out on the great ocean, not ill-equipped, fearing nothing; and, God willing, she will carry our children's children too. Shall it not be so with us and our children, Scotchmen of Nova Scotia?

What proportion of the people of Great Britain are Churchmen, and what proportion Dissenters, is a very interesting question, and one that is often asked. Dissenters have often answered it in a sort of Yankee guess-fashion, calculating on data of their own, which would give almost any conclusion, and which, at any rate, assigned a majority or equality to themselves. So the Government ten years ago resolved to get at an approximation to the truth by inquiring how many attended all the various churches and chapels throughout the land on a particular Sunday. Though the Dissenters made great exertions to muster well on the occasion, by means of exhortations, special services, and