

"restored" by Mr. Henry Roe, at a cost of nearly half a million sterling, the latter, by the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, at a cost of £250,000. Among the numerous monuments in Christ's Church is that of Richard Strongbow and his wife Eva. St. Patrick's Church was built in the year 1190, on the site of a much older one. In it is a monument to the eccentric Dean Swift and his faithful servant Alexander Magee, also to Archbishop Whately and many other celebrated prelates. In the evening I went by tram-car to Rathgar—a fashionable suburb extending some miles from the centre of the city. Its chief attraction for me at this time was that here is the church and manse of Dr. William Fleming Stevenson, the Convener of the Assembly's Committee on Foreign missions, one of the most accomplished ministers in the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and whose reputation as a lecturer and writer on missions has become world-wide. I counted myself fortunate to hear him preach in his own pulpit an admirable discourse on "Sleepy Christians." It was particularly applicable to myself after the fatigues of a pretty warm day. His text,—“Couldst thou not watch one hour?” carried my thoughts back to St. Paul's, Montreal, where four years ago Principal Rainy preached a memorable sermon from the same text. The church is a model one, seated for about six hundred persons. The manse is romantically situated a short distance off. I shall not soon forget its refined hospitality, nor how the worthy minister walked with me in a drenching rain to the railway, discoursing meanwhile on his favourite theme of missions, answering my remonstrances to thus exposing himself after preaching with the pleasant remark,—“It is simply delightful.”

Dublin is an ancient city. In the fifth century St. Patrick is said to have founded the Cathedral that bears his name. In the middle of the ninth century the Danes founded a great fortress in *Dui bhlinn*—the “Dark Pool,” and ruled the roast here for several centuries. In the time of Henry II. it became an English stronghold. The population at present is close upon 260,000. There are nine Presbyterian churches, of which that on Ormond Quay, erected in 1845, aided by a bequest made by Mrs. Magee, is one of the finest. The Presby-

terian Church in Ireland has five Synods, 37 Presbyteries, and 626 ministers on its roll, including, altogether, fifteen Professors and seventeen ordained missionaries in foreign countries.

### Missionary Cabinet.

CHARLES F. A. GUTZLAFF.

GUTZLAFF, who succeeded Dr. Morrison as interpreter to the British merchants and Government offices in Macao, China, in the year 1842, was the only son of a tailor, and was born at Pyritz in Prussian Pomerania on the 8th of July 1803. His mother died when he was three years old, but under the watchful care of his God-fearing father, he grew up in the knowledge of divine things, and at an early age shewed a strong desire for the pursuit of learning. His father, however, was too poor to gratify his tastes for a liberal education. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to a belt-maker at Stettin. While working at his trade here, he borrowed books from some of his companions, and in this way laid the foundation for his future success as a linguist and a missionary. While thus engaged, the King of Prussia visited Stettin, when Gutzlaff and one of his young friends wrote an address of welcome in verse, which was presented to His Majesty and was graciously received. Not only so, the monarch generously assisted the youths in the matter of their education, and in a short time Gutzlaff was sent to the Missionary Institute at Berlin. Here, at the age of eighteen, he pursued his studies with diligence and success. It was next proposed that he should attend the University, in order to qualify himself as a teacher, but a serious illness prevented this. In the meantime a pressing request came from the Netherlands Missionary Society for young men to go forth as missionaries. Gutzlaff was chosen among others and sent to Rotterdam. The directors of the Institute soon discovered that he was a young man of the right stamp; and here he completed his education as a missionary, after which he visited Paris and London. In July, 1826, he was appointed by the Missionary Society to go forth and teach the heathen. He