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MISSIONARY REGISTER

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

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[No. 2.]

"THERE REMAINETH YET VERY MUCH LAND TO BE POSSESSED."

Such was the address of the God of Israel to Joshua in referencē to the conquest of Canaan. He had granted the land to the descendants of Abraham, and they were commanded to take possession of it in his name. He had promised to be with them, and the angel of the covenant—the captain of the Lord's host, had appeared as their leader, under whose Almighty protection they might expect complete victory. For a while they obeyed the voice of the divine intimation. They burned with eagerness, and every day added some new triumph. Nations greater and more numerous than they, were subdued; the walls of their enemies' cities fell level with the ground. None was able to stand before them. But soon this zeal began to relax, and they began to seek ease from the toils of warfare. They saw that rest was good, and the land that it was pleasant, and they put off their armor to enjoy its delights. And now Joshua is old and well stricken in years, and yet much of Canaan remains unsubdued, and God in vision points out to Joshua the wide extent of country in various directions—the countries of the Philistines and of the Sidonians, and all Lebanon, still in the possession of the enemies of Israel.

Does not this, however, suggest matter of reproach to the Christian Church.—Before her has been placed a wider territory to be brought into subjection to her glorious captain: "Go ye into *all the world*, and preach the gospel to every creature" is the commission. And in this

work she has the presence and aid of Him who appeared to Joshua saying, "as the captain of the Lord's host am I come." "Lo I am with you always even unto the end of the world." For a time she nobly fulfilled her mission. "Beginning at Jerusalem," the missionaries of salvation took their course into every nation under heaven, like rays of light from a centre. And their success was beyond all that has ever since been witnessed. Within a comparatively short period not only had they planted the gospel in the cities of the Roman Empire, but distant and savage tribes had heard the simple story of the cross.

But soon they relaxed their exertions, and began to rest in present conquests.—Nay, instead of going forward, conquering and to conquer, they turned their efforts against one another, and spent their strength in intestine warfare. And what is now the state of the world? Does it not proclaim to the Christian soldier, "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." Five hundred millions of our race are still in the darkness of heathenism—the banners of the false prophet now wave triumphant over many of the fairest portions of the earth: goa, in lands where the name of Jesus was as ointment poured forth, are now heard only the blasphemies of the Koran. The Adam of sin still retains a multitude of our fellow men in willing subjection, and how many dark shades are there upon those lands most enlightened by the gospel! In surveying a map of the globe, we find that it is only a small section of the earth's surface that has been enlightened by the

rays of the Sun of Righteousness, while on whole continents there is but here and there a feeble glimmer, serving only to render the darkness visible.

"Why then are ye slack to go in to possess the land?" If these words were appropriate addresses to the Israelites by Joshua, how much more to the Christian Church at the present. As we survey the teeming millions of China and Africa, and think that they are yet steeped in blood and guilt—the willing subjects of Satan and descending unwarned to perdition—surely we might exclaim—"O, that our head were waters, and our eyes a fountain of tears, that we might weep day and night" for human kind! Considering the commission of our ascended Redeemer—considering her own privileges—the shortness of time—should not the Christian Church gird on her armor, and in the strength of the great captain, go forward to the conquest of the land that remaineth to be possessed, resolving never to lay aside her weapons until the bands of Christian warriors going forth from oppo-

site directions, shall meet on the opposite confines of the earth, and over a world subjugated to the dominions of the Prince of Peace, raise the triumphant shout, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men."

Great as may be the extent of territory yet to be possessed, mighty and powerful as may be enemies to be encountered, let us not be discouraged. God said to Joshua, "I will drive them out;" and he hath sworn, saying, "As I live, the whole earth shall be filled with my glory." And "hath he said, and will he not do it; hath he spoken, and will he not bring it to pass?" Yes, Christ shall "have the heathen for his inheritance, the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession;" the Mahometan delusion shall be numbered with the things that were, Great Babylon come up in remembrance before God to receive of her plagues, the corruptions of Christendom shall be purged, and the Messiah take to himself his great power, and reign, in the hearts of a willing and a happy race.

Some Missions.

ACCOUNT OF THE CONDITION OF PORTIONS OF NOVA SCOTIA, IN 1795.—(Continued.)

LUNENBURG.

Degeneracy in Morals.—There is one thing said of them that I mention with regret, and that is, that some of them are immoral in their lives—being guilty of swearing, drinking, and profaning the Sabbath—even drinking and quarrelling upon the Sabbath, after divine service. But it hath been a grief to others of them, and means have been taken to prevent such things. They have also been charged with bringing things to sell, or to market, upon Sabbath day; and giving for excuse that they live at a distance. But it is hoped that they will see their error, and that those who have the execution of the laws respecting these matters will be resolute and faithful in the discharge of

their duty. It is not to be supposed that the people of this township in general behave so—not at all—they are decent and sober. And it is said that the degeneracy of the morals of some was owing to some who settled among them after the American war.

Behaviour as citizens.—When the Germans first settled here, they were much indulged by government. They had provisions, clothes, and laboring utensils given them. Provisions, it is said, were continued with some of them for seven years. They are loyal subjects, and stood true to government during the time of the American war, so that they have in some good measure recompensed government for their trouble. Industrious, saving, and loyal subjects are excellent subjects, and a great support to the constitution. In Lunenburg town there is both a Court House

and a Jail; and which is to their honor, they are said to settle a great part of their matters by arbitration. The judges are careful to advise them to settle their matters in an amicable manner, which sometimes hath the desired effect. The cases that come before the Court are few, sometimes, indeed, 8 or 10, at other times only two or three, which is a thing greatly in their favor, considering their numbers; for nothing can be more hurtful, either to the peace of society or its interests, than vexatious lawsuits.

NEW DUBLIN.

From Lunenburg, nine miles to the westward, is Lahave River; crossing this, ye come directly into New Dublin Township. This township, so called from Dublin in Ireland, was settled, in general, by the Irish, in 1762. But these leaving the township by degrees, it came to be settled by the Germans. There was a town designed, and lots laid out for the purpose on the south side of the river, and west side of the harbor, or upon a front facing the north, as you pass the river. But as people left their lots the design was dropped, though there is a good harbor. This township extends from River Lahave to Port Medway, from north-east to south-west, which is about sixteen miles.

The inhabitants of this township, especially of Petite La Riviere, have got good dwelling houses, and those of them that are industrious and saving live comfortably. They have got no glebe nor place of worship, nor a minister of any persuasion, unless they go to Lunenburg: nor have they school or burying ground. Some of them bury on their own lands, and when any of them are interred in the neighboring burying ground, the survivors pay a small sum for it. When this is the case, they must be in a pitiable condition in different respects, as their children and themselves must in general be very ignorant. The number of families in this township is 81, which, at 5 to a family, would give 420 souls. They may be divided into the Lutheran and Presbyterian persuasions.

Port Medway.—This settlement is equally distant from Lahave and Liverpool, and it is said that it derives its name from this circumstance. This place was settled two years after Liverpool. The settlers came from the same place with the people that settled Liverpool, and were of the same religious sentiments with them, to wit, congregationalists, or Pres-

Puritans of Old England, but are now attached to the New Lights* and Methodists, at least some of them, as the preachers of such descriptions are still going about among them, corrupting their minds. Yet, notwithstanding, it is thought that they might be brought to their former persuasion, were the proper persons placed among them to instruct them in sound doctrine.

LIVERPOOL.

Road to it.—From Port Medway ye go to Liverpool, which is 8 miles to the westward. The road is bad, indeed only a path, and covered with brushwood, which greatly retards the traveller; and when there is dew or rain, or soon after rain, the road is exceedingly disagreeable. There are also swamps and windfalls, which not only retard but mislead; and a good deal of the road on the south shore or side of the Province is much the same.

Settlement.—Liverpool was settled from New England in 1760. They received a considerable addition to their number at the latter end of the American war. They were congregationalists in their religious principles, but are now of quite different principles. Not four families are now Presbyterian. They have gone over to the New Lights and Methodists. There are two good meeting-houses in the town, near to one another—the one where the congregationalists or Presbyterians worship, but now occupied by the New Lights. The other belongs to the Methodists. It is newly built and finished off as to the outside. Both meeting houses indeed are commodious, and considerably elegant.

Their dwelling houses are also neat and commodious in general, and their warehouses preferable to any in the province, at least to any I have seen. Their churches, dwelling houses, and warehouses are painted commonly with red or yellow paint, which makes them look better, and more durable. It is a place of considerable trade, both to and from the West Indies. They export lumber and fish in great plenty. There are owned at this port 25 square rigged vessels, well employed, making so many trips to the West Indies in one year. They are much employed in trade, and live chiefly by that means. Yet they are charged with being much given to smuggling—a practice tending to the great hurt of the revenue and fair dealer, and doing little or no good

*By this title the Baptists were usually known at this date.

to the conscience, and often leaving them as poor at the end as it found them at the beginning. It is a pity that a place flourishing in trade should take such steps. Surely they cannot be looked upon either as good subjects or citizens, when they trample upon the laws of their country, especially when they are not oppressive.

In the township of Liverpool, there are about 300 families, consisting, as was said, chiefly of New Lights and Methodists, the former being more numerous; and as for Presbyterians there are scarcely four families. But such changes are common in the land for those twelve or fourteen years past, for as the country hath often changed masters, so have the subjects changed in their religious opinions: and may be said to change their gods for things that are no gods.

PORT MATOON.

This small settlement, ten miles from Liverpool, consisting of 18 families, was settled at first from Ireland, but the land not being good, some of the settlers left. What hurt it most was an accident that befel the heads of families. The heads of six families going for provisions in a boat, and returning home, the men perished, and the provisions were lost. This accident left none of the male sex behind older than fourteen. It has had other discouragements; but what will be a perpetual discouragement, is the badness of the land, and its being very stony. And whatever time may do, it hath no great appearance of being a large settlement.

There are still about eighteen families here, who live partly by fishing, and partly by the small farms they have. They were originally Presbyterians, but are now a little taken with lay preachers, that run about imposing on the weak and credulous. And as they have had no opportunity of hearing others, it is not at all to be wondered at, that they are taken in, especially where we add the assiduity and apparent sanctity of these runners. For a year past they had not heard a sermon from any person whatever. They endeavor to spend the Sabbath as well as they can, by meeting together, and joining in prayer, praising, and reading sermons.— it would be well if they were supplied with the ordinances in their purity, as they seem to be desirous of them, and behaved very decently that day they had sermon: and also appeared to be thankful. They had a schoolhouse and schoolmaster there.

PORT JOLLY.

From Port Matoon to Port Jolly to the westward said to be six miles, a considerably good road, though no more than a path. In this small settlement there are 10 families, of the Presbyterian persuasion in general. They also live mostly by fishing. They have indeed small farms, which is a help to their living, and would be still more, could they or would they pay more attention to them. They came here very poor, but are getting into better circumstances.

PORT LA BEAR.

From Port Jolly to Port La Bear, a distance of three miles, still going westward, is a small path much cumbered with brushwood, which retards and wets the traveller either in dew or rain. There are ten families also in this settlement, and generally of the same religious persuasion.— They live in the same manner and by the same means, and settled at the same time in the end of the American war, and both settlements are mostly Scotch.

SABLE RIVER.

From Port La Bear, we come to Sable River, which is five miles distant. There is no road nor path, nor any marked out. The country between is an entire barren, having scarcely any timber but underwood. Huckleberry bushes and Brambles are its chief growth. On Sable River there are 47 families, mostly of the Presbyterian religion. Those near the shore live mostly by fishing, those up the river entirely by farming, and lumbering. Some of them are in considerable good circumstances.

JORDAN RIVER.

From Sable River to Jordan River, a distance of eight miles, there is cut a good road, of great breadth and once in good order, and now out of repair not only by length of time, but also by reason of a fire that went over it and burned the bridges which makes it worse than if it had not been bridged. That and the brushwood growing up makes it disagreeable travelling. Upon Jordan River and Bay are 25 families, mostly Presbyterians who live by fishing and farming.

SHELburne.

From Jordan River to Shelburne westerly the distance is six miles of a good road. This Town began to be settled on the 10th May, 1783, or twelve years ago, after the American war, and on account of it many persons living in the States, yet being attached to the King of Great Bri-

tain's person and Government, of course adverse to the measures of the other inhabitants, looking upon them as rebels, thought it advisable to leave that country. They met with encouragement from the British Government to settle here, and accordingly sailed for this place now called Shelburne, after the then Secretary of State.—So there sailed from New York thirty six sail of square rigged vessels, which landed at this place in May 1783, and brought as many as drew 7656 rations. The same year came also two lesser fleets, both from New York, the one in July and the other in October; but I am uncertain what number came in each of them. But with what came before, they amounted in whole to as many as drew 10,000 rations, of consequence as many souls. However, it is said government was imposed on, as some were so wretched as to give in more than really was in their family. The town in its most populous state might be said to amount to about 12,000 inhabitants, I know that they have been said to be much more, yet they have been overrated. I have made all the enquiry I could upon the spot, and the nearest I could come at, is about the number above mentioned.

This large colony, the largest I suppose that ever came into the Province at one time, began to form a large town to accommodate themselves in, and some of them having plenty of money, began to build large and elegant houses. While they did not duly and rightly consider what way they should live in a future day, and from what sources they would draw their subsistence. They no doubt thought it would become the mart of nations, because alongside the best of harbours. It is true, the harbour is exceeding good, yet something more is to be considered than a good harbour, in the building a large town and elegant houses.

The whole proceeding was a rash one, a measure without forecast. And what is a confirmation of it, some of those who had been at great expense in building and went off, leaving their houses unfinished, so that there was scarce a vessel going out of the harbour to the States for a while, but carried some of them away. Thus the town in a short time was deprived of its inhabitants in a great measure, so that from 12000 souls they are reduced to less than 2000. Should I rate them at 1600, I should not number them too low.

The town now wears a gloomy aspect to a stranger—to see so many empty hou-

ses, laid waste neither by sword, pestilence, nor famine; but wholly in a manner by rashness, want of forecast or resolution. The town has not decreased any these three years past, but rather increased, and is now rather on the mending hand. And though many worthy citizens might have left the town, who might have been of great service, had they stayed; yet there were many that went away, whose leaving it, was of great advantage to the place.

Those who remain are in general an industrious, sober set of people. They now know their sources of business and follow it with ease, diligence, and attention, and each in his sphere makes a decent living, and the town appears to be in a thriving way. The town, as originally laid out, lay along the East side of the Harbour from North to South in the form of an oblong square. The length laid out was nearly two miles—the breadth rather more than a mile. There were eleven streets from North to South, and six other at right angles. The two streets running from North to South next the harbour, are those that are now inhabited.

In the town are good gardens full of garden stuff, roots &c. And though the land about the town be stoney, and the soil light and spongy, and sometimes sandy and gravelly; yet when properly cultivated produces good crops both of grain and grass. But agriculture is not their business. Trade and the fishery seem to engross the most of their attention.

The number of families in the town and Township taken from the assessor's lists, in 1794 are said to be 431. As to their religious persuasion, they are of the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists. The Church of England have an elegant Church well finished, and

in a decent manner. The Presbyterians have no meeting house as yet. They worship in a dwelling house fitted for the purpose. Neither have the Methodists or Baptists houses to worship in, that were built for the purpose. The Church of England people, and the Church of Scotland carried some of them away. Thus the land of Presbyterians have a decent burying ground, well fenced in. The Presbyterians have not a minister at present, though deserving one. The Church of England clergyman is mostly supported from home, as the others of that description are. There are not many young people that are grown up to men and women

but numbers of healthy well looking children below fifteen, and in school. It is hoped that they will be of service to the town, being naturally attached to the

place of their nativity, and will be acquainted with all the resources from which any advantage can be made.

Foreign Missions

ISLAND OF ANEITEUM.

BY REV. J. GEDDIE.

DISCOVERY.

The island now under observation was only seen from a distance by Capt. Cook, who merely says of it "Anatom, which is the southernmost island, is situated in the latitude of 20 3' deg. south, longitude 170 4' east, eleven or twelve leagues from Port Resolution. It is of good height, with an hilly surface, and more I must not say of it." The whole group comprises between 20 and 30 islands, some of them large and thickly inhabited. In circumference, Aneiteum measures about 40 miles, and is of somewhat triangular shape. Like many of the Pacific islands it exhibits indubitable traces of volcanic agency, if not of volcanic origin. It is by no means improbable that the entire mass of which this and other of the adjacent islands are composed, was at one time in a state of fusion, and in this condition thrown up by some immense volcano or volcanoes. Their composition in many instances is lava in a coagulated or decomposed state, with an admixture of pumice and other stones consequent on volcanic eruptions. I should rather incline to the view of their volcanic origin, than adopt the theory that many of the Pacific islands are but the tops of mountains of a submerged continent. In many of them at least, it will be found that there is a total absence of primary and secondary rock and other geological phenomena which abound in continental regions of the globe. The marks even of recent igneous agency are visible on several of the islands. On the island of Aneiteum, traces of volcanoes are common, the fires of which have long since ceased to burn. A spot is still pointed out by the natives, where a volcano existed in a state of action up to a comparatively recent date. The tradition about it runs thus: that the *natmasses* of Aneiteum had compassion on the inhabitants, and drove away the fire through a subterranean passage, to the island of Tanna.—

On that island which is only about 35 miles from Aneiteum, there is a volcano of considerable size in a state of action.— Now it is probable that the extinction of the volcanic fire on the one island, and the breaking out on the other, were events nearly coincident in time. The crater of Tanna lies about five miles from Port Resolution on a small conical shaped mountain the sides of which are destitute of verdure. It exhibits a spectacle at all times grand, imposing, and awful. I was much surprised with what I saw of it even at the distance of Port Resolution, and as I stood night after night on the deck of the "John Williams" gazing on the glare of its distant fires and listening to the roar caused by its eruptions, which occur at short intervals, I have realized in a measure the awful import of the Psalmist's words: "Say unto God, how terrible art thou in thy works." Even from Aneiteum, lofty columns of smoke may be seen ascending from it during the day, while the reflection of its fires on the heavens is visible in the night, and when the atmosphere is serene its eruptions which occur at short intervals, may be heard like distant thunder.

APPEARANCE AND SCENERY.

The appearance of Aneiteum partakes of the character of its origin—it is mountainous, and the scenery in general is rugged and bold. Instead of a gentle undulating of hill and dale, the observer beholds a cluster of mountains thrown together in the most romantic confusion. In the interior of the island the mountains rise to the height of 3 or 4000 feet above the level of the sea. In many places the high lands are indented by deep ravines abounding in natural water falls, or fertile valleys which the natives cultivate with advantage. The Pacific islands are divided by Williams into three distinct classes: the first are mountainous with evident traces of volcanic eruption, and blending beauty, grandeur, wildness and sublimity in their appearance—the second are hilly rather than mountainous, devoid in a great measure of volcanic phenomena

and though rich and beautiful in appearance, do not impress the mind with the same wonder and delight as the first class—the third are the low coralline islands which in most cases rise but a few feet above the level of the sea. Now if this classification be correct, Aneteum will rank with islands of the first class.

The first thing that strikes the eye is its mountains which gradually rise upwards until their summits are lost amidst the clouds of heaven. Next may be seen a ridge of hills of all sizes and various shapes which seem to cluster around the bases of the mountains as if to do homage to them. A girdle of table land varying in width from one to three miles encircles the whole. This belt however, is not uniform—for it is broken in many places by the high lands which project along into the sea. These occasional interruptions are a great hindrance to comfortable and safe travelling around the island.

CORAL REEFS.

About a mile and a half from the shore a coral reef runs round a considerable part of the island. This answers the purpose of a defence against the wasting effect of the billows. In those places where this natural breakwater is wanting, the shore is always precipitous and bluff—a-fording evidence that no rock however hard and massive, can resist the wasting action of the waters. A more effectual bulwark against the continuous assaults of the ocean, cannot be conceived, than these reefs. It would repay the lovers of nature to go far, in order to witness the scenes which the reefs sometimes exhibit—scenes as lovely as they are grand. I have frequently gazed on them with a thrill of admiration and delight. Conceive the mighty billows of the fathomless ocean suddenly arrested in their course by these breakwaters. As soon as they come in contact with the swell which the reef presents, they rise 5, 10, or 15 feet in height—for a moment they exhibit the appearance of an aqueous wall crested with foam—and then they bend majestically over the reef and mingle with the placid waters of the lagoon inside. In these reefs produced by the growth of Polyppi, we cannot fail to recognize an illustration of the wisdom and goodness of a benignant Creator. Many an island in the vast ocean would sooner or later be submerged, were it not for the protection which they afford. "How manifold, O God are thy works; in wisdom thou hast made them all."

SOIL.

The soil of Aneteum cannot differ materially from that of other islands of the same class. It is said to be more barren than other islands in the neighbourhood, but the blame ought not to be attached to the soil, but to other causes. It is certainly inferior to the Samoan islands in point of fertility, but it will compare favourably with the Sandwich islands where there is enough raised for the support of the native population, and a considerable surplus sold to the ships visiting the islands. Aneteum, however, has for a succession of years been scourged with devastating wars, and the man planting seed knew not that he should eat of the fruit thereof.—The presence also of foreigners who require the services of natives in cleansing sandal wood before it is shipped for market, has had its effect in diverting attention from agricultural pursuits,—add to all this the indolent habits of the natives. These things will account in part for that want of profusion of vegetable productions that exists on some other islands. The land if cultivated seems capable of sustaining a population many times greater than its present number. It seems almost incredible how small a spot of soil with a little labour will support a native family.

Higher Grounds.—The sides and summits of the mountains are in most instances covered with a rich coating of forest trees, and a luxuriant undergrowth of creeping vegetables. The layer of soil here is thin, and projecting stones often meet the eye; but it has a dark and rich appearance. Another kind of mould is found on the hills which surround the mountains—it is a kind of stiff, red clay, and bears a resemblance to burnt brick.—On some of the islands, it is of a bright red colour. I have seen small quantities brought from the island of Erromanga that might easily be mistaken for vermilion. It is much prized by the natives, and is used by them as a pigment for colouring their faces. These reddish hills are usually covered with reed, or long grass, though in spots they are bare.—This portion of the soil when irrigated seems well adapted for the purposes of vegetation. The most valuable portion of the soil to the natives, is the ridge of table land which lies near the shore. Here the soil is a rich alluvial deposit with a considerable admixture of vegetable matter. It is of a dark colour, and remarkably

prolific. The natives make most of their plantations on this low ground, and from it they derive their chief means of subsistence.

Low Grounds.—In some places swamps are found on the low ground, by embankments of earth which sometimes intervene between it and the sea shore, and thus prevent the drainage of water which falls in the rainy season. The most extensive swamp on the island is in the immediate neighbourhood of the mission premises, at this station. The miasmata arising from such spots in a Tropical climate are always prejudicial to health. The natives indeed seem to breathe the contaminated atmosphere with comparative impunity, but to foreigners its effects are most baneful. The diseases generated by these unhealthy spots are the Jungle fever of India and fever and ague. Many foreigners have suffered severely from these diseases, and while some have found their graves here, others have left with impaired constitutions. It is cheering to know however, that these unhealthy spots are of limited extent, and that the largest portion of the island possesses a salubrious atmosphere.

CLIMATE.

Temperature.—The climate though not at all times congenial to the feelings of an European or American, is not unpleasant. Though the heat is sometimes great, yet, the agreeable trade winds which rise and fall with the sun, counterbalance in a measure its oppressive effects. In the day time it is seldom uncomfortably cool at any season; but the night air is damp and chilly and it is advisable to keep within doors from sunset to sunrise. The thermometer rarely rises above 95 deg. and seldom falls below 65, the mean temperature may be about 80 deg. There is a regularity in the climates unknown to continents and islands of larger size, arising doubtless from the vast expanse of ocean around, which has the effect of equalizing the temperature.

Seasons.—In these islands the wet and dry seasons take the place of the summer and winter of other latitudes. The rainy season occurs when the sun is vertical and usually commences in December, and ends in April. At this season the rain is often incessant for weeks at a time—the streams are swollen—low grounds submerged—and travelling is exceedingly unpleasant. Thunder and lightning are almost daily occurrences during the rainy season,

but accidents seldom occur from the electric fluid. The months which intervene between December and April are for the most part dry. Rain seldom falls in quantities; but showers are common. The weather is now agreeable and the atmosphere healthy. For want of sufficient moisture, vegetation goes on less rapidly now than during the rainy months, and towards the close of the dry season the foliage loses much of its verdant hue, and assumes an autumnal appearance.

Trade Winds.—The regular S. E. trade winds occur with little variation during the dry season; but the rainy months are usually tempestuous. The tremendous hurricanes peculiar to these latitudes take place during the rainy season. One happened in February of the present year, and this was followed by another in March, both of which were most destructive in their effects.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

The vegetable productions of this island are similar to those of other inter tropical regions. In the mountain forests there is a variety of wood of all sizes, and suitable for all purposes. Here you may find vegetation in all its gradations from the splendid banian-tree which is almost a grove itself, to the humble creeper. The productions of most value to the natives are the cocoa-nut, bread fruit, banana, sugar cane, yams, sweet potatoe, taro, &c; and while some of these grow spontaneously, others require but little culture. Almost any tropical production, if introduced to this soil, would, I doubt not, luxuriate.

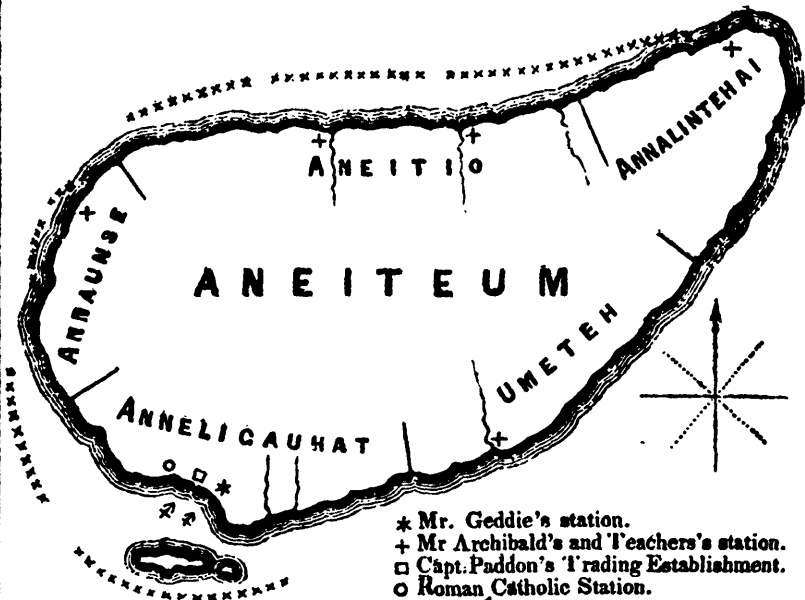
ANIMALS.

The Pacific islands cannot boast of many animals, and those which are to be found, are commonly of the domestic kind. The natives are probably indebted to foreign visitors for their introduction among them. There are no beasts of prey nor wild animals, if we except a few wild hogs which exist on the mountains, in some of the islands. Pigs and rats were the only quadrupeds known on Anéiteum until lately. The former are of a diminutive size, but numerous and highly valued by the natives; as for rats, they are innumerable, and though the natives kill and eat great numbers, they threaten to become a scourge to the island. Of late, horses, cattle, and sheep have been introduced and seem to thrive well.

Fish of all sizes, from the whale to the shrimp abound, and the natives display

much expertness in catching them. During the months of August, September, and October this part of the ocean is good whaling ground. Whales are sometimes harpooned in the harbour immediately in

view of our mission premises. In our voyages round the island, these monsters of the deep are often a cause of annoyance and form small alarm, as they frisk around the boat.



The above engraving of the Island of Aneiteum is from a map furnished to the Board of Missions by Mr Geddie. It will enable our readers to understand the shape and position of the Island, and the position of the missionaries on it, as well as of the other places named by them in their communications. We hope, in an early No., to present our readers with a sketch of the mission premises.

Miscellaneous.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following from the Missionary Herald, published by the American Board of Commissioners for the Foreign Missions is a past review of the state of the Missions to these islands, during the year 1849. From these it will be seen that the prospects of the native population are not so encouraging as could be desired. During that year the deaths trebled the births, the number of the former being 4,310, and of the latter only 1422, and in 1848 the mor-

ality was greater. This is in a population of 84,000. These things seem to forebode the extinction of the native population. Should this be the case, and another race occupy their place it will be gratifying that the gospel has been established among them.

SCHOOLS—PAPISTS.

The schools have been maintained during the year, but the progress of the pupils is said not to have been such as could be desired; owing partly to the influence of the famine, and partly to the want of well-qualified teachers.

Many of the children in this field attend papist schools, some of which are large and taught by competent teachers, who are striving to excel. Most of their schools, however, are small and poorly taught. The priests do not supply their scholars with suitable books, and they come to us to buy them. The scholars of one school, some twenty five in number, came and worked for Testaments. I have since heard that their priest has forbidden their use. The papists are more numerous according to the population, than in any other part of the Islands. Whole villages are worshippers of the man of sin. Many have strong prejudices against the Protestants, dare not enter our houses of worship, and are as superstitious as the Irish. Yet they have been universally friendly to us. On the whole the papists appear to be losing ground in this field. Some of their number attend our meetings, and some have left them, embraced the truth and joined our church during the year.—One of these has long been a leading man among them.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION—MEETINGS.

We have not the pleasure of reporting any special manifestations of God's Spirit among us the past year: although there have been persons in all parts of the field who have been professing to seek the one thing needful. As many as twenty or thirty have sought the pastor on one day, to converse with him in regard to their soul's salvation. There have not however been found among them many who have had a realizing sense of their own dreadful depravity by nature, and of their lost and undone condition without an almighty Saviour. These doctrines they will all assent to with their lips, but by their works they manifestly show that they do not feel them in their hearts.

TEMPERANCE—SABBATH SCHOOL—BENEVOLENCE.

During the year under review a temperance society has been formed, consisting of all the children connected with the Protestant schools. The meeting at which this Society was formed, was large and enthusiastic. When the scholars of each school were asked if they would assent to the pledge read, they all answered, with a loud voice, "ae," "ae," which, if observed, will be a blessing to them in this world and in the world to come. The number of persons present on the occasion was not less than one thousand. There

was the old man of three score and ten years, rejoicing with his grand, and it may, his great grand child. There was also the old woman of eighty years, who says she buried, alive, thirteen of her own children before the missionary came among them with the lamp of life. That same woman is now an aged disciple, waiting for the coming of the Lord, and giving evidence by her walk and conversation that she has been regenerated by the Holy Ghost.

All the children connected with the Protestant schools are expected to attend the Sabbath school, and by far the greater number are found at their place in the school on the Sabbath. The exercises connected with these schools have been, reciting the "ai o ka la," or "Daily Food," which as a general thing they have all committed to memory the week preceding, hymns, and answering in the "Armstrong's Catechism." We think the children are making progress in a knowledge of the Bible, but there are but very few who give evidence that the truth has made abiding impressions on their minds. In this work, however, we are encouraged, for we know that the seed thus sown may spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God when our labours are finished.

The contributions of the people this year are about three times as large as they were the last year. I have endeavoured to show them that it was their privilege as well as duty to contribute to the extension of the redeemer's kingdom, and to help support those who feed them with spiritual food. At the monthly concert there has been contributed thirty dollars in cash, two piles of wood for which we may realize twenty dollars, and some other things the value of which is not known, but we may receive something for them. They have also finished one meeting-house and are engaged in building three others, and they have performed some labor on the meeting-house at the station.

Although we do not see that progress among the people which we could wish, yet we think we have cause of joy in the result of the year's labor, and with humble hearts, we would thank our great Master for the ability to labor, in any way, to bring back to the fold of Christ those for whom he gave his life a ransom, and for whom he now intercedes before his Father's throne.

SICKNESS AND DEATHS.

The year 1849, like its immediate predecessor, has been marked as a year of disease and death, and of much consequent interruption in the missionary work. The deaths occasioned by measles in January and the first half of February, were as many as in the last month and a half of 1848. Subsequently to the middle of February few new cases occurred, multitudes however never recovered from the disease. They were left in a sinking condition; and either went gradually down to the grave, within the space of two or three months, or were carried off by an attack of influenza, which prevailed as an epidemic shortly after our return from general meeting in May.

During the entire year there has been no period of ordinary healthfulness among us. We have suffered from repeated attacks of epidemic influenza, and almost continually from prevailing fevers. The number of deaths has not, however, been quite as large as that reported in 1848.

Protracted suffering under disease has operated unfavorably upon the people, physically and mentally, and it ought perhaps to be added, morally. The little spirit of enterprise which was in process of development has manifestly received a check; as has also a previously improving condition of social and domestic life.—In many, a listless, carefor-nothing spirit seems to have been engendered, with regard not only to the conditions of life, but also to life itself.

This, however, is not true of all. Notwithstanding the drawback on our prosperity with which an infinitely wise and gracious Providence has afflicted us, some progress, it is hoped, has been made in the work which God has committed to our hands, and results, so far as they could be expected under existing circumstances, have not been wanting for our encouragement.

Of the condition and the prospects of the Hawaiian race, Mr. Bond takes a less hopeful view than some others. Though the people "have been elevated vastly above their former purely savage state, towards a better and a civilized condition," still he says, "it is not to be concealed, even from ourselves, that a great work is yet to be done." The arts and the comforts of even a tolerably well regulated life have been acquired he says: to any considerable extent, only by here and there an individual. "And a nation twice deci-

minated, or nearly so, in two successive years, [by disease and death] and with all the agencies of decay still in vigorous action, hardly promises much for the future." Still he feels, as all others must feel, that a great work has been done at the Sandwich Islands. The results of that work upon the future population of the Islands, whatever may be the future destiny of the native population, is, beyond a question, to be happy. And how rich and abundant the reward which has been given to laborers in this work, in the conversion, and so the everlasting salvation of thousands of the people.

CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILIZATION.

The Christianization of the Hawaiians, it is matter of common notoriety, has outstripped their civilization; and, strangely enough, missionaries have been held accountable for this supposed anomalous and faulty state of things, and stigmatized by some as narrow and bigoted in their views and teachings because, forsooth, it exists. But it may safely be assumed as an uncontrovertible fact, that this result of missionary labour which is here witnessed, instead of being faulty and unnatural, is the only order in which Providence ever develops a sound and healthful civilization. The Bible comes first, with its authoritative and solemn claims upon each individual man. And it is one of the most blessed characteristics of this holy book, that its chief behests, weighty though they are, as eternity, and involving interests vast as infinite, can yet be comprehended by the mind and obeyed by the heart of a savage, albeit he might be months or years even in mastering the first idea of civilized life. The simplest teachings of the gospel, once believingly received, become the corner-stone of civilization, upon which may be reared a superstructure symmetrical and enduring.

A foundation for such a superstructure, Mr. Bond well remarks, has been laid at the Sandwich Islands; yet in view of the fact that disease has been so rapidly wasting the Hawaiian people, and in view also of the constant and rapid influx of a foreign population, he thinks that superstructure is likely to be among a foreign and not the native population.

WORK AND HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

In view of these conclusions, it strikes me as essential to our highest usefulness in all time to come, that we fully and definitely apprehend the position we now occupy, with its relations both to the past and

the future. The history of the past we know. It has been written by the finger of Providence, and spread out before us, in all its detail. We have only to study it to perceive its application to the present and the future, and be made wiser and better. In our present position there is surely nothing which ought to discourage us in our work. So teaches the past; and to the eye of faith, the future reveals nothing to enfeeble the Christian soldier in his toils, or send decay to the vigor of his hopes. The remembrance of the past should strengthen for the events and the trials of the future. Under God, this mission has accomplished a work on these Islands, the magnitude and consequences of which no finite mind can fully comprehend, yet the purposes of the Divine mind concerning the Islands are by no means executed. An enterprise is yet to be prosecuted and achieved here, which, whether regarded in itself merely or in its relations, is to surpass the work already effected; and, we may be sure, it will demand at our hands, no less of resolution and zeal,—no less of self denial and faith than we have hitherto had in exercise. As has been said, for years yet to come it is to cost us no slight effort, coupled with no feeble measure of faith, to sustain our hopes and hold up our work, and ourselves in our work.

We shall be called to fight over again, with an ungodly foreign race, the battles for truth and righteousness which have already been fought with the native heathen population, and in an important sense won; and we shall need to keep a fast hold of the great Captain of our salvation, lest we faint ere victory shall crown our warfare. The struggle we are to sustain only in the name of our Master, Christ.—His is to be the glory of the final issue, as his has been and will be the strength to ensure it.

May we be enabled, in this contest, to quit ourselves like men. The foundations are not to be destroyed. Even though, as the Jews saw the glory of their former temple laid waste, we may behold the superstructure first reared upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, in these Islands decay, we may be sure the foundation will hold; and better materials are to be built thereon. These are to form a more symmetrical and a more perfect spiritual temple, to the glory of God. As individuals, we may be gathered to our people, and with them be quietly at rest

beneath the soil of our adoption, ere the head stone thereof shall be brought forth; but as God lives and reigns, our children shall hear, resounding from Kauai, the shoutings of "grace, grace unto it"! LETTER FROM MR. EMERSON, MARCH 25, 1850.

Ordination of the first Native Pastor.

It will not be thought strange, by those who duly consider the condition and character of the people of the Sandwich Islands when the missionaries first went among them, that so many years passed before any natives were found qualified, in the opinion of the missionaries, to be intrusted with the responsibilities of the pastoral office. A beginning has now been made, one native pastor has been ordained, and it may be hoped that he is but the first of many who will ere long be found fitted for usefulness in such a situation.

On the 21st of December last we set apart James Kekela to the ministry of the gospel of Christ at Kehuku, and installed him as pastor over that church, at their request. They had given him a call to become their pastor after having enjoyed his ministry for nearly two years, and found him, as they thought, capable of leading them in the way of truth.

Rev. J. Kekela is the first native that has been ordained to the gospel ministry in the Islands; and probably, in the view of all who know him, bids the fairest to sustain the responsibilities of the station with honor to himself and usefulness to the cause of Christ, of any that have been licensed to preach. He has talents of a high order, is modest, unassuming, anxious to improve in knowledge, and of unquestionable piety; apt, also, to teach. His wife, who was at the female seminary during the time he was at Lahainaluna, is of a like character with him.

ITEMS.

Civilization in New Zealand.—Through the labours of English missionaries civilization is making decided advances in New Zealand. Ploughs, carts, barns, ovens, and the manufacture of bricks, boarded houses and flourishing mills are seen among the natives. Says one observer there, "A few years ago when visiting them they rejected the gospel, and turned a deaf ear to all our entreaties to cease from war and cannibalism. Now, the gospel is winning its silent way, and civilization adds fresh comforts to their homes. The mil-

ler informed me that the quantity of wheat ground at Ngauhurnburn this season is about 2,500 bushels." Thus does the Bible carry all other blessings in its train.

Episcopal Warnings.—Some of the Bishops in Great Britain are at last awakening to the state of the Established church, and while visiting their dioceses are uttering notes of warning against the follies and novelties which have lured so many into the church of Rome. The Bishop of Ripon, and the Bishop of Down and Connor have entered pretty fully into the Goreham controversy, and strongly condemned the Bishop of Exeter and the Tractarians.

A Mantle to Pray in.—It is recorded of the devoted John Welch, that he used to keep a plaid upon the bed, that he might wrap himself in it when he rose during the night for prayer. Sometimes his wife found him on the ground weeping. When she complained he would say, "Oh, woman! I have the souls of three thousand to answer for, and I know not how it is with many of them."

California applying for aid to China.—The home missionaries in California having applied to the American Board in China for Bibles and Tracts to distribute among the Chinese, who are gradually coming in there with other foreigners to take their share of its mineral wealth, Mr. Williams has sent them from Canton three boxes of Chinese books, containing portions of Scripture and tracts. Thus the light is spreading in all directions.

A Liberal Bequest.—A Presbyterian lady in Ireland, recently deceased, beside other handsome legacies, is said to have left £30,000 "for the spread of the gospel in India." She was led to appropriate it especially to India, because her fortune was derived from that country through a brother, who held a high office in the British army. This legacy will probably be applied to the cause of female education among the Hindus.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FUNDS.

The great Propagation Society of the Romish church has its seat, neither in Rome, nor anywhere in Italy, but in Ly-

ons. The state of its funds for 1848, and also for 1849, has been recently made public, and calls for a little notice. In 1848, the funds, including a balance from the previous year of £17,465, amounted to £130,166; and in 1849, with a balance of £21,371, they amounted to £142,560. Of these funds, France contributes by far the largest share, £70,237, in the one year, and £72,904 in the other; while all Italy, in 1849, contributed only a little short of £8000: of which sum the Roman States gave no more than £2861; in 1848, on account of the disturbances, they yielded nothing. The British Isles, in 1848, contributed £4,476; and, in 1849, £4,267: of which Scotland gave, in the former year, only £41; and in the latter year £227. In regard to the disbursement of their funds, some comparative idea of the great fields of their missions may be gathered from the following items:—In 1849, their missions in Asia have had expended on them upwards of £42,000; those in America, £36,621; those in Europe, £21,892; those in Africa, £11,147; and those in Oceania, £16,710. Of the sum allotted to missions in Europe, Scotland has for its share £3,170; in 1848, it received £2,720; so that it is one of their pauper districts, yielding very little, and receiving a considerable sum. When it is considered that this society embraces the entire missions of the Romish church, it will appear that they are not yet far on in the liberality of missionary enterprise. But they are, year by year, advancing, and the great interest of evangelical Protestants will be, to get still farther ahead of them than they at present are. This will be far wiser, and more consistent, than indulging in unavailing lamentations over their zeal and profuseness in the spread of a system which they believe to be the truth, or vainly attempting, either by public denunciations or private schemes of unworthy policy, to check or frustrate their fruitless attempts to establish in the earth a system doomed, both by its own character and by prophecy, to speedy extinction.—U. P. Magazine.

Douth's Department.

A HINDOO MOTHER.

One day, a young Hindoo woman went down to the Ganges, carrying in her arms a sweet baby, which she was loading with her kisses, and bathing with her tears. Why was she loading it with kisses? Because it was her own baby: she was its mother. Why were her hot tears shed so fast over it? Because she was going to destroy it! Her religion taught her that it was her duty to drown her lovely babe in the Ganges, and there it was that she was now going. She reached the stream, and laid the sweet child upon the grass. Then sitting down by its side, she gathered some of the long reeds that were growing on the margin of the river, and weaved them into a sort of basket. There were some beautiful flowers, also, growing there; the flowers of the lotus, (a sort of water-lily,) and she gathered them, and made a wreath of them to adorn the basket. At the time, the innocent baby lay on the grass, watching her, and looking up with sweet smiles in her face. Next, the poor wretched mother lit a lamp, and put it in a corner of the basket; then she lifted up her darling babe, kissed its soft cheek a hundred times, and placed it in the midst of the flowers. It lay in the basket, like a beautiful little picture framed with flowers. She then pushed off the basket into the stream, as an offering to the goddess; and she expected that it would quickly be borne away by the waters out of her sight. But she had not pushed it off far enough; and the eddies of the stream brought the basket quite close to the bank again. The babe saw its mother, and cried after her, and stretched out its little hands, imploring her to take it back! But not its mother had given it to Ganga, and she durst not take it back. At last it passed under a branch, and the child caught hold of it. As soon as the mother saw that the thought occurred to her, that possibly

the baby might be delivered; and she was filled with fear, lest the goddess should, after all, lose the offering which she had presented to her. To make the destruction of her baby sure, she ran to it again, took it in her hands; but, alas! not to kiss, not to fondle the little innocent, whose eyes lighted up with joy as she came near. No. She wrung its little neck round and round, and then threw it into the river, where it sank to rise no more.

Alas! what sort of a religion is that, which teaches mothers to be so cruel!—What sort of a god must that be, whose blessing must be sought by such horrible means as these? Will you not pity and help Hindoo mothers?—*Missionary Repository.*

A YOUNG GIDEON.

A boy belonging to one of the schools established by the missionaries in the South Seas, had heard so much of the sin and folly of idolatry, that his confidence in idols was shaken, and he longed to know for a certainty whether the images he had been accustomed to worship were really possessed of power or not. One day his father and mother went out, and left him at home alone. He had spent some time in reading his tasks, and thinking over what he had been taught at the school the day before. At last the idea came into his mind that it would be a good thing to burn the idols. He was, however, afraid, partly on account of his parents, and partly from the dread he had of offending the gods, and bringing down upon him swift destruction. In this difficulty he knelt down, and entreated the God of the Christians to take care of him and help him. He then rose, and, taking up one of the smallest idols, he put it on the fire; the flames kindled about it, and in a short time not a vestige of it remained. The terrified child looked on with astonishment; but no sooner was the first con-

sumed than he threw on another, and another, and another, till, like Gideon of old, he had thoroughly cleansed his father's house. When, however, the flames had subsided, and all was over, the boy became alarmed at his own temerity. He had no more fear of the gods of wood and stone, but he trembled at the thought of what his father might say, and he was half inclined to repent of his rashness. In this extremity he shut up the dwelling, and went into the woods; and there, in the best way he could, he devoted himself to God, promising that if God would befriend him and be his God, he would serve him all the days of his life. While he was there, his father and mother returned, and, missing at once the idols and the boy, they feared some spirit had come and taken them away together. As soon as they recovered themselves a little, they went to the mis-

sionary, and asked him if he knew any thing about their son. He said he did not; but, suspecting what had been done, he offered to accompany them and find him out. After going in various directions, they bent their steps to the wood, and there, at some distance, under the shadow of a large tree, they saw the lad kneeling before God. The parents were so thankful to see him again, and to find that not a hair of his head had been hurt, that they forgot their rebukes, were persuaded to renounce their heathenish customs, and henceforth gave themselves up to the study of the Holy Scriptures.—The boy, encouraged by the Divine goodness, was confirmed in his resolution to be the Lord's, and afterward became a zealous teacher in the schools, and a preacher of the gospel, among his brethren.—*Sunday School Penny Magazine.*

Notices.

The Presbytery of Truro will meet for Presbyterial visitation in Poplar Grove Church, Halifax, on Tuesday, 11th February, at 1 o'clock, p. m., sermon by the Rev. John I. Baxter, of Onslow.

JOHN CAMERON,
Presbt'y. Clerk.

PRESENTATION.

We understand, that immediately at the close of public worship, on New Years Day, the Trustees of the Sabbath School under the superintendance of Rev. Geo. Walker, New Glasgow, presented that gentleman with a most affecting address, expressive of their deep sense of gratitude towards him for his unreserved labours, in their semi-monthly meeting, held with a view to extend their scriptural knowledge, and to enable them more efficiently to discharge their duties as labourers in that department of the Lord's vineyard—they then also presented him with a purse of 10 sovereigns, with reference to which, in their address they say "Please accept of this purse, as a small token of

respect and esteem entertained for you by your co-teachers, and we hope that you may enjoy the same pleasure in receiving, that we do in giving it. "If you have sown unto us spiritual things: Is it a great matter you shall reap our carnal things."

The Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions, acknowledges the receipt of Two pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence from the congregation of Upper Settlement East River.

East Branch,	£1 0 0
West Branch,	1 0 0
Churchville,	0 18 6

Also from the Congregation of Port Hood and Mabou the sum of Four pounds.

Also from Salem Church Society for Religious purposes, the sum of Eight pounds.

Miss Geddie acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in aid of the Education of Miss Charlotte Ann Geddie.

From Ladies Penny-a-week Society, New Glasgow £1.0s. 0d.

From Mrs. J. Carmichael, N. Glasgow £1 0s. 0d.

From Alex. Fraser, Esq. £0. 10s. 5d.

From S. School Scholars, Mr. Kier's congregation £2 0s. 0d.

SALEM CHURCH.

The Society for Religious purposes, connected with the congregation of Salem Church, Greenhill, held its anniversary on New Year's Day. The Rev. David Roy preached an appropriate sermon from Luke 19. 41—44, after which the report of the Committee for the past year was read, the funds in hand distributed, and office bearers selected for the present year. An address on Missions was then delivered by Mr. John McLeod, student of Theology, and the proceedings closed with prayer and singing Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn.

The society has during the past year adopted the system of monthly collections, and the result has been most favourable.—One month's collection amounting to £3 1s. 6d. was given to the Synod Fund.—The collection for the remaining eleven months amounted to £28, which was divided as follows :

Br. & For. Bible Society,	£8 0 0
For. Mission of our Church	8 0 0
Home Do.	8 0 0
Conversion of the Jews,	4 0 0
	£28 0 0

There are in the congregation three Ladies penny a week societies. That on the the Green Hill raised during last year, £4 1s, of which £3 was appropriated to the Synod, Domestic Mission Fund, and the balance in aid of a minister in need. The Lower End Middle River Society raised £1 11s 1d, which was appropriated to the Synod's Seminary.

Thus the Congregation has raised during the year for the advancement of religion without its own bounds sums of nearly forty pounds. We are happy to say, that at the same time the members have shown a becoming liberality toward the maintaining the ordinances of religion among themselves. They have expended a considerable sum in furnishing and adding to the comfort of their church. They have fully paid the salary promised to their pastor, and in addition some of the members have joined in getting out for the frame of a house with at least £15.

It is hoped that at the same time religion is advancing and that the Lord is giving

testimony to the word of his grace, by bringing men from darkness to light, and by building up his people in holiness and comfort.

The Treasurer of the Educational Board acknowledges the receipt of Eight pounds from Prince Town Congregation by the hands of Rev. John Kier, towards the fund for the Education of young men training for the holy ministry.

The Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions acknowledges the receipt of Eight pounds from Salem Church Society for Religious purposes.

New Glasgow, 31st, Jan. 1851.

We have to request persons wishing the Register for the present year to forward their orders as early as possible; unless forwarded soon it will be out of our power to supply them from the beginning of the year. We are happy to say that since the issue of our Jany. No., orders have come in to an extent, which shows that the Register has a firm hold upon the minds of many of the members of our church. Already about 1200 copies have been ordered, while four or five congregations have not been heard from, and some of these that have sent their orders hold out the prospect of an increase.—This has encouraged us not a little in our efforts to circulate Missionary intelligence through the church, and we shall endeavour to render our humble sheet still more interesting and useful.

The Committee of the Presbytery of Pictou for the superintendance of students will meet at West River, on Tuesday, 4th March at 11 o'clock, a. m. Those desirous of entering the Seminary at the ensuing term are required to attend for examination, in order to their being certified.

An index and Title page for the Register for the year 1850 and 1851 together, will be given at the end of the present volume.

The Presbytery of Pictou will meet for Presbyterial Visitation in James' Church East River, on Tuesday, 25th February. Sermon by the Rev. James Ross; and in Primitive Church, New Glasgow, on the following day, sermon by the Rev. George Patterson. And again for the same purpose at West River, on Tuesday, 11th March, sermon by the Rev. David Roy; and in Salem Church, on the day following, sermon by the Rev. George Walker.