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The Presbyterian,

A MISSIONARY AND



RELIGIOUS RECORD

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

CONDUCTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE LAY ASSOCIATION.

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No. 4, April, 1860.

VOLUME XIII.

Price 2s. 6d. per annum in advance.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We omitted to state in our March issue that the sum of \$2, mentioned in Mr. Gordon's account of the Home Mission Fund of the Presbytery of Toronto as having been paid by the Congregation of Scott and Uxbridge, was a small balance due for the previous year, in which year the whole amount contributed by said Congregation was, we believe, about \$52.

The Rev. H. J. Borthwick, City of Ottawa, has kindly consented to act as our Agent there and in the surrounding district.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

FRENCH MISSION FUND.

The Treasurer of the French Mission Fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following payments.

March 10.—Received from Rev. Hugh Urquhart, D.D., Cornwall, being a collection made by the Missionary Association of the Church,	\$20 00
22.—Received from Rev. Wm. McFutchison, Beckwith, being a congregational collection,	4 00
	\$24 00

ARCH. FERGUSON.

MONTREAL, 27th March, 1860.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BURSARY FUND.

St. John's Church, Cornwall, Missionary Association per the Rev. Dr. Urquhart,	\$ 40
Rev. Wm. Bell's Congregation, North Easthope, per Ch. McTavish, Esq., ..	6
Subscriptions in aid of the Bursary Fund, collected in Montreal by Donald Ross, Esq., and remitted by the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass,	140
	\$ 186

JOHN PATON.

Secretary.

Queen's College, Kingston, 20th March, 1860.

HOME MISSION FUND.

IN CHARGE OF THE TEMPORALITIES BOARD.

Congregational Collections.

Previously acknowledged,	\$1946 37
Guelph, per David Allan, Esq.,	14 00
Stirling, per Revd. A. Buchan,	12 00
	\$1972 37

J. W. COOK,

Sec.-Treasurer.

Quebec, 29th March, 1860.

Payments received by the Treasurer on account of the subscriptions in Montreal to the Synodical Home Mission Fund.

Amount brought forward,	\$3274 00
Robert Langwell, St. Jérôme,	29 00
The Chisholm,	400 00
Donald McDonald, 1st yearly instalment of \$25,	5 00
	\$3699 00

THO. PATON

Treasurer.

MONTREAL, 29th March, 1860

Subscribers to the Fund in Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere, who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to send them without delay.

MINISTERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

March 2, 1860.—Oxford, Revd. J. Evans, ..	3 00
" 2, " —Guelph, D. Allan, Esq., ..	20 00
" 2, " —Puslinch, ..	2 10
" 3, " —Fergus, A. D. Fordyce, Esq., ..	24 00
" 3, " —Pakenham, Revd. Alex. Mann, ..	12 00
" 6, " —Shakespeare, C. McTavish, Esq., ..	4 00
" 9, " —Williamstown, Revd. P. Watson, ..	20 20
" 19, " —Scott and Uxbridge, Rev. W. Cleland, ..	12 00
" 21, " —Eldon, Andrew McPherson, Esq., ..	24 00
" 23, " —Stirling, Revd. Alexander Buchan, ..	15 00
" 27, " —Beech Ridge, Revd. John McDonald, ..	9 00

MINISTERS WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Errata.

March, 1860.—Martintown.—For Rev. J. H. McKerras, read P. W. Conroy. Session Clerk.

In the Treasurer's acknowledgement in last month's "Presbyterian" the sum of \$3.62 was inserted as received through the Rev. Peter Lindsay from Cumberland. It should have been from Litchfield.

JEWISH MISSION.

Received since last acknowledgement St. James's Church Sabbath School, Char- lottetown, P. E. Island, per Mr. F. A. Flint,	\$ 5.00
March 2nd.—Collection at Guelph for 1859, per D. Allan, Esq.,	14.00
Missionary Association of St. John's Church, Cornwall, per Rev. Hugh Urquhart, D.D.,	49.00
Received per Revd. W. Donald, St. John, N. B., the following, viz : St. James's Church, New Castle, Mira- michi, per Revd. W. Henderson,	22.93
Red Bank, Do	7.6
St. Andrew's Church, Black River, per Revd. R. Falconer,	8.80
St. Matthew's School, Halifax, N. S., for support of a boy at Salonica, on account per Mr. W. C. Menzies,	20.00

\$117.79

ALEXANDER MORRIS

Treasurer.

Montreal, 31st March, 1860.

INDIAN ORPHANAGE AND JUVENILE MISSION.

Already acknowledged,	\$405.22
Canadian School—from St. John's Church Sabbath School, Corn- wall, per Rev. Dr. Urquhart,	13.50
St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School, Fergus, for support of Elizabeth Fergus, per A. D. Fordyce, Esq.,	16.00
Canadian School—from Barriehfield Sabbath School, near Kingston, per Mr. R. Forbes,	1.00
Canadian School—from Sabbath School at Garafraxa, per Rev. G. Macdonnell,	2.10
Canadian School—Missionary collec- tions at Point St. Charles Sabbath School, per J. Smith, Esq.,	5.50
Canadian School—Proceeds of a Mis- sionary box in family of Mr. A. W. Murdoch, Kingston,	2.01
Canadian School—from St. Andrew's School, Montreal, additional for 1859, per A. Morris, Esq.,	11.00

\$459.13

JOHN PATON,

Treasurer.

Kingston, 21st March, 1860.

MANSE FUND, L'ORIGNAL.

Toronto:—Campbell, 1s. 3d.; 5 ins, 1s. 3d.; Griffith, 5s.; Page, 1s. 3d.; Hugginbotham, 1s. 3d.; Cash, 1s. 3d.; Rattray, 2s. 6d.; Walker, 7s. 6d.; Burn and Thompson, 10s. Port Hope:—Irvine, 5s.; Crawford, 5s.; Robertson, 2s. 6d.; Friend, 2s. 6d.; Friend, 2s. 6d. Cobourg:—Wardie, 2s. 6d.; Pringle, 5s.; Stevenson, 5s.; Sidey, 2s. 6d.; Grantham, 5s.; Wilson, 5s.; Morrow, 2s. 6d.; Friend, 1s. 3d. Duncan, 1s. 3d.; Granby and Co., 5s.; Woodward, 2s. 6d.; Kennedy, 2s. 6d.; Pratt, 2s. 6d.; Kitson, 5s.; Lauder, 2s. 6d.; McKenney, 1s. 3d.; Fletcher, 2s. 6d. Brockville:—A lady, 5s. Perth:—Rev. Wm. Bain, 10s. Belleville:—Neilson, 10s.; Davis, 10s.; Hallon, 25s.; Bedford 5s.; Watson, 2s. 6d.; Cash, 5s.; Brown, 5s.; Halden, 5s.; Hamilton, 5s.; Water, 5s.; M'Nider, 25s.; Roy, 2s. 6d.; Sawyer, 5s.; Easton, 10s.; Thomson, 10s.; Thomson, 2s. 6d.; Turabull, 5s.; Campbell, 7s. 6d.; Riley, 5s.; A lady, 10s. Dundas:—McCallough, 10s. Ottawa:—Richie, 2s. 6d.; Friend, 2s. 6d.; Burrows and Bros., 2s. 6d.; McLean, 5s. W. J.

HOME MISSION FUND.

From only 3 of the 32 congregations which have been visited and appealed to by deputations from the Temporalities Board have any subscriptions been yet received for this important Fund. It is exceedingly desirable that returns be made without delay. We hope the Committees are at the work they have undertaken, and we particularly request them to send in reports with remittances, as received from time to time, to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. John Cook, Quebec. Only subscriptions actually paid, either as whole subscriptions or instalments, are acknowledged.

HOME MISSION SCHEME.

We understand that during the past month the following congregations have been visited and instructed in the merits and claims of this great patriotic scheme, namely: Cote St. George, Dalhousie Mills, Lochiel, L'Orignal and Indian Lands, in the Presbytery of Glengarry, and Chatham, including Hawkesbury, in the Presbytery of Montreal. The Deputation consisted of the Rev. James Sieveright, of Melhourne, and John McKinnon, Esq., of Ottawa, an excellent combination of earnestness and Gaelic. From what we have heard, their appeals were very impressive, and we trust the people they addressed will not fail to acknowledge this in a better form than words. It is very saddening to think that with the exception of Chatham every one of these congregations is vacant at the present time. The people all seem to be exceedingly anxious to get ministers settled over them. We hope their wishes will soon be realised. Meanwhile let them know that the better half of trusting is working, and the better half of working is giving, and they who trust and work and give are sure to win. From the people the Deputation received a cordial welcome, and were treated with all the kindness and hospitality for which Glengarry is proverbial. The attendance at the several places ranged from 30 to 400.

All the congregations on the Lower Canada side of the Presbytery of Bathurst have now been visited, with the exception of a few which are rather inaccessible in winter, and two or three with reference to which the arrangements were disturbed. These, we doubt not, will be overtaken in summer. They will not be passed by, while they will have the advantage, we hope, of seeing in our columns reports of what their neighbours are doing, and so, if they choose, of excelling them.

Arrangements for the visitation of the congregations in the Bathurst Presbytery have been completed for some weeks, but the soft and changeable weather that has been prevailing of late has prevented them from being carried into effect. In making such arrangements there are so many parties to be consulted and so many circum-

stances to be considered that the amount of thought and labour required to mature them is very much greater than any of our readers are likely to suppose, while the time passes with extreme rapidity. We hope however that the Presbytery of Bathurst at least will be overtaken before the meeting of Synod.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXAMINATION, MARKHAM.—A very interesting examination of the young, connected with the Presbyterian Church here under the care of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, took place on Monday the 20th ult. in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The worthy pastor presided on the occasion and was assisted by Mr. Bain, of Scarborough, in an extensive and searching examination on portions of the Holy Scripture. The prompt and accurate answers of the children evinced their proficiency in sacred knowledge, and bore ample testimony to the care and diligence of their pastor. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors, and the meeting closed with appropriate addresses to parents and children.—*Markham Economist, March 1.*

DIED.

At Ogdensburgh, N.Y.S., on the 26th ult., after a period of severe suffering, the beloved wife of the Rev. Louis Baridon, Missionary to the French Canadians at Sciota, in the 33rd year of her age.

At Dundee, C. E., of inflammation of the brain on the 13th February last, Mr. Hugh Cameron, aged 58 years.

Mr. Cameron was well known and highly and deservedly respected for many years in this Township. He was a Ruling Elder in the Scotch Church here for a long number of years; and from the natural suavity of his manners, and his earnest but unassuming piety, combined with much firmness of character, he exercised great influence for good in the Session and among the Congregation. He had the welfare of our Church very deeply at heart; for, during the five years of vacancy that occurred in this congregation, he was always most zealous in securing Presbyterian appointments; and was very punctual in attending to all the congregational collections.

He was also a man of large sympathies, and hence was always a welcome visitant in the chambers of sickness. He possessed in no small measure that sympathizing spirit that can "rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those that weep." His death was no small loss to this parish; but we trust that what is lost to us is now to him unspeakably great gain.

THE LATE REV. JAMES STUART, MISSIONARY, MONTREAL.

We have a mournful duty to discharge. We had hoped to chronicle in this number the arrival of the Rev. James Stuart of Glasgow, a young minister of the highest promise, who had been appointed by the Colonial Committee as a Missionary to the District of Point St. Charles and St. Joseph Street in this city. But we have to make the melancholy announcement that, as there is every reason to believe, he was a passenger by the ill-fated *Hungarian*, and was summoned away, ere entering upon his field of labour, on that awful night whose sorrows none remained

to tell. This providence is one of those mysterious ones which perplex our feeble faith. Man proposes however and God disposes, and we can but bow in submission to the afflicting dispensation in the belief that all things "work for good" to them that love the Lord. In His own good time, if it be His will, another labourer will be raised up to grasp the standard which has fallen from the hand of this young Missionary of the Cross. His aged parents deserve our warmest sympathies and most earnest prayer that God would, in His mercy, lighten to them this sore bereavement.

In this loss of the *Hungarian* with the crew and passengers, on the Nova Scotia coast, is there not a rebuke, loud-toned and trumpet-tongued, to that over-weening national pride which we had begun to cherish? Prosperity is hard to bear, and our country needed, it may be, the reverse which has befallen it, to lead us to a more general recognition of the great Ruler of events as working in the affairs of men, and to a more simple faith and more earnest Christianity than were generally prevalent among us. Well would it be for us, as a people, if we ever remembered that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof."

INDUCTION AT BRANTFORD.

The Presbytery of Hamilton met in St. Andrew's Church, Brantford, on Wednesday, the 21st March, for the induction of the Rev. David Stott. The congregation having executed and signed a bond for £100 sterling, the Presbytery resolved to proceed with the induction. The Rev. John Hogg preached from 1 Corinthians, xiv. 8, "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" thereafter proposed the questions in the formula, and offered the Induction prayer. The Rev. Mr. Gibson addressed the Minister and the Rev. Wm. Masson the congregation. The members of the church gave their minister the right hand of fellowship at the conclusion of the service.

Brantford is a town of about 8000 inhabitants, and is situated in a beautiful country. The members of our Church, though yet few, are very spirited. They have purchased the old English Church and fitted it up in a suitable manner for Presbyterian worship. They have besides two acres of land in the town of Brantford, given by the Indians to our Church in the time of the celebrated Captain Brant, and for this valuable property a deed is daily expected from the Indian department. The prospects of our church are exceedingly good, and with the blessing of God, we may soon expect to have a large and flourishing congregation.

THE PRINCIPAL ELECT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

It is pleasant to find that the appoint-

ment of Mr. Leitch recommends itself to the Church at home. Under God's blessing the Church in Canada may look to derive much advantage from his earnest labours. The "Home and Foreign Record of the Church of Scotland" for February thus speaks of the selection:

The appointment of the Rev. William Leitch, of Monimail, as Principal of Queen's College, Canada, is, as our readers will agree with us in thinking, a most creditable appointment to all parties concerned. Our Colonial Committee and their Convener could not, we think, have pointed out a more suitable individual to the Deputation from Canada, and, although Mr. Leitch changes the sphere of his labours to the regret of friends at home, the notice of his appointment which we give below proves how cordial a reception he may expect from the steadfast supporters of the Church in Canada.

Such are the abilities of Mr. Leitch that we believe he is capable, through the blessing of the Spirit on his teaching, of making his appointment a notable era in the history of the Canadian Church and its rising ministry.

We are sure that many will unite with us in desiring the blessing of God for our worthy brother both now and when he enters on the duties of his most responsible office.

"*The Parochial and Missionary Miscellany*" of Glasgow, in an article reviewing, by the aid of the statement which appeared in our January number, the position of our Canadian Church, incidentally refers to the appointment of Mr. Leitch in the following cordial terms.

The College of the Church in Canada, Queen's College, Kingston, has been referred to above. It has secured an admirable Principal in Mr. Leitch of Monimail—in whom the cause of evangelisation in Canada in all its departments will find a zealous friend, and, although we are sorry to lose Mr. Leitch's services at home—especially as Convener of the Sabbath School Committee of the General Assembly—we must congratulate our friends in Canada on what they are gaining, and must rejoice that one so well qualified is to occupy so important an office—where his own earnest and loving Christian character may, with God's blessing, impress itself on the future native ministers of the Canadian Church.

We rejoice to find that a missionary spirit is cultivated at Queen's College, and that the students are giving expression to it in the way most of all satisfactory—by their personal exertions. The *Presbyterian* furnishes us with a report of the Queen's College Missionary Association, from which we take the following interesting extracts from the president's address, earnestly commending them to the attention of our students at home.

ST. GABRIEL STREET CHURCH, MONTREAL.

In the February number of the *Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record*, a monthly periodical in the interests of the denomination commonly known as the Free Church, there is an article professing to give some interesting facts and documents brought to light "in the course of investigations arising out of the suit now pending for the possession of the Manse and Church property of St. Gabriel Street Congregation, Montreal." The suit referred to was instituted some two years ago, the clergyman

at present officiating in the church being the plaintiff. We are perfectly satisfied that the design of the founders of the Church and of the Rev. James Somerville, the first minister ordained over the congregation therein, by whose will £1000 were bequeathed for the erection of a Manse, was that both Church and Manse should be inalienably connected with the Church of Scotland, and we think that the whole history of the matter, including the facts and documents in the article under review, afford ample confirmation of this position. It is for the plaintiff to prove, in the face of the obvious tenor of this whole history, that the minister of that Church may belong to any denomination to which the congregation may attach themselves, provided only "the usage of the Church of Scotland as by law established in Scotland" be observed. The writer of the article referred to, having the question wholly to himself, of course makes out a capital case, and finds himself in a position to explain "without the possibility of a doubt the meaning of the terms found in the original deed of purchase." But, when he wrote that article, he was not in Court.

We have no difficulty in discovering the object of the writer in the "Record." He wishes, it is clear, to excite some public sympathy in his behalf. He seems to be of opinion also that, whatever the Judge or Judges may decide after him, the public ought to know just now from himself the only fair judgment the case admits of. To our minds the wisdom and taste displayed in this procedure are very questionable. "Having appealed to Cæsar," we are inclined to say, "first listen with respectful deference to the judgment of Cæsar and then, if need be, review his decision on the true merits of the case."

The case is an important one. We have no doubt it will receive due attention from the parties conducting it. For us to enter upon the discussion of it here in its present stage, would be unreasonable, much more so to treat our readers to only one of its many chapters.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.

On the morning of the 6th instant the Rev. W. Johnson, M. A., of L'Orignal, was waited on in the the Manse by a deputation from the Directors of Mechanics' Institute of that town, consisting of David Pattee, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, and Alex. McNaughten, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, when the following address and reply were delivered in view of his departure to a larger and more prominent sphere of ministerial usefulness:—

L'ORIGNAL, C. W.,
March 6th, 1860.

To the Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSON, M. A.,
Late Pastor of the Scotch Church,
L'Orignal.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

We, the undersigned, Directors of the

Mechanics' Institute, L'Original, viewing with deep regret your approaching departure from this place, embrace the opportunity to express to you, as individuals, our sense of the obligations under which you have laid the Institute which we represent by the lectures which you have delivered before it at various times.

We beg to assure you that our sympathies will accompany you to your new sphere of usefulness, wherein we sincerely hope your literary and other attainments will be as deservedly valued, and the mildness and urbanity of your deportment as highly appreciated, as in the community which you are now about to leave.

We furthermore request that you will convey to Mrs Johnson our feelings of esteem and respect for her personally, and accept of our earnest wishes for your joint welfare and that of your family; and that you will bear with you the assurance that we will always bear with deep interest of the success of your labours in the new field which Divine providence has opened for you.

DAVID PATTEE, Vice President.
C. JOHNSON, Jr., Do
A. McNAUGHTEN, Sec. and Treasurer.
&c. &c.

N. B.—The President of the Institute unavoidably absent.

A. McNAUGHTEN,
Secretary.

L'Original, March 6, 1860.

To DAVID PATTEE, Esq., and nine others, Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, L'Original.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in receiving this unexpected expression of your respect and goodwill, and the more so as you represent personally so many different denominations of Christians. I thank you for the interest which you take in my welfare, and beg to assure you that I shall long remember the many friends I leave among you. It also affords me much satisfaction to learn that my humble efforts in behalf of the interests of your Institute have met with your approval, and only regret that I have been able to do so little of late to promote them. It is my sincere hope that the Institution which you represent may continue to flourish and be an agreeable means of rational instruction to the citizens of this place.

I desire furthermore to thank you for the kind interest which you take in the welfare of Mrs. Johnson and family, and to assure you that we shall both carry to our new home many pleasing reminiscences of our sojourn here.

With best wishes for the welfare of your Institute and of yourselves individually,

I beg to remain

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

PRESBYTERY OF TORONTO—HOME MISSION.

Dear Editor,—I was gratified to see in your last an account of our Mission for the last year, accompanied with an expression of regret that previous details had not been forwarded. I am not in a condition to send you the very interesting reports of our Missionaries and Catechists; but the following statement of receipts and disbursements is due to our friends and may be interesting to the Church at large. It is pleasing to observe that some congregations that took no interest in it at the commencement, are now coming liberally to

our aid, as you will be delighted to see by comparing these contributions with those which appeared in your last. This is just what might have been expected. Missionary objects only require to be understood by all who value religion to create a deeper and more widely spread interest. We have just had the Presbyterian arrangements for 1860 put into our hands. Our visits to our churches commence on the 29th of Feb., and it will afford me pleasure to send you a few notes.

Yours, SILAS.

The Rev. DR. BARCLAY, Treasurer, in account with The Home Mission Fund of the Presbytery of Toronto.

1857	DR.	
Nov. 17.—To Cash from Scarborough Congregation, per J. A. Thomson, ..	£43	0 0
" —To Cash from Milton and Esquesing,	3	16 3
" —To Cash from Rev. W. Cleland, being his own contribution, ..	4	0 0
" —To Cash from Newmarket per Rev. J. Brown,	1	10 0
Nov. 19.—To Cash from King Congregation, per Rev. J. Tasse,	5	0 0
Balance due to Treasurer at the end of the year 1857,	28	17 9
	£86	4 0

1857	CR.	
Oct. 22.—Balance due to the Treasurer from old account,	£14	1 6
Nov. 18.—By Cash paid Mr. Bain for travelling charges on Mission tour—by order of Presbytery, ..	1	7 6
" —By Cash paid Mr. McKeo, being amount of his salary as Missionary, to end of July last, including 20s. for travelling expenses,	14	10 0
" —By Cash paid to Mr. Livingstone, being balance of his salary, £200, and travelling charges 2s. to date,	51	5 0
Dec. 30.—By Cash paid Mr. Livingstone, for additional Missionary's services, ..	13	0 0
	£86	4 0

1858	DR.	
Jan. —To Cash from Markham Congregation, per Rev. J. Gordon, ..	10	0 0
" —To Cash from Newmarket Congregation, per Rev. J. Brown, ..	1	10 0
Feb. 16.—To Cash from Vaughan Congregation, per Mr. D. Cameron, ..	30	12 6
" —To Cash from Vaughan, (for Mr. Colquhoun's Mission services) ..	10	0 0
" —To Cash from Hornby,	3	0 0
" —To Cash from West Gwillimburgh Congregation,	19	5 7 1/2
" —To Cash from Brock Road Congregation,	3	15 0
" —To Cash from Markham,	8	11 3
" —To Cash from Scott and Uxbridge, ..	7	11 3
March —To Cash from Pickering,	3	15 0
" —To Cash from Markham,	2	5 0
May 18.—To Cash from Chincagoussy, ..	1	10 0
" —To Cash from Newmarket, (additional),	0	8 1/2
July 3.—To Cash from Milton & Esquesing, ..	9	10 0
Aug. 18.—To Cash from King,	5	0 0
Nov. 10.—To Cash from Hornby, per Mr. David Forrest,	1	7 6
Dec. 1.—To Cash from Pickering Congregation, per Rev. G. McCaughey, ..	1	10 0
	£119	11 3

1858	CR.	
Jan. 28.—Balance,	£28	17 9
" —By Cash paid Mr. Livingstone, being final balance of Salary, ..	7	12 0
" —By Cash paid for draft 1s 3d, postage 3d, registry of letter 1d, ..	0	1 7
Mar. 21.—By Cash paid (to Mr. Bain) for travelling expenses on special mission to Lindsay,	2	7 6
May 19.—By Cash paid to Mr. Marshall, Missionary,	2	10 0
" —By Cash paid to Mr. Colquhoun, for services in Vaughan, as per resolution of Presbytery, ..	10	0 0
" —By Cash paid for postage 6d. and registry of letter transmitting money, 1d.	0	0 7

Aug. 18.—By Cash paid Mr. Camelon,	1	10 0
Nov. 17.—By Cash paid Mr. Rogers in full of dues for Missionary services to the close of his engagement, as ordered by the Presbytery,	20	0 0
" —By Cash paid Mr. Stewart for Missionary services,	5	0 0
20.—By Cash sent to Mr. Camelon on account of Salary,	30	0 0
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	8	11 10
	£119	11 3

1859	DR.	
Jan. 1.—Balance in hands of the Treasurer on 1st Jan., 1859,	£	8 11 10
Feb. 15.—To Cash from Orangeville,	1	12 6
" —To Cash from Mono,	0	12 6

FRENCH MISSION.

The ensuing Statement has been issued on the behalf of the French Mission, in order to promote liberality towards the collection which is appointed to be taken up on the 1st Sabbath of this month.

In accordance with the instructions of the Supreme Court of the Church it is the duty of the Committee of the French Mission Scheme to solicit of the several Congregations within the bounds of the Synod a renewal of their contributions to the funds of the Scheme.

The Scheme is an important one. It is the desire of the Members of the Synod to prove by means of it their interest in the spiritual enlightenment and welfare of the French Canadians, who form a very large portion of the population of the Province. In supporting this Scheme the Congregations of our Church are entreated to consider and respect the responsibility which in this matter they share along with other Protestant communities—all doing something with more or less activity and success in this extensive Home Mission field—and to assure themselves that it will afford the Committee of Management the highest satisfaction to have it in their power to extend the operations of the Mission, as well as to render the present work more efficient. This effort is really what the Synod, in its deliverance on the last Annual Report, styled "a Home Mission effort." If it be a duty, cheerfully owned and in some measure fulfilled by every denomination of Christians, to send the knowledge of the Truth as it is in Jesus to the heathen inhabitants of foreign lands, it is surely at least not less a duty to be zealously affected by the presence in the midst of us of a vast amount of ignorance and error respecting truths of the most precious character and vital importance. While praying and labouring that the ends of the Earth may speedily hear the glad tidings of Salvation, let us prove the sincerity of our desires by attaching due importance to the evangelization of the waste places of our own land. We do not disparage the claims of other enterprises. We wish them all God-speed. But we ask for the French Mission cause the consideration and support to which, on several peculiar grounds, it is entitled.

In urging this appeal we base our solicitations more upon the faith with which we are required to engage in the Lord's work, and the patience and perseverance, which we are called upon to maintain amid much conscious weakness and many besetting difficulties, than upon any array of facts and incidents to be produced. All past experience has proved how hard a work it is to make an impression upon the strongholds of Romanism, and anything that has yet been done among the French Canadians, has been accomplished either through an unexpected opening in the Providence of God, or by the Divine blessing upon long-continued industrious application. We acknowledge both our dependence upon the Divine blessing and our duty in connection with the use of means. The

latter are very limited and humble; the former alone is sufficient to inspire us with constancy and hope.

Our Missionary, the Rev. Louis Baridon, has now been 18 months in the employ of the Committee. He has laboured, the Committee have reason to believe, with most commendable prudence and assiduity both in ministering to families professedly Protestant and in seeking to gain Romanists to Christ. To use his own words, he is desirous "to preach, to exhort, instruct and edify on every occasion, in season and out of season—to scatter on the right and on the left the good seed of the Gospel, in the belief that God will bless it and cause it to bring forth fruit." In a letter addressed to the Convener in October last he writes the following gratifying sentence. His several stations, he says, "embrace more than 50 French families well strengthened in the way of the Gospel, able to render testimony to the truth of the Word of God, and feeling warmly the necessity to walk in the path of the Lord, the Redeemer of their souls." If Mr. Baridon did nothing else than minister to the edification and comfort of these 50 families, who are all very poor as regards the things of this world, who would say that he is doing a small and unimportant work?

But the work might be very much extended. The only real hindrance is the want of pecuniary means. Another Missionary might be employed with great advantage. The Chapel at Sciota might be purchased. A Week-day School might be opened, and this is a most important requisite in the organization of the Mission. But, if the Congregations of our Church wish to have any of these objects or all of them accomplished, they must make up their minds manfully to count and provide the cost.

It only remains to be mentioned that the fund is indebted to the Treasurer in the sum of \$45. This with \$500, the amount of Mr. Baridon's salary for the ensuing year, in all \$545, is the amount required for the expenses of the Mission for one year alone, not taking into consideration any extension of the work. The Committee can only act in the expenditure of means as the Church enables them. The result of this appeal will decide whether they are to extend their operations, continue them as they are, or stop them altogether.

In the name and behalf of the Committee,
W. SNODGRASS,
Convener.

STANDING ORDERS OF SYNOD.

PREPARATORY TO THE NEXT SESSION.

It is of the utmost consequence that the proceedings of our Supreme Ecclesiastical Court be conducted in a manner consistent with the grave character of the interests involved. The Apostolic injunction, "Let all things be done decently and in order," is strictly applicable, and all who have it in their power to show respect to this, the beginning and the end of all standing rules, should earnestly strive to exemplify a becoming conformity.

One of the most essential requisites to the wise yet expeditious transaction of business in a Church Court is a due attention to the preparation and arrangement of all matters submitted to it. First, the parties directly concerned in the introduction of business should be careful to see it put into proper form and forwarded at the right time to the proper quarter: and, second, those who are responsible to the Synod for the full and most advisable pre-arrangement of the order of its proceedings should be faithful and attentive in the discharge of their duty. For the direction and advantage of both these parties, and with a desire to ex-

ercise its own functions well and to maintain fully its own dignity, the Synod has enacted certain regulations, which, in view of the approaching session we would bring to the notice of all concerned, only premising that the very marked advantages, experienced at the last annual meeting by the attention paid to this matter, will doubtless have their effect in securing at the least a continuance of what has been initiated.

PRESBYTERY ROLLS.

The first thing to be done by the Synod is to ascertain who are its lawful members. Its roll is made up from Presbytery rolls. If the Synod roll were not prepared beforehand so as to be ready for the Synod's approval, much time would be required for this business in the presence of the Court. The Clerk is intrusted with the duty of drafting the roll, and it has been the practice to print it for the use of members. To enable him to get this done, it was enacted in the Session of 1858 that Presbytery Clerks forward to him their rolls, correctly made up and duly attested, so as to be in his hands at least 4 days before the meeting of Synod. Blank rolls have been prepared and distributed for this purpose. If any Presbytery Clerks have mislaid them or have not received any, they should apply to the Synod Clerk at once. See printed Minutes of Synod, 1858, p. 21.

FORM AND TRANSMISSION OF PAPERS.

All documents submitted to the Synod must be of foolscap paper with sufficient margins, and, when the subjects are important and requiring much consideration, printing is recommended, the advantage of which is apparent. All papers intended for the meeting of Synod are required to be laid before the Business Committee, and the contents of them must be accurately intimated to the Clerk at least 4 clear days before the meeting of Synod.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

This Committee is appointed to meet this year in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, where the Synod is to meet, at 7 o'clock on the evening immediately preceding the last Wednesday of May. Their duty is to arrange as far as possible the whole business of the meeting of Synod, and to prepare a printed docket for the use of members. This plan was acted upon last year, and every member seemed to be sensible of its great advantage. The trouble of working it is not great if those on whom the working of it depends will only be attentive and punctual in doing the little required of each. The Committee, it is clear, cannot arrange the business judiciously unless they know what and what kind of business is to be brought forward; hence the necessity of all papers being submitted to them. But, if nothing is done beforehand to facilitate the work of the Committee, it is hardly possible for them to have matters in a state of readiness for the Synod, seeing they do not meet till 7 o'clock on the evening before, and except on certain occasions they cannot well meet earlier. Hence the importance of the provision that an accurate and of course brief statement of the contents of all papers to come before the Court be forwarded to the Clerk at least 4 clear days before the meeting of Synod, for by that means he will be enabled to draft a docket for the approval of the Committee. Parties forwarding papers to the Committee must make sure of their reaching the Committee. The best way is to present them in person. We are of opinion that the easiest and most direct plan is to forward all the papers themselves to the Clerk so that he may be guided in his draft. Besides a double communication will be saved. This was the nature of the regulation last year, and the only advantage of the change is that

it gives parties additional time to prepare their papers. But the preparation of papers should never be left for the few days immediately preceding the Synod. All parties, and more especially all members of Synod, are necessarily and to a high degree interested in the most judicious and dignified mode of procedure being devised and followed, and we hope that no one will be wanting in his duty in this most important respect.

The following are the members of the Business Committee for 1860:—The Moderator, Synod Clerk, Presbytery Clerks, Dr. Cook, Dr. George, Dr. Barclay, Rev. T. Macpherson, Rev. James Bain, and the Representative Elders from Montreal, Brockville, Kingston and Toronto.

PRESBYTERY OF GLENGARY.

The following are the principal items of business which engaged the attention of this Court at its meeting in Cornwall on February 23rd.

In the matter of a union of the Congregations of Dalhousie Mills and Cote St. George the Clerk read a letter from the Elders of the latter place, stating that, as the Congregation of Dalhousie Mills have resolved to build a Manse in a location unsuitable to their views, they cannot agree to a union, and, further, that they themselves intend to erect a house as soon as possible on the Glebe in the vicinity of their Church: praying the Presbytery at same time not to forsake them in their present destitute state, but to use their influence to procure a Minister for them. Angus Cattenach, Esq., Dalhousie Mills, stated (as was previously known) that the Congregation, of which he is Elder, were desirous to unite with the other. The Presbytery learned with regret the position which the people of Cote St. George have taken, and, having been informed that the Congregation of Dalhousie Mills have agreed to contribute \$100 towards the building of a Manse (being a sum equal to that paid by the people of Cote St. George in the purchase of a Glebe) before calling upon the other Congregation to give any thing for this purpose, and having also been given to understand that Dalhousie Mills is nearer the centre of the united charge than any other suitable location which can be chosen, they advised the Congregation of Cote St. George to favourably entertain the proposal made to them for the sake of effecting a union, so desirable in itself and without which they could not hold out any prospect of their getting a minister. The Presbytery instructed the Clerk to send a copy of their minute to Mr. MacLaren, Missionary, to be laid before the session of Cote St. George, and to be read by him from the pulpit on the next occasion of his holding Divine Service there.

The Clerk was requested to write the corresponding secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Queen's College, informing him that all Catechists and Missionaries sent by the Association to the Presbytery must be proposed to the Presbytery, before any arrangements are

made with any portion or section of the people or with Congregations within their bounds.

The Edict anent the translation of the Rev. Wm. Johnson, M.A., to Arnprior, which the Presbytery appointed to be served in the Church of L'Orignal on the 12th February, was returned with certification of its having been served on the 19th of said month (the official document not having come to hand till after the Sabbath appointed for serving it). Parties were called, and, no comparance being made, they were held as consenting to Mr. Johnson's translation: whereupon said translation was agreed to, the several ministers present regretting that they were about to lose Mr. Johnson from among them, but at same time expressing their ardent wishes for his success and happiness in his new sphere of labor.

A letter from the Clerk of the Presbytery of Montreal was read, urging the claims of that Presbytery to the Church of Hawkesbury Mills, as being within their bounds and jurisdiction. The Presbytery could not recognize the claims set up by the Presbytery of Montreal, inasmuch as they knew of no ecclesiastical bond or geographical boundary by which such claim could be sustained, but that, so long as the Rev. Wm. Mair, Chatham, lives, the Presbytery had no desire to interfere with arrangements made by him personally with the Congregation of Hawkesbury Mills.

A letter was read from the Very Rev. the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, addressed to the Synod Presbyteries and Ministers of Colonial Churches, which the Presbytery received with much pleasure, and ordered to be engrossed in the minutes.

The Presbytery having incidentally learned that a minister in the Presbytery of Isla and Jura, Scotland, is willing to come to Canada, and taking for granted from his present position that he has a knowledge of the Gaelic language, instructed the Clerk to write the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland to express the earnest desire of the Presbytery that they should take measures to direct the attention of said clergyman to the several vacant Gaelic Congregations within their bounds, and, if possible, to obtain his consent to come among them as a Missionary, on the guarantee usually given by the Colonial Committee to Missionaries.

The next meeting of this Presbytery takes place at Cornwall on the second Wednesday of May next.

LAY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Lay Association was held in St. Paul's Church on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th of March. The Meeting was very thinly attended, owing to the wetness of the evening and other causes.

The Chair was taken by Mr. Alexander

Morris, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association. The Rev. W. Snodgrass conducted the devotional exercises.

The Chairman then briefly referred to the position of the Association, which, though not obtaining from the Members of the two City Congregations that countenance which it deserved, and receiving a very limited support, was yet doing a good work. By the instrumentality of its papers, he believed, it was reaching monthly with its influence at a moderate estimate a circle of 20,000 people, and such an agency was not to be despised. The Bursary Scheme was also deserving of support.

The Secretary, Mr. T. A. Gibson, then submitted the Annual Report, which was read and was in the following terms.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1859.

The Officers present the 14th Annual Report of the Lay Association.

During the year 1859 the work of the Association has been carried on quietly and unostentatiously. The means at the disposal of the Officers are so limited that they are unable to accomplish all that they desire to effect. In the hope of a brighter day dawning upon the efforts of the Association, they proceed briefly to report: Firstly with regard to the

PUBLICATION SCHEME.

THE PRESBYTERIAN has entered upon its 13th volume, and bids fair to be increasingly useful. The monthly issue is now 2500 copies, a small number compared with the number of our adherents. A circular was recently issued to the Ministers of our Church, soliciting their assistance and requesting them to endeavour to induce Members of their Congregations to act as agents for the paper. A large amount is due by subscribers, while on the other hand a debt of £125 to the publisher has been accumulated. Unless this debt be liquidated by the remittance of the amount due by the subscribers, it can hardly be expected that the Association will continue to supply the Church with a periodical which has been of service in the past, and which may yet be still more useful in the future, but which is so poorly sustained by the Members of the Church. The Officers trust that, now that all the efforts of our Church are receiving so active and onward an impulse, and the Church itself is so steadily advancing, the PRESBYTERIAN, which has contributed in some degree to this result, will share in the general prosperity. They trust that their successors may be able to report that the debt has been extinguished owing to the payment of their just debts by subscribers, and that the circulation, has reached 5000 copies. The friends of the publication, to accomplish this, have only to will it.

THE JUVENILE PRESBYTERIAN has entered upon its 5th volume. The circulation is 3200 copies, and it is believed to be doing a good work among the children of the Church in British North America. A heavy debt had been contracted towards the publisher, but it has been considerably reduced. If its friends remit promptly the subscriptions for the present volume and the arrearages yet outstanding, the Officers hope to see it placed in a more satisfactory position.

These two papers deserve to be supported, and, if subscribers would only pay the subscriptions, these would cover the expenditure incurred in their publication.

THE BURSARY FUND.

The Association have long regarded this effort as one of real importance. They are firmly convinced that the Canadian Church

must find within her own pale the majority of her Ministers. This Scheme has been useful during the years that have sped away, and during the last year it has, as usual, proved of service. The usual grant of £45 for three Bursaries was transmitted to Kingston.

THE RELIEF SCHEME.

Owing to want of means the Association have not attempted any enlarged effort for this branch of their operations, and have been contented with meeting the sum agreed to be given for three years to the Minister of La Prairie, viz: £30 per annum.

FUNDS.

The investment of the Association continues as before, £400 of City Bank Stock.

The total outlay of the Association in the year, inclusive of the Publication Scheme, has been \$1600.

The debt of the Association due to the publisher of its papers was at the end of the year 1859 \$700, a statement which the Officers trust will not be found in the Report of next year.

A CITY MISSION.

The Association still deem this effort, which was referred to in last year's Report, as one of real importance. There is wide room for the labours of a Presbyterian City Missionary, and they call attention to the proposal in the hope that measures may be devised by the friends of our Church to secure the permanent employment of such a labourer, though this Association is unable itself to attempt the effort.

And now, in conclusion, the Officers resign their trust, hoping that means may be devised to render the Association yet more efficient for good. Meanwhile the Association will endeavour to continue to discharge its humble work in the field which, under Providence, has during so many years been assigned to it. Let us work then while it is day, and let each member of our Church be still more faithful in the future than he has been in the past, and let each and all strive to heed the command "Occupy till I come," and do what he can, each in his own sphere; and so a plentiful harvest will be gathered in, and when called from working here, "our works will follow us."

It was then, on motion of Mr. J. Smith, seconded by Mr. J. S. Hunter, resolved "That the Report be adopted and printed in the PRESBYTERIAN, and that this meeting, in accordance with its suggestions, earnestly solicit the Ministers and Members of the Church throughout the Province to secure for the PRESBYTERIAN and JUVENILE PRESBYTERIAN a wider circulation and more liberal support."

It was then on motion of Mr. J. L. Morris, seconded by Mr. D. MacPherson, resolved "That the following gentlemen be the Office-bearers for the ensuing year.

President.

HONORABLE P. MCGILL.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN SMITH, JOHN GREENSHIELDS, W. EDMONSTONE, ALEXANDER MORRIS.

Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Recording Secretary.

T. A. GIBSON.

Treasurer.

JOHN KINGAN.

Committee of Management.

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON, JAMES GODDIE, JOHN MCPHERSON, T. WATSON, G. TEMPLETON, R. HAY, W. CHRISTIE, J. L. MORRIS, J. BURNS, T. B. ROSS, W. C. MENZIES, W. SPIER, GEORGE STEPHEN.

Chaplains.

REV. ALEX. MATHIESON, D.D.
REV. W. SNODGRASS.

The Rev. Wm. Snodgrass then pronounced the benediction.

MONTREAL SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Association was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th of Feb., 1860, in the basement of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, Alexander Morris, Esq., President, in the Chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Rev. A. Mathieson, D.D., Rev. Mr. Hay, Rev. W. Snodgrass, Thos. Paton, Thos. Watson, James S. Hunter, Esqs.

The meeting, which was very largely attended, was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Snodgrass, and praise was led by the choir of St. Paul's Church.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting, explaining the objects of the Association, and submitting some interesting statements relative to the operations of similar associations in the "fatherland."

Mr. John L. Morris, one of the secretaries, then read the Annual Report, which commenced with the statement that, for the information of those who were unfamiliar with the position and operations of the Association, an allusion to the First Annual Report would preface the one about to be submitted. The following is an abstract of it:—

About eighteen months before the first annual meeting of the Association a proposal was introduced at a meeting of the St. Andrew's Sabbath School Teachers by the Superintendent, Mr. A. Morris, to invite the co-operation of the Teachers of St. Paul's Church towards forming an association designed to consolidate and strengthen the efforts of our Church in the cause of Sabbath Schools in the city and neighbourhood by holding meetings of the teachers for the purposes of devotion, mutual counsel, sympathy in common difficulties, and united action in those of our schemes in which union would save labor and expense. The proposal having received the sanction of both Pastors, a meeting of Teachers was held on the 5th of April, 1858, and shortly thereafter the present Association was formed.

The following statement was presented being the Statistical Table of Schools for year 1859.

Schools.	Average No. of teachers on roll.	Average attendance of teach'rs.	Average No. of scholars on roll.	Average attendance of scholars.
St. Andrew's .	21	18	150	105
St. Paul's . . .	19	16	113	71
Point St. Chs.	12	10	77	51
St. Joseph St. . .	15	14	118	67
Total	67	58	458	317

The comparison of the Statistical Table for the Quarter ending 29th January, 1859, with that for Quarter ending 29th January, 1860, shows an increase during the year of 7 teach-

ers on the roll and of 138 scholars It is as follows:—

Statistical Table for Quarter ending 29th Jan. 1860, compared with that for Quarter ending 29th January, 1859.

Schools.	No. of teachers on roll		Average attendance of teachers		No. of scholars on roll.		Average attendance of scholars.	
	Total.	Increase.	Total.	Increase.	Total.	Increase.	Total.	Increase.
St. Andrew's.	20	1	19	4	169	39	121	39
St. Paul's . .	18	2	14	3	110		61	11
Point St. Chs	12	2	11	3	90	31	51	16
St. Joseph St.	18	6	17	8	131	65	99	57
Total	68	9	61	15	509	138	341	112

An interesting table was given contrasting the position of the Sabbath School enterprise now with what it was in 1858 before the Mission Schools of Point St. Charles and St. Joseph-street were opened and the Association formed. Then there were in the Parent or Congregational Schools of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's, 35 teachers, 270 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 178, while now there are 68 teachers, 509 scholars on the roll and an average attendance of 311, a most gratifying increase, which is the more encouraging as a large number of the children would not but for this agency, be attending Sabbath School.

The Mission School of Point St. Charles has been transferred from the Grand Trunk Ticket Office to the brick Chapel, which was completed in January. On the completion of the building a children's *soiree* was held, attended also by a number of the parents and friends of the children.

The Association have learnt from recent letters from Scotland that a Missionary has been appointed by the Colonial Committee for the Point St. Charles and St. Joseph-street districts It is earnestly hoped that this interesting Home Missionary work will, under God's blessing, receive a hearty impulse from the labours of the Missionary.

The usual Quarterly meetings have been held, and various interesting subjects have been discussed, such as "The Sunday School Teacher in every day life," "Mission Schools, their objects, influence and tendency," "The benefits which congregations derive from the Sunday School," and "The elements of success in Sabbath School Teaching."

The Weekly meetings for the purpose of preparing the ensuing Sabbath's lesson have been held regularly on Friday evenings throughout the year, and have been well attended by teachers of the 4 schools.

On New Year's day the annual meeting of the children was held in the basement of St. Paul's Church, and was attended by about 200 children from St. Andrew's and St. Paul's schools.

A Committee appointed by the Association have prepared a Schemo of Lessons for the current year, which has been published and recommended by the Synod's Committee on Sabbath Schools.

The edition of the Hymn Book entitled, "Songs of Praise," which was compiled and printed by the Association, has met with a ready sale, as, out of 1,000 printed, only 900 remain.

Other subjects are mentioned—An important suggestion from St. Andrew's school is the formation of a library for teachers, comprising

recent works on Sabbath Schools and teaching, and also works relating to Home Evangelization, works of Christian Biography, and works tending generally to promote the Christian life among the teachers.

The Mission Schools are suffering from the want of a sufficient library of books for children, an appeal is made for aid for both purposes. In some of the schools teachers are wanted.

The Report states that several teachers in the Mission Schools belong to other denominations, but work cheerfully and heartily in this service, because, though those schools have been originated and sustained by our Church, they yet recognize in this Home Mission effort a work truly Catholic in its character, and therefore deserving of general support.

The Report concludes with a word of encouragement to those already engaged in the work, and an earnest appeal to others to come forward to aid them, meanwhile praying that teacher and taught may be grafted into the True and Living Vine, and bring forth fruit abundantly in this life to the glory of the great 'Head of the Church,' and "at that day" be all united to the general assembly of the saints in Heaven.

Mr. R. Hay moved the adoption of the Report with some very appropriate observations.

The Rev. J. Hay, of Mount Forest, C. W., after addressing the meeting, in earnest terms, seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

An Anthem was then sung by the Choir.

Mr. Jas. Smith then after an appropriate address moved—that the members of this Association, adding their testimony to that of many similar A-associations as to the advantages of united action in this prosecution of their work, resolve to avail themselves of all the opportunities offered for mutual counsel and improvement by attending its meetings and interesting themselves in its concerns.

The motion was seconded by Mr. James S. Hunter and adopted.

Mr. Thos. Paton moved and Mr. Darling seconded that the following gentlemen be the Office-bearers for the current year. viz.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR YEAR 1860

President.

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Vice-Presidents.

JOHN GREENSHIELDS. | T. A. GIBSON.
JAS MITCHELL, | JAS SMITH

Treasurer.

T. B. ROSS.

Secretaries.

JOHN L. MORRIS. | JOHN BRUNS
Committee

One representative from each Sabbath School in connection with the Association.

The Choir then sang another Anthem and a collection was taken up.

The Rev. Wm. Snodgrass then after addressing the meeting in earnest and forcible terms, moved, seconded by A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., and it was resolved "That the Sabbath School as a means of bringing the youth of the land under the influence of religious knowledge, deserves the support of all the professing followers of Christ."

After another Anthem by the Choir, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. A. Mathieson, D.D., and the meeting separated.

THE JEWISH MISSION.

LETTERS FROM DR. EPSTEIN AND MRS. EPSTEIN.

The letter intended for publication in the *Presbyterian* from Dr. Epstein having

miscarried, we have been kindly favoured with extracts from letters, addressed by Dr. Epstein and Mrs. Epstein, to friends in Canada, from which we make a few excerpts. And first we extract the following sentences from a letter of Mrs. Epstein relating to the voyage:

January 7th, *S. S. Arcadia*.

DEAR FRIENDS,—This day is a fortnight since we left Liverpool with the *S. S. Arcadia*, (a Greek name), and many a change have we experienced since then. We spent both Christmas and New Year on board. The first was spent in misery and despair, for we had a great storm and were exposed to danger, but, thanks be to God, He has delivered us from all danger, and caused us to enjoy a happy and peaceful New Year. It was as one of the truest and brightest of June days, and we were obliged to remain in the saloon on account of the sun being so strong. It was 76 in the shade.

January 8.—This is the third Sunday on board, but thanks be to the Lord that we feel even here the blessed influences of the Day. Last Sabbath and this we were permitted, though a few of us, to come together at the accustomed hour of worship, and to join our voices of praise and thanksgiving to Him who has kept a watch over us amid all danger. And I trust that this humble service of ours was acceptable to Him, and that He will bless it unto us, and especially unto those on board for whom it was intended. We were also able to supply the sailors and crew with Christian tracts, which they accepted very willingly. Fr. E. is now at the fore-castle (a place where the crew is assembled, when not at duty) to read a chapter to them. The day has been very calm and beautiful. The ship seems to move slower, the sailors are clean and look that even they are destined to something higher and nobler than the mere toil and labour of this world. In short every thing around and about us seems to be impressed with the spirit of the Day. We have been nearly all the day long within sight of land called "Morea," a part of Greece. The view was very picturesque indeed; we also passed a hermit's dwelling, but in vain did we watch for his appearance. I wished he did for the children's sake. But, if he did, it would be against his holy orders.

January 9, *Syra*.—This is the second port since we left Liverpool. Malta was the first, but we remained there a few hours only. We arrived here this morning, and we shall be here till to-morrow on account of the discharge of the cargo on board. *Syra* is an island belonging to Greece. I did not go ashore on account of the storm. We have about 40 Greeks working at the cargo, but how different every one and every thing looks from what we have been accustomed to. The last of our passengers went ashore here, but another one came on board with a little puppy in addition. So we are quite few in number, and we are apt to be a little lonesome, but the study of the Greek language keeps us a little busy. Dr. E. is making fine progress, and I made up my mind to begin also. I succeeded to learn all the letters in little more than an hour, and with the aid of Dr. E. I can also read a little. So much for my Greek.

Wednesday, 8 o'clock.—We are off again since yesterday, and since then we passed a Turkish town called "Tenedos," and we are in sight of land ever since we left Malta.

Constantinople, January 8.—We arrived here on Thursday morning, and we are to remain here until next week. We went ashore yesterday to call on Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, an American Missionary to the Armenians. We dined there and remained until 3 o'clock,

and then Mr. W. conducted us back to the harbour. He led us through the principal part of the city, and oh, what a panorama, not allowing my eyes to rest long on the things before me. I had already the pleasure of seeing the mother and wife of Mr. Brown, the American Consul. We had several calls on board, of persons who came to ask us to visit them. If the weather is favourable, we shall call on all the Missionaries here. I must conclude for the present, but I promise to give the rest in my next letter. If you should think this at all interesting, I should like to have it inserted in some paper, as the "Kingston News" or the "Presbyterian," so that all our friends might read it.

We next ask our readers to give their attention to the ensuing extract from a letter of Dr. Epstein to a friend, narrating some of the incidents of the voyage:

I never before had an animal sympathy with a lifeless thing, till, going up on deck one very stormy morning and seeing our gallant ship braving fearfully mountain-high waves, writhing indeed under every shock she received from the tremendous rollers that dashed her at the bow, but in an instant jumping on her assailants and gliding over them, to content only with similar adversaries in a like happy way. The 6 men at the helm, whom it took to steer her during a great part of the storm, the puffing, snorting, smoking engine in mid-ship, the small staysail at the bow, the watching captain on after-deck, and the 1st mate at his side, the 2d mate on the bridge, all of which combined was absolutely necessary for our safety, made me regard the ship as an obedient, intelligent animal rather than a lifeless thing. And so the very opposite with us animals on board. Never did I regard myself and fellow-passengers more like inanimate things than when we had to sway with every movement of the ship, possible and impossible, and in the latter case come right slam on the floor to be rolled to and fro like a lifeless block. Nevertheless the antithesis was not complete, for in all circumstances and positions most of us were uncomfortably conscious of a stomach. But now, really, what a change! The sun by day, the moon and stars by night, are really lovely beyond any thing I have ever seen; the sea smoother than Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence or the Hudson. My thoughts full of thanksgiving and praise instead of immediate preparation for the final catastrophe of human life. O, how great the change!! I trust the stormy Atlantic was not in vain God's messenger to me. All I wish in this respect is that the still small voice may remind me in days to come of my resolves in the strength of Jehorah, which I made, when I heard His voice upon the waters, when His voice thundered: since I saw Him sitting upon the flood, may He now also sit in me upon His throne a king for ever: And let Him give strength (to this end) to His subject, and let him be blessed with peace! Amen for Christ's sake. Mrs. E. and Sarah, who were very sick, are completely recovered and enjoy themselves exceedingly. Fanny was not sick at all, and was of great service to us all. You will like this.

January 6th, 1860.—Off Malta.—We arrived in safety there at 2 o'clock, a.m., and left at 12 p.m. Here 4 passengers left us. Two of them particularly, Bros. Crawford of Greenock, made me full of solemn thought on their leaving us. They sympathised fully with us and our cause. And now another link is severed which attached me to the Christian civilized world. Soon, aye very soon, we shall be left alone. Yet may we not trust that, when that "alone" will stand fully and unmitigated, the "yet not alone" will develop itself as fully and as re-

ally. Thank God, my heart is not allowed to sink within me. Providence, Destiny, Grace, Reason and Duty point unceasingly the way we follow. Oh, for more faith; ay, as it were, in things seen. Yet even this, since, in order to its being possessed, it must be given, shall be given. If not, then "Thy will be done!"

And now from Salonica, Jan. 28th, 1860.—I must make an end of this letter to you, dear friend. We raise our ~~eyes~~ here. We spent 9 days in Constantinople, during which I began my imitation in Turkish life, and really Turkish it is. Unfortunately I have as yet not discovered the poetry of Turkish life, and the dirt and disorder and the enmity of nationalities are most intensely prosaic. But I read a good answer to these my ideas from Dr. Goodell, who said, "If you think this country so bad, then you are in the right place; if it were better, we had no need of you here." Good! We visited Constantinople somewhat but mostly the American Missionaries. Now say what you will, in addition to all, I love America for her missionaries; really, as far as I can see, men of God, and of His and not of the world's work. God helping, they shall be my patterns, human frailties excepting. And now we are in Salonica since last Sabbath. We think of stopping permanently here, as here there is more work to do than elsewhere, and the soil has been abused by unworthy hirelings, who have brought disgrace on the Protestant name, and this, by the grace of God and American Missionary activity, must be removed. But I must close this long letter to you, as yourself would not wish me to leave others and myself from communicating to them also. But, God helping, we shall write you again and about the people here.

Meanwhile farewell in the Lord, pray and labour for us and the work of Jesus in this place. God be with you and bless you. Amen. Your brother in Christ.

EPIH. M. EPSTEIN.

We close our extracts with a passage from a letter to Dr. Machar, and ask for the Mission, the Missionary and his family, the earnest prayers of our people, that God would add His blessing to the work.

Salonica, Jan. 28th, 1860.

MY REV. DR. MACNAN,—I cannot deny myself the pleasure of speaking to you, and through you to your dear flock, though it be only a few words, and nothing more than what I expect will be published in a letter for the "Presbyterian," which I wrote by last week's mail. It is a poor way, to be sure, to converse by pen and ink, but, when one cannot command any other means, by God's appointment, we must make the best of it. I trust we have been and are remembered by yourself and family, and the praying ones in your flock, before the Throne of Grace. If I have not heard, I have yet felt, as it were, your prayers following me when tossed about on the fearfully tempestuous waves of the Atlantic, and I feel them now in this place where the Gospel was first preached in Europe, and whence it "sounded abroad," but which is now anything but Gospel-like. Alas for human depravity!

I think God desires us to stay here and repair the breach which the enemy has made in years past and within a short time only, when Protestant hirelings came here, but whom His Providence removed. There is room for great exertions here, and you and yours, I doubt not, will encourage my feeble hands and trembling spirit in doing our dear Lord's work among Israel and among the Gentiles, among some of whom I feel assured God has His chosen ones, who are thirsting for the "bread of life." The darkness, the cruelty, the disorder, the worldliness here is more than I will undertake to describe now.

The wrath of God will not long be kept back from pouring out judgment upon these guilty nations. Oh! then, let us be on posts, warning men to flee from the wrath to come. And if peradventure God will bless our effort by making our warning the law of life to some one or more, well and good; and, if not, nevertheless let not the blood of souls cleave to our skirts.

May God bless our feeble effort with increasing power and activity to His glory above.

I trust you will give us the pleasure of seeing your hand-writing, all, dear friend, that we are allowed now in our exile.

Please give my Christian love to all our friends and sisters in the Lord, whose labours of love remind us of them very often. Give also my love to the orphans at the "Home," and to Mrs Herald.

Your's prayerfully in Jesus the Messiah
EPH. M. EPSTEIN.

LETTER FROM REV. E. M. EPSTEIN, M.D.
THE BAY OF BISCAY. CONSTANTINOPLE.
SALONICA.

After the other letters given elsewhere were in type, we were put in possession of the ensuing interesting letter from Dr. Epstein, which reached us damp with sea-water, having been rescued from the wreck of the ill-fated "Hungarian." What a tale of horror it could unfold were it gifted with speech! It will be perused with lively interest.

We trust that while this hopeful effort, will receive liberal support from our people, their prayers will not be wanting for a blessing on the mission, the missionary and his family. There are still many congregations which have not contributed. We trust that their remittances will speedily be forthcoming. Our Church is fairly committed to this enterprise. Let it be heartily maintained:

SALONICA, 23rd Jan., 1860.

MY DEAR MR. MORRIS,

At length by the infinite mercies of our Heavenly Father we are enabled to write you from this place. We have been on our way from Liverpool to this place since the 25th of December, 1859. We encountered very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay for one week. The winds were contrary and blow in fearful gales, such as experienced seamen said they had very rarely encountered. But, by the providence of our God, we were on a good vessel, commanded by an excellent captain, George Clare, whose caution and foresight and kindly treatment of us inspired us with that confidence which we are allowed to repose in human agency under God. Mrs. E. and little Sarah suffered much from sea-sickness during that fearfully stormy week, myself suffered much from oppression in the head, and little Fanny was perfectly well and a great comfort to us. The good providence of God also so arranged that, there being no female passengers on board the "Arcadia," we had the whole ladies' cabin for our own use, which greatly diminished our discomfort. There were many shipwrecks we

heard of during that stormy week, in which many hundred lives were lost. Our Redeemer must have some work for us on earth, for He redeemed our lives from destruction, and on the evening of the New Year we passed the Strait of Gibraltar. And, oh, what a change since then! The waters of the Mediterranean were for the most part perfectly calm, and my family soon recovered, and our journey was henceforth a pleasure. On the 6th inst., we arrived at Malta. Here we lost the whole of our fellow-passengers, two of whom, brothers, were Scotchmen and of our Church, from Greenock, by the name of Crawford, from whom we really grieved to part. They left a sweet little Maltesian canary as a memento for our dear children, and whom we christened by the name of "Crosby," so that we may often remember those dear friends in our distant home, whose song shall carry us back, in imagination at least, from the Babel of languages and the confusion of ideas and the jarring sense of the superstitions about us to the land of one clear language, of refined ideas and of Bible religion. We left Malta the same day, and arrived safely at Ermopoli in the island of Syra (which is the chief port of northern Greece,) on the 9th. Here we stopped for about 24 hours. I visited the Rev. Mr. Hildner, an excellent missionary from the Church of England, who has grown old but not weak in his Master's service. On the 12th inst. we arrived safely at Constantinople. Here we stopped 9 days. During that time we visited most of the American missionaries, whose working in the Lord's vineyard, and whose spirit while at the work I greatly desired to see, and was not disappointed. I was received as a brother, and every advice was given me, and every service I could desire. We spent a day and a night with our mutual and esteemed friend Dr. Schauffler at Bebeck. Although his special work among the Jews is given up, still he ceases not to pray for them, and takes a lively interest indeed in God's work among them, and is ready to assist with his valuable advice those whom God sends into this part of the field. In conversing with him about the selection of a station his advice was to remain at Salonica, as the best place where the Gospel can be more fully proclaimed to the Israelites than elsewhere. It is true the Mission in this place has suffered much from the frequent changes of missionaries, still it is the best place yet in European Turkey for our work of preaching Jesus and Him crucified. We also found in Constantinople the Revd. Mr. Marcusohn, and Mr Scott, (teacher,) of the Jewish Committee in Scotland, who was endeavouring under great difficulties to begin a mission to the Jews here. The discouragements are many, but God will show the results. Rev. Mr. M's advice also was to remain at Salonica. I took sweet counsel with him

together in the arduous but blessed work which the Lord entrusted to us unworthy ones of His Ministers. Yesterday we arrived safely here. The Rev. P. Crosby met us in the steamer, and has shown and is showing himself to us really a friend in the Lord, without whom the difficulties which we are now daily encountering in landing goods passing through the custom-house, seeking for a house, &c., would have been insufferable to me without the language of the country and the knowledge of the queer habits of the people. But he seems to be well at home here, and gives us the full benefit of it. We are at present in his house till we find one for ourselves. There are here also Mr. Schullinger and wife, teachers sent out by the Committee in Scotland, both excellent Christian people, who have at heart the spiritual welfare of Israel. The same day we arrived I called on Mr. Schullinger and found him ill but improving. While in his house I was visited by two Jews, who came to offer me their welcome to Salonica in the Hebrew phrase "Baruch Habah," i. e., "Blessed be he that comes." God grant that they may soon offer this welcome to Him who comes in the name of God the Father, and who, as the Father sent Him," says, "So send I you." My plans for the future are these. I shall take a house here for a year, and establish myself in it, and do all the good I can to all to whom we are debtors. The languages which we are to learn here, in order that we may preach to the various nationalities, as well as to know how to interfere in behalf of those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, are the Jewish, Spanish, Modern Greek, Turkish, French, Italian and Bulgarian. At present I shall take up the Spanish, Greek and French, and, perhaps, the Bulgarian as a diversion. I cannot write you much of the work there is before us in this place, nor can I give you any description of this place at present as I hope to do when I am more settled and am more acquainted with the subject. But my impression is strong that I ought to remain with my family in Salonica. There is here work for more than ten times the number of missionaries in the field, and the proclaiming of Christ and Him crucified, our chief work, is easier here to the Jews than anywhere in European Turkey. It is true the Jews are banded together here, as everywhere, and would persecute any one of their number who openly avowed the faith of Jesus, but nevertheless they are not hindered from visiting the missionary, and do not hinder him from visiting them. So it seems at present our duty to preach on till the truth shall make its way through the gross darkness that covers the people and make a way of escape into the freedom of the children of the light for the people now trembling because of the avenger. The opinion of Mr. Crosby is

THE FRENCH MISSION.

LETTER FROM REV. LOUIS BARIDON.

(Translation)

MOERS, 29 February, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I have received a reply from Mlle. Cadier with reference to the opening of a school at Sciota in the Spring. She is considering the proposal. I have made inquiries as to the sum allowed to female teachers in the district. They are paid half by the Government and half by the inhabitants. Their allowance is \$130 per annum. Please inform me if a similar sum shall be offered her. We have resolved with some of our members at Sciota to pay the expense of a visit for a week of Mr. Vandusen, an agent of the French Canadian Missionary Society of Montreal. His visit may prove of service.

There is a wide field for work here, in which two Missionaries ought to be employed, and it might be extended into Canada. I have confidence that the means will not fail you to follow out your work. The numerous Societies in the United States are richly endowed by public generosity, and their respective work is of the same nature as that you are carrying on among the Roman Catholics. Why, then, should not a generous Christian shower fall upon our efforts as well as upon theirs? I have been compelled to relax my exertions a little for some time. My wife has been ill for two months, but has gone to be cared for by her family at Ogdensburgh, and my two little boys have accompanied her. The winter, too, has been very irregular—no snow and little frost—causing unusual difficulties in travelling.

Since my wife left for Ogdensburgh, I went there once. I preached, while there, to some 15 or 20 persons who have left the Church of Rome. They are rejoicing in a knowledge of the Saviour. There is something singularly striking in the language of these once dead ones, who have become alive from the dead.

I am your obedient servant,

LOUIS BARIDON

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL ITEMS.

The Presbytery of Dumbarion met at Roseneath on the 3rd ult. to induct the Rev. R. Herbert Story, late Assistant Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, to the church and parish of Roseneath. The Rev. Andrew Grey, of Dumbarion, conducted the service, at the close of which Mr. Story received a cordial welcome of his parishioners. On the 26th Mr. Story was introduced to his new charge by the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch of St. Andrew's.

THE REV. HUGH M'KENZIE OF INVERNESS.—In our obituary of last week we noticed the death of the Rev. Hugh M'Kenzie, minister of the third charge and congregation of Inverness. He was born in the parish of Nigg, Ross-shire, and died in his 61st year after a laborious life spent in the service of the Redeemer. He was from his earliest days engaged in teaching in the parish school of Tarbet and in that of Hamilton—which being one of 70 candidates, he gained by comparative trial—he proved the ability with which he could educate the young; and on the other side of the Atlantic, where he spent 12 years teaching six days of the week in an over-crowded school, and preaching on Sabbath to crowded congregations, he has erected for himself many memorials which will never be forgotten. Such labours, coupled with the severity of a Nova Scotian climate,

doubtless impaired a constitution not naturally the strongest. But he has left after him many samples of usefulness. Several of his pupils hold eminent stations both at home and abroad, who would not be slow to testify the debt they owe him. Several honourable members of council abroad, whose advice now directs the destinies of an important colony, owe to him those business habits and that punctual training which have raised them to their high position. But he is gone. The prudent councillor counsels no more, and dust has enveloped its kindred. All who know him lament his departure, and they will long grieve over his loss. From the funeral sermon, preached by the Rev. Alex. Macgregor on the 12th inst., we quote what follows—"A few days have only elapsed since a much respected servant of Christ, and one of the ministers of this town and parish, has been removed to the world of spirits, and has left the sphere of his earthly labours for ever. We have directed your attention to the passage from which we have been discoursing (2 Tim. iv. 7-8) for this cause that during his protracted illness and while on his death-bed he repeatedly mentioned this portion of the Word of God with much apparent satisfaction, as descriptive of the state of his mind. In faith he looked to Calvary, he listened to the cry "It is finished," and he believed firmly in the promises which he so earnestly preached and in forcible language inculcated upon his hearers. As a man, he was characterized by strict integrity and by rigid principles of honesty and justice. He knew not what it was to perform a dishonourable action. Free of all hypocrisy himself, he discountenanced all semblance of it in others. With just indignation he exposed the pretences and inconsistencies of the worldly professor. As a friend, he was sincere and steadfast, and, as a councillor, he was judicious and prudent, cautious and discriminating. Possessed of much common sense and of a well cultivated and enlightened mind, his admonitions and directions even as to temporal matters were wise and salutary: while in spiritual and infinitely more important matters he gave the most solid and valuable instruction from the Word of God. He was a sincere and devoted friend of the poor. He laboured hard by night and by day to serve the interests of the depressed and helpless, for which it is to be hoped he is now enjoying the promise of God, 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor.' He looked upon his flock as a father upon his children, and well do his now bereaved people know how indefatigably he performed the private duties of his office. With humility and kindness he entered their dwellings, suited himself to their varied circumstances, comforted the sick and dying, admonished the heedless and indifferent, warned the rebellious and headstrong, and became all things to all men that by the grace of God he might gain some. With paternal tenderness he invariably treated the youthful part of his flock, and that the children in town regarded him as a father was amply shown by the great crowd of them who attended his funeral. In every relation of life the departed servant of the Lord was a pattern of propriety and virtue. As a father and husband, he was dutiful, affectionate and indulgent. As a neighbour and friend, he was sterling and steadfast, and desired to do good unto all men, entering with genuine sympathy into the feelings of all under his charge, rejoicing with those who rejoiced, and weeping with those who wept. Thus, as a pastor, his heart was in his work, and he was ready to spend and to be spent for the good of his people. As a faithful steward of the mysteries of God, he endeavoured to give every one a portion of meat in due season, and all for the glory of God and the salvation of perishing souls. But now he has rested from his labours and has gone to enjoy the promise, 'Rested are the

that all the other stations ought first to receive the work of a colporteur, and that occasional visits from a missionary would do better than his settling there permanently. In Monastir there are only 3000 Jews, in Berea 3000, in Larissa 2000. Persecution then would be apt to be greater and more easy in such small communities than in Salonica, where there are 35,000 Jews. Taking, therefore, the opinion of all the missionaries I conversed with in Constantinople and here, and who are acquainted with the work and the localities, I determined to stay here for a year. Our mission will in all cases be kept as a distinct one, though we shall, I trust, cordially labour together in the Lord's work with the missionaries from Scotland.

Rents here are dear, and we may have to pay £60 sterling in advance per annum. Commodities in articles of furniture are, with rare exceptions, not to be had. And, if we had not received the advice of Prof. Mitchell and followed it in buying at least some articles of furniture in Liverpool, we would have been destitute indeed. But Divine Providence continually smiles upon us, and so we are at present in a small measure prepared. What we need I will put down below, which I must ask your kindness to see sent to us by Boston through the missionary rooms. I am sorry to say that thus far we have not yet received any information of the bark "Sicilian," by which our books and medicines were sent. Of the medicines particularly I am in great want, as there are already demands upon me for medical advice, and the drug shops here are very poor and very dear. I hope you and the Committee will excuse me if my letter is not circumstantial enough. Yesterday I was busy with Mr. Crosby, getting our things from the steamer and through the custom house, and to day the mail closes at 12 n. I hope in my next to you I will be able to write you more of this place. Meantime I hope the Committee will recommend to the Synod the adoption of Salonica as our permanent station, and that the Synod will see fit to come to a similar decision. At present I will have to ask the Committee to advance me salary for at least the next two quarters, as the payment for rent in advance exhausts all my cash, and I have to borrow money for current expenses.

I have to ask all my friends to excuse me for not writing to them individually; time does not permit it at all, much to my grief, but let them all believe me that, as soon as I am able, I shall write to every one particularly, as it is the only comfort left me to communicate with my distant friends. Meantime I must bid you all good-bye. May the good Lord keep us and bless us in our arduous work. Brethren, pray for us. Your fellow servant in the Lord Jesus Christ.

EMU. M. ERSTEIN.

dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them. He fought the good fight of faith, he finished his course, and now there is hope that the crown of life has been placed upon his brow.—Let us all take warning from such visitations of God's providence. May God prepare us all for the great change before us, and grant that we may meet with our departed friend at the Saviour's right hand."

REV. DR. LILLIE.—Sunday last being the sixteenth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Lillie's settlement in Wick as minister of the parish, the reverend gentleman delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion. He selected as his text the words "I seek not yours but you." He briefly referred to the advantages for the propagation of the Gospel and the independence of its ministers offered by the Establishment principle, as illustrated by the parochial machinery of the Church of Scotland. The discourse, however, was chiefly of a practical description—an enforcement of the respective duties of pastor and people.

NORTH LEITH.—The Presbytery of Edinburgh met yesterday in North Leith Parish Church at 12 o'clock to moderate in a call in favour of the Rev. William Smith as a minister of the parish.

GIFT TO THE CHURCH.—A new chapel at Stonehaven, in connection with the parish church of Fetteresso, has just been opened. It has been erected by two respectable citizens, Mr. Beattie and Mr. Anderson.

PRESBYTERY OF STIRLING.—A meeting of this rev. Court was held on Tuesday, when the trial discourses of Mr. Thomas Logan were heard and sustained. His ordination to the church at Hages was fixed to take place on the 29th inst., the Rev. Mr. McGill of Sauchie to preach and preside on the occasion.

THE BECHVANS AND THE HARMONIUM.—Two years ago the young ladies connected with Miss Peck's Bible class at Blackheath heard that Mr. Moffat (the eminent missionary) much wished to have a harmonium at the Kuruman, and, thinking that, by holding a German free sale during the Christmas week, they could obtain sufficient money to purchase one, they at once set to work and sent one out. Miss Peck lately received a letter from Mr. Moffat, from which the following is an extract.—"The music is perfectly charming to saint or savage, and has already immensely contributed to the improvement of the singing, nor have we the smallest doubt but that some ones are attracted by it who would otherwise be careless of the means of grace. We can scarcely conceive of anything which could have produced such general satisfaction."

GEORGE WATTS' MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The fourth of the series of lectures on miscellaneous subjects was delivered by the Rev. George Russell, minister of the parish, on Tuesday evening, the 31st ultimo. Subject—"The condition in which we are placed by the laws and observances of Christianity is agreeable to the dictates of our intellectual and moral nature." The rev. gentleman gave an able and interesting sketch of the bearing and effects of Christianity upon man as a religious, intellectual and sensitive being, as well as a citizen of this world. The thanks of the meeting were conveyed to the lecturer by Captain Patterson, Commander of the Coast Guard, and Provost Ross of Cromarty, the former of whom remarked especially the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Russell pointed out and illustrated the superiority of the Christian system of religion to all other modes of worship which men have ever invented for themselves.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH AT SEALCOTE.

In December, 1857, when we observed that it was proposed that Memorial Churches should be erected at Delhi and Cawnpore by the Church of England, we gave utterance to the following wish:

"Why should not this excellent idea be taken hold of by the Church of Scotland, and a Memorial Church erected in the Punjab to perpetuate the name and memory of her first Missionary to that district and martyr, Mr. Hunter. Though the banner has fallen from his grasp, we doubt not it will be caught by other Missionary hands, and the light of the Gospel yet diffused by the instrumentality of this Mission in the Punjab. If our brethren in Scotland adopt the idea of a Punjab Church, we are sure the Colonies would contribute a few stones to the pile."

We know not whether this suggestion made in Canada originated the memorial or not, but, nevertheless, we are glad to learn that the proposal had occurred to others also and has been acted on, and that contributions have been raised in Scotland to erect a Church and School at Sealcote at the place where the Martyr Hunter fell, and two Missionaries have also gone to raise the banner of the Cross in his stead in the Punjab. We observe with pleasure that a large sum has been raised for this Memorial Church, but, as there is still a deficiency, it may be that some in these Colonies would desire to "contribute a few stones to the pile." Should any of our readers, or any of our Missionary Congregational Associations, desire to forward any contributions for this object, we shall have pleasure in forwarding to the Convener of the India Mission Committee any money enclosed for this object to the Editor of the *Presbyterian*. The career of Hunter was a brief one, but his life and death and their results prove the truth of the saying that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We are glad to observe that this excellent work has received an active impulse. The Parent Church is endeavouring to discharge its duty in the wide Mission field of India. Let us trust and pray that these efforts may be owned and accepted by the great Head of the Church. We ask our readers' attention to the ensuing extract from a recent Circular of the Committee on this Scheme:

The increase of 4 to the number of Mission-areas of necessity involves a very large additional expenditure, and this too Committee have undertaken to meet, in the confident expectation that the liberality of the members of the Church will supply the requisite funds. It is gratifying that within a few months such an addition has been made to the Missionary staff, but this is only a step in the right direction, and, if the Mission is about to assume the magnitude which ought to characterize it, the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee must be largely augmented, strenuous efforts

being made in every congregation that the collections may be so liberal as to meet ever-increasing demands.

In the Institution at Calcutta, presided over by the Rev. J. Ogilvie, whose enlightened zeal and laborious exertions deserve all commendation, there are above twenty Teachers and more than seven hundred Pupils. Instruction through the medium of English and Bengali is also communicated by Catechists. The Rev. Alexander Clark, lately sent by the Committee to Calcutta, has not joined the Institution, but the Corresponding Board are making careful inquiries as to the most desirable Mofussil Station in which he may commence his labours as a Missionary among the natives.

At Madras the Institution is at present under the care of the Chaplains, but an experienced Teacher has been recently appointed. He is an East Indian, and will take the immediate superintendence until the arrival of the ordained Missionary—Mr. Forbes—appointed to this station. The number of native Teachers at Madras, all of whom are Christians, is reported to be twenty-eight, including, as is supposed, the Teachers in the girls' school.

Mr. Jacob David, after receiving sufficient instruction and undergoing the requisite examination, has been ordained Minister of a native Church. The members of his Congregation have guaranteed a small sum for the support of a Teacher.

The work is conducted at Bombay under the charge of Mr. Peter Grant. Here the number of Teachers is about fourteen; and there were, as last reported, three hundred and eighty-six Pupils on the roll.

Several converts of great promise are employed in the Institution. Mr. Domingo D'Almeida, whose services have been repeatedly acknowledged, having given abundant evidence of the requisite qualifications, is about to be created as a Missionary.

Two of the Missionaries ordained in August proceed directly to Sealcote. In that spot, rendered so painfully interesting by the massacre of the Hunters and their child, the work, as is intimated, will be resumed. Contributions to a considerable extent have been obtained for the Memorial Church. The Committee would refer to the very large contribution at Calcutta—a collection in aid of this Church made on the Thanksgiving Day in St. Andrew's Church—as a proof of the liberal support afforded to the objects of the Mission by those who enjoy the best means of estimating the importance of the work, and the vast benefit which it is destined to confer on India.

The facts now stated are sufficient to show that the Church, instead of relaxing her efforts, ought to feel the necessity of putting forth exertions far exceeding those that have ever yet been made. Funds of very considerable amount are required that adequate salaries may be provided for the European Missionaries and the large staff of native Catechists and Teachers at present employed, but there are many other expenses connected with the Mission even as at present conducted. As the Mission of the Church of Scotland, it ought undoubtedly to be largely extended. This must be the desire of all the members of the Church who feel the value of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Christ Jesus, and the blessedness of that salvation which He brings. The Committee, therefore, trust that means will be provided for extending to the Mission an extension corresponding to the character which it claims.

While pressing with much urgency on the members of the Church the necessity of contributing each according to his ability that the funds of the Mission may be increased, the Committee ask, with an earnestness still more intense, the cordial sympathy which may en-

courage them in their efforts, and lead to fervent prayers for the successful prosecution of this vast design. That existing difficulties may be overcome, and India at last converted, the most judicious methods must be assiduously employed, and the blessing of God earnestly and patiently sought. Without His overshadowing protection and constant guidance the work of the Mission cannot prosper. The Committee, therefore, commend to the serious consideration and prayerful zeal of the members of the Church this object of highest moment and immediate urgency, and they are satisfied that every one will contribute in proportion to his means, remembering the impressive direction: "Of that wherewith the Lord thy God hath blessed thee thou shalt give unto Him."

In name and by appointment of the Committee,

JAMES CRAIK, D.D.,
Concuer.

INDIA MISSION.

We observe with pleasure that the India Mission is also rapidly advancing its operations, as will be seen from the ensuing extracts from the *Home and Foreign Missionary Record*:

CALCUTTA.

The following letter from Mr. Clark announces the extension of the mission to a new station in the Mofussil. The report from the Corresponding Board, referred to in Mr. Clark's letter, has not yet arrived, but the Committee place entire confidence in the Board, and their resolution will doubtless be confirmed:—

CALCUTTA, 22d Dec., 1859.

REV. DR. CRAIK.

DEAR SIR,—The Missionary Board have at last come to a decision on the subject of a new Mofussil station. The question has been before them for a considerable time, and at a meeting held yesterday it was finally resolved to take up Gyah in the province of Behar. It is unnecessary for me to state the grounds upon which that place has been selected, as the Rev. Mr. Herdman will send you the report of the Board's proceedings in the matter. It has only been after much careful inquiry and prayerful deliberation that so important a step has been taken. I sincerely hope their decision may meet with the hearty approval of your Committee, and that you will take steps to set on foot a vigorous mission at this new station.

I hope to be able to leave this for Gyah by the New Year. Mr. Brown, Government agent there, has kindly offered, through a friend in Calcutta, to find accommodation for me till arrangements can be made for a permanent residence. Of his kindness I shall be happy to avail myself.

Several members of the Board strongly recommend me, before settling at Gyah, to visit some of the mission stations in that quarter, as those of Chota, Nagpore and Tirhoot. The nature of the work carried on at these places is very much the same as that in which I shall afterwards be engaged. That, it is thought, a visit to these places may be serviceable both for information and encouragement.

It is hardly necessary for me to add that I feel more than ever the responsibility of the work in which I am about to be engaged. I could have wished very much to have been for a time at least in company with a missionary who has some experience in the work. I hope, however, I shall not be long left alone, but that you will, as soon as possible, send out some more labourers to join me. And may the God of Zion send help from above out of His sanctuary, and sit us for the work,—for

without that aid we can do nothing —
Yours very sincerely.

ALEX. CLARK.

It will be observed that Mr. Clark expects to be aided by additional missionaries. It is frequently matter of regret that the number of European missionaries connected with the Church of Scotland is so small, and that even the missionaries employed are engaged chiefly in giving instructions to the young. Whatever method may have been adopted hitherto, the mission may be conducted in this new field at Gyah, with reference both to the young and adult population, after the manner which on minute enquiry appears best calculated to promote the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. But for a really ample extension of the mission greater liberality on the part of the Church is essential. Contributions must be made universally, corresponding in magnitude to those now raised by a comparatively limited number. The funds placed at the disposal of the Committee must be tripled or quadrupled; and the mission to India must occupy the thoughts so fully as to give it prominence in the Christian intercourse of social life,—in pulpit exposition—and in all private and public exercises of devotion. Unless a deep and heartfelt interest be awakened in the work, so that the grounds on which its importance rests may be carefully examined, and its support regarded as a duty which Christians cannot be justified in neglecting, there will not be diffused throughout the Church that zeal in its behalf without which there is no prospect of success. Let the members of the Church of Scotland consider the vast amount for missionary objects raised by other bodies of believers; and, instead of scanty offerings drawn forth by an appeal from the pulpit, let there be a spontaneous pouring into the treasury of liberal gifts. Every minister will readily receive from the members of his congregation such free-will offerings, whether large or small, and transmit them to the treasurer.

BOMBAY.

Letters have been received this morning (Feb. 22) from the Rev. Mr. Paterson and Rev. Mr. Taylor. They reached Bombay on the 20th January. The Board at Bombay, anticipating the decision of the Committee referred to in the Record for January, have resolved to send Messrs. Paterson and Taylor at once to Seacote. Intelligence of their arrival at that place may be early expected.

BOMBAY, January 23, 1860.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—After a pleasant but somewhat tedious passage the *Vernon* arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday last. We have made some progress in the study of Hindustani, having got through the Grammar once. For the last few weeks we have been able to translate a page of the extracts in Forbes's Grammar each day.

On arriving in Bombay we proceeded to Mr. Colvin and Mr. Cook's. At a meeting of the Corresponding Board it was resolved that, in the absence of definite instructions from the India Mission Committee, we be appointed to proceed immediately to Seacote. The reasons why this resolution was adopted you will learn from the Secretary of the Board.

We have met with Mohammed Ishmael, our future fellow-labourer in the Punjab, and have been pleased with his apparent intelligence and sincerity.

We paid a very hurried visit to the Institution on Saturday morning, but we have not yet had time to examine any of the classes, or address the converts and enquirers. But we should be very sorry to leave Bombay without becoming in some measure acquainted with the method in which the work of the Institution is conducted.

We have met with very great kindness from Mr. Colvin, Mr. Cook, and the other members of the Corresponding Board. There is evidently a deep interest taken in the Mission to Seacote in Bombay. We trust that this an earnest of its future success. As we are very busy making preparation for our departure to Kuraculde (which may take place on the 27th), we cannot write at such a length as we could have wished, but we hope to do so on our way up the Indus.—Believe me, &c.

ROBERT PATERSON.

GLASGOW SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We have been favoured with a perusal of the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Association, which was read at the Annual Meeting held in the City Hall, Glasgow, lately.

The Report contains much valuable information calculated to encourage all who have undertaken the work of Sabbath school teaching to persevere "steadfast unto the end," and we propose giving a few extracts.

The statistics afforded are as follow:—

"At 31st December last there were in the City, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and corresponding with the Association, 119 schools: 1181 teachers, 10,165 scholars. In the suburbs, 21 schools; 218 teachers, 1635 scholars. In the country, 19 schools; 159 teachers, and 1907 scholars. The total result being 159 schools; 1558 teachers, 13,708 scholars; and, comparing these figures with those of last year, there is an increase of 19 schools; 97 teachers; 455 scholars; the increase in the City being 9 schools; 84 teachers; 212 scholars."

It appears that in the schools corresponding with the Association there are upwards of 11,000 volumes, and the Report adds:—

"If these be judiciously chosen, and circulated among the 13,708 scholars, it is impossible to over-estimate the good which would result from this source alone."

But other efforts appear to be made for the scholar's benefit by the different societies in so far as the attention of the scholars is considerably directed to missionary objects; and two societies are especially noticed, the one as having collected £17 5s. to assist in support of native catechists in Madras, the other as having collected £12 1s. 6d. aid in building a Memorial Church at Seacote in the Punjab.

In some societies, however, there appears to be a lack of effort to improve the scholar beyond the work of the Sabbath evening, and the Report refers to the good that may result from the teacher visiting his scholars, as he thereby has opportunities afforded of giving consolation and soothing the wounded spirit, and then proceeds to say that—

"Lectures should be delivered and meetings held for the scholar's benefit, and information afforded regarding the progress of Missions, as, unless that be done, the scholars cannot be expected to contribute towards their support."

More than this can be done, however, by the teacher for the scholar's benefit, and the Report remarks that "Teachers can further the interest of their scholars as regards this world," and gives an illustration from a teacher's report, which states that "During the past year he obtained situations for three of his scholars, two being in counting-houses and one in a bank."

On this subject the following noteworthy passage occurs:—

"It is more recommendation than is imagined that a young boy or girl is a Sabbath scholar, and it is trusted that teachers may more direct their attention to the subject, and, while aiding in elevating the masses by instructing the

young in Bible truth, he also endeavour to further the result by putting his scholars in the way to raise themselves in the social scale.

Reference is then made to the propriety of tract distribution and district canvassing being generally and systematically adopted, and of teachers having preparation meetings, and thereafter infant and senior classes are referred to, and pressed as worthy of encouragement, especially the latter, as being so well calculated to be nurseries for efficient teachers, as follows—

"These teachers, thus procured and so trained, are found to be most valuable acquisitions, being second to none in efficiency or zeal, and it is with great confidence your directors strongly urge on all societies the necessity of devoting their energies to the formation and continuance of such classes. They are the strongest bulwarks of a school's prosperity."

The Report then proceeds to detail the various operations of the Association calculated to encourage a friendly intercourse and co-operation among the members, and to promote the cause of Sabbath schools in Glasgow and neighbourhood, and adds:—

"The Visiting Committee have continued their labours, and a large number of visits have been made.

The Sabbath Desecration Committee have long and anxiously considered how most effectually to stop the growing inclination to transgress the Lord's holy day, more particularly as regards the traffic in confection shops: but it has been considered advisable in the meantime not to move further in the matter. Your directors regret that such is the conclusion of the Committee's labours, and can only ask teachers to do what they can to convince their scholars of the evils of Sabbath traffic, and as far as possible prevail on them to put their money in the mission-box, as was intended, instead of squandering it in indulgence."

The Mission Committee make an appeal to teachers on behalf of their funds to enable them to continue their annual grant to the Rev. Mr. McFarlane, missionary at Lunastig, Shetland, and the Report adds:—

"A number of letters have been received from Mr. McFarlane, detailing his successful labours, and acknowledging the encouragement he receives from correspondence with us. It is earnestly hoped that teachers will continue to support that missionary station, and that they will see it to be their duty to undertake more in this cause than hitherto, and thus give expression to their interest in missions in a way worthy of so extensive an Association."

The usual quarterly meetings have been held, and notice is taken of a circular that had been issued to the teachers with reference to the summer attendance, and there is added:—

"The circular seems to have had a beneficial effect in more than one case, judging from the increased attendance at the schools, and one society deserves special notice, as having during last summer nearly as large an attendance as during the previous winter. This speaks volumes in favour of the teachers, and to all others, in anticipation of another summer, we would say, 'Go and do likewise.'"

The Report concludes with a warning against teachers imagining that perfection in Sabbath school teaching and organisation has been attained, and says:—

"Sabbath schools are still in their infancy, and there is no greater danger than for teachers to imagine that perfection has been attained. There must be more labour done as unto the Lord, and less as unto men. Our devotedness to the work must be more fervent and entire. We must trust more in God, and be more fervent and persevering in prayer for 'grace to

help us in our time of need' and we feel persuaded that, if this line of conduct be pursued, Sabbath schools are destined to prosper in a manner yet unthought-of, to become more and more a part of the Christian organisation, and be, under God, no mean instrument in causing earth to become

"One land, one home, one friend, one faith, one law:

Its ruler God, its practice righteousness,
Its life peace. For the one true faith we pray.
There is but one in Heaven, and there shall be
But one on Earth—the same which is in
Heaven!"

This Report is most encouraging and hopeful as regards the progress of the Sabbath school cause in connection with the Church of Scotland in Glasgow and neighbourhood, and to the directors of the Association we would say, "God speed you" in your good and laudable endeavour to encourage a friendly intercourse and co-operation among the members, and to promote the cause of Sabbath schools not only in Glasgow but throughout the whole country.

That Sabbath schools may long continue to prosper in numbers and efficiency should be the earnest wish of all who desire the overthrow of the kingdom of Satan and the advancement of that of Christ.

NOTICE OF BOOK.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL ALMANAC.

J. E. WILSON, PHILADELPHIA.

We some time ago referred to this valuable publication, recommending it to the attention of our readers, and intimating our intention to allude again to its contents. This Almanac ought to be in the hands of every intelligent Presbyterian who desires to know the strength of that section of the Church of Christ to which he belongs. He will find, in the words of the preface, that it brings to view in Britain and America "a noble army, led on by over 10,000 Ministers of the Gospel with more than 30,000 Elders, and its swelling ranks rising in number above a million souls." We trust this volume will receive such a cordial support as to secure its appearance among us as an annual visitor. As we have already said, it is a marvel of cheapness at 5s. 6d., while it is also a most admirable compendium of general information relating to the wide Presbyterian family. Copies may be procured of Messrs. Dawson & Sons, Montreal. The volume contains 300 pages, and is printed on good paper, and presents several plates and portraits of Churches and Moderators of various Presbyterian judicatories.

We would gladly borrow largely from its pages, did we not hope that the volume itself will be perused by many of our readers. We submit, however, a few random facts.

In the United States there are 6,656 Ministers of the various Presbyterian bodies.

In British North America there are in connection with the various divisions of our common Presbyterianism 475 Ministers,

563 Churches (though the returns are incomplete as to these, there being actually more) and 35,954 communicants reported, (the returns here, also, being incomplete, and there being no report from New Brunswick included).

In Great Britain there are 1173 Ministers of the Church of Scotland, 790 of the Free Church, and in all 9,252 Ministers of the Presbyterian faith, a goodly company. We refer our readers to this interesting volume, and hope that many copies will find their way to Canada. Where the intention is so excellent, and the general success of the plan and execution of the whole work so good, it would be ungenerous to find fault, but yet we venture to suggest that the portraits, with the single exception of that of Dr. Cook, of St. Andrew's, Scotland, are by no means equal in style and finish to the rest of the work or to those in last year's volume. We hope that this volume, instead of causing, as did the previous number, a loss to its enterprising publisher, will be largely successful as it deserves to be.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

NARRATIVE OF TRAVELS IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

Continued.

The temple palaces of Thebes on the western bank cluster under the Lybian hills, and are reached from the river in a ride of half an hour through luxuriant corn-fields. All these temples exemplify the usual symmetrophobia of Egyptian monuments, though they belong to periods ranging from the 18th dynasty to the Cæsars. The two most important are the Ramesseum and Medinet-haboo. The builder of the first, Rameses 2nd, is identified with the Sesostris of Ancient History; he was the greatest of Egypt's kings, and his reign the most famous period in her annals; he penetrated into the heart of Asia with his victorious armies, and during a somewhat long reign he seems to have held in complete subjection the neighbouring countries of Petra and Palestine. The rock tablets of Beirut record his victories, and he worked extensively the copper mines of the peninsula of Sinai. But he is not more distinguished by the prowess of his armies abroad than by the encouragement he gave to learning and the arts in Egypt, and by the magnitude and magnificence of the buildings with which he adorned Thebes, Memphis and many of the smaller towns of Egypt and Ethiopia. The reasoning seems just which recognises him as the Pharaoh "that knew not Joseph", and which supposes one of those frontier fortresses which were built by the Israelites* to derive its name from its

* Exodus i, 21.

founder; and, if so, the monuments which are the memorials of his grandeur may be the records of the oppression of the Israelites, and the magnitude of his works seems to speak an almost unlimited command of slave labor. The inscriptions on the Ramesseum are most interesting; the scenes on the interior face of the pylon represent his victorious contests with Asiatic nations, and are depicted with great care and beauty of workmanship and with marvellous graphic skill. The different armies are remarkably distinguished not only by their armor and array but even better by the marked diversity of countenance. One of the chambers in this temple was the library and was dedicated to Thoth, whose representation is found at the entrance with the title, as Champollion reads it, of Lady of Letters and President of the Hall of Books, and the ceiling is adorned with astronomical subjects. Within the Pylon was the stupendous Syenite statue of the king, seated in the usual attitude of Egyptian figures, the hand resting on the knees, indicative of tranquillity; but the fury of the invader has levelled this monument of Egyptian grandeur. It excites surprise how such a large block of granite could have been obtained from the quarry and brought to this place, but its destruction is scarcely less surprising, for no ordinary means must have been employed to shiver it into fragments. Other smaller statues adorned the court of this temple, but the portions which remain are very much mutilated. In connection with this temple are extensive brick remains, which have now the appearance of vaults, and a massive brick wall enclosed the whole area, and from the royal stamps on the bricks which remain it seems to have been built or repaired by consecutive kings. The temple of Medeenet Haboo is even more important than the Ramesseum, and its remains are more extensive. It belongs to an older period, but additions have been made at different times, and the propylon seems only to have been finished by the Cæsars. The inscriptions, representing the votive offerings and the royal and priestly processions, are uninteresting, but a historical importance is connected with its many battle scenes, which are here also graphically sculptured. The war is carried on with some nations in the interior of Asia, and one of their fortresses seems on the shore of an inland lake. The enemy are defeated in every engagement, and at length sue for peace; many captives adorn the triumphal return of the king, and the number of the slain is computed by the hands and tongues which are cut from the dead, and brought by the Egyptian soldiers as proofs of their success, and of which a registered return is kept. Of the smaller and more recent temples it is not necessary to take any particular notice, if we except the junction scene in one of the chambers of the Temple of El-Medeneh, and which connected with the records found in papyri,

throws so much light on the belief of the Egyptians regarding the future state; the soul of the departed is ushered into the presence of Osiris and, his actions being weighed in the scales of justice and truth, the judged receives his award.

Some distance in front of the temples stand the two colossi of the plain. These statues, including the pedestal, are said to measure 60 feet in height, but the pedestal is now much buried under alluvial soil. It is probable that they formed the entrance to a dromas or royal street conducting to the temples of the Ramesseum and Medeenet-Haboo; this street was lined with statues, some remains of which may yet be detected in a line behind the colossi. One of these colossi is the celebrated vocal Memnon; in the lap of this statue is a block of sand-stone, which, when struck, emits a metallic sound, and it is not improbable that change of temperature may have had the same effect, and so have given origin to the myth that the beautiful Memnon every morning greeted his mother Aurora, while she moistened him with her tears of dew.

In the valley behind the first range of hills are the tombs of the Kings, the road to which leads a little to the east of the temple of Karnach, and shortly after enters a narrow and winding defile. The limestone hills which rise abruptly from the valley abound in fossils, and the stone is soft and easily decomposed. There is not the slightest trace of vegetation, as the valley is far above the level of the Nile's inundation, and is not refreshed with rain, though there are numerous watercourses caused by the violent storms which, however seldom, do visit this district.

More than 20 royal tombs have been opened, some of which are of great extent and highly adorned with sculptures or paintings on stucco.

Immediately on his accession the king began the excavation and embellishment of his tomb, which was closed after his death, and its very entrance hid. They therefore often remain in an unfinished state, and the rough sketches of the draughtsmen have not received the finer touches of the sculptor or painter; this is interesting, as we are thus enabled to see the mode of workmanship, and from the extent of the tomb to form some idea of the comparative lengths of the different reigns. The tomb discovered by Belzoni is the most extensive and in the best state of preservation. Descending by a stone staircase of some depth, we enter a long passage, and at its extremity another staircase of equal depth leads to a second passage with lateral chambers, and which terminates in a large hall, where is a pit, supposed to be the repository of the mummies; when discovered, a wall opposed it other progress; but Belzoni, led to believe that the excavation was continued beyond, penetrated further and found another hall

and series of chambers. At the extremity of this passage another staircase was commenced, but, on account of the king's death, the tomb was suddenly closed and remains in an incomplete state. The sculptures are highly finished and well preserved, and from the vivid coloring appear the work of yesterday, but they are not particularly interesting. We however learn that it belonged to Osirej the father of Rameses 2nd.

The next tomb is known by the name of the Harpers, and was discovered by Bruce. It is of less extent, but the subjects on its walls, though not so well executed, are more interesting than in Belzoni's. The paintings in a series of chambers near the entrance throw considerable light on the style of the furniture and arms, and therefore on the manners and customs of the Egyptians. These chambers were set apart for the members of the royal household, and the subjects illustrated their several employments, as of the chief cook, the superintendent of the royal boats, the armour-bearer, head gardener and minstrel. The monarch whose name occurs here is Rameses 3rd. The other royal tombs in this valley are not so extensive nor so interesting; time and human hands have very much mutilated the sculptures.

The tombs of the Queens in a small valley behind Medeenet Haboo do not deserve particular notice, they have all suffered from the effects of fire, and little can be traced of their sculptures. In the plain further to the west are innumerable mummy pits, the funeral places of the poorer classes of Thebans, and the private tombs of the more wealthy citizens extend over hill and valley from Medeenet Haboo to the entrance of the King's Valley. As the priests and great officers liked to represent on their tombs their wealth in houses and carriages, herds, gardens, halls, hunting grounds and fish-ponds, as well as the artisans engaged in their several employments, some of these are more interesting than those of the kings, where the representations more generally refer to the worship of the Gods and to the life after death. Many of these tombs are of great extent, and one of the largest is said to occupy an acre and a quarter of ground. The ornamentation and the style of the sculptures excite our admiration no less than the skill of the artist that designed them. In the tomb of an officer of state the king is represented seated on his throne within a richly embroidered canopy, attended by his fan and sceptre-bearers, a procession in four lines approach the Pharaoh, some of the persons composing it represent tributary nations and bring offerings to the monarch, before whom they prostrate themselves. The offerings consist of cattle, an elephant, a lion, leopards' skins, a bear, a chariot and horses, vases ornamented with flowers, ivory, ingots of gold, necklaces and precious stones. In another chamber are persons engaged in the dif-

ferent trades of the Egyptians—sculptors, brickmakers, carpenters, ropemakers, cabinetmakers and glassblowers. On another occasion the proprietor is represented sailing in a boat on a lake in his pleasure grounds, or hunting gazelles, or killing with a throwstick geese that are nesting among reeds. These tombs are now generally inhabited by Copts and Arabs, who take no care to preserve the interesting subjects which adorn the walls, and it will soon be impossible amid smoke and accumulated filth at all to decipher them. The western bank was the necropolis of Thebes, and no tombs are found in the opposite side of the river, but it is equally rich in its Temple monuments. The modern town of Thebes is on the eastern bank, and occupies the greater part of the site of the ancient temple of Luxor, and prevents any very accurate examination of this interesting ruin. The wretched hovels of the present inhabitants, as they are in such close proximity, are in striking contrast to this magnificent monument of ancient grandeur. Compelled to examine this temple in detail, we can only suppose the effect the whole must have had. This temple is close to the river, and its southern end was built on a terrace rising from the water's edge. The principal entrance was on the southern side, and in front of its pylon stood two magnificent obelisks erected by Rameses 2nd, one of which still occupies its original position, but the other has been removed to Paris and now adorns the Place de la Concorde. Behind these obelisks are two large syenite statues of the same king, but they are now nearly buried in the sand and rubbish which many centuries have accumulated around them. This temple was begun during the 18th dynasty, but continued by Rameses 2nd, whose battles are again represented on the face of the pylon. The court within a second pylon has a colonnade, and the capitals of the columns can still be seen above the ground. The temple itself was destroyed by the Persians, and rebuilt by the Ptolemies and Caesars, and the little now exposed does not possess much interest.

The temple of Karnac is about a mile from the river, and an equal distance from Luxor. The principal part of the ancient city probably occupied this interval, and a dromas of Sphinxes connected the two temples. Karnac is incomparably the grandest ruin in Egypt and was the royal temple dedicated to Amun Ka, the Jupiter of the Egyptians, and its history must be closely connected with the history of Egypt after Thebes became the seat of monarchy. It was founded about 2000 years B. C. by Osirtasen, and all succeeding dynasties vied in the enlargement and embellishment of this great national sanctuary. Approaching it from the river, we enter a long avenue of Sphinxes, which conducts to its western pylon, and passing through this is continued to a second py-

lon with a hall and chambers attached, and then opens into the area of the temple itself. The front propylon has been lofty and massive, but is now much in ruin. The court within has a corridor and chambers on either side, and a double row of columns in the centre, and to the western side a wing has been added at a later date. The pylon at the extremity of the court conducts to the grand hall of Karnac, which is so strikingly magnificent. The columns that have supported the roof are of colossal dimensions, the two centre rows, being the largest, are of 12 columns, the height of which is given as 66 feet, and they are 12 in diameter; 14 rows of 9 each on either side are of rather less dimensions. It is quite impossible to convey an adequate idea of this hall, it is so impressive in its grandeur. The massive columns, so lofty and so beautifully sculptured, with their bell-shaped capitals, are marvellously grand, and this grandeur seems almost augmented rather than diminished by their ruined state. Some lie broken on the ground, others recline, their fall being prevented by those still standing, and the strength and stability of which must therefore be very great. To this hall succeeds a number of chambers that are but imperfectly excavated, and the arrangement of which is most perplexing. Within the large enclosure, and on either side of the temple, are small artificial lakes, which have been lined with solid masonry, and were connected with the temple, supplying it with water for sacrificial purposes. The sculptures on the interior walls of the temple are not particularly interesting, but those on the outer walls are very important. The king Osirei I, having reviewed his troops, marches in the campaign, and, arrived in the enemies' country, besieges a fortified town, situated on a rocky eminence in a woody country and in the vicinity of mountains, to which the inhabitants are fleeing with their flocks and herds. In the next scene the enemy is defeated in an engagement in the field, and the Egyptian king returns in triumph, and makes an offering of the captives and spoils to AmunKa. The two next lines represent similar engagements with an enemy, evidently Asiatic, and the name of their town being read Kauana leaves little doubt that the defeated are the Canaanites. To these succeed other battle scenes of the same wars carried on against the Phœnicians or other inhabitants of Lebanon. In another place Rameses II is represented as continuing the wars which his father had begun, and in the last scene of a long series the Egyptian armies besiege a walled town, and, while one division of the army force the gates, others apply scaling-ladders to the walls, and the enemy is obliged to surrender. All these subjects are most graphically represented, the principal interest centres in the king,

who displays great prowess; sometimes alighting from his car, and at others driving furiously against the enemy, he encounters the kings and chiefs of the opposing army in hand-to-hand fight. These battle scenes are continued on the south wall of the temple, and on the western side are represented the victories of Shishak, at whose court Jeroboam took refuge,* and who invaded Judea in the 5th year of Rehoboam's reign, and who, having conquered Jerusalem, rifled the temple of some of its ornaments and utensils.† He is represented leading in triumphal procession a number of captive kings; the name of one is read by Champollion King of the Jews, and some of them have unmistakably Jewish countenances. This is the most direct testimony to the truth of the Old Testament records which we find in the monuments of Egypt, and is therefore very important. Shishak appears to have contributed much to the enlargement of this temple, and his cartouch, or royal stamp, is found in many places among its sculptures.

Ten days diligently spent in the examination of the ruins of Thebes has only served to quicken the desire for acquaintance with its wonders, and by no means to satisfy it. Its temples, massive yet elegant in their architecture, having their walls covered with bas-reliefs, which relate the conquests of the ancient rulers of Egypt and are executed with remarkable skill, and still retain their vivid colouring, though more than 30 centuries have passed since they received the touch of the painter, and its catacombs so extensive, with their sculptures and paintings descriptive of the manners and domestic habits of the Egyptians, now convey but a faint picture of the ancient Thebes. What a splendid scene must have met the view of the stranger, as he visited this royal city, in the days of her prosperity! And to what a degree of civilization must that nation have arrived that could plan such marvels! Great natural taste must have conjoined with a period of internal peace and prosperity in fostering learning and carrying the arts to such a state of perfection as is unfolded in the Theban monuments. But it was really religion which gave energy to and directed the powers of this people, and it could scarcely have been a mere barbarous superstition which tended so to elevate a nation.

* 1 Kings, xi.—30.

† 1 Kings, xiv.—25—28. 2 Chron. xii.

POETRY.

TRIUMPH OF THE GOSPEL.

* Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.—Daniel xii. 24.

Where roll the stormy billows
Along the troubled deep;

