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THE MISSIONARY REGISTER,

OF THE

Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

LORD, bless and pity us, shine on us with thy face,
That th' earth thy way, and nations all may know thy saving grace.—Ps. lxxvii. 1, 2.

Vol. 8.

AUGUST, 1857.

No. 7.

CONTENTS:—

	PAGE.		PAGE.
HOME MISSIONS.		Scotland, - - -	374
Report of Home Mission Board, -	369	The "John Williams", - - -	378
FOREIGN MISSIONS.		Letter from Rev. J. Inglis, - -	379
Letter from Rev. G. N. Gordon, -	372	LETTER FROM JAMAICA, - - -	381
Reformed Presbyterian Synod of		Notices, Acknowledgments, &c. -	383

Home Missions.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS. 1856-7.

THE Board, in presenting their Annual Report, have, as on former occasions, to congratulate the Synod on the amount of work performed, and the increased efficiency of the agency; and at the same time have to lament that the means at our disposal are so inadequate to the demand—that so many who look to us for the gospel have been so very imperfectly supplied, and that we are unable to extend the sphere of our operations so as to meet the openings of divine Providence. This will appear by the following summary of our proceedings during the past year:

MISSIONARY LABORERS.

At the date of the last report there were eight missionaries on the roll, and since that date two others, Messrs John Currie and George Ruddick have been licensed by the Presbytery of Pictou.—But we regret to say that from various circumstances, the whole of these have not been engaged in the work all the time. Soon after the rising of the Synod, the Rev. J. W. Matheson having tendered his services as a Foreign Missionary, and having been accepted, was withdrawn from the Home field. The Rev. Hugh Ross and Mr William Keir obtained leave of absence, the former to visit Canada and the latter to visit the United States,

and have not yet returned. More recently Mr Currie has accepted a call to the second congregation of Maitland, leaving only six in active employment, which has been about the average number through the year. When the number of vacant congregations is considered, and also the number of stations requiring fostering care and, if possible, regular supply, and the new fields opening before us, it will be at once seen that this supply is entirely inadequate to the demand.

SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

During the year the following vacancies have received supply: In the Presbytery of Truro—Economy and Five Islands, Middle Stewiacke and Brookfield, and Maitland, to which may be added a few day's supply to Mr Crow's congregation at Noel, in the view of their calling a helper. In the Presbytery of Pictou—West Branch East River, Mabou and Central Congregations West River. From not receiving full reports the Board are unable to give the exact amount of service performed in this way, but it must be entirely insufficient to meet their wants; and it must be matter of deep regret, that only one of our vacancies has been successful in obtaining a pastor, and even in that case, though the call has been accepted the settlement has been delayed in consequence of the state of health of the pastor elect. Some congregations have been more than once disappointed. These disappointments are

no doubt discouraging and injurious to the interests of the congregation, yet we rejoice to say that there are favorable circumstances in regard to some of them, which it becomes us to mark, with gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, as indicating that they have not been forsaken of our God, though destitute of settled pastors. This appears in the increasing liberality shown by some of our vacancies in providing for the maintenance of pastors, showing increased attention to the subject, a deeper impression in regard to the obligation resting upon congregations in regard to this duty, and also a better acquaintance with what is necessary for the support of a minister in the present day. Other congregations have put forth most creditable exertions in church building, notwithstanding their disadvantages from want of a fixed pastor.

MISSION STATIONS.

The following stations formerly occupied, have been supplied in the ordinary way, viz.: In the Presbytery of Halifax—Rawdon, Cheverie, Annapolis, Digby, Cape Sable Island, Ragged Islands. In the Presbytery of Pictou—Baddeck.—In the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island—East Point, Bay Fortune, and Bannockburn, besides some smaller outstations. In several of these are indications of progress, the Missionaries report increasing attendance on the preaching of the Word, and increased desire after further supply, and in several, good progress has been made in church building. At several points it is extremely desirable that ministers should be settled, either by granting aid from the Home Mission Fund, or by several stations, which are now unable to support a minister singly, being combined in one ministerial charge.

Beside these supplied in the ordinary manner, the stations of Wallace River, West Chester Mountain, Acadia Mines, and Folly Mountain, in the Presbytery of Truro, have been regularly supplied by the Rev. Daniel McCurdy, who has been located among them during the past year; and such has been the progress made that these are now applying for a moderation in a call to one to be their settled pastor.

The Board in their report last year recommended the adoption of this system, and they are still persuaded that it would be much more successful than the system hitherto adopted, by which stations re-

ceive only short and occasional visits from our Missionaries. The insufficiency of labourers must hinder the carrying out of this project at present, to the extent that is desirable, and until our vacancies are supplied we do not expect that it can be largely adopted. We hope, however, that in due time this want will be supplied.

NEW STATIONS.

Besides these, two new positions of importance have been occupied, viz.: Charlottetown and Bridgetown. In the former, according to the resolution of Synod, operations were commenced immediately after the meeting of Synod, a hall was engaged, at first every alternate Sabbath, and more recently every Sabbath. Following up the appointment of Synod the Presbytery of Pictou gave supply as long as the navigation was open. Since that time supply has been given by the brethren of the Prince Edward Island Presbytery, and by Mr John Currie and the Rev. James Thomson. The beginning has been small, but the progress made has been as rapid as could have been expected under all the circumstances. Ground has been purchased in an eligible position for building, and preparations made for the erection of a place of worship. For this an appeal has been made to the congregations, not only in the Prince Edward Island Presbytery, but in other parts of the Church, particularly in the Presbytery of Pictou, and the response has been most liberal. It is due to the brethren of the Prince Edward Island Presbytery to say, that this has been in a great measure owing to their personal liberality, each member having shown his interest in the matter by a large and liberal donation. The amount subscribed in the congregations in Nova Scotia has been £ ; and in the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, about £500.

We cannot but hold up the example here set as expedient in similar cases.—In commencing a formation in towns, where large expense has to be incurred in building, and where a site will cost more than the whole building in a country locality, small congregations are often greatly embarrassed in attempting to erect an edifice and support a minister. They become involved in debt, which is as an incubus to weigh them down and hinder their progress. Were similar liberality exhibited by the older portions of the church, our new formations, in

such situations would be placed on a secure footing from the outset, and their progress afterward, through the divine blessing, rapid and permanent.

Of the other new station, viz., Bridge-town, much cannot yet be said, as it has only been recently occupied. A petition respectfully signed has been presented to the Halifax Presbytery for supply of preaching, and the Rev. P. G. McGregor has visited them for three weeks.—His report shows a most gratifying state of feeling. The people there already expect to raise the sum of £50 for the support of a minister, and it is expected that the people of Annapolis will be able to raise the remainder of the sum proposed by Synod in order to receive the £50 promised from the Home Mission fund.

We may remark that the position of both these places renders the occupancy of them a matter of much importance.—In Prince Edward Island our Church, from the want of a congregation in the capital, has been without that public influence which its numbers, and the intelligence of its members, and its standing in the Colony, as the oldest Presbyterian, and almost the oldest Protestant body, entitle it. The young of our church have been flocking thither from our country congregations, and the experience of the past has shown, sometimes in most lamentable forms, that under the temptations of a city, and destitute of pastoral superintendance, they are in too many instances lost, not only to our body, but to the Church of Christ. And tho', as we regret to say, the movement has excited the jealousy of the members of other bodies, yet we believe there is still need in Charlotte Town of all the Evangelical preaching it can receive, and that we are engaged in a good work there, as well as one that is fitted to give solidity and strength to the whole church on the Island.

The other new station is of similar importance to our work in the west. In that part of the province Presbyterianism has long since appeared to be extinct—our principles were known only by report, and that of the most unfavorable kind. But recent events indicate hopeful progress. The closer intercourse which the people are enjoying with our Missionaries, and the acquaintance which they are gaining with our principles, are producing a favorable impression regarding our system. The occupancy of a

station in the immediate vicinity of Annapolis will be the strengthening of the hands of our friends there.

SUPPLEMENTARY STIPENDS.

The congregations which have received supplement during the past year are the same as in the previous year, viz.: Yarmouth, River John, and Harvey; the former, according to the decision of Synod, having received £25, the latter two £10 each. No particular report has been received from either.

CHURCH BUILDING.

The sum of ten pounds each has been granted to aid in the erection of churches at Bannockburn and Sulmerside, both in the Prince Edward Island Presbytery.

SUGGESTIONS.

The Board have only to suggest for the consideration of Synod, should the Synod not be able to overtake the Rules and Forms of procedure:

1. That the privilege allowed in the particular case brought up by the Truro Presbytery of locating a preacher for a period of six or twelve months be adopted as a general principle.

2. The Board would bring under the consideration of the Synod whether a rule similar to that adopted in the Canadian Synod, that no preacher be inducted until he shall have gone once through all the Presbyteries, or whether they might not be required to spend a certain period of time in Missionary labour.—We do not say that a preacher should be hindered from giving his decision on a call. Were this understood, the Board believe that some plan of this kind would be extremely beneficial. It would give the Mission field so much more service, a matter of importance in the present deficiency of labourers. The probationers, we believe, would relish it, as we often hear complaints of the hurry with which they are obliged to settle, and expressions of an earnest desire of seeing other portions of the church,—nor do we believe that the places about to receive the services of a settled pastor would suffer, when they knew that in a few months they might expect, in the good Providence of God, to see their teacher. This gratification of their expectation would sustain their minds, and render them willing to make the sacrifice for the good of other portions of the church not so favored.

FUNDS.

Owing to the large drafts on the Home

Mission Fund at the time of the meeting of Synod last year, that fund at the time of the adjournment of Synod was unusually low. We are happy to say that, owing partly to the absence of some of the preachers causing a diminished expenditure, and partly owing to the liberal contributions made since, the expenditure of the Board has been within its income. But there are now demands upon the Board which will in all probability absorb all the funds on hand.*

In conclusion, the Board would remark that never did it appear to them that we were more urged and encouraged to engage in the Home Mission work. The circumstances of the Province seem clearly to indicate, that its inhabitants are about entering upon a career of material prosperity, such as they have not enjoyed for some time. In almost every quarter there are the indications of a new energy being infused into our commercial operations. The construction of our public works in some sections of the province is inducing a large influx of population, and that too of a character which may well fill with anxiety the minds of those who desire the moral and spiritual welfare of its inhabitants. The activity produced by these works while being constructed, is no doubt in some degree temporary, yet the demoralizing effects may not so readily pass away. And the construction of these works is not only the indication of public improvement, but will prove a stimulus to it for the future. There is a prospect, too, that the relief of our mines and minerals from monopoly will yet add to our worldly prosper-

* We regret to say that this fear has been realized. By the drafts made on the Home Mission Fund, since the report was written, that fund has been entirely exhausted, and the Board are left without a farthing to meet the expenditure of the coming year. This is a state of things which loudly calls for the attention of the church.—ED. REGISTER.

ity, and may soon introduce another element into our population, calling for evangelistic effort. It cannot but be observed also, that the intercourse between this Province and other portions of the world, especially the United States, has, during the last few years, largely increased. This calls loudly for our efforts in two ways—to endeavour thoroughly to imbue with Christian truth the minds of the young, who are in such numbers going abroad, that they may carry with them that gospel which will be their own preservation amid the moral dangers to which they are exposed, and which will also, as they go abroad, make them the means of diffusing abroad the light of the world; and secondly, to guard against our Province being flooded with the errors and the immoralities so prevalent in other lands. The openings of divine Providence, the necessity laid on us to retrieve past neglect, all speak the same language. God, too, is calling us loudly to increased effort in the work of Foreign evangelization. The heathen perishing excite our sympathy—great success should encourage our faith, and the fields white unto the harvest should give fervency to our zeal. Yet the stream can never rise higher than the fountain, and Foreign Missions must bear their proportion to the Christian principle, and the love of souls which burns in the church at home, as well in its breadth as its extension. The survey of the field abroad, as well as of the field at home, alike call upon us to be up and doing. Let us prosecute the work in the spirit of dependence upon the Great Head of the Church, saying with the Psalmist: "Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea, the work of our hands establish thou it." And assuredly while looking at the past, we shall have to say, "The Lord hath been mindful of us," we shall have occasion to add, "he will bless us."

Foreign Missions.

LETTER FROM MR. GORDON.

TAHITI, March 14th, 1857.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—

I am happy to inform you that the

"John Williams" arrived here on the 12th inst., and will leave for the other islands this evening if the wind shall be favourable. The passengers are all in the enjoyment of pretty good health, and the

good things of the providence of God are still predominating towards us far above the evil, inasmuch that we have all reason to exclaim, "Bless the Lord O (our) souls, and forget not all his benefits."—Mr Howe returns to resume his circumscribed labours much invigorated in health, and Mr Barff goes on to Uahine. The French Government seems quiet at present in relation to the missionaries, and we all hope that no unsurmountable obstacle will be suddenly cast in their way. I have enjoyed Mr Howe's company very much, and have learnt considerable of native habit and thought through him. I have been considerably interested in the magnificent scenery of the island, and with some features of its moral state, on which however a swallow visitor requires statistics united with personal observations in order to write correctly. I have visited several parts of the town and the Mission premises of the London Missionary Society, on which printing and bookbinding are efficiently carried on by natives.

I am writing a tract on my visits to the Mission stations of Polynesia, which I was urged to do before I left London, and will not therefore enter into any details relative to the state of the Mission on this and the neighbouring islands in the present communication. I am collecting facts on these Missions which I presume will be new and interesting to my friends in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. I have not had any desire, till after I left Sydney, to write anything more in relation to these Mission stations than a brief letter, but now feel that the advice of a minister in London on this subject should not be disregarded. It will have nothing to commend itself to your notice but a few plain statements—some interestingly encouraging and others sad and deplorable—as the style will be cramp and uninteresting on account of the condensation studied. If I am spared to get to the New Hebrides I will forward it to you for publication rather than publish it myself, and still be willing to bear part of the expenses. I have now several correspondents in the Australian Colonies, and, as Mr Geddie will give you general information on our Mission, you need not expect much from my pen after I become settled, God willing that I pitch my tent among the savages of the west.

We expect to spend nearly two months with the missionaries before we go to the

New Hebrides, after which Mr Howe thinks it would be superfluous for me to remain at Aneiteum for any other object but to acquire a knowledge of the language of the Papuas, among whom I may be called to labour;—and, as the dialect of Aneiteum is distinct from that of Tana or the other islands, this object could not be so well promoted there as among the tribes who most require my labours. I hope (D. V.) to go to the place of my destination almost immediately after arriving at the New Hebrides, which will save me much trouble in relation to the landing of my stores, &c. I will have no reason to regret that I could not get direct there from Sydney, although we have had a very wearisome passage of six weeks from that city. A deputation, in all probability, will go with us from Samoa, which, together with our missionaries, will much relieve me by their counsels from anxiety as to the island to which I should go to preach that gospel, for the faithful declaration of which I am accountable to God and not to man.

I will endeavour in my next to give you a little additional information on our visit to the Australian Colonies. If you should see any bright accounts of the *union*, which we have been partially instrumental in effecting between the Independents and Presbyterians for missionary operations in Polynesia, I beg that you will not value them too highly till you know what the permanent results are likely to be. Missionary reports, which in general may be correct, convey quite a different impression to minds far from the scenes to which they refer than to others which are more conversant with matters in detail. Missionaries have sometimes given reports of the same field of labour, which, though written about the same time, have been quite contradictory, and still no party guilty of untruthfulness in their statements. I have laboured nearly as much in the Colonies of Australia for the London Missionary Society as I have for our own Society when with you, and have gained several sincere friends who will come to my relief in difficulties, if you should fail me, of which I have no reason to entertain a doubt; and I have no doubt offended some by using too much plainness.

The thermometer ranged yesterday to 88° in the shade, and the heat was a little oppressive in the evening. The change of diet seems to affect our health,

when we first come off the sea, more than the heat.

Yours in Jesus,

G. N. GORDON.

Rev J. Bayne, Pictou.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF SCOTLAND.

We subjoin some portions of the Report on Foreign Missions laid before the Synod at its late meeting. Our readers will be rejoiced to learn that the services of two young men for the New Hebrides Mission have been secured. It is also pleasing to learn that the printing of the gospel by Luke is so far advanced.

In the report submitted to Synod last year, and which embraced a sketch of the progress of the New Hebrides Mission from its commencement, the urgent want of additional labourers for these islands was brought prominently forward, and a solemn appeal was addressed to all who might be in circumstances which admitted of their engaging in the work, that they might be led to take its claims under serious consideration; and certain steps were taken by Synod, though without success, with the view of obtaining one or more qualified persons to devote themselves to the service of Christ in these distant regions. The matter was ultimately left in the hands of the committee, with instructions to adopt what measures might seem to them advisable for the attainment of the end in view. They accordingly used their best endeavours in carrying into effect the wish and purpose of the Church, and led, step by step, in the Providence of God, these endeavours have resulted in an engagement with two students of divinity, Messrs John Paton and Joseph Copland, who have devoted themselves unreservedly to foreign missionary work, and placed themselves under the directions of the committee in the preparations required for its commencement. These brethren are considerably advanced in their theological curriculum, but it was understood that they should at all events attend the hall in the ensuing session, and that the committee should judge and determine as to the time when they ought to be licensed and designated as missionaries to the heathen, subject, of course, to the sanction and approval of this court. Both of them had been usefully employed for some time as agents of the Glasgow City Mission, thus acquiring at the same time experience

which may prove of considerable advantage to them afterwards; but it appeared advisable to the committee that their connection with that mission should cease as speedily as could be arranged, so that they might wholly occupy themselves in such preparatory studies as have a special relation to their prospective field of labour. They have, accordingly, been so engaged during the past session, under the direction of a sub-committee to which the duty of superintending was intrusted, and a reasonable allowance has been made for their present maintenance.

The circumstances of the whole case appeared to be such as to leave but little room for any hesitation in appointing two missionaries rather than one. The demands of the group of islands to which they are destined are sufficiently large and pressing. The success which has crowned the efforts of the pioneers of the gospel in those regions is highly encouraging, and it is believed that the Church at home is both able and willing to support at least these two additional missionaries. Indeed, inasmuch, as the mission in New Zealand may be regarded as at an end, and no farther pecuniary support will be required in that quarter, the maintenance of one additional missionary is all that the arrangement in question will entail on the Church. And it is proper surely to do what in us lies to establish the ordinances of the gospel, and to keep up the staff of gospel labourers in a state of efficiency, not only for the purpose of wresting additional territory from the prince of darkness, but in order that the advantages already gained may be secured and not lost, seeing everything at present depends instrumentally on the lives of two or three individuals, who, though thus few, may become fewer still ere the next intelligence arrives from them.

It is extremely gratifying to be enabled to report that the desire expressed by the missionaries, Messrs. Geddie and Inglis, to have a mission schooner placed at their disposal for the purposes of the mission, has been so promptly met by the liberality of the Church. It was proposed by them that a vessel of about twelve tons, the cost of which was estimated at about £300, should be furnished by the united contributions of this Church, and the Church in Nova Scotia with which Mr Geddie is connected. No sooner was the call addressed to the

friends of the mission in Scotland than they supplied the full amount requisite, so that it was not considered necessary to wait for the result of the proposal among our transatlantic brethren. At the meeting of Synod in May last a sum exceeding £370 was reported for this object, and in the month of July the Mission Board in Nova Scotia transmitted £150, as their estimated share of the expense. The committee immediately took steps for the building of a schooner, and contracted with a builder on the Clyde for a vessel of fourteen tons, fitted and furnished in all needful equipments, for £175. Some additional furnishings were thought desirable, which cost £22; she was supplied with ballast of pig-iron for £15; her freight to Sydney on the deck of a ship amounted to £90; which, with insurance and other incidental expenses, approached closely on £320. The ship *Mooltan*, to which she was intrusted, sailed about the close of last year from the Clyde for Sydney, in the harbour of which it is to be hoped the "*JOHN KNOX*" is now safely moored, if, indeed, she has not found her way to the island of Aneiteum.

The insular situation of the missionaries, and the numerous islands in the neighbourhood of Aneiteum which appear ready to receive the messengers of salvation, render it most important that they should be supplied with some such means of communication among these islands as the schooner sent out. Teachers and missionaries must be located on them, and intercourse must be maintained by them with one another and with a common centre; and as these missionaries are Presbyterians, they will be enabled by this means to act in the spirit of that system which through the wisdom and united exertions of the great Reformer John Knox, and his fellow-labourers, has done so much for Scotland. Doubtless, there is after all something in a name. That which was so happily suggested by the brethren in Aneiteum for the mission schooner, has not only aided in enlisting on its behalf the sympathies of the friends of the cause at home, but has had a thrilling influence upon the minds of Christians in New Zealand, to whom the memory of their country, and of those by whose labours their country has been blessed, is dear; whilst it renders the tiny ship a striking symbol of those truths to the prevalence and triumph of which she

is expected to contribute; and in making the tribes of Polynesia familiar with the name of our Scottish Reformer, furnishes another illustration of the truth, that "the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." Mr Inglis, in one of his more recent communications informs us, that in order to carry on their operations the more effectively in the mean timethey have provided themselves with a five-ton boat, and on her they have bestowed the no less appropriate name of the "*Columba*," after the primitive missionary of Iona. Let us hope that the gospel which has begun to take effect in so remarkable a manner shall speedily shine from island to island, until they present the blaze of a brilliant constellation that shall attract the notice and awaken the inquiries of more distant lands, even to New Guinea and Borneo, and the shores of China.

Mr Inglis says that the district of the island to which, by arrangement made with Mr Geddie, his labours are more especially restricted, contains a population of about 1900. During the past year they have had an accession of 400 from the heathen, making a total of 1700 professedly Christian natives, and leaving scarcely 200 heathens; whilst in Mr Geddie's district, which was earlier brought under the influence of the means of grace, there could not at the time referred to be 100 heathen.

But though those who renounce heathenism place themselves under Christian instruction, their admission to the membership of the church does not necessarily or immediately follow. They require to possess a competent measure of Christian knowledge, and to furnish some evidence of a living faith in the Saviour, before they are received into the fellowship of the church. In this matter the progress is gratifying, and the steadfastness of those thus admitted is matter at once of gratitude and encouragement. "During the past year," writes Mr Inglis, "I have admitted eighteen members to the fellowship of the church. The number of native members at present is forty-four. Since the formation of the church upwards of two years ago, two members have been suspended and admonished for imprudent conduct, but subsequently restored to their privileges; the conduct of all the rest, so far as is known to me, has been blameless, and in many cases highly exemplary. I have at present twenty-six candidates for

church-fellowship with whom I meet once a-week. In the first stages of the mission especially, we think it expedient to be extremely cautious in the admission of members; hence we keep our candidates for a long time under trial, that we may have ample opportunity of knowing their characters, testing their sincerity, and instructing them on those points in which their knowledge may be most deficient; some of my candidates have been nearly eighteen months on trial."

The work of education is making most satisfactory progress. The missionary had opened nine new schools within the last twelvemonth—so that he had in his district twenty-nine schools in all. With a single additional school, there would be one established in every district. "John Knox's principle," says he, "was to have a church and a school, or schools if necessary, for every parish. This principle we have in some measure realised on this island." He might well say so, seeing he has twenty-nine schools in operation in his own parish, and 600 of the pupils reading Mark's gospel, having previously mastered the Primer and Catechism. Besides the advanced class taught by Mr Inglis, for the benefit of teachers and others, which amounted to more than 100, Mrs Inglis had fourteen young women in her school of industry. These consisted of the daughters of the chief men on the island, and lived for a time on the mission premises, receiving instruction and training in everything that might fit them, in point of intelligence, right principle, industry, and economy, for appreciating the blessings and discharging the duties of civilised life. Too great importance cannot be attached to these self-denying and zealous labours of Mrs Inglis, from the happy influence which they are calculated to exert on the domestic and social character and condition of the natives; and she richly deserves, as she has indeed been receiving, the sympathy and aid of the friends of the mission, and especially of the daughters of our Zion, who, arrayed in the goodly robes of a Christian character and profession, dwell in the palaces of her King, and rejoice in his goodness and grace.

The press has been busily employed in advancing the interests of the gospel and education. In addition to the Gospel of Mark in the native language, and a variety of small books, primers and catechisms, previously reported, the mis-

sionaries have prepared and printed an almanac, a short code of laws, one book of extracts from the gospels, and another from the Acts of the Apostles. With the new type which they had received from Edinburgh they were proceeding with the Gospel of Matthew, and were making preparations for bringing out the Gospel of John. The whole of the Acts of the Apostles, and half of the Book of Genesis had been translated. The whole of the Gospel of Luke, translated by Mr Inglis, has been sent to us in manuscript, in order that it might be printed in this country, as it was of consequence that it should be in the hands of the natives with as little delay as possible, and as there was no prospect of the mission press being able to overtake the work for some time, on account of the other demands made on it. The British and Foreign Bible Society, without any solicitation, but simply from the fact being stated to them in a letter from Mr Inglis, that the Gospel of Mark had been printed in Aneiteum, had in the most generous manner remitted to your committee, and to that of the church in Nova Scotia with which Mr Geddie is connected, the expenses incurred by them respectively in this work; and Mr Inglis when he transmitted his manuscript copy of the Gospel of Luke, was consequently led to suggest that some aid might be given by that Society towards the printing of it. The committee accordingly put themselves in communication with them in reference to this matter, and at their first meeting afterwards, they resolved in the most handsome manner to pay the whole expense of printing and binding, in the style requested and described by your missionary, an edition of 4000 copies of this gospel—the sheets whilst going through the press to be under the superintendence of a gentleman in London who is acquainted with the language of Aneiteum. This work, it is believed, is now wellnigh completed. And in addition to this act of kindness, the Board of the British and Foreign Bible Society have since, in reply to a letter received by them from Mr Inglis, made a grant of fifty reams of printing paper for keeping the mission press occupied in printing the Word of God in the native language. The mission has commended itself to the Christian men who preside over that powerful and influential institution, as one which merits their encouragement and support; and for their

great liberality, extended in the most prompt and cordial manner, they are entitled to the gratitude of all the members of this Church.

Although it has already been published, we cannot avoid embodying in our report the following tabular statement and accompanying remarks by Mr Inglis, as conveying a distinct view of the great progress and present condition of the mission:—

“ Entire population on this side of the island,	1900
Professing Christianity,	1700
Professed Christianity during the past year,	400
Heathen,	200
Church members,	44
Admitted during the past year,	18
Marriages solemnised since commencement of mission,	44
Do. do. during past year,	11
Schools,	29
Enrolled as scholars,	1400
Average attendance on public worship,	1100
Births among the natives during past year,	34
Deaths do. do.	25

“ I have two principal stations, and three out-stations, where public worship is conducted on Sabbath. The two churches are capable of accommodating nearly 1000 worshippers. At the three out-stations the people meet in the school-houses. I am happy to say that, notwithstanding the erection of so many buildings, we have not incurred a farthing of debt. We have attempted nothing but what, with the kindness of our friends and the industry of the natives, we could accomplish.

“ If the Lord continue to bless and prosper us, as he has hitherto done, by another year there will not be a professed heathen on Aneiteum. Indeed, heathenism is virtually extinct already; there is now little or nothing of that obstinacy so prevalent among the heathens a year or two ago. Their joining us now appears, humanly speaking, to be only a question of time. A great work has been accomplished in their being brought from heathenism to Christianity; but a greater has still to be done, to bring them from sin to holiness. O that the Spirit may be poured upon us from on high!”

The boxes of clothing, medicine, and other articles, sent out to the missionaries from time to time by various friends,

have proved extremely useful in promoting the work. Indeed, without these they could not have accomplished anything like the amount of good which has resulted from their labours. Similar supplies will still be needed, the more especially as new ground will, it is hoped, be ere long broken up on the adjacent islands by the additional missionaries who are expected soon to be engaged in the work. The friends of the mission are referred to the report of Mr Inglis for an enumeration of those articles which would at present be most useful; and from the zeal and liberality hitherto manifested in this department, as well as in others, the belief is confidently entertained that the stream of beneficence will not be allowed to dry up, but will continue to flow towards these heathen wastes, until, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, they become fair, fertile, and fragrant as the garden of the Lord. What Mr Inglis says respecting the happy tendency of these gifts, in one particular instance, may well stimulate the donors to a repetition of their acts of kindness, as well as others to imitate their example. In one of his most recent letters, of date September 9, 1856, he says—“ Mr Geddie and I beg to express our sincere thanks to the ladies who sent us the scarlet-serge shirts for our chiefs, as a token of their approbation of the conduct of the chiefs, in the passing of the anti-slavery law, or the act to prohibit the sale of women to foreigners. About a month ago we held a public meeting of the chiefs, and distributed the shirts among them, giving them in equal proportions to the chiefs on both sides of the island. There are on this island six *naitimaritis*, or *high men*, principal chiefs, and nearly fifty *naitimi atupas*, or *great men*, secondary chiefs; so that the fifty-four shirts clothed in scarlet the whole magistracy of Aneiteum; Mr Geddie and I explained to them by whom, and on what account, these bright and shining garments had been sent, and we exhorted them to act firmly and unitedly in upholding the anti-slavery law, and in protecting the rights of the poor women. The chiefs were delighted beyond measure with their new robes of office, the *naitueg o ilpu takata upene Boretani*, the present of good women in Scotland, and several of them made very sensible speeches. This generous gift will have an excellent moral effect upon the island in various

ways." And in explaining how it was fitted to produce the best effects, he made the following statement in reference to an election of chiefs which had recently taken place, shewing how wisely and skilfully the workmen have founded the pillar of the social structure in those great principles of truth which are dear to every enlightened friend of the Scottish Reformation—"As it was necessary that each chief should be distinctly recognised by the people of his district, before we would invest him with the robes of office, several elections (to fill up vacancies that had occurred) took place. This afforded a favourable opportunity to expound to them the principles of magistracy as laid down in Scripture. The first election on this side of the island took place in the district in which I live. This served as a model to the others, and almost in every case, without any interference on my part, the persons elected were the very men I should have preferred. They elected the ablest and most God fearing men to be found in their districts."

THE "JOHN WILLIAMS."

On the 22nd July, 1856, the missionary ship left the port of London to prosecute her fourth series of voyages among the islands of the South Pacific. The incidents attending the voyage to Cape Town, which she reached on the 1st October, were noticed in the *Missionary Chronicle* for December. On leaving Cape Town, the ship proceeded to Hobart Town, where she arrived the 16th November, afterwards visited in succession Melbourne and Sydney. At each of these three important places, the Missionaries on board received a most cordial and hospitable welcome from our kind colonial friends. The visits of the "John Williams" to the Australian ports afford the opportunity of which the Christian friends there have always been happy to avail themselves for making special efforts in aid of the cause of Missions; and on the recent occasion their demonstrations, more particularly with a view to the sustentation and extension of the Gospel in the Islands of Polynesia, were characterized by the liveliest zeal and unanimity, while the amount of their contributions afforded a pledge and earnest of their growing interest and sympathy in the work.

We subjoin a notice of the visit of the

Missionary ship to one of the Australian colonies, viz., Victoria, from the pen of the Rev J. P. Sunderland, late of the Samoan Mission, and at present pastor of a Christian Church at Richmond, near Melbourne. Under date 9th January ult., Mr S. writes:—

"You will be glad to learn that the visit of the 'John Williams' to this port (Melbourne) has been of a most pleasing character, and I trust that the result will be such as to justify another visit of the vessel at no distant period. When I heard of the arrival of the vessel at Hobart Town, I consulted with the Rev A. Morison; and feeling so deep an interest in the Society, the work of arranging for the services fell to my lot. I applied to all the ministers of the congregational body for the use of their pulpits, to plead the cause of the London Missionary Society. We asked for the use of Dr Cairn's church for the public meeting, which was readily granted. The doctor expressed his warm interest in the Society. He presided at the meeting, and the large church was filled. There were present ministers from all the evangelical denominations at Melbourne and its suburbs. The Lord Bishop of Melbourne, Dr Perry, was present, though he did not appear on the platform. The addresses of the Missionaries were listened to with deep attention. The presence of the Rev W. Howe gave great interest to the meeting, as well as that of the Rev J. Barff. The collection at the public meeting amounted to about £53.

"Services were held at several of the Presbyterian churches, and although the collections were not large, yet the interest excited in the work of the Society was great, and I trust satisfactory results will follow.

"I wrote to the minister of the Congregational church at Geelong, to know if they would have services, and the answer being satisfactory, it was arranged that all the Missionary brethren should visit that place. Sermons were preached on the Sabbath day, and a public meeting on Monday evening. There was a large attendance at the public meeting, and the proceeds of these services amounted to £72.

"Arrangements were made for visiting the vessel, and it was a sight which will not be easily forgotten here. Upwards of 3000 persons visited the vessel. The majority was composed of the Sabbath school scholars. They had long

been looking forward to the arrival of the vessel. It was a high day with the children of the schools. The railway company and all concerned rendered their help, and the whole affair was so satisfactorily managed that no accident took place. The day was fine, and all seemed pleased with the arrangements that were made.

"A Missionary breakfast was held on the day that the vessel was appointed to sail. The company was select, there was a large number of ministers present, and a deep and holy feeling pervaded the meeting. All appeared to be impressed with the duty of doing something for the South Sea Missions worthy of Victoria, this land of gold. We are now holding preparatory meetings with a view to organise a board of Missions to co-operate with the London Missionary Society. The object is to unite the Presbyterian body with our own, and try to support several Missions in Western Polynesia. All my influence will be exerted to promote this object, feeling assured that the Directors would rejoice to find that the colonies were able to bear a part, if not the whole of the burden of the support of our South Sea Missions."

The "John Williams" finally left Sydney for the Islands the 28th January, having on board, besides the Missionaries who had sailed in her as passengers from England, the Rev William Howe, of Tahiti, returning from a visit to Australia for the benefit of his health. The ship reached Tahiti the 11th March; and, after touching at the Society Islands, left for the Hervey Group on the 24th of the same month.—*Missionary Chronicle*.

LETTER FROM MR. INGLIS.

The last *Reformed Presbyterian Magazine* contains a letter from the Rev John Inglis, of date 23d December 1856, about six weeks later than those received by us from Mr Geddie. We subjoin a few extracts:—

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I duly received your kind, interesting, and encouraging letters of May 15th and 22d. My last letter to you was dated Oct. 4th, and, along with others of an earlier date, was forwarded about that time by way of China. In November I wrote to Dr. Symington, and also to Dr Goold, and sent these also by a vessel bound for China. I likewise forwarded a copy of Matthew's gospel, the printing of which

was then completed. Mr Geddie has since printed the book of Jonah, a primer, and an almanack; a copy of each of these I shall send you by the first opportunity.

We are highly satisfied with the arrangements you have made about the "John Knox;" and we have written to Rev D. Ross and to some other friends of this mission in Sydney, in order to have our wished-for schooner sent forward with the least possible delay. Mr and Mrs Gordon, and Miss Geddie have not yet arrived; if the "John Williams" however, sailed from London at the time we last heard of as being fixed for her departure, viz. the month of July, they may be in Sydney at present. But how or when they may reach Aueiteum we know not.

I am again happy to say that the mission families are both well, and the prospects of the mission continue highly encouraging. The rainy season set in this year about a month earlier than usual, but there has been no observable difference in the public health on that account. The only marked feature of the season is an exuberant growth; the hills are covered with the freshest verdure, the forests are clothed with the richest foliage, while the plantations and gardens of the natives are either producing or promising an abundance of food. Should no hurricane sweep over the island, bread-fruit and bananas will be unusually plentiful. So far as the season has advanced, we have abundant reason to celebrate the goodness of the Lord, and to express our gratitude to the Father of all our mercies.

Our Teacher's Institution is nearly completed. The roof is covered in, the walls plastered, and a part of the floor laid. But it will take the most skilful of our native workmen, the two Samoan teachers, and myself for a month or two longer to get doors, windows, tables, desks, forms, and other fittings-up finished. Last week I opened another excellent plastered school house. It stands in a settlement about two miles inland; and the natives carried from the shore on their backs all the coral for the lime. Other four school-houses of the same kind are ready to be commenced. Three weeks ago I married seven couples on one day. Two of the bridegrooms had previously had two wives each; on that occasion they publicly renounced all claim upon the one, and promised to

abide faithfully by the other; and these two repudiated wives were at the same time married to two other men. There are still a few men, chiefly among the most recent converts from heathenism, who have two wives each; but without using any other than moral means for its removal, this evil is gradually disappearing. It is an easy thing to set up house here, and we give every encouragement to suitable marriages. If the Lord continue to bless his work on this island, in a few years there will be a mighty improvement in the social condition of this people. For some time past on the Sabbath afternoons, our most intelligent and influential natives have gone forth in small select bands to visit the heathens. They talk with them, and exhort them to give up their heathenism, and receive the word of God; and if they are favourably received they have worship with them before they leave them. The heathen are now a mere handful, living in twos or threes, and scattered here and there; a portion of them are inclined to hear what is said to them, but another portion continue very obstinate. The most noted of these is an old chief, named Natato, whom I have mentioned, I think, before. Some months ago, his son, a young man, quarrelled with his wife and her father-in-law, and in revenge went away in a sandal-wood vessel, and may not be back for a twelve-month. Natato is grieving for his son, and says when he comes back he will become Christian. The natives are however very doubtful of his sincerity. A number of the heathen are kept back on his account; they say that when Natato joins us they will join too. Although many of the heathen appear very, very obstinate, we have strong hopes that they will not hold out long. O that the Spirit were poured out upon us from on high.

Your letter and the annual report brought me the latest news I have had respecting Mr Duncan. I mentioned formerly that Mr Geddie and I had written him very fully last year, giving him, as we believed, all the information necessary to enable him to decide satisfactorily, whether or not he ought to remove to this group. We have as yet received no answer to these letters. It is however highly probably that answers to them were in the vessel which was wrecked in August last, off the Isle of Pines. I have written him twice this year on the

same subject; but no opportunity as yet has occurred to forward these letters. I wrote him first, after I saw the Bishop of New Zealand, and learned from him that he was still willing to afford him a passage from New Zealand to this group. And I wrote him again, when I learned by your letter and the annual report, that the principal, if not the only obstacle in the way of his coming to this mission was "his belief that neither himself nor his family could venture the change on the ground of health." I am inclined to think that he must have come to this decision before receiving Mr Geddie's letter and mine. It was in the hope that this might have been the case that I wrote my last letter, in which I endeavoured to shew him that, as far as health is concerned, he need entertain no fears. The Island of Fotuna, on which we think he could be most advantageously settled, is the Madeira of this group; The language would present no difficulty; in its grammatical structure it is the same as that spoken by the New Zealanders; a great number of its vocables must be nearly if not quite the same. In twelve if not in six months, he might speak the language of Fotuna as well as he now speaks the language of New Zealand; and might open up the word of God to them in a very short time. There would be no loss of time in preparatory labours; the whole of his past experience and acquirements would be at once made available for strictly missionary purposes. He would possess great advantage for that island over any newly-arrived missionary. His own hopes and the expectations of the Church might, through the favour of Divine Providence, be yet fully realised. Moreover, now that we are to have the "John Knox," the isolated position of living alone upon a small island would be less felt; mutual intercourse could be obtained; and to meet any unforeseen emergency, we should place our present large mission-boat the "Columba" at his disposal; so that in case of any necessity he could send it across to this island or Tana in charge of a native crew. May the Lord himself make the path of duty clear and plain before him!

In the event of Mr Duncan still thinking it to be his duty not to come to this group, I do hope that the committee will in no degree abate their endeavours to procure a missionary for Fotuna. We look upon the state of things on that

island as highly favourable for the settlement of a missionary. We have five teachers on the Fotuna. All the principal points are occupied. About two months ago a select party of our natives visited Fotuna in the "Columba." They settled two new teachers. All our teachers there are living in districts, between which, and the districts to which they belong here, there exists something like a league of mutual hospitality. Simevna, one of our Samoan teachers, who has been some twelve or fourteen years among these islands, accompanied the party in charge of the boat. On his re-

turn, he gave us a full account of the voyage, and felt evidently quite delighted with the prospects of the mission. "The natives," he said, "were so different in their conduct from what the natives of this island used to be before missionaries lived among them; they stole nothing from us, and they shewed us no rudeness." The teachers from this island all speak of them in the same way. And were an active, prudent missionary settled there soon, there is every ground to hope that, in a comparatively short time, the whole island would be professedly Christian.

Letter from Jamaica.

JAMAICA, Jan. 24, 1857.

To the United Presbyterian Synod
of Nova Scotia :

DEAR BRETHREN :—Your letter, addressed to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica, and dated so far back as March, 1852, was duly received. It was listened to with much interest, by the members of the Synod, when it was read to them in the following year, and a committee was then appointed to prepare and forward an answer to it. In the multiplicity of other engagements, this duty was overlooked by those on whom it was at first devolved; but, at the last meeting of Synod, it was agreed "that the Northern Presbytery be a Committee to answer the letter from Nova Scotia, and to open a fraternal correspondence with the missionaries in Calabar and Trinidad; and they were instructed to forward a copy of any letters they might receive, in reply, to the Clerk of each Presbytery, for the information of the Churches."

In fulfilment of this appointment, we now address ourselves to the pleasing task of replying, in the name of the Synod of our Church, to your esteemed and welcome communication, which we deeply regret has been so long unanswered; and, in doing so, we beg most cordially to thank you for your good wishes in our behalf and in behalf of the Churches which we represent, and to assure you that we felt much gratified by the kind sympathy which you expressed towards them and ourselves.

It is our sincere and fervent prayer,

Dear Brethren, that God may pour down upon you all, and upon all the Churches under your pastoral care, the richest blessings of his grace, and that, in the prosperity of our Redeemer's cause in the midst of you, the Divine glory may be greatly promoted.

Heartily entertaining the sentiment expressed in your letter, that there is a real and intimate union among all those who are united by faith to the Lord Jesus, we also have contemplated with delight the increasing desire, in all sections of the Church, for the manifestations of that union. This is, indeed, as has often been remarked, one of the most cheering signs of the times; and we rejoice to think that during the period which has elapsed since the receipt of your letter, it has suffered no abatement, but, on the contrary, has become still more prevalent and still more prayerful; so that never, perhaps, was the wish more extensively felt, nor greater exertions made throughout Evangelical Christendom, to promote brotherly love among Christians, and to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. We do most earnestly desire to cherish this wish and to participate in these exertions in our own humble sphere; and, therefore, we would regard it both as an incumbent duty and as a delightful privilege to maintain an affectionate correspondence with those who, like ourselves, are not only united to us by the ties of a common faith, but assimilated to us, in an ecclesiastical point of view, in other important, although less essential, respects.

We regret that it is but comparatively

little that we know of the state of your Churches—our only source of information being the occasional notices which appear in the pages of the Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland: but we indulge the hope that the work is prospering in your hands, and we fervently pray that, by the Divine blessing on your labours, the Churches under your inspection may be established and strengthened and settled in the faith of the gospel, and that many of the saved may be daily added to them. We were much pleased to learn of the arrangements into which you have entered for the training of a native ministry, and we trust these arrangements may be signally blessed by the great King and Head of the Church, who, “when he ascended on high, received gifts for men, and gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers: for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ; till we all come, in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.” May your Theological Hall be well supplied with candidates for the sacred office, who, under the guidance of the Spirit of all grace, shall, from time to time, be sent forth in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of peace, to occupy the places of their predecessors in the holy ministry, and to maintain and extend the kingdom of God in the land where your lot is cast.

We were also much gratified by the intelligence which your letter contained, that your Church had entered on the missionary enterprise. You could not, dear brethren, have mentioned a more favourable or cheering symptom; for we believe true Christianity is always philanthropic in its tendency, and that in proportion to our exertions for the spiritual benefit of others, will be, as the Divine and gracious reward, our own increase in faith, in love, and in holiness. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and they who water others shall be watered themselves.

Regarding our own Churches we must speak with caution. That not a few of those who are in full connexion with them are the subjects of the saving grace of God, we do verily and gratefully believe: but the imperfections and short-comings of many others are too manifest not to be acknowledged and deplored. Of such

we cannot but stand in doubt. It is our candid opinion that God has, in this island, a people for himself, but that these are much fewer in number than the reported size of our Churches, generally, would lead you to suppose. Probably this is the case everywhere. We are not, however, discouraged on this account. All things considered, there is no reason for despondency. The gospel of Christ, unquestionably, has been found here, as well as elsewhere, to be the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation; and although its progress may be slow, we doubt not it will be sure, and that, if not in our day, yet in the times of our successors, the blessed effects of the proclamation of Divine truth will be conspicuously and extensively seen in the intellectual and moral elevation of the once degraded and ignorant and enslaved inhabitants of this lovely island of the sea. We are apt to be impatient and to expect too much. It is not an easy task to evangelize the heathen; and we are convinced, from past experience, that their religious and social improvement will, in general, be a slow process—requiring strong faith, much labour, and fervent prayer. It is natural for us, no doubt, to desire to witness the fruits of our exertions, but we ought to remember that the Divine arrangement in redemption as in providence often is “one soweth and another reapeth,” and that the one contributes as much as the other to the ultimate and glorious result. Let us, therefore, be steadfast and immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as we know that our labour shall not be in vain in the Lord.

Several of our Churches have suffered very seriously, of late, from the want of settled pastors: but we rejoice, and you will also be glad to learn, that there is now the prospect of this want being supplied—intelligence having recently reached us from Scotland that *four* additional labourers are about to be sent out to our assistance by the Mission Board. This is an accession to our reduced ranks of which we stand much in need, and for which we have been ardently desirous. Coming as they do in the name of the Lord, we trust that his presence may attend them, and His blessing crown their efforts in His cause with abundant success.

Our institution for the training of teachers and pastors, of the existence of which you are doubtless aware, is still in

active operation. No preachers of the gospel have as yet issued from it, although several young men are prosecuting their studies with a view to the ministry: but it has furnished us with a goodly number of teachers, who are now engaged in the schools connected with our churches.—These schools—of which there are between forty and fifty—we regard as a most important part of our machinery, and we trust that as time revolves it will be found that they were wisely and judiciously established for the instruction of the rising race.

Upon the whole, then, while there is much in the present state of our mission, to humble us, and to cause us to feel our own utter insufficiency and our entire dependence upon the Divine blessing, for success,—there is much also to induce us to thank God and take courage. May the Lord arise and have mercy upon Zion, and may the time to favour her, yea, the set time, speedily arrive.

In conclusion, Beloved Brethren, we beg again to offer you our warmest sympathy and regards; to express our earnest and prayerful desire for your own and your people's welfare; and to request that we may hear from you again so soon as you may find it convenient to favour us with another epistle.

We are, Dear Brethren,

Yours in the bonds of the gospel,

[Signed in name and on behalf of the Presbyterian Synod of Jamaica. by]

ADAM THOMSON,

Moderator of Northern Presbytery.

Notices, Acknowledgments, &c

Monies received by the Treasurer from 20th June to 28th July 1857:—
1857 *Foreign Mission.*

June 29—Inhabitants of Fisher's Grant	£1 15 5
30—U R Church, Erramosa.	
C.W. per Rev Mr Baine	3 0 0
Cong'n Poplar Grove Church, Halifax	9 10 0
do River John	6 0 0
do. Parsboro' & Maccan	1 6 8
do. Nine Mile River	10 0 0
do. Chatham, Miramichi	2 15 10
C. Lovd, Esq., Chatham	1 0 0
P. Peebles, Esq., Quebec	1 0 0
Cong. Shelburne	2 11 4½
do Jordan	10 7½
do. Ohio	1 3 3½
do. Clyde	2 15 7½
do. Sherbrooke	10 0 0
do. Glenelg	10 0 0
do. Caledonia	10 10 0
Mrs Wm. McGill, Salem	

Church	1 0 0
St Peter's and Bay Fortune, P.E.I. c'y 19/ 21 15 18 5	
Half of col at Missionary Meeting, Truro	1 11 2
Truro Bible Class	1 4 5
L. S. Smith, Mabou	5 2½
John Murray, Esq.	2 10 0
Thos McKean, Baddeck	1 5 0
Mrs A. McKean	5 0 0
A Friend	5 0 0
Miss Paterson	5 0 0
Cong. Yarmouth	1 13 3
do Windsor	11 0 0
do. Newport	3 0 3½
do. Stewiacke	12 3 0
do Middle Stewiacke	2 10 0
Prince Town, P.E.I. c'y. £27 10s.	22 18 4

Ladies' penny a-week Society, R Hill	1 0 0
Cong. Cavendish, P.E.I. 8	12 10½
do New London	7 11 9

July 6—Evangelical Society, including col in James Church, N Glasgow	14 1 7½
Ladies' relig and benev. Soc., James Church	6 4 3
Springville, E. B. E. River collection	4 14 5
Olo Church, do. do	2 10 0
Springville Ladies' Soc.	1 0 0
Upper Settlement do	10 0 0

Synod Fund.

June 30—Cong Poplar Grove Church, Halifax	5 7 0
do Primitive Church, N.w Glasgow	3 0 0
do L. Londonderry	4 0 0
do. River John	2 0 0
do. Nine Mile River	3 0 0
do. Miramichi	2 15 10
do James Church, N.G	3 5 0
do Noel, Mr Crow's	1 2 6
do Maitland and 5 mile River	1 0 0
do Sherbrooke	2 0 0
do. Glenelg	1 0 0
do. Caledonia	1 0 0
do. St Peter's and Bay Fortune, P.E.I. c'y.	2 10 0
do. Salem Church, G. Hill	2 10 0
do. Onslow and Beaver Brook	2 10 0
do Musquodoboit	1 10 0
do Windsor	2 4 3
do. Newport	1 14 5
do. Stewiacke	7 0 0
do Middle Stewiacke	10 0 0
do Prince Town, P.E.I. c'y, £3 2s	2 11 8
July 8—Cavendish, P.E.I. c'y	1 10 0
New London, do	14 1½
17—Springville, E. B. E. R.	1 10 0
Merigomish	10 0 0

Home Mission.			Terence Cnty				
June 30--Cong'n. Poplar Grove			Alexr Ferguson, do	4	0	0	
Church Halifax	3	0	Alexander McPhee	1	0	0	
do Parshoro' & Maccan	1	6	James Finser	1	0	0	
do Nine Mile River	10	0	James Thompson, senr	1	0	0	
do Shelburne	13	1½	Alexander Grant	1	0	0	
do Jordon	6	3	John Ferguson	1	0	0	
do. Ohio	4	9	John McPhee	1	0	0	
do. Clyde	12	6	John Caldwell	1	0	0	
P. Peebles, Esq, Quebec	1	0	Donald Fitzpatrick	1	0	0	
Annapolis	5	0	Donald Ferguson, junr	1	0	0	
Yarmouth	4	14	Alexander Thompson	1	0	0	
St Peter's and Bay Fort- tune, PEI c'y, 15½ 2 1	12	11	9	Ewen McDonald	10	0	
Half of col at Missionary Meeting	1	11	1½	Robert Smith, Truro, acknowledges the receipt of the following:—			
Truro Bible Class	1	4	6	<i>Foreign Mission.</i>			
Bridgetown	2	6	3	Mrs Andrew Christie	£1	0	0
Collection in Harvey	3	8	8½	Upper Londonderry, per Mr John Brown	6	0	0
Windsor	11	0	0	Truro Monthly Missionary Pray- er Meeting	1	18	2½
Newport	3	0	3½	Shubenacadie, Gay's River and Lower Stewiacke congregation, per Rev M McLean	21	10	0
Stewiacke	8	4	4	Ladies' Benevolent Society, On- low. per Mrs McCurdy	2	10	0
Middle Stewiacke	2	10	0	Mrs Martha Dunlap, Stewiacke, 3 pair stockings, value	5	0	
Ladies' penny-a week So- ciety, R. Hill	1	1	2	Ladies of Cross Road District, Upper Stewiacke, cotton and thread, value	2	0	0
July 17—Ladies' relig. and benev. Soc'y., including col. in James' Church, N. G.	8	15	0	Ladies of Eastville, U S, 2¾ yds cotton	2	6	
Springville, E. B. E. R. collection	2	4	6	Ladies of Antrim Settlement, Gay's River, 30 yds flannel	1	17	6
do. Ladies' Society, do	1	0	0	<i>Home Mission.</i>			
Old Church, col.	17	1½		Upper Londonderry, per Mr John Brown	5	10	0
do do Ladies' Soc.	10	0		Truro Monthly Missionary Pray- er Meeting	1	18	2½
Upper Settlement, do	16	6		Shubenacadie, Gay's River and Lower Stewiacke congregation, per Rev M McLean	11	0	0
<i>Schooner "John Knox."</i>				<i>Seminary.</i>			
June 30—Sab School, Harvey	6	11	0	Charles D Randall, Esq	1	0	0
A lady at do	1	5	0	L Londonderry, addl contrib'ns	3	6	½
<i>Seminary.</i>				Shubenacadie, Gay's River and Lower Stewiacke congregation, per Rev Mr McLean	42	4	5½
June 30—Lower Stewiacke and Brookfield	1	10	0	On-low Ladies' Benevolent So- ciety, per Mrs McCurdy	1	10	0
Parshoro' and Maccan	1	6	8	Mrs John Wym	1	3	
Nine Mile River	14	0	0	<i>Synod Fund.</i>			
P. Peebles, Esq, Quebec	1	0	0	Shubenacadie, Gay's River and Lower Stewiacke congregation	3	0	0
Truro Bible Class	2	0	0	Upper Londonderry, per Rev Mr Ross	2	0	0
Musquod'oit	1	3	9	<i>Mission Schooner John Knox.</i>			
Stewiacke	10	2	8	Sabbath Schools, L Londonderry			
Middle Stewiacke	6	5	0	Great Village	1	10	11
St Peter's and Bay Fort- tune, PEI c'y, 3l 6s	2	15	0	Black Road	3	6	
Prince Town, do, 2l 8s	2	0	0	Portepeque	16	7	
Rev R S Patterson, Be- deque, P E I	11	8		Upper Settlement, Bass River	13	7	
Springville, E B. E. R., Ladies' Society	2	0	0	Castlereagh	4	5½	
Old Church do	1	0	0	Family of Mr Patrick Hice	3	9	
Upper Settlement do	1	0	0	A Friend	1	3	
Evangelical Society, Fish Pools	2	0	0				
<i>Special Effort for Seminary.</i>							
June 30—Mr Wm Miller, Halifax	50	0	0				
Mr Charles Robson	5	0	0				
H R Kerr	1	0	0				
Joseph Caldwell, Nine Mile River	2	10	0				
John Fisher, do	1	5	0				
Donald McDonald, do	1	0	0				
William Fisher	2	10	6				