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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. 7.

APRIL, 1856.

No. 4.

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Foreign Missions.

NEW HEBRIDES.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM ANEITEUM.

We are happy to inform our readers that since the issue of our last number two packages of communications have been received from our missionaries, the first containing intelligence up till 20th June, and the last up till the 18th October. The latter was accompanied with portions of Mr. Geddie's Journal and specimens of books published in the Aneiteum language. On the whole the intelligence is remarkably gratifying.—The only exception is the fact mentioned in the last letter, that the Mission family had been severely tried by sickness. But we proceed to lay before our readers as much of these communications as our space will permit.

Aneiteum, New Hebrides, South Pacific Ocean, June 20th, 1855.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—

I send this letter by a Whaler which has called at this Island. She is on a cruise, and the Captain does not expect to call at any port for a considerable time. In the course of his voyage, however, he will pass near Sydney and Hobart Town, and he confidently expects to meet vessels at sea bound for one or other of these places and put my letters on board of them. As my present letters are sent at a venture they are fewer

in number than they would have been, had a more certain opportunity offered.

HEALTH OF MISSION FAMILIES.

I am sure you will unite with us in thankfulness to God for the measure of health enjoyed by the Mission families during another year. With slight exceptions we have little cause for complaint, and we have been able to prosecute our labours without interruption.—Never was health more required than it is at present, when our work presses on us on all hands, and taxes our energies to the utmost extent. To us God has indeed been true to the promise, "As thy days so shall thy strength be."

PROSECUTION OF LABOURS.

As regards our labours we continue to prosecute them with much encouragement, and, I trust, with some degree of success also. The Word of God spreads throughout the Island, and the demand for teachers is constantly made on us.—The work advances as fast as it can be successfully overtaken. As nearly as I can estimate at present, three-fourths of the population have embraced christianity, and those who are still heathen have abandoned many of their former revolting customs. The period I hope is not far distant when the whole Island will be under christian instruction and influence.

PRINTING PRESS.

The Printing Press presented to this Mission by friends in Scotland, has safely arrived. It appears to be an excellent article. We feel very grateful for

this valuable contribution to the Mission. It is a size smaller than we could have wished; but it prints a larger sheet than the old Press. We expect to have it in operation in a few days. May it be the means of diffusing much light in these regions of darkness.

MR. GEDDIE'S ELDEST DAUGHTER.

I may mention to you that I have instructed my daughter Charlotte Ann to come to Anciteum when she completes her education, instead of going to Nova Scotia, as was originally intended. Her health does not appear to be robust, and she has expressed a strong wish to come here and labour among the heathen, and these circumstances have caused us to alter our design of sending her to Nova Scotia. I have written to the Rev. Dr. Tidman on the subject of her removal here, and requested him to mature arrangements for this purpose. If she enjoys her health on this Island she may be eminently useful in the work, and if the climate does not agree with her, I doubt not but we can get her into a situation of usefulness in the neighbouring Colonies, and she will still be near to us. This decision in relation to our dear child will no doubt disappoint our friends who expected her removal to Nova Scotia, but I am sure they will cheerfully acquiesce in the arrangement when they know the comfort which her presence here will give to us, cut off as we are in a great measure from christian and civilized society.

DEATHS AT MARE.

We have heard with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Creagh, wife of the Rev. Mr. Creagh, on the Island of Mare. She visited this Island in October last, when on her way to her destination in the "John Williams." She was then in the enjoyment of excellent health; and we hoped that she would be long spared to labour in the cause to which she had devoted herself. We sympathize deeply with her bereaved husband and the other members of the Mission.

We have also heard of the death of the Rev. Mr. Nihil, a Church of England missionary, who has likewise been on Mare for some time.—He had been in a decline for a considerable time, and his death was less unexpected than the former. I was acquainted with Mr. Nihil, and have always regarded him as an amiable man and a devoted missionary.

ERROMANGA.

The accounts from Erromanga are also unfavourable. The teachers on that Island have suffered much from fever and ague, and death has been doing its work among them. In October last twelve Samoans, eight of whom were adults and four children, were landed on that Island. Fever and ague broke out among them soon after they were landed. Six out of the twelve died, five found their way to this Island, and only one of the original party now remains on Erromanga. The teachers formerly stationed on that Island being somewhat better acclimated than their newly arrived brethren, suffered less from sickness, and have been able to remain.

SAFETY OF JOSEFA.

You will rejoice to hear that Joseph, our teacher on Fotuna, whom we supposed had perished at sea, is still alive. After leaving Fotuna for this Island, a storm arose, which lasted for a week.—Such was the violence of the wind and sea that they could do nothing but try and keep the boat afloat. They tied all their oars together and threw them into the sea at the bow of the boat. By this expedient they succeeded in keeping her head to the sea and wind. She drifted in this way before the wind during the storm, and at its close they found themselves near the north point of New Caledonia. They then made for the Isle of Pines, which lies at the south end of that Island, a voyage of between 200 and 300 miles. After encountering innumerable dangers from the natives they reached their destination. I saw one of the natives who was in the boat, and he says that when they were in danger they always prayed to God for help, and he sent them deliverance. Joseph remained on the Isle of Pines until he met with a Captain who kindly took him on board and landed him on Fotuna. He reached home after an absence of six months.—The remarkable preservation of our teacher, in circumstances of extreme peril, is another evidence of God's goodness to us, and demands our gratitude and praise.

APPEAL FOR VESSEL.

I inclose in this letter a paper signed by Mr. Inglis and myself, which will speak for itself. I trust that the object which we solicit will meet with your favourable consideration, and with a liberal response from those interested in the

1856.

evangelization of these Islands. What you do in this matter let it be done speedily, and communicate the result to us as soon as possible.

I long to hear from you, and to know when we are to expect missionaries from Nova Scotia. I trust that you will find men willing to come, and that you will lose no time in sending them here. We long to see them, for the harvest here is great and the labourers few.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO
NEW ZEALAND.

We have recently heard that the Mission on New Zealand, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, is about to be given up, and that the Mission Committee wish their missionary, the Rev. J. Duncan, to come to this group. If Mr. Duncan should come it is probable that the Island of Fotuna will be his destination. I trust that he may feel it to be his duty to comply with the wishes of the Missionary Committee of his Church. Doors of usefulness are now opening on the Islands around, but unless they are speedily entered they may again be closed.

I must now close my letter, as the time to which I am limited for writing it has nearly expired. I have other communications on hand for you, but I reserve them for a more direct and certain opportunity. Wishing you every blessing and all needful direction in every thing pertaining to the cause of God,

I remain, Rev. and dear sir,

Your's very sincerely,

JOHN GEDDIE.

REV. JAMES BAYNE, Sec. B. F. M.

*Aneticum, New Hebrides,
July 27, 1855.*

DEAR BRETHREN:

It is now seven years since I landed with my family on this island. During this period of time we have witnessed important changes, been subjected to no common trials and dangers, and experienced a more than ordinary measure of Divine goodness. I feel as if a review of the past ought to inspire in our hearts feelings of thankfulness to God who has sustained us hitherto, and induce us to more unreserved devotedness to his work.

HEALTH OF THE MISSION FAMILIES.

The mission families, I am glad to say, are well at present. While death has been making breaches in the mission on

the Loyalty Islands, where the diseases common to the New Hebrides are unknown, we have been spared. The painful bereavements to which our beloved friends have been subjected, teach impressively the uncertainty of life in the most salubrious regions, and the power of God to shield us in those which are unhealthy.

RECORD OF LABOURS—PREACHING.

I will now give you a brief record of our labours since the date of my last communication to you. The preaching of the gospel I regard as our first and most important duty among the natives. We endeavour, as best we can, to tell these poor islanders the wonderful works of God in their own tongue. Our efforts to make known the glad tidings of salvation have, I trust, not been altogether in vain. This has been God's most honored instrument for the conversion of souls in other ages and in other lands, and it has been so here. The exhibition of a crucified Saviour in the gospel has done more for the overthrow of satan's kingdom on this island than any other instrumentality used. As soon as we could tell these degraded savages of a Saviour's dying love, and not till then, did their hearts begin to melt. When expounding the essential truths of Christianity to the natives, we endeavour, as occasion offers, to expose to them the error, folly and impiety of their old superstitions, in order that they may be more effectually weaned from them, and feel more thankful to God, who has translated them from the darkness of heathenism to the light of the gospel. And the more they see the dark abyss from which they have been rescued, the more will their hearts be inclined to magnify the grace to which they owe their deliverance. We can now speak of ancient ideas and customs, with a freedom which at one time would have been offensive, or made our instruction repulsive.

To preach the gospel in a barbarous and heathen tongue is by no means easy. The difficulty arises from the paucity of words and phrases adapted to express religious ideas. There is, indeed, a fulness and variety in this language that makes it sufficient for the ordinary affairs of life; but, when made the vehicle of divine truth, its barrenness appears.—There are no technical terms of well understood import to aid us in imparting religious instruction. Hence circumlocution and varied illustration are necessary

in order to convey correct impressions to the minds of the natives, of what we wish to teach them. We have encountered much difficulty in fixing on suitable terms and phrases to express the ideas of pardon, repentance, regeneration, judgment, salvation, etc. Let any minister at home deny himself the use of these and other theological terms with which our language abounds and then attempt to preach the gospel, and he will in some measure understand the difficulty of the Christian missionary who teaches in a heathen tongue.

ATTENDANCE.

The public ordinances of religion are ordinarily attended on the Sabbath day by 400 or 500 persons. On special occasions it is much greater. At our last communion, a few weeks ago, about 1200 persons were present; our new church would not contain them, and many remained outside. The attention with which the natives listen to the preaching of the gospel is very encouraging. I trust that not a few are growing in the knowledge of divine things.

EDUCATION.

The work of education advances favorably on the island. I am assisted at present by two Samoan and seventeen Aneiteum teachers. About the same number assist Mr Inglis in his district.— Many of our teachers would be regarded at home as very inefficient men; but we are thankful for them such as they are. The cause has been greatly aided by their labours among their countrymen. In the selection of our teachers we look to character as much as to scholarship; and it often happens that the best men are not the best scholars. But the natives are children, and we must appoint men to be their instructors who will teach them by example as well as by precept. The schools are attended by old and young, male and female, chiefs and common people. Our aim at present in our common schools is to teach the people to read the word of God, and several hundreds are now able to do so. Mr Inglis and I still continue to conduct afternoon classes of young men at our respective stations, and will continue to do so until these are superseded by an Educational Institution which we have in prospect. I have, in a former letter, mentioned to you that it will be under the direction of Mr Inglis, who is eminently qualified for this department of missionary work.—

Materials are now in course of preparation for the building, and I hope it will be in successful operation by this time next year. I look forward with much hope to the influence of our contemplated institution on the interests of education and religion on this island.

EFFORTS FOR FEMALES.

The efforts of Mrs Inglis and Mrs Geddie on behalf of the females have been unremitting, and I am happy to say have been crowned with much success. Their endeavours to raise them, intellectually and morally, have been followed by a happy improvement in their circumstances. The change which has taken place among the women of this island, in the short space of a few years, has few parallels in the history of missions. It is not long since women were bought and sold as slaves, treated as brutes, and at last strangled on the occasion of the death of a husband, relative, or some person of importance; but now she is treated to some extent as the equal and companion of man, and a violent death is no longer dreaded. There is still room for improvement in the condition of the females; but the change that has already taken place has exceeded our most sanguine hopes, and encourages further exertion for their good.

PRINTING.

In the printing department I have to report the receipt of a new printing press. It was given by friends in Scotland, and it has been a very seasonable and acceptable donation to this mission. The press is an excellent article, and works well. Some of the first work executed by it has been sent to the generous friends who gave it. It will gratify them and you also to know, that several thousand pages of divine truth have already issued from it.

Since the close of last year several books of small size have been printed — The following is a list of them:

	size.	num.	No. pages
Elem. school book	12 pp.	4000	.. 48,000
Catechism	12 "	4000	.. 48,000
Hymn book	12 "	4000	.. 48,000
Almanack	4 "	500	.. 2,000
Book in Putumalan.	8 "	1000	.. 8,000
Scripture Extracts	8 "	1000	.. 8,000

... Total 162,000

The gospels by Matthew and John have been in manuscript for a considerable time, and in readiness for the press;

but we have delayed printing them until we have received a supply of types.—We are in the meantime printing such books as our types will enable us to do. As soon as the type ordered comes to hand the gospels will be printed as part of an edition of the New Testament.—We are unwilling to commence the printing of the New Testament until we have a supply of type that will enable us to give a good, uniform and complete edition of it.

STATE OF CHURCH.

Our infant church is, I trust, in a hopeful state. The number of members is about sixty at present. There has not been any increase for several months.—This delay has been designed on my part. The whole responsibility of admitting members and exercising over them a watchful care has hitherto devolved on me. This, with my other duties, is more than I can now overtake with any degree of satisfaction. I feel that the time has come when the aid of Elders should be called in; and yet I know not where suitable men can be found for so sacred and responsible an office. I had my attention fixed on three of our most advanced and consistent church members; but two of them I have consented to part with for the Tana mission. Others I trust may be raised up by God to take their place.

I have a weekly class for candidates for church membership, at which about twenty persons attend. Some of these have been in attendance for about a twelvemonth, others a few weeks only. In some of the candidates I have a degree of satisfaction, in others less. The subject of receiving converts from heathenism into the Christian church is one of much difficulty. There is a danger of making the door of admission too narrow, and there is also a danger of opening it too wide. When too much is required of converts from heathenism before they are brought into the fold of Christ, there is a danger of discouragement and apathy; and, on the other hand, to admit persons too freely must injure the character of Christianity, and retard its progress in the end. Our general practice has been to receive applicants when they have given hopeful evidence of a change of heart and life, even though they did not possess that amount of scriptural knowledge that would be considered desirable in more advanced Christian com-

munities. Our members at best are but babes in grace, and in the knowledge of divine things. In addition to other means for their improvement, I have a weekly meeting with them, conducted on the principle of a bible class.

Our church members, as a whole, are consistent in their conduct. They seem to feel the new position in which their connexion with the church places them. We have been called on to exercise discipline in three cases only, since the formation of the church. This is the more remarkable when we consider how recently this island has been the scene of every revolting crime. It is proper to say, however, that our natives are exposed to comparatively few temptations at present. Their heathen countrymen are few in number, and have long since ceased to persecute, and our own countrymen who find their way here have not the power to seduce to evil as they once did. A season of trial might prove disastrous to the profession of some who now promise well. Let us hope for the best, and constantly pray that the little flock which has been gathered into the fold of Christ on this island may be "kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation."

[We are obliged to defer the rest of this letter till our next number in order to afford room for the last letter from Mr Geddie. In the remaining portion of this communication Mr Geddie gives an account of a visit of the boat to Fortuna and Tanna. The work on both these islands is in a progressive state.—He also mentions that it has been resolved to strengthen the mission on these islands, and accordingly three of the most advanced members of the church at Aneiteum had been selected to precede thither, and all preparations had been made for their departure. There is every expectation that Tanna will be the island on which the next missionaries will be located. Mr Geddie is preparing a house for Mr Gordon, and Mr Inglis is preparing one for any missionary that may come from the Reformed Presbyterian church. The mission of the latter body in New Zealand is to be broken up, and it is not improbable that the Rev. Mr Duncan may proceed to the New Hebrides. Mr Geddie, at the close of his letter, expresses the highest hopes as to the progress of Christianity in the neighbouring islands.]

Aneiteum, New Hebrides.
Oct. 18th, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER.—

I write by the first *direct* opportunity to Sydney that we have met with for ten months. I sent letters about four months ago in a Whaler, the Captain of which promised to use every exertion to forward them either to Sydney or Hobart Town. The present package goes by a Sandal-wood vessel, which has called at this Island in a very unseaworthy state, bound for New South Wales. I hope she may reach her destination in safety.

SICKNESS IN MISSION.

We have had more than usual sickness in the Mission during the last two months. Mr. Inglis had a slight attack of remittent fever, from which he has recovered, and is now able to resume all his duties. Mrs. Inglis has also suffered from intermittent fever, but the attacks have been mild, and her strength has not been much impaired. I have just recovered from fever and ague. The attacks have been unusually severe.—During my sickness I removed to a small sandy Island about a mile from the main land, to breathe the pure and refreshing sea breeze, and I was much benefited by the change. I feel thankful to say that Mrs. Geddie and the children are well. There is much sickness among the natives at present, the troubles intermittent fever and influenza, and several deaths have occurred.

MR. GEDDIE'S ELDEST DAUGHTER.

In a former letter I mentioned that we have instructed our dear girl Charlotte Ann to come to Aneiteum, instead of going to Nova Scotia, as we originally intended. I will briefly state our reasons for this change. After maturing, as far as possible, arrangements for her removal to Nova Scotia, we received two letters by same conveyance, one from Miss Rawlings, stating that the health of our child was in a precarious state, and the other from Charlotte Ann, expressing a strong desire to come to Aneiteum. These letters caused us to reconsider what we had done, and after consulting our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, we resolved to instruct her to come to this Island. If she is spared to come here she will find ample scope for usefulness, and should the climate disagree with her, it is highly probable that we may be able to procure for her a situa-

tion of usefulness in some of the neighbouring Colonies.

MISSION GOODS.

I am sorry to say that the supplies which the friends of the Mission have so generously contributed, and shipped in the barque "Sydney," have not yet reached Aneiteum. They were not in Sydney on the 25th of March last, as a vessel sailed for this Island at that date, bringing our Colonial supplies. But we must not be discouraged, they may come after all at the best time. A vessel is now expected at this Island from Sydney, and it is more than probable that we shall have the things in her, or definite information about them. If they do not reach by the close of the year I will be brought to something of a stand, as that is the time when I give to the native teachers their annual supplies of clothing. I have a large family to make provision for. You will be surprised when I say that about 140 natives are entirely dependant on the Mission for their clothing. This number includes the teachers, their wives and children— young men and women living in Mission family—several families brought from different parts of the Island to attend school at principal station, to fit them for usefulness in their respective lands, &c. It is probable that the means of intercourse between these Islands and the Australian Colonies will be more regular on the return of the "John Williams" from England, as she is expected to remain in these seas. I feel deeply grateful to the friends at home for their past contributions to the Mission, in the shape of clothing, &c. The cause has been much aided by them. Without this kind of aid we certainly would not have had the large band of teachers who are now assisting in the work. I may here suggest, that in addition to clothing a small supply of such articles as the following would be very useful to our teachers, hammers, locks and hinges for boxes, fish hooks, nails, &c.

MISSION WORK.

For information about the Mission I refer you to my other letter. It is enough to say here that we continue to labour with much encouragement. The extent to which God appears to sanction his own work among these Islanders demands our gratitude and praise.

JOURNAL.

You have requested me to transmit

my journal from time to time. I have but little time to write journals, and much less to transcribe them. I will endeavour, however, to comply with your request as far as possible.

ARTICLES FROM ANEITFUM.

I send you by mail some native books, thinking that a few specimens of Aneiteum literature might be interesting to you. Please let me know if you receive them, and also the amount of postage.— If the communication between this Island and Nova Scotia were more direct, I might send you many things that would interest you. The natives, unsolicited by me, have recently brought me a great many clubs and spears, part of which I would gladly spare. They are stored in our Printing Office for the present, so that it has quite the appearance of an armoury.

I look anxiously for letters from you. Your next package will, I hope, contain definite intelligence about missionaries for these Islands. I feel much encouraged to learn from your letters that so much interest is felt in the Mission. It indicates a healthful state of things, when the conversion of the heathen is an object of interest to the Church. May our beloved Zion increase in piety and usefulness both at home and abroad.

I remain, your's very sincerely,

JOHN EDDIE.

REV. JAMES BAYNE, Sec. P. F. M.

MARE.

Extracts of Letter from Rev. J. T. Sunderland, to Rev. Dr. Tidman, dated Sydney, Oct. 9th, 1854.

The work in Mare is in an encouraging state. Our Brethren have full scope for all their talents, both physical and mental. There are upwards of 2000 people looking up to them for instruction. There are about 300 candidates at both stations, seeking for baptism and the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. There are a number of very interesting young men in the course of training whom we hope will be useful hereafter as native Teachers. They very soon acquire the art of writing and reading.

"The Schools are very well attended during the months the natives are not engaged in their yarn plantations. The natives in Western Polynesia have to labour harder for their food than the natives in Eastern Polynesia. The Yam is the principal article of food—it is the

staff of life to the natives in the West. Their plantations are several miles inland, so that during the planting season, they leave the villages on the sea coast on the Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, and they do not return until the Friday. They are accustomed however, to assemble in some large house near their plantations and have prayer and praise, before they enter upon their daily labours.

"The people are kind and attentive to their Missionaries. That they have they freely give. They consider it their duty to keep the Teachers and the Missionaries always well supplied with yams.

The two principal Chiefs at the station are members of the Church. They are both very consistent men, and by a long course of consistent acting have proved their attachment to the truth.

"The heathen party on the Island seem glad of the visits of the Christians. We hope that the light of the Gospel is breaking in upon the darkness in which they have been involved, and that ere long we shall hear that our Brethren have been able to place Teachers amongst all the tribes in the Island of Mare. It is delightful to see the interest the Christian natives take in their visits to the heathen to preach to them the truths of the Gospel. They are always willing to go and they return with gladsome hearts when they have met with encouragement, or see any hope of the introduction of the Gospel amongst their benighted neighbours.

"We have received from time to time letters and visits from our Teachers in Lifu. The work there is in progress, and the people are *most anxiously praying for the return of the "John Williams" with Missionaries for them.* They were much disappointed because we could not give them Missionaries at the same time we gave them to Mare. We explained that Mare had the first claim, they would be next.

ERAMANGA.

"We have repeated communications from our Teachers in Eramanga. At present there are four Teachers there;—three Karatongaus and one Samoan Teacher. The people are most anxious for the lotu. It is the testimony of all those who visit the Island, that foreigners might settle anywhere on Eramanga. The climate, however, is not healthful. Our Teachers have suffered, and we have lost some strong men there, but

perhaps certain constitutions might stand the climate, and by care and judicious administration of medicine this difficulty may be obviated, but, as far as the people are concerned, *they are most anxious for Missionaries and Teachers.*

VOYAGE FROM MARE TO SYDNEY.

"We left Mare on the 27th August. We parted from our friends with regret; we went on board the brig which was bound for Sydney in the afternoon and sailed next morning. We called at the Isle of Pines."

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MR EDITOR,—

At a meeting of our Board of Foreign Missions, held at West River, on the 4th ult. the Secretary laid before them, a letter from Rev Dr Tidman of the London Missionary Society, under date Feb. 1st 1856, containing among other important details respecting the Aneiteum Mission, the following statements which must prove deeply interesting to all the friends of Christian Missions, and more especially the members of our Church. I had the pleasure of seeing you (the Secretary) a few months since, and adverted in the course of conversation to the Society's difficulties, you kindly expressed the opinion, that some friends in Nova Scotia might be disposed to express their sympathy with our directors, by rendering a helping hand in the removal of the burden. We enter upon the operations of the current mission year, with a bona fide debt of £13,000. Towards its liquidation, upwards of £7500 have been realized, and vigorous efforts are making to clear off the deficiency of £5,500 or the larger portion of it, by the end of next April, and it is the more important that we should at least approximate to that result, inasmuch as a friend has promised a donation of £1000 upon the condition that not less than £10,000 be previously contributed. Would it, dear sir, be too great an encroachment upon your kindness to suggest that if by means of an appeal thro' your medium to the Christian Churches in Nova Scotia, some few contributions could be raised in aid of the Fund, such an offering at so seasonable a juncture would be most gratifying to the Directors, and most beneficial to the interests of the Society? Leaving the matter to

your wise and kind discretion, I remain," &c., &c., &c. No one acquainted with the history of the New Hebrides Mission can be ignorant of the fact that it was through the kind and considerate attention of the London Missionary Society and their Agents, that Mr. Geddie was induced to prefer Western Polynesia as the scene of his Mission labor, that he was accompanied by several ordained missionaries and teachers of that Society on his first visit to Aneiteum, and some of these remained and were co-workers with him during the darkest period of the Mission. The "John Williams," in her occasional voyages among the Islands, has supplied the wants of the Mission Family with such necessaries as they could not otherwise have procured. The health of Mr. Geddie has repeatedly been recruited, and his acquaintance with surrounding Islands enlarged, by a passage in the Mission ship, which is the property of the London Missionary Society. From the commencement of our monetary transactions the officers of this Society have been our willing and most efficient Agents, both in London, Australia, and the Samoas. When Mr. Geddie required counsel in his new and most responsible duties, the experience and resources of the Samoan missionaries were as cordially tendered, as they were sought. Indeed, it is not to be questioned that our resources would have been utterly inadequate to the maintenance of even one missionary, had we not obtained the efficient agency of this truly Christian Society.

The crowning fact in favor of this appeal, however, remains to be told. *All these essential services, rendered during the past seven or eight years, have been entirely gratuitous.* The Board in Nova Scotia had often thought how deeply they, and the Church which they have the honor to represent, were indebted to the London Missionary Society, and it arose from this circumstance that their Secretary communicated with Dr. Tidman in the terms to which he so courteously refers. On inquiry it was found that no passage money would be charged for the voyage of Mr. Gordon, beyond what would cover the expense of his board and such necessary outlay as might be incurred on his account. So strongly has our Board felt, on repeated occasions, their obligation to the London Missionary Society, that they have deliberated seriously whether, as stewards of

the fund for Mission purposes, they were not justified at once in remitting a suitable donation. One consideration has alone restrained them, and that is the important fact that recent demands for salary and contingent expenses of Mr. Geddie and family, and the salary and outfit of Mr. Gordon, have exhausted the resources now on hand, so far as to render it neither advisable nor safe to draw upon them for any purpose beyond the immediate wants of our own Mission. They have therefore directed this appeal to be made to the Christian Churches in Nova Scotia, and particularly the Pres-

byterian Church of Nova Scotia and the friends of the Aneiteum Mission. While it is not designed to dictate to any congregation or individual in what manner this appeal shall be answered, it is suggested that donations be forwarded to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Board at as early a date as convenient. It is hoped that the claim thus stated will be accounted by all our friends as the strongest that can be made on their liberality, outside the immediate necessities of the Mission, *a debt of honor.*

By order of the Board.

JAMES BAYNE, Secretary.

Youth's Department.

APPEAL

TO THE SABBATH SCHOOL CHILDREN
AND YOUTH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Dear Young Friends,—

It is known to many of you, that the London Missionary Society have a Missionary Ship, called the "John Williams." This valuable and most useful vessel was purchased by the pence of the youth of England, who are taught, as we desire to teach you, from earliest years, to feel a deep interest in missions to the heathen. We well remember how eagerly you took part in the effort to provide a boat for the mission at Aneiteum, and your success on that occasion has encouraged us to hope that our present appeal to your sympathy and generosity will not be in vain.

By a letter lately received from Mr Geddie, we have an application from him and his associate Mr Inglis, for a larger vessel in which longer voyages can be made with greater speed and safety. This has become necessary because the mission has been extended to two islands many miles distant from Aneiteum.—There native teachers have been placed, but they require additional supplies of food and clothing, and these cannot be sent to them in an open boat, with any degree of certainty or safety. One of the Teachers was nearly lost very lately when he was going to Aneiteum for food and other supplies. Mr Geddie was so much pleased with your generous and successful efforts in providing a boat for him, that he feels very anxious to have you provide this schooner, or rather, to

have you join the children in Scotland, and provide one-half of the expense such a vessel would cost. The whole sum he thinks will be £300 sterling, and he asks you to raise one-half, £150 sterling, or £187 10s. currency. Now, though this appears a large sum, yet, if divided among the congregation of our Church, it would not require more than £6 from each to make it up. Judging from your former effort, we have no doubt you will easily raise more than this; and the best plan is to raise all you can. Indeed the Board have so much reason to trust your aid, that they have already sent home, in your name, the sum required, as it is wanted immediately; and they wish you to lose no time in setting about your part in collecting enough to replace it. Mr Geddie says the schooner is to be called the "John Knox," and the reason is, that this was the name of the missionary who first carried the gospel into Scotland at a time when its light had almost gone out;—just as the "John Williams" is so called because this is the name of the missionary who did more than any other to carry the gospel to the South Sea Islands, and was at last killed on Erromanga when landing there to prepare that Island for receiving native Teachers.—The children of England and their friends thought it an excellent thing to call the vessel after him, so that his example might be remembered by the missionaries who are conveyed by that noble ship to the Islands of Polynesia. We hope you will see the same good reason to call your mission schooner the "John Knox," which will be your property, in common with

the children of Scotland. Your teachers and friends will provide you with cards and collecting papers, and give you all necessary advice. There is but one direction which we give you further, and that is, to remember that though some of you may be not able to give much money, you can all give your prayers, and these will be more pleasing to God and more useful to the mission than great sums of silver and gold.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BAYNE, Sec.

To the Rev James Bayne, Secretary to the Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

ANEITEUM, NEW HEBRIDES,
June 20th, 1855.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—

We beg respectfully to call the attention of your Board as we are doing that of the Missionary Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Scotland, to the following object:—

We are of opinion that our mission on this group, has advanced so far through the favour of Divine Providence, that in order to carry on the work to advantage, it would be necessary for us to have at our command a small schooner of ten or twelve tons burden. For such a vessel we have three objects in view—two immediate, and one prospective: to visit our teachers located, or to be located, in the adjoining islands; to facilitate friendly intercourse between influential natives on this island and on the islands around us; and in the event of missionaries being stationed on the neighbouring islands, to be able to hold regular intercourse with them.

In the first place we are anxious to have our teachers visited three or four times a year. They are but babes in knowledge, and babes in grace. They require to be instructed, guided, and encouraged, in their difficult and discouraging labours. If left entirely to themselves among a strange and heathen population, they are very apt to become discouraged, to sink down in dispondency, and to do nothing. But if regularly visited, they may effect much good in preparing the way for Missionaries. While we expect but very little from their direct teaching, we regard them as valuable pioneers to prepare the way for a more official agency. At present they cannot be visited but at great risks.

In the next place, we wish to promote a safe and friendly intercourse between this and the adjoining islands. Considerable good might be effected by influential natives from this island occasionally visiting the adjoining islands, and by influential natives from these islands visiting this island in return. We succeeded in re-opening the mission on Fortuna, chiefly by means of a party of Fortuna natives, who had been residing for some months on this island, and who obtained a passage to their own land on board the "John Williams." It was in consequence of mutual intercourse between natives of this island, and natives of Tana, that we succeeded in opening up a new station on that island. There is a limited and irregular intercourse at present carried on between the islands; but it is carried on at such a risk, and often at such a loss of life, that we do all in our power, not to encourage, but to discourage it. Within the last year from twenty to thirty lives have been lost between this island and Tana and Fortuna. Had we a schooner, such as we contemplate, we could regulate as well as encourage this intercourse; so that the most influential natives would chiefly make and receive these visits.

In the third place, it is highly probable that before we can possibly procure such a vessel, missionaries will be settled on some of the adjoining islands; and if so, it would be desirable in the highest degree, that we could maintain regular communication with one another. It would be encouraging, and might be beneficial for new brethren, to have a visit several times a year, and it would be an additional guarantee for their safety. This, however, cannot be done unless we have a vessel, such as we propose, at our command. All that the "John Williams" can accomplish, is to pay us a visit once a year; or, as in the present instance once in two years, and land the supplies of the missionaries. These are important and indispensable services; our vessel, however, would only supplement, not supersede, the services of the "John Williams."

From enquiries that we have made, we are satisfied that such a vessel could be obtained, and fully fitted out for sea, for the sum of three hundred pounds sterling. (£300.) We are further certain of this, that the current expenses of such a vessel would not be heavy. She would be employed only on occasional

trips, three or four times a year, averaging perhaps a fortnight each. We shall always be able to command a crew of our best natives, teachers and others, who will cost nothing beyond their clothing, which we hope to be able to supply out of the mission boxes. The natives will collect a sufficiency of food to supply the crew during the trip. There is an English sailor settled at present on this island, a steady man, who has sailed among these islands for about seven years, and who for a moderate remuneration, would take charge of the sailing of the vessel; and as one, and occasionally both of us would accompany the vessel, we should manage the navigation of it ourselves. We are of opinion that, exclusive of any serious accidents, the ordinary expenses of the vessel would not exceed thirty pounds sterling (£30) a year.

The plan, as regards the vessel, which we would venture to propose is this: that the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia should raise the one half of the money, and the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland the other. We shall appeal to our respective friends in Australia and New Zealand; and we are certain they will do something towards this object: but, as none of them are pledged in any way to the support of this mission, the amount of what they may contribute is very uncertain. It might be well for the Secretaries of the two missions to communicate with each other on the subject. We are certain, that if you respectively approve of the object, you will easily arrange about the means of carrying into effect. It may appear to some a heavy and hazardous undertaking. But let such remember that you

have been earnestly praying for the success of this mission, and now that God has so signally answered your prayers, and is opening up these regions of darkness for the light of his gospel, we are satisfied that you will not shrink from the consequences of your own prayers. We are confident that the amount of Christian principle and self-denial among the members of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia is sufficient to meet much greater extra demands upon their liberality than the present object will require.

We propose calling this mission schooner the *John Knox*. The missionary ship, the *John Williams*, the finest barque that sails in these seas, was purchased by the pence of a portion of the Sabbath school children in Britain. Would it not be a noble undertaking for the children and youth of the two churches connected with this mission, to contribute their pence, sixpences, and shillings, and undertake themselves to purchase the proposed mission schooner the *John Knox*?

With earnest prayers that the spirit of holiness, activity, and liberality may be largely poured down upon the youth of the two churches,

We remain,

Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your most obed't servts.,

JOHN GEDDIE.

JOHN INGLIS.

To the Rev. James Bayne, Pictou.

P. S. The money for the schooner may be remitted through the London Missionary Society to the Rev. Dr Ross, Sydney, and placed to our joint or separate account for this object. J. G.

J. I.

News of the Church.

OPENING OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSES OF THE SEMINARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The present session of the Philosophical Classes of the Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia was opened at West River, on Wednesday, 5th instant, by a lecture from the Rev Professor Ross. Revd. Messrs McGillivray, Watson, Bayne, Waddell, and Patterson were present, but the day having proved remarkably stormy the attendance of the public was not as large

as on former occasions. The lecturer selected as his subject, the Platonic Philosophy. He introduced his subject by remarking that unsuccessful attempts were not always useless. This appeared in alchemy and in the ancient augury. So of the attempts of speculative enquirers to unravel the mystery of existence. In the boldness of their speculative theories the ancients excelled the moderns, who are more trammelled by the more rigid system of investigation of the experimental Philosophy. In

regard to their theories the ancient philosophers often gave vent to a feeling of dissatisfaction, but generally were well satisfied with them. And any prudent enquirer will hesitate before he pronounces any of their conclusions to be trifling. The Platonic philosophy long held dominion over the minds of speculative enquirers, and the study of it is important, as the student of church history knows, that it has long influenced opinion in the church, because it is the origin of many of the views propounded by German Philosophers in the present day as new and important discoveries, and because Plato, of all the ancient philosophers, seemed to approach the nearest to the pure, spiritual principles of the Christian faith.

The lecturer then gave a short account of his life. His original name was Aristocles.—He was born B. C. 429, and thus flourished during the era of the Peloponnesian war. He received the best education of the time. He wrote Epic poetry, tragedy, and epigrams.—Of all his teachers Socrates seemed to exercise the greatest influence over him. He also visited Euclid and travelled to other countries. On his return he established an academy, the far-famed grove of Academus.

The lecturer then gave a review of his teaching in regard to Psychology, Cosmogony, Government, and Theology. In regard to government he remarked that in his writings on this subject might be found the origin of the principles of St. Simon and the Fourierists of France and the Socialists of Britain. In regard to theology he remarked that he held the doctrines of unity of God, the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments. We regret that we cannot give a fuller view of the lecture on these and other topics. We can only say that it was in every respect highly creditable to the learned lecturer.

At the time we write 11 students are forward, and a few more are expected.

PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.

The Presbytery of Halifax met at Middle Musquodobit on the 31st inst. for Presbyterial visitation, and on the day following for the same purpose, at the Upper Settlement.—Rev J. McLean and Rev J. Cameron preached suitable discourses. The audience on the first day was large. on the second more limited, as the day was stormy. The results of the Presby-

terial inquiry were in both cases substantially the same. The questions asked were promptly and satisfactorily answered, and showed clearly that the congregation was in a sound and progressive state. It was evident that the pastor laboured in the Word and doctrine, and that all the functions of the pastoral office were faithfully and efficiently discharged.

Mr Sedgwick is aided in his work by a large staff of elders, who in point of intelligence, piety, and attention to the duties of their office, will bear a comparison with any similar body of office bearers in the connection. The congregation is divided into districts, each district having its own elder, and in most cases its Sabbath School (in summer) and Prayer Meeting. Each district has also its representative in the Managing Committee and its collector. As might be anticipated, where the whole spiritual machinery is so complete, and works so harmoniously, the managers were able to report that the salary of £150 per annum (besides the use of the Manse built within the last few years for Mr Sedgwick) was punctually paid every quarter. It is well known that the congregation have given the pastor during the past year other substantial tokens of their regard.

The members of Presbytery expressed their satisfaction at this happy state of affairs, shewed that all parties had much cause for gratitude to God, pointed out the obligations of a people so situated to make progress in all good works, and exhorted the different office-bearers to humility, diligence and constancy.

The Presbytery having entered on the consideration of the recommendation of the Committees of the three Presbyterian bodies in references to the providing of a supply of preaching for workmen on the Railway found that Rev Mr Cameron had preached at Grand Lake on the last Sabbath of Feb'y and Rev J. McLean on the first Sabbath of March. It was then agreed that during March and April a day each should be given by the Rev Messrs. Sedgwick, McGregor, Cameron, and McLean, and that application be made to the Board of Home Missions for a preacher to be specially designated to this work. and to labour along the whole line wherever an opportunity of usefulness can be found during the months of May, June, and the first half of July.

The Presbytery continued Rev Mr Thompson at Annapolis during the month of March, appointed Rev Mr Sprott to supply Rawdon for two Sabbaths, and the Rev Hugh Ross to aid Rev G. Clarke in furnishing supply to Locke's Island and Cape Sable Island during March and April.

Exercises were assigned to Mr McKinnon, Student in Theology, to be given in at next meeting, which will be held at Shubenacadie on the third Tuesday of May.—*Witness*.

PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., the Presbytery of P.E. Island, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, met at Princetown for Presbyterial visitation. The questions proposed to the Minister were answered in the most satisfactory manner. It was highly gratifying to the Presbytery to find that the Rev Dr Kier, notwithstanding his advanced age, the debilitating effects of which he is beginning to feel but too sensibly, and the additional labour of the Theological Professorship which he is called to perform, has been enabled to discharge all the duties of his pastorate. The interrogatories put to the Elders, Session and Managers were in general, satisfactorily answered. The Presbytery, however, learned with regret, that in a congregation noted for its liberality to the Foreign Mission and other benevolent schemes and to which other congregations are accustomed to look for example, there should be found to be due to the Pastor, even a small amount of arrears of salary and strongly urged greater punctuality in future.

Reports of missionary labor performed by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Mr Samuel McCully, and the Rev Daniel McCurdy were read and approved of.

Mr Robert Laird, Student of Theology, delivered a homily from John 1st, 12th. 'And of his fullness, &c.,' was examined on the 1st Cent. in Church History, and the 1st Chap. of Acts in Greek, of all which exercises, the Presbytery approved and encouraged him to proceed. Mr Donald Gordon read an Essay on memory, and was examined on a portion of the greek Testament, of which exercises also the Presbytery approved.

Next meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be at Charlottetown, on Wed-

nesday the 12th of March.—*P. E. I. Paper.*

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A public meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Tatamagouche, was held on the evening of the 18th of February. Owing to unfavorable weather, the attendance though considerable, was much smaller than it would otherwise have been. As a public meeting of the society had not been held for several years, a report of its proceedings from the time of its commencement was read by the Rev. James Bayne, of which the following is an abstract.

"It is not to be expected that the committee of this society should present, either a very lengthy or a very interesting report of their operations. Their efforts are exclusively confined to the collection and distribution of the few pounds entrusted to their management. They are, however, cheered and encouraged in their humble work, by the conviction that their means are devoted to objects which are great and excellent, and though entrusted to the hands of others are faithfully and wisely expended; and that the efforts put forth and the contributions made in this comparatively obscure portion of the Church of Christ, are, in connexion with those of many others, working a good work in distant and destitute lands.

This society was formed in the year 1845, by a few friends of the Foreign Mission, commenced about that period by the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, and though at times feeble and depressed, has been kept up till the present time.

During the first year of its operations the contributions amounted to £10; and in the past year to £12: while the average annual income has been £8 10 4.

Since its commencement £4 10s. 4½d. has been expended for works and missionary periodicals; £5 11s. 6d. has been contributed to the British and Foreign Bible Society; and £75 to the Foreign Mission Society; amounting in all to £85 1s. 10½d.

After taking a retrospect of their operations, the committee feel that, though they have not done the "great things" accomplished by large Societies in wealthy communities, "their labours have not been in vain," and whatever difficulties and discouragements they may have

encountered, now, when they contemplate their success, "the remembrance of them is sweet;" while, from a view of the recent increase of their funds, they feel encouraged to continue and increase their efforts, inspired by the confident hope that the future shall be as the past and much more abundant.

The Report was followed by appro-

priate and effective addresses by the Rev. Messrs James Waddel and Hugh Ross—well calculated to leave the conviction in the minds of all, that though their past efforts may be praiseworthy, they are still far from being such as the precepts of the gospel, the examples of scripture, and the necessities of the world require.—*Communicated.*

Other Missions.

Jews.—A letter of Mr. Stern, in the Jewish Intelligence, describes his intercourse with three Mohammedans at Constantinople. On several occasions, Jewish inquirers have defended christianity with earnestness and ability. During one of these interviews, a Moslem claimed that Jesus was not crucified, but that he escaped by stratagem, Symon of Cyrene dying in his place. The Jews argued against this theory with so much warmth, that the Moslem exclaimed, "If you, the avowed enemies of the prophets, and particularly of Jesus, defend his mission, I must confess that we live in strange times!" Thus the Mohammedan is to be confounded by the turning of Jews to the Messiah; and the Jew is to be confounded by the conversion of Mohammedans; and both will be astonished, more and more, at the new life coming out of the fallen churches of the East!

WEST AFRICA.—The Church Missionary Society is encouraged by the changes which are taking place at *Abbeokuta*. "A great spiritual work has been commenced." Nor are the benefits conferred by the gospel restricted to this important city. Already they are radiating therefrom, as from a centre of commanding influence. The King of *Abbeokuta* has written to the Honorary Secretary as follows: "Within six years back, the roads to *Ijaye*, *Ibadan*, *Ketu*, and *Jebu*, were very dangerous. A caravan of fifty could not pass them with safety. Kidnappers made these roads their homes; and the chiefs and rulers of these several towns countenanced the actions of these men-stealers. But observe the contrast. At present, a single female could travel three days' journey without any fear of danger."

SOUTH AFRICA.—The *Lovedale* sta-

tion of the Scotch Free Church is receiving special tokens of the divine favor. Fifty-two persons have been baptized in one year; and an equal number have been admitted to the class of catechumens. Three elders and two deacons, "well fitted to occupy the positions to which they have been called," are fellow-helpers unto the kingdom of God.

A new station, six miles from *Lovedale*, has an interesting field among a tribe of *Fingoes*, located at that point by the colonial government. The missionary went thither in August, 1853; and he has a church already of nine members, with seven catechumens. The name of the station is *Macfarlane*.

INDIA.—A missionary conference was held at *Calcutta* in September last, which had some remarkable characteristics. The number present was fifty, all from the province of Bengal. Three English missionary societies were represented, the Established Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, and the Cathedral Mission of *Calcutta*.—Though the discussions were continued through four days, "the greatest harmony prevailed," all divisive questions being carefully avoided. The success of missionary efforts in Bengal naturally passed under review; and it appeared that ninety native churches had been formed, "including fifteen thousand nominal christians." The progress of the gospel was found to be greatest in the districts of *Backergunge* and *Krishnagurh*, in the rice-plain south of *Calcutta*, and in *Orissa*. Aside from these palpable results, there are many signs of future triumphs. The increasing efficiency of the native agency, employed by the missions, was noticed with much satisfaction. A partial knowledge of christianity has been widely diffused; more

interest is taken in the preaching of the Word; angry discussions with missionaries are becoming less frequent; and confessions of the weakness and absurdity of Hindooism are quite common.— This state of things indicates that a mighty change is taking place.

The death of Rev. Robert Nesbit at Bombay has made a deep impression upon all classes. He was a missionary of the Scotch Free Church. His funeral was attended by some four hundred Europeans; and the throng of natives was "excessive." "Not a dry eye was seen in the Assembly; for all loved him dearly. Mr. Narayan said, "The church has lost a pillar; the natives, a warm and sincere friend; the young, a father. He had no enemies; nor was he despised by any. He looked on all as brethren, and made no distinction of color or station; all were alike to him." Nearly all the clergymen of Bombay, of whatever denomination, were present.

Notices, Acknowledgments, &c

The Agent acknowledges receipt of the following sums as payment for *Instructor and Register* for 1856:—

Rev John McCurdy	1	12	6
Rev John Cameron	2	5	0
Rev Robert Sedgewick	4	11	3
William Brown		5	0
Robert Gordon		5	0
Miss Fraser		5	0
Miss Sim		5	0
James McNaught	2	6	3
John F Chipman		5	0
Dr Parker		5	0
Ephraim Burgess		1	6
Rev James Byers	1	0	0
Rev R Blackwood		10	0
Mrs Gulliford		1	6
Donald Fraser		5	0
Robert Marshall		5	0
George F Johnston		5	0
Rev James McLean	1	5	0
Rev John Cameron	3	0	0
John McCulloch		5	0
W Beeswanger		5	0
Robert Creelman		5	0
Rev John Campbell	3	10	0
Rev R. S. Patterson	1	0	0
Rev Robert Grant		11	3
Rev J. McG. McKay	1	0	0
Mr Kirk		5	0
John Kelly		5	0
John Miller	5	15	0
Rev James Smith	2	11	9
J. W. P. Chisholm	1	0	0
David Frieze	1	0	0
James McGregor	3	0	0
Rev George Paterson	9	7	6

James McDonald	5	0	
Hugh McDonald	5	0	
James Miller	5	0	
Rev A. P. Miller	3	2	6
Prussia Birch	1	11	3
John B. Dickie	5	0	
John Shaw	5	0	

The Rev Wm McCulloch acknowledges the receipt of £1 additional for French Mission, from the Ladies Society in the Village; also from the Ladies' Society, Salmon River £2 10s for the same object; and £2 10s for Jewish Mission. The first sum £1 was forwarded with last remittance.

Truro, March 24th 1856.

Appointments of Probationers for April.

Probationers.	Presbyteries.
Mr Robert Grant,	Pictou.
" Samuel McCully.	
Rev Daniel McCurdy.	P. E. Island.
" Hugh Ross,	Halifax.
Mr William Keir,	Pictou.
" John Wm Matheson	Truro.

The Presbytery of Pictou will meet for Presbyterial visitation in Prince Street Church, Pictou, on Tuesday, 13th May.— Sermon by the Rev James Byers.

John and James Yorston acknowledge the following for the Foreign Mission, viz:

A web of Flannel from the Middle Settlement Middle River in connection with Salem Church congregation.

The two parcels acknowledged in the last *Register* from Mr and Mrs Forbes were valued at £7 10s., viz: £5 10s. from members of James' Church, New Glasgow, and £2 from the Albion Mines.

Pictou, March 20, 1856.

ERRATUM.—The sum of subscriptions from Nine Mile River congregation, acknowledged in last number, amounted to £129 10s. instead of £123, the error having arisen from the subsequent insertion in the paper of two additional subscriptions amounting to £6 10s. without the requisite alteration having been made in the sum. The following list has since been forwarded:—

John Grant,	£4	0	0
Archd. McPhee, 1 yr. paid,	3	0	0
Miss Nancy Canty, 1 yr. paid,	1	5	0

Monies received by Treasurer from 20th February to 20th March, 1856:—

FOREIGN MISSION.

Miss Elizabeth McKeen	£0	5	2½
Mrs Herop McKeen		5	2½
Hugh McDonald, Esq, South River, Antigonish	2	0	0

Mrs McNaughton, Fish Pools. E River, per Rev G Walker	6	6
Mr Isaac McNaughton. do	2	6
Mr Joseph McNaughton. do	2	6
Mr Samuel McNaughton. do	2	6
Mr James Dawson, Pictou	1	5 0
Charles Harris, Esq, Kentville	1	0 0
Salem Church Society for religious purposes	6	10 0
Noel Juvenile Missionary Association	3	0 0

HOME MISSION

Collection taken in Primitive Church, New Glasgow	£16	11 2
Mrs Redpath, senr, Cariboo	5	2½
Salem Church Society for religious purposes	4	1 0
Mrs Richard McKeen	5	2½
Mrs Adam McKeen	5	2½
Noel Juvenile Missionary Association	3	0 0

SPECIAL EFFORT FOR SEMINARY.

From the Rev George Patterson the following sums, viz:—

Wm Matheson, junr, W River	£2	0 0
John Hughan, Mount Thom	2	0 0
John McKenzie, Green Hill	10	0 0
John Graham, do	10	0 0
George Kerr, Middle River	5	0 0
Alexr Kent, Truro	1	5 0
Kenneth McKenzie, Green Hill	1	5 0

SEMINARY.

Salem Church Society for religious purposes	£7	12 7
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REGISTER AND INSTRUCTOR.

Mrs Dr Caverhill, Queensbury, NB	1	6
Mr W Mitchell, Mactaquack, NB	1	6
Mr Daniel McIntosh, Rawdon	1	6
Miss Anna Patterson, do	5	0
Mr George Oliver, New Annan	5	0
Francis Beattie, junr	11	6 3
Wm McNeil, Esq, Cavendish	10	0

Foreign Missionary Wanted.

The Board of Foreign Missions having been directed by the Synod to endeavor to secure the services of a Missionary to labor in the South Seas, are now prepared to receive applications for that service, from Ministers and Licentates of the Church in Nova Scotia, or the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, or its branches in the Colonies. Applications to be directed to the Rev James Bayne, Secretary of the Board, Pictou.

Boards, Standing Committees, &c.

Board of Home Missions—Rev Professor Ross, Rev Messrs Patterson, Watson and Walker, together with the Presbytery Elders of C. en Hill, West River, and Primitive Church. Rev George Patterson, Secretary.

TO OUR READERS.

Our fourth number of the *Instructor* and *Register* under the new arrangement is now before the public, and our readers are now able to judge of our success in accomplishing the ends contemplated in our Prospectus. So many new arrangements having been found necessary, both in the editing and publishing department, by the changes in the place of publication and the character of the periodical, our first No.'s were not quite what we desire. We trust, however, that any deficiencies of this kind will be supplied for the future, and that material improvements will yet be introduced. Still the amount and character of our original and selected matter has been such that we appeal with some confidence to the members of our Church for their countenance. We are happy to say, that at least in some parts of the Church we have received a very cordial support. In some congregations the orders for the *Instructor* have been very respectable, while in others they have been very small, in some instances a single copy for the minister being all that has been called for. We think that if a little exertion were made by our friends in such places as those last mentioned a number might be taken, and that in other places where but few copies are taken that our list might be considerably increased. At present the number taken will not pay the expense of publication, and it will thus be a question whether it should be continued after the present year. By a little effort we think that sufficient subscriptions might be obtained to put the publication on a paying foundation, and thus avert the possible stoppage of it, which we believe would be highly injurious to the interests of religion in our Church.

Terms of the Instructor and Register.

INSTRUCTOR and REGISTER, single copies, 5s each. Any person ordering six copies, and becoming responsible for six copies, will receive one free. For *Register*, single copies, 1s 6d each, six copies to one address at 1s 3d each. One additional sent for every twelve copies ordered. Where parties wish them addressed singly, 1s 6d will be charged.

Communications to be addressed to the Rev George Patterson, Alma Way Office, West River, and must be forwarded before the 10th of the month preceding publication. Small notices may be sent to him or the Rev P. G. McGregor, Halifax, up till the 22nd.

Orders and remittances to be forwarded to Mr Charles Robson. Remittances may also be sent to the Synod Treasurer.