

The Presbyterian,

A MISSIONARY AND



RELIGIOUS RECORD

OF THE

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

CONDUCTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE LAY ASSOCIATION.

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No. 3, March, 1861.

VOLUME XIV.

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

The Presbyterian.

CONGREGATIONAL STATISTICS.

In accordance with the resolution of Synod, Statistical Schedules have been sent to each Minister of the Church, and also to the Representative Elders of vacant Charges. If any of these have miscarried, other copies can be had by application to the Convener of the Committee.

Seeing that the onerous duty of laying before Synod a statistical report of the state of our Churches has been imposed upon the Committee "this year also," it is to be hoped that Sessions and Managers or Trustees will remit their Schedules fully and accurately filled up to the Clerks of their respective Presbyteries, not later than the 15th day of March.

THE HOME MISSION, ITS PROGRESS.

The appointments of meetings to be held on behalf of this important Fund, intimated in last issue, were interfered with by the extraordinarily tempestuous character of the winter, which for days arrested all railway communication. Notwithstanding several of the members of the Deputations were enabled to enter upon their important work, and have persevered in its discharge notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of travelling. A Deputation also undertook

the duty of visiting the Presbytery of Kingston.

Before this number reaches our subscribers, we believe that most, if not all, of the Congregations in the Presbyteries of Bathurst and Kingston will have been visited. So the work is steadily advancing. The Congregations in Eastern Canada and the easterly portions of Western Canada, exclusively of the Ottawa country, have now been appealed to, to aid the extension of the Church.

We doubt not these Congregations will do their duty by the scheme, and support it liberally. The West will doubtless in due course respond to the claims of the effort, when presented hereafter. Meanwhile let us hope that the Congregations visited will encourage the hearts and stimulate the zeal of the well-wishers of our Zion by active work and liberal gifts to the noble enterprise. On the return of the Deputations we hope to be able to communicate full details of their progress and reception.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOLS, HAMILTON. ANNUAL SOIREE.

On Tuesday, the 8th January last, the Annual Meeting of the children of the

Congregational and Mission Sabbath Schools connected with this Church was held in the Lecture room of the Church, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. About 200 children were present.

The scholars met at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 o'clock and were bountifully regaled with coffee and the usual accompaniments by their teachers, to all of which due honour was done: the Congregation and their friends met at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, at which hour the spacious lecture-room was quite filled. The pastor, the Rev. Robert Burnet, presided. After the opening prayer and the singing of one of Bateman's beautiful hymns by the children, an appropriate address was delivered by the chairman, who afterwards called upon the Rev. Mr. Inglis, pastor of the Macnab Street Free Church, to address the meeting, which he did in his usual impressive manner, to both of which addresses the young people listened with marked attention. After one or two additional hymns had been sung, the superintendent of the Congregational School read the annual report. (See page 34.)

After the reading of the report the children were again regaled with refreshments and joined in singing another hymn, after which the superintendent of the Morning School, Mr. Leggat, delivered a short and entertaining address.

The Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of the United Presbyterian Church, had been expected to deliver the closing address, but was unfortunately prevented by a previous engagement, and arrived too late to take part in the exercises.

After fruit and sweetmeats had been liberally dispensed among the juveniles, the large and attentive audience were dismissed with the benediction.

INDUCTION AT MOUNT FOREST.

The Presbytery of Guelph met at Mount Forest on Thursday, the 31st January, for the induction of the Rev. John Hay, ordained Missionary, to the Pastoral charge of the Congregation there of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. There were present the Rev. Messrs. Thom, Macdonnell and Hogg.

Mr. Macdonnell presided and preached from 1 Peter, i. 6. "For for this cause was the Gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit." Mr. Hay, after returning appropriate replies to the questions of the Formula, received the right hand of fellowship from the brethren present. Mr. Thom then addressed the minister, and Mr. Hogg the people, in an earnest and impressive manner, as to their several and reciprocal duties in the new relation of pastor and flock, which had now been consummated between them.

Mr. Hay received a very cordial welcome from the various members of his Congregation as they retired.

This settlement has afforded much satisfaction to the people of Mount Forest and to the Church in that vicinity. It is not yet 5 years since the Gospel was first preached by one of our ministers in the back-room of a store in the then incipient village. Since that time the progress of Mount Forest has been most marked, and the progress of our Church there has been in-keeping with that of the place. This, under the Divine blessing, has been mainly owing to the Christian energy of a few individuals. During the last 18 months the ministrations of Mr. Hay have done much to advance the interests of the cause of Christ in that section of the country. The neat little church, which had just been erected when he commenced his labours there, has been enlarged and furnished in the most praiseworthy manner. That peace and spiritual prosperity may be the experience of this new charge in connection with its gifted Pastor is devoutly wished.

PRESBYTERY OF GLENGARY.

The quarterly meeting of this Presbytery was held in St. John's Church, Cornwall, on 13th February. The attendance of members was small, owing to the impassable state of the roads in many places at

the time and the detention of the railway trains.

In the absence of the Moderator, Dr. Urquhart was appointed Moderator *pro tempore*.

A Commission from the Kirk Session of the Congregation of Matilda, appointing Mr. John Harkness, Representative Elder for the current year, was read and sustained.

The necessary certificates with an application from Mr. Archibald Currie, Student of Divinity, for the issue of "Circular Letters," in order to be taken on trials for License, were laid on the table. The Clerk was instructed to issue Letters accordingly.

Mr. Currie also informed the Presbytery by letter that the Congregations of Lochiel and Dalhousie Mills had not fulfilled their pecuniary engagements with him for his labors as Catechist during the summer of last year. The Presbytery agreed to appoint the Rev. Thomas MacPherson to conduct Divine service at Lochiel, and the Rev. Peter Watson at Dalhousie Mills, on such days respectively as they may find convenient, and lay this matter specially before these Congregations, giving previous intimation to them of said meeting. The Presbytery also instructed the Clerk to remind them of their solemn engagements to the Presbytery in regard to Mr. Currie, and also of their duty to contribute to the Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund and the other Synodical Schemes.

A letter was read from the Corresponding Secretary of the Students' Missionary Association of Queen's College, intimating a desire on the part of the Association that, if the Presbytery intend to employ any Catechists within their bounds during next summer, they would be pleased to intimate said intention to the Association.

The Clerk was requested to ask the Secretary for a list of such Students as are open to engagements as Catechists, and more especially of such as have a knowledge of the Gaelic language. A small Committee was appointed to make a selection.

Owing to the small number of members present, consideration of the Interim Act and Bills transmitted to Presbyteries by Synod was deferred until next ordinary Meeting, which takes place on the 2nd Wednesday of May. Session Books were ordered to be produced at said Meeting.

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, HAMILTON, S. S. REPORT.

At the close of another year of the operations of the St. Andrews' Church Sabbath School Society the pleasing duty devolves on your superintendents to present a brief review of its transactions during that period.

In the Congregational School on 1st January, 1860, there were:—

	Lad.	Gen.	Total.
Teachers on roll,.....	7	6	13
1 January, 1861,.....	6	6	12
Decrease,.....			1

Scholars on roll.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1st January, 1860,.....	86	74	160
1st January, 1861,.....	75	69	144

Decrease,..... 16

Bible Class.

1st January, 1860,.....	16
1st January, 1861,.....	20

Increase,..... 4

You will perceive from the foregoing figures that our Congregational School is at present composed of 12 teachers and 144 scholars. 2 teachers have resigned during the year and 1 has been added to the roll. Of the 2 who have resigned, 1 has been married and has removed to a distance, and 1 has left town to another sphere of labour. Considerable changes have taken place among the scholars. Some have removed from the city with their families, others have been allowed to drop off through the inattention of their teachers, and 2 have become teachers in the Mission School; 3 scholars have been transferred to the Bible class, and a few, after having from their childhood been trained-up in the various stages of instruction in our schools, have taken their seats at the Lord's table as members of the Church.

As an indication of the growing importance attached to Sabbath School instruction, several new scholars have been received into our schools. It may be profitable here to impress on the teachers the duty of conscientiously watching and visiting their absent scholars, who, through their own waywardness or the indifference of their parents, may have been induced to leave the school, or, had this duty been faithfully practised, nearly all of the old scholars might have been retained and the important accession of new scholars would have enabled your superintendent to record a considerably enhanced attendance on this anniversary.

For some years it has been matter for regret that at each succeeding annual meeting we have had to report a noticeable declension in the prosperity of our schools. One of the causes for this has been referred to in previous reports, the long continued depression which has existed among our mechanical and labouring classes, which has driven hundreds of families from our cities in Western Canada. The children of these classes have ever formed the majority of those attending our Sabbath schools. Let us hope that this cloud is passing away, that prosperity is again dawning and that the intelligent mechanic and the industrious labourer may soon be enabled to earn amongst us a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

Two duties now press themselves upon our attention. Let us avail ourselves of this tide in our affairs, which, taken at its flow, will afford ample field for active beneficence. Let us seek out those families who may make Hamilton their future home, and offer to them the agency of our Sabbath School for the Christian training of their children.

The second duty which claims our attention is, Let us make more of the materials which we at present possess. There are many families belonging to our Church, whose children's religious education is lamentably neglected. Some have never attended our schools and some, let us acknowledge with shame, have been allowed to leave us and to remain away from us because of our want of faithfulness. With humble acknowledgement of our past remissness let us seek-out our youthful wanderers and lead them back to the fold.

In order to accomplish these ends, besides greater diligence and faithfulness on the part of our present teachers, we must have an accession of labourers. Will not some of the young

men and young women belonging to our Church come forward and increase our efficiency? Why stand ye idle? Come forward voluntarily and learn the luxury of doing good. Don't wait to be asked, one volunteer is worth ten pressed into the service. The work is the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and there is much to encourage us to do what we can to accomplish this end. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." They who open up the moral wilderness which lies all around shall soon find that "instead of the thorn shall come up the fig-tree and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle-tree;" and, while these Christian efforts will thus produce the happiest results to society at large, their own essential interests will be simultaneously promoted, according to the righteous principle, "He that watereth others shall be watered also himself." Indeed the reflex influence of teaching is so palpable that it is really amusing that Christians do not more generally engage in works so peculiarly calculated to stimulate and assist them in the attainment of Christian knowledge and experience.

The Bible class, conducted by our esteemed pastor, continues in a very efficient state and is bearing precious fruit. As has been already stated, 2 of the scholars attending this class are now teachers in the Mission School. It is also worthy of notice, as an evidence of the success attending this sphere of labour, that during the absence of their teacher in Britain for 5 months the class met as usual every Sabbath morning, the scholars having sufficiently profited by their teacher's instructions, that the exercises were conducted on each morning by one of themselves. We would earnestly commend this Bible class to those young people connected with our congregation to whom the ordinary exercises of the Sabbath School would be unsuitable. Here they will have their principles strengthened, their minds educated to a truer appreciation of Biblical truth, and their hearts warmed and animated by the exhibition of the precious promises of the Gospel at an age when they are peculiarly prone to be led away by the fascinations of the world.

The Bible and that admirable compendium of its doctrines, the Shorter Catechism, are our text-books, and we continue to employ the scheme of lessons prepared by the Edinburgh Sunday School Union. The subjects from the Old Testament have embraced the lives of Solomon, Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Ahab, and the prophet Elijah, and those from the New Testament have comprised some of our Lord's parables, incidents in His life, His death, resurrection and ascension. The system of instruction pursued in our schools is and has always been that which the Moderator of the Synod of our Church in his closing address at its last meeting recommends in these words "The teaching of the Sabbath Schools under our inspection ought to be confined to the simplest instructions from God's Word and committing to memory the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism and some of the beautiful paraphrases of our Church and of the inimitable version of the Psalms; in fact by repetition and reiteration incorporating the truths of that admirable summary of Christian doctrine and duty with the mind and making them the food for future thought and the principles for future action.

An attractive feature of our Schools is our library. As an evidence of its popularity amongst the children, the 300 new volumes, which, 3 years ago, your liberality enabled us to place in their hands have been most greedily devoured. The now dilapidated condition of their boards and leaves bears ample testi-

mony that they have been appreciated. The teachers, far from being grieved at the contemplation of these literary remains, lately made a further appeal to your bounty, which was generously responded to with alacrity by a contribution from you of the sum of \$60. This amount has been most judiciously expended by your Pastor while lately in Britain has been made to our library a most welcome addition and of about 300 volumes of most appropriate religious literature. The teachers take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to the congregation for their open-handed liberality.

The Indian Orphanage Scheme continues to attract the sympathy and aid of our children. 1 orphan at Calcutta and 1 at Bombay, supported by their contributions, are the fruit of their missionary zeal. Mary Hamilton, who had given promise of future excellence, we regret to say, has been removed from the orphanage by her father. Let us hope that the seed sown in her youthful heart may yet bring forth good fruit. Her place has been supplied by another. Of the other orphan, Mary Espreuse, better known amongst our children by the name of Lydia Burnet, a late report by Miss Hebron says she has been very sick with measles, but is now well and strong again. She does not learn very fast but is improving very much. At first she was a perfect romp, but she has lost a good deal of that wildness which first she had, and I feel sure that bye and bye she will learn well. A very pleasing evidence of the interest awakened for these heathen orphans was brought under the notice of our school last Sabbath morning by Mr. Burnet. A letter from 1 of the scholars was received by him, enclosing the sum of \$1, as a New Year's offering for our orphans in India. The spirit which prompted the donation does so much credit to the boy's goodness of heart that I cannot refrain from reading it to you.

(Copy.)
HAMILTON, 2nd January, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—This small sum of \$1 I give as a New Year's gift for the benefit of our orphans in India, for I am an orphan myself, and I know what it is to be without father or mother, and I hope that others in our Sabbath School who are better able to give than myself, but not more willing, will follow my example. No more at present, but still remain

Yours truly,
G. B.

In conclusion, let our Church continue to exhibit her interest in our Sabbath School, and to extend her fostering hand in its support. Let the families of our congregation avail themselves of it for the religious up-bringing of their children, but let its agency be recognized as one not to supplant but to supplement the teaching of the fireside and the care and nurture of a Christian home. The two in combination are the most perfect organization for the proper formation of the youthful character. That of the fireside gives the advantage of solitary religious teaching. That of the Sabbath School engrains upon this the social benefits and opportunities of pleasant religious relations, and religious influences in association.

Let Christian parents, while they in their prayers and efforts at home seek for the highest spiritual welfare of their children, at the same time perceive and acknowledge how blessed and valuable is that helpful agency which the good providence of God has prepared for their aid in the Sabbath School.

This day belongs to God alone;
He chooses Sabbath for His own;
And we must neither work nor play,
Because it is the Sabbath-day.

STATISTICS OF MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HAMILTON.

Teachers on Roll, 1st January, 1860.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Since added,.....	4	5	9
Since left,.....	2	5	7
Teachers at present on Roll,	6	10	16
Average attendance of Teachers,.....	4	4	8

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Scholars on Roll, 1st January, 1860,.....	32	27	59
Since added to Roll,....	19	18	37
No. at present on Roll, 29	51	45	96
Decrease during the year,.....			41

Average attendance of scholars, girls 19, boys 20; total 39.

At no former period in the history of the Mission School have its annual statistics presented so unfavourable an aspect as the roll-book for the past year unfortunately shows, and the same causes which have in two last annual reports been referred to will still account for this state of things, viz.: the removal during the past year of many German families from which some of our most regular pupils were taken, and the continued hostility of the spiritual leaders of the Roman Catholic portion of our foreign population, whose children have long been under the care of our teachers.

Yet in taking a retrospective glance upon the past history of this humble Missionary work and reverting with pleasure to the interest which those young people (who in former years filled our school), then paid to the instructions from Sabbath to Sabbath delivered to them, the superintendent and teachers have such cause of gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the privilege they then so largely enjoyed in being permitted to instruct so many of these neglected ones in that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation.

Though now removed from our care, yet who can tell in how many a youthful heart, some good seed may have been sown which, under the Divine blessing, may yet bear fruit unto perfection; and this thought is well calculated to encourage the teachers still to persevere in sowing beside all waters, trusting to the great Benefactor of all, as He may see fit, to send an abundant increase.

A very serious drawback to the efficiency of the Mission school in the past year has been the limited staff of teachers in regular attendance, and for this cause it has been found impossible to maintain the regular system of a thorough visitation of the families connected with the school, which is so essential to its success.

May many during the coming year be

stirred up to lend a helping hand to this humble effort to rescue from spiritual and temporal degradation this hitherto uncared-for class of our community. Though in the past the superintendent and teachers have not been permitted to see in any great measure the fruit of their continued labours—yet should they not be discouraged—remembering in whose great cause they are privileged to labour—and cheering themselves with this gracious promise that in due season they shall reap if they faint not.

(From the Montreal Gazette of 26th January.)

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO MR. GIBSON OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

We learn with pleasure that the old pupils of the High School, resident in Montreal, on Saturday last presented T. A. Gibson, Esquire, as the oldest and only remaining master of the original staff of Teachers, with a Service of Plate, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. The Service bears the following inscription:—

PRESENTED

to T. A. Gibson, Esq.,
as a mark of respect and esteem,
by his old Pupils.
Montreal, January, 1861.

The presentation was made at the High School in presence of Mr. Howe, the Rector, of Mr. Rodger, one of the masters, and of the greater number of the subscribers, along with a few others.

The following address was read by Mr. G. W. Stephens, on behalf of the subscribers:—

Mr. Gibson,—We have assembled here today to testify our gratitude to you, as the preceptor of our early days.

Your unceasing efforts to improve us intellectually and morally, we will always appreciate.

Some of our number have long ceased to be your pupils, but we remember affectionately our early associations, and desire that you should possess some token of our esteem and regard. In presenting you with this gift, we beg to assure you that, although we may be removed from your immediate influence, we are ever mindful of our indebtedness to you.

If our gift is acceptable, we hope it will prove our continued interest in your labours. This assurance will, we trust, be gratifying to you. Since the foundation of our Alma Mater, in whom we all feel a deep interest, you have laboured zealously and well.

You are now the last of the masters whose labours date from the origin of the School, and it is our fervent prayer that the Ruler of the Universe will grant you a long and happy life, that your present sphere of usefulness may be continued.

Mr. Gibson replied as follows:—

My friends and former pupils:—Be assured that I receive with unfeigned satisfaction and gratitude the address which has just been read and the very handsome gift by which it has been accompanied. It is indeed gratifying to me in the highest degree to receive from you the assurance that, whilst you are engaged in the discharge of the active duties and the responsibilities of life, you still retain an affectionate remembrance of the instructions imparted through me, that even now these are not uninfluential, and that you continue to entertain a warm interest in my professional labours. Rest assured that I fully appreciate the motives which have actuated you that I should possess some token of your esteem and

regard. On two occasions in the Old Country I have had the gratification of receiving tokens, similar in object, from pupils formerly under my tuition. These I still possess and prize highly. The present occasion, however, I certainly regard as pre-eminently entitled to an *alba nota*. Yours will serve not unfrequently to recall associations in connection with meritorious pupils, whose friendship I highly esteem, and in whose prosperity I feel a lively interest.

It has certainly served to dissipate entirely from my mind an impression that may have occasionally possessed it, that I was chargeable with having exercised towards you a discipline somewhat rigid. Your presence here today assures me, however, that you attribute any apparent rigor to the true cause—*laudis arrecta cupido*—an earnest desire of professional excellence.

I sincerely thank you for the prayer with which the address concludes; I doubt not its sincerity, and I pray that it may be answered, so that for some more years I may “spend and be spent” in my present sphere of usefulness, as you are pleased to term it.

Having thus adverted to the more relevant points of your address, suffer me very briefly to allude to a few somewhat less so. After having devoted 35 years to the public instruction of youth I can sincerely say that I have never experienced any feeling of regret on account of my deliberate choice of the profession. 17 of these years have been passed in my present incumbency. Your allusion to the fact of my being the only one of the original staff of masters still connected with the High School reminds us of the changes incident to our present condition. During that brief interval 35 masters have contributed their quota of instruction during a longer or shorter period. Some of these (as Rector Simpson and Messrs. Bradshaw, Cooke and Phillips,) have gone down to the narrow house—*exilis Plutoni domus*; and some of the promising pupils, after hopefully entering upon the career of public life, whose names will readily recur to you, have also gone to that *bourne from which no traveller returns*. Let us thankfully improve our preserved lives.

To myself, as I doubt not to you also, the framework of Society has often appeared as a piece of admirably complicated machinery in which every wheel, small as well as large, when discharging its allotted part, conduces thereby to the harmonious result. Each of you has entered on a sphere of action, discharge your duty therein well, and you will thereby contribute to the general weal. *Is dennum mihi vivere atque frui anima videtur, qui, aliquo negotio intentus, praclaris factoris aut artis bonae famam quaerit.*

Permit me to draw your attention briefly to a subject of some interest to the well-wishers of the High School, (in which it is gratifying to learn you all feel a deep interest,) I mean the formation of a H. S. Club by its *quondam alumni*. From such an Association many important benefits may result, to which I need not at present refer. It would certainly tend to cherish that *esprit de corps* which generally leads to simultaneous, energetic and successful action. By the annual distribution of one or more medals in the upper forms at the close of each session for excellence, to be ascertained by written exercises or examinations according to printed forms or otherwise, a healthy competition might be engendered and kept-up. In this way latent natural powers would be drawn forth, and habits of industry and research rewarded; and the pupils' minds would be betimes trained for higher competitive efforts in the College or University and elsewhere in future years. The remarks of the

practical philosophic poet of Rome would thus be verified:—

“Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant.”

Thus paraphrased by Francis:—

“Yet sage instructions to refine the soul,
And raise the genius, wondrous aid impart,
Conveying inward as they purely roll,
Length to the mind and vigour to the heart.”

A few words regarding the course of instruction in the High School, and I am done. Parents having the adequate means should, in my opinion, afford their sons the opportunity of pursuing the *entire* course, which, after years of experience, has been judged the best fitted for qualifying a youth for pursuing advantageously either a professional or commercial career. The School has never possessed a more complete and efficient staff of masters, headed, as it is, by a gentleman of varied accomplishments and qualifications, and still assisted by the long-tried Mr. Rodger. The Governors are gentlemen animated by enlightened and patriotic views of the responsibility of their position, sparing neither pains nor time for rendering the system of education sound and practical. In connection with this, I think I may repeat the oft quoted words of the first of Roman orators and philosophers; “*Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfrugium ac solatium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris; pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*”

In conclusion,—*Macti virtute este, ut facitis, adolescentes, ut, Deo OPTIMO MAXIMO adjuvante, et amicis utilitatis et republicæ emolumento esse possitis, tandemque per JESUM CHRISTUM vitam sempiternam in caelis fruamini.*

In præsens valete omnes!

(Montreal Gazette, 22nd Feb.)

MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The former members of the High School of this city have formed a Society under the above title, having for its objects, among others, the presentation of a medal to the scholar most proficient in Canadian History and Geography during each scholastic year, for meeting former school-fellows, for debate, and for keeping in remembrance the happy memories of past days. The number of members is now 75, and the enthusiasm shown in its formation predicts it will flourish, and soon take its status as among the foremost Societies of this city. At a meeting held in Burnside Hall on Tuesday evening last the following gentlemen were elected:—George W. Stephens, President; John A. Perkins, jr., Vice-President; Ramon Beaufield, Secretary-Treasurer. We are glad to notice this *esprit de corps* among the old High School boys, and heartily wish their Society success.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT BECKWITH.

A meeting was held in the Scotch Church, Beckwith, on Friday last, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Barclay of Toronto, Bain of Scarborough, Clark of Dalhousie, and R. Bell, Esq. M. P., in explanation and advocacy of a scheme for aiding the common fund of the Church. The audience was respectable and deeply interested. It appears that the Presbyterian Church in connexion with the Church of Scotland is extending so rapidly that the general fund cannot meet the wants of newly settled ministers, most of whom are situated in localities which render such aid indispensable. The self-denying and liberal course pursued by the clergy in handing over a large sum for the benefit of the Church in all time

coming, the magnificent enterprise now about completed by the Church in Scotland, the claims of the vastly extended country, and the higher motives to missionary exertion furnished by Christian precept and principle were all pleaded with much eloquence and apparently with much effect. The Presbyteries of Quebec, Montreal and Glengary had been already visited, and had responded to the appeal with exemplary liberality. The Reverend gentlemen expressed a confident hope that the people at large would show themselves worthy of their Protestant privileges and Presbyterian descent. Collectors were appointed to explain the scheme from house to house and receive subscriptions.—*Carleton Place Herald.*

MEETING IN ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, OTTAWA

In behalf of the Home Mission Scheme of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

On Monday evening, the 18th ultimo, there was a large and influential meeting held in St. Andrew's Church in this city in behalf of the above object. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, opened the proceedings with Divine service, taking for his text, after praise and prayer, the following words from St. John's Gospel, chap. iv. v. 27 and 38:—"And herein is that saying true, one soweth and another reapeth. I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labour, other men labour and ye are entered into their labours." The Reverend Doctor delivered a most interesting and eloquent discourse, which was listened to with marked attention. Indeed it has seldom been our lot to hear Scripture truth so clearly eliminated as was done on this occasion and at the diets of worship on the previous Sabbath. It would be impossible here to give a synopsis of the Monday evening's discourse, but we may just say, before passing on, that we are sure all who listened attentively, and all were constrained to do so by the power of mind over mind, were compelled to acknowledge that hitherto their efforts for the extension of Christ's kingdom had been far below the standard laid down for Christ's followers. No doubt many of all denominations, for representatives from all were present, resolved there and then to be up and doing in this glorious cause. After the conclusion of the service the Rev. A. Spence, the respected pastor of St. Andrew's Church, took the chair. In a short but pithy and excellent address he stated the object of the meeting. We have always understood that Mr. Spence has been in the habit of keeping back from public meetings of this sort on the plea of not being a public speaker. This plea will hold no longer, for on the present occasion Mr. Spence delivered himself in a clear, forcible and interesting manner. The different speakers were introduced in a happy manner. The Rev. Dr. Cook spoke first. His speech was certainly of a high order of excellence. We cannot, in the short space assigned to us, give anything like a lengthened report of this and the other speeches. Dr. Cook gave a succinct and excellent account of the "Clergy Reserve" struggle, first between the Churches of England and Scotland for a share of the spoil, and then of the secularization of the Reserves. We can agree with the Doctor in the assertion that the monies accruing from the "Fund" were of great benefit in supporting the ordinances of Religion in your localities, but we are also of opinion that in some places at least individual exertion was crippled by the knowledge that something was in reserve to fall back upon. Of this we are sure, that the very great enlargement of the borders of the Church, whose cause he Dr. argues so well, which has taken

place within the last few years, has taken place from the very fact that the golden link binding Church and State has been severed, and the former has thrown herself upon the love of her numerous adherents. The Dr. advocated very clearly the enlargement of the Endowment Fund of the Church, and we are very glad to hear that in other places very handsome donations have been made to it. In Quebec about \$10,000 have been subscribed, and in Montreal a large subscription is in the course of being taken-up. Many country congregations have given liberally of their substance, and we have no doubt Ottawa will not lag behind. After Dr. Cook had closed, John Greenshields, Esq., of Montreal, himself, we believe, a very liberal contributor to the fund, addressed the meeting. He stated very forcibly the necessity there exists for the laity of the Church coming forward in a liberal manner, and urged upon his brother elders and fellow members in moving terms to give this good cause an earnest and liberal support. We were particularly struck with Mr. Greenshields' allusions to the re-union of all the Presbyterians of this Province into one Church. This seems to be becoming a favorite theme amongst the different bodies of Presbyterians, and, looking at the slight differences existing between them, we are compelled to say that those, who, through apathy or worse, throw obstacles in the way of such a grand result, are in a manner chargeable with retarding the progress of Christ's kingdom. We should be glad to see the Presbyterians of our own city hold initiatory meetings on the subject, talk over the matter and become acquainted with each other's feelings in regard to it. Mr. Greenshields, doing all justice to other bodies, stands up for his own. In fact he reminds us of those who in glorious days, long gone-by, but whose memory shall endure for ever, stood up on the bleak moors and misty hills of Scotland for liberty of conscience. We like to see a man boldly stand forth pleading the cause of what he believes to be truth. The Churches of Christ are at the present day much hindered in their usefulness by the numbers of lukewarm adherents and members nominally arrayed under their banners. On this account it is the more refreshing to meet with men like Mr. Greenshields, who, while diligent in business, are not ashamed to serve the Lord and plead His cause publicly. The blessing of such men is in the life that now is as well as in that which is to come. When Mr. Greenshields had finished his earnest and plain-spoken address, John Paton, Esq., of Kingston, gave a very able and practical speech, and, had we the time, we might fill column after column with interesting matter from his and those of the previous speakers, but we must draw these remarks to a close.

At the close of the address it was moved by Edward Malloch, Esq., seconded by Wm. Clegg, Sen., Esq., that the following gentlemen be a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting:—

The members of the Temporal Committee, viz. Messrs. Lees, Malloch, McGillivray, Bronson, Johnston, McKinnon, Rev. Mr. Borthwick, and the following gentlemen: Messrs. Allan Gilmour, John McKay, Matthew Stevens, Duncan Graham, W. Clegg, Sen., and Wm. Hamilton.

These proceedings were then closed with singing the last three verses of the 122d psalm, and the benediction.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

MEETING IN ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Home Mission Scheme of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

A public meeting in furtherance of the objects of this mission scheme was held in St.

Andrew's Church on Tuesday evening the 19th instant. There was a numerous congregation assembled, manifesting considerable interest in the proceedings. The choir was taken at 7 o'clock by the Rev. John Machar, D.D., Minister of St. Andrew's, who gave out a portion of the 102d Psalm, which was sung. After having read several passages of Scripture appropriate to the occasion, he called upon the Rev. Prof. Mowat to offer up prayer for the Divine blessing.

The Rev. Chairman then addressed the meeting as follows:—My Christian Friends,—As from the circulars placed in your pews and by other means the object of the meeting is already so fully known, I should not deem myself justifiable if, through any lengthened explanatory remarks of mine, I were to stand between you and the friends who have come from a distance to address us. While refraining from such remarks, however, I may perhaps have your indulgence if I refer for a moment to the vast importance of this and similar meetings throughout our land, and to the expectation we may reasonably entertain that, should the holy cause we are setting before ourselves be only energetically taken up by our Zion, the present will be the happiest era in her history since her foundation. Looking at the state of our country—its population still so sparse and divided, and struggling with the difficulties which must be encountered by early settlers, the event which has been the occasion of our present effort—the withdrawal of the public provision made for the Church—was viewed by us as a sore calamity; but what if He, among whose providential arrangements it was that we should be deprived of this provision, meant to give us a better thing in its stead? Of this there cannot be a doubt that, if only the great object on which we have entered shall be prosecuted in a spirit of Christian liberality and with a determination to sacrifice—to spend ourselves and be spent—until the blessings of a Gospel ministry are carried into the wildernesses and solitary places of our land, we shall have given to us the better thing to which I refer—we shall witness an outgrowth of spiritual life among us which no state provision, however munificent, could have produced; and we shall be able to say in the joy of our hearts that the things which happened unto us, once deemed so adverse, have yet fallen out rather to the furtherance of the Gospel.

The Rev. William Snodgrass, of St. Paul's, Montreal, one of the Delegation, was called upon by the Chairman to address the meeting. After expressing congratulation at the large and respectable audience, notwithstanding the deep snow, he said it was one of the objects of the Deputation to lay before them some information with regard to the financial condition of the Church. The statement which he was about to make under this head might be sufficiently well known to many of them, but he thought there might be some among the audience who might not be acquainted with the circumstances to the extent they might wish. They had all heard of the Clergy Reserve question—of the fact that by a monarch of Britain a certain portion of the lands of this country was set apart for the support of religious ordinances. These lands were held at first and for a long time as the right of only one religious body in Canada. After a while the claims of the Scottish Presbyterian Church came to be recognized, and they were permitted as a Church to have a share. By and by this patrimony came to be viewed with an envious eye by others. It began to be looked upon by the people of this country as belonging to themselves, forgetting that it had been solemnly set apart by Imperial authority. They seemed to say, "These lands are ours, and any portion

of them ought not to be set apart for any purposes but those which are civil, therefore we have a right, and are determined to advocate that right, to hold these lands for our own ends." An agitation was the result of this, an agitation which lasted for a considerable period. Government was appealed to, and applications were made in Parliament and out of Parliament. Great Britain was appealed to. It required a succession of applications before Great Britain would yield to the demand that these lands should be secularized. The agitators said that Canada wanted court-houses and gaols and public buildings, and that these lands would be available for such ends. From that time forward the agitation became so great that Great Britain could no longer resist the public voice. The government of Great Britain said, "While we give you permission to secularize these lands, there is one thing which we will not give you permission to do: we will not give you permission to ignore individual rights." The high contracting parties could urge this, and they did so. The next step in the business was to ascertain the value or worth of these rights. It was not difficult to do this—he now spoke entirely of their own Church). There was a certain number of men occupying pulpits in the Church; their number and age had to be returned to the proper parties. With these data a conclusion was made that each individual minister was found to be entitled to a certain compensation, which was equivalent to what he would enjoy during his probable lifetime. This led to the apportioning to the several ministers of very different amounts according to their ages. To take the case of any young minister recently inducted into a charge, the probability of the long duration of his life was greater than that of an aged minister—a very large sum had to be given to him. The Government of this country recognized the ministry of their Church as occupying a certain legal status. These individual ministers were required to act legally in a certain way, they had to give receipts in full for the funds accruing to them from the Clergy Reserve lands, and to give a quitance to Government. The Government acting in this way put the Clergy, and them only, in a position to deal with this matter. Taking the very lowest view of the action, the audience would surely agree with him when he said that the ministry of the Church were the instrument by which means those funds came into the possession of the Church. It might be said that it would have been very disgraceful, very uncharitable, very cruel and shortsighted, for any of the Clergy to have left the Church with these funds which they had received; but from another view which might be taken of the matter, and one not unworthy of notice, the conduct of the ministers of the Church was highly creditable to them. He thought that in order to obtain some idea of the amount of credit belonging to them, they had only to consider how very few individuals not in the ranks of the Clergy would have so acted. Suppose a merchant or a farmer had a claim on the Government; and that the only way to settle this claim was by commutation; and that after the matter was settled the farmer or merchant had put the money in his pocket. No one could have found fault with the farmer or the merchant for thus appropriating it. But, whatever might have been expected by the Government, the ministry of their Church did not act upon the legal status to which the Government had raised them. They said, We will devote the capital to the interests of the Church at large. He (Mr S.) did not wish to say much on the credit to which the ministry were entitled in the matter: he left it to them for their own opinion; but the

statements he had made, he believed, could not be contradicted. He had read lately in a speech of the Hon. Attorney General, of whom they knew something, and who spoke of the increased regard he felt for the Clergy in consequence of their conduct in this matter. Mr S. then pointed out that it was to the action of her ministers that the Church owed the large sum of money of £127,000, a capital which had been invested and was distributed in the following manner. The amount of interest of the invested fund was £9,280, out of which stipends were paid to 57 ministers who received each £112 10s, 10 ministers who received £100, and 33 ministers who received £50. They would naturally ask, Why this diversity in the stipends to ministers? The reason was this, as he had already stated, that, in effecting the commutation, ministers could make returns to the Government that they were in receipt of £100 per annum, and that they were entitled to that sum, and they gave in their claims accordingly. Had these ministers retained their claims, there would have been nothing for some time for distribution among new ministers. But, instead of holding their full claims, they said they would be satisfied with less. Those who were entitled to £150 each year said they would take £112 10s. so long as they might live. These ministers had relinquished £37 10s. By that means the Church was put in possession of a revenue for the purpose of giving something to new ministers. That capital sum had been invested, and the interest was expended for the support of religious ordinances. The reverend gentleman went on to show that this sum even was insufficient for the necessities of the Church in the new settlements, and that in consequence of its insufficiency the 33 new ministers who had been inducted since the apportionment could only be awarded £50 a year. He made an energetic appeal for aid, portrayed the necessity of the Church to fill-up every vacancy, and to obtain a footing in the back settlements, for in this was concerned the welfare of immortal souls.

The Rev. Mr. Burnet, of Hamilton, also one of the Delegation, followed, and in a powerful address supported the appeal for material and prayerful aid.

The Rev. Principal Leitch, D.D., moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Croyl, of Williamsburgh, one of the Delegation—

"Resolved—That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness to Him, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, for the success this scheme has already met with in the amount of funds in the hands of the Temporalities Board, and would now express its opinion that the time has fully come when the members and adherents of this Church should make an energetic and united effort to meet more fully the increasing and urgent demands for the supply of religious ordinances in connection with our Church in the destitute settlements of the Province."

The Rev. Mr. Snodgrass here observed that a great deal had been already done. In Quebec alone nearly \$10,000 had been subscribed. In Montreal \$8,500 had been subscribed and the greater part of it paid in, and there were many of what they considered very good names to be received. In Montreal they had received as contributions sums of between \$1 and \$1,000. He also mentioned, quoting a late report of statistics, that within the year from the date of the report 52 ministers, or fully more than one half of the whole number of the ministers of the Church, had not received more than £50 as a stipend, while 16 ministers had received less than £50.

The second resolution was moved by the

Rev. Dr. George, seconded by Mr. Geo. Davidson. It is as follows:—

"Resolved—That the following gentlemen form a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in this Congregation, viz: Messrs. John Fraser, John Kerr, John Paton, Clark, Hamilton, George L. Mowat, Angus Cameron, James Macpherson, John Duff, William Ferguson, John Creighton, William Ireland, A. Drummond, Joseph Bruce, Thomas Masson, Robert Carroll and A. Livingston, with power to add to their number."

The Hon. John Hamilton moved the third resolution as follows. It was seconded by Mr. Andrew Drummond:—

"Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to those gentlemen who have taken so deep an interest in this scheme as at the expense of so much time and trouble to come from so great a distance to attend the meeting."

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the meeting separated after receiving the benediction at the hands of the Rev. Dr. Leitch.

HOME MISSION SCHEME.

DEPUTATION TO THE OTTAWA SECTION OF THE PRESBYTERY OF BATHURST.

The members appointed to visit the lower half of this Presbytery were the Rev. John Cook, D.D., of Quebec, the Rev. James Bain, of Scarborough, John Greenshields, Esq., of Montreal, and John Paton, Esq., of Kingston. Dr. Cook left Quebec on Tuesday the 6th Feby., and in company with Mr. Greenshields proceeded on the following morning, viz., Wednesday the 6th; but they had not got far on their way when they were overtaken by a severe storm, which caused them to miss the connecting train at Prescott Junction, and with difficulty they reached Prescott late that evening. On Thursday the 7th, Friday the 8th, Saturday the 9th, and Sunday the 10th, they remained snowed-up in Prescott. On the Sabbath Dr. Cook preached twice in the Methodist Church, the minister having been detained by the storm. On Monday the 11th they succeeded in reaching Ottawa, where they were hospitably received and kindly entertained by the Rev. A. Spence at St. Andrew's manse. In the meantime Mr. Bain had got on as far as Mallorytown, and there he also was storm-stayed. Mr. Paton fortunately did not leave Kingston until the storm abated. Mr. Bain, having found Dr. Barclay, who was appointed to visit the upper half of the Presbytery with other gentlemen, left alone, his companions having been unable to reach him, very properly joined himself to Dr. Barclay, and enabled him to overtake the work assigned to him, which could not have been done by one person. This arrangement of course deprive! the Deputation of Mr. Bain's able advocacy and aid. Thus situated, Dr. Cook found that 4 appointments had been lost, viz., Oxford Mills, South Gower, Mountain and Ottawa.

At Ottawa on Tuesday morning Captain Petrie, who had come up over very bad roads to meet them, bringing his

own horse and sleigh, and also a horse and sleigh from the Rev. P. Lindsay, conveyed the Deputation on their way to Cumberland, stopping at his own mansion on the way down, and entertaining them most hospitably. The meeting at Cumberland took place at 2 p. m. Owing to a very distressing family bereavement and severe illness the Rev. Mr. Lindsay had been unable to preach for some time. This circumstance and the state of the roads, which were almost impassable, rendered the attendance smaller than it would have been. The Deputation was received by Rev. Mr. Lindsay, William Wilson, Esq., and others. After Divine service Dr. Cook explained the object of the meeting and Mr. Greenshields addressed the people; after which Cap. Petrie, Mr. Wilson and others subscribed very liberally and arrangements were made for collections throughout the congregation. Just as the Deputation was about to start, they were met by sleighs, which had been sent on from Buckingham by James Henry, Esq., an Elder there, and in this way they proceeded to Buckingham, where they received much kind attention from Mr. Henry, in whose house they stayed, and also from Andrew Thompson, Esq., of Quebec, who happened to be there at the time on business connected with the large milling establishment owned by Messrs. John Thompson & Son. The meeting took place at 7 P. M., and was well attended. As at Cumberland, Dr. Cook preached and afterwards addressed the meeting, followed by Mr. Greenshields. Arrangements having been made for the Collection, the meeting adjourned. Early next morning the Deputation was sent up to Ottawa by Mr. Henry, and, having reached that place about 2 P. M., found that Mr. Paton had arrived to join them and proceeded that same afternoon, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Spence and Borthwick, to the village of Chelsea on the Gatineau river. Here they were entertained in the house of Mr. Mather, who has charge of the large milling establishment owned by Messrs. Gilmour & Co. The meeting took place at 7 P. M. Dr. Cook preached and afterwards addressed the meeting, followed by Mr. Greenshields and then by Mr. Paton. The meeting was large and very encouraging. The Deputation returned to Ottawa late the same night. On Thursday, the 14th, the Deputation proceeded to Richmond, where they were met by the Rev. Mr. Whyte, whose session had made most excellent arrangements for their accommodation at Riley's Hotel, where they remained over night. The meeting was held at 2 P. M., and was satisfactory. The Deputation spent a large portion of the evening with Mr. Brown and his family and also called on Mr. H. McElroy. Early on Friday, the 15th, Mr. Davidson, an Elder, kindly conveyed the Deputation during stormy weather and over bad roads to Huntly, where

they called on the Rev. Mr. Sinclair and found that, owing to the storm, there would be no meeting. Mr. Davidson obligingly went on with them as far as the village of Carp. Here they obtained a fresh conveyance and proceeded on to Arnprior, arriving there early in the evening and putting up at Mr. Lyon's Hotel. After calling upon the Rev. Mr. Johnson and resting for a time, the meeting was held in the Town Hall at 7 p. m. There was a fair attendance, and after a sermon by Dr. Cook he addressed the meeting at some length, followed by Mr. Paton and Mr. Greenshields, and then collectors were appointed. Early on Saturday morning the Deputation returned to Ottawa, having an interview on the way with D. McLaughlin, Esq., of Arnprior, who happened to be absent at the time of the meeting on the previous day. On Sunday, the 19th, Dr. Cook preached forenoon and evening in St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa; and again on Monday evening at half-past 7 o'clock, after which the meeting was held. The attendance was large and most respectable. Mr. Spence opened the meeting with a brief but able address. Dr. Cook addressed the meeting, giving a clear and able statement of the origin and history of the Clergy Reserves and the act of commutation. He was followed at some length by Mr. Paton and then by Mr. Greenshields. A committee was then appointed and the meeting separated. On Tuesday, Mr. Paton having been obliged to return to Kingston, Dr. Cook and Mr. Greenshields proceeded to Macnab, stopping at Arnprior, D. McLachlin, Esq., kindly forwarded the Deputation to the residence of W. Morris, Esq., who received them for the night, and entertained them very hospitably. The meeting was held at Macnab on Wednesday at 11 a. m., at which there was a fair attendance. There were, as usual, Divine service and addresses from Dr. Cook and Mr. Greenshields, and a Committee was appointed. Here the Deputation was met by the Rev. Geo. Thomson, Minister of Macnab and Horton, who accompanied them to the village of Renfrew, Dr. Cook taking up his quarters at the Mause, and Mr. Greenshields with Mr. MacAndrew. The meeting was held at Renfrew at 7 p. m. the same evening and was well attended, and a committee appointed as in other places. On Friday, the 22nd, Mr. McIntyre, an elder in the Revd. Mr. Thomson's congregation, kindly forwarded the Deputation in a severe storm and over drifted roads to Douglas, where they were met by the Revd. Geo. Canning, and hospitably received and entertained by Mr. Cameron, merchant there. The meeting was held at 11 a. m., and there was a fair attendance. Having taken into consideration the dreadful state of the roads, it was determined not to visit the townships of Gratton and Werforce, in each of which Mr. Canning has two stations, and is labouring throughout the

whole district with much acceptance. The storm having much increased and the roads being nearly impassable, the Deputation were greatly obliged to Robt. R. Smith, Esq., an elder in the congregation at Douglas, who conveyed them down to Crawford's Hotel in Ross, arriving there late in the evening. Next morning, Friday the 22nd, Mr. Crawford obligingly forwarded the Deputation to Forester's Falls, where there was a small meeting at 11 a. m., after which the Deputation was hospitably entertained by Mr. Smith, merchant there. There are about 50 families in Ross attached to us, and there is a new church, erected last year.

In Ross the ordinance of Baptism was twice administered by Dr. Cook, and afterwards Mr. John Kerr and Mr. John Johnston conveyed the Deputation to the residence of Hugh Carmichael, Esq., in Westmeath, who received them most kindly. In Westmeath there are about 70 families attached to us; there is also a two acre lot in the village of Beachburgh for a church and burial-ground. Mr. Carmichael is also willing to give a 10 acre lot for a Glebe and Manse. Mr. James Condie explained the state of our adherents there and their great want of a resident minister. There was no meeting held in Westmeath, the state of the roads rendering it impossible for the people to come out without great difficulty. Having spent the night with Mr. Carmichael, that gentleman was kind enough to forward the Deputation to Portage du Fort, where they arrived late on Saturday night. On Sunday Dr. Cook preached in the morning at Litchfield, and in the afternoon at Portage du Fort. The charge in Litchfield having been vacant for several years, the people are greatly discouraged and most anxious again to have a resident minister.

Mr. James Gordon kindly conveyed the Deputation to Bristol, where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. King, an old friend of Dr. Cook, and formerly a member of his congregation at Quebec. Before leaving Litchfield the ordinance of Baptism was administered by Dr. Cook. Mr. King kindly conveyed the Deputation on their way back as far as Arnprior, from which place they continued on through Pakenham, (calling at the Manse there on their way) to Ramsay, where they were hospitably received by Rev. John McMorine and Mrs. Wylie. On Tuesday the Deputation drove as far as Kemptville. On Wednesday they proceeded to South Gower, and learned from the Rev. Mr. Anderson that, owing to the severe storm, the letter advising him of the meeting had not reached its destination. In consequence there was no meeting, but Mr. Anderson had made arrangements to collect. The same reason prevented Mr. Evans receiving his letter, and the Deputation, having learned that he was absent did not proceed to Oxford Mills, but took the first train for Prescott, where they passed the night, and, taking the night

train down, reached Montreal about 2 p.m. on Thursday. Dr. Cook left for Quebec on the same afternoon, having been absent from his charge for three weeks and several days.

During the whole journey the weather was most unfavourable, and but for the kind assistance of friends, assistance rendered without fee or reward, it would have been impossible for the Deputation to have got over the ground at all.

The grateful acknowledgements of the Church are due to those members who so kindly assisted the Deputation by their generous hospitality and ready assistance with sleighs and teams at a time when it was almost impossible to travel over the country, owing to the stormy weather.

It is fondly hoped that some good has been done. The Deputation has endured much fatigue and some hardships, but the kindness of Presbyterian brethren, wherever they went, has made them forget the one and think nothing of the other.

Whatever may be gained in a money point of view, no doubt the hands of our friends have been strengthened and their hearts very much encouraged by this Deputation.

The preaching before every meeting was very much liked by the people and added greatly to the attraction of the meetings, while it also added very much to the labour of Dr. Cook, he being the only minister in the Deputation.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FACULTY OF LAW.

The members of the University of Queen's College were called together in the Convocation Hall on Monday at noon for an important purpose, viz., the establishment of a Law Faculty in the University, and the inauguration of the Dean and Law Lecturers. There was a large attendance on the occasion, the Hall being well filled with graduates and undergraduates in the various Faculties of Theology, Arts and Medicine, together with the Students of Law and some of the leading citizens of Kingston. The platform was occupied by the Trustees, the Principal and Professors, and the leading members of the Bar of Kingston, who appeared in a body in their robes.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Very Rev. Principal Leitch.

The Hon. John Hamilton, M.L.C., Chairman of Trustees, read the minutes of the Executive body relative to the formation in the University of a Faculty of Law, and the appointment of the Hon. Alex. Campbell as Dean, and of Mr. Burrowes and Mr. Draper as Lecturers in the Faculty. These gentlemen were formally introduced to the Principal and Professors, and took their place as Members of the Senate.

The Principal, in calling upon the Hon. Mr. Campbell, as Dean of the Faculty of Law, to announce the arrangements for the Session, alluded to the invaluable aid that had been given by Mr. Campbell in the establishment of the Faculty. By means of his exertions, backed by the Bar of Kingston, the Faculty had been established, and to him the University must still look for aid and counsel in carrying out the work. This was the feeling that led to his selection as Dean, and they all felt that

the duties of that office could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Campbell, whose character as a scholar, as a lawyer, and as a statesman, has been long known in Canada.

Mr. Campbell, the Dean, announced that the law lectures would be delivered in the College four days a week by Mr. Burrowes and Mr. Draper, the classes to meet from 9 to 10 a.m. He stated that examinations would take place before the Faculty at the end of each session, and that attendance for 3 sessions with successful pass-examinations at the termination of each would entitle a student to the degree of LL.B. Various other details were explained, after which the Dean referred to the fact that the law students in the city had, almost without exception, entered their names for matriculation. He acknowledged the complimentary allusions that had been made to his own connection with the Faculty, and expressed his interest in the scheme, paying a well merited tribute to the professional ability and zeal of Mr. Burrowes and Mr. Draper, upon whom the duties of teaching had devolved, and upon whose exertion the success of the Faculty would very much depend.

Mr. Draper was then called upon, and, having taken his place at the dais, delivered a lecture introductory to the Law Course. He alluded to the comparative merits of the different modes in which a knowledge of law might be acquired, to the antiquity of law lectures, the relation of the different grades of lawyers in England, and the past and present position of the profession in Canada. Attention was drawn to the many prizes within the reach of the lawyer in this country, to the public offices that could be filled by lawyers alone, and he pointed out in strong terms the peculiar abilities and training required for success in the profession. The more striking passages of Mr. Draper's eloquent lecture were loudly applauded, and an unanimous vote passed that it should be printed.

The Very Rev. Principal Leitch then rose and spoke as follows:—

THE REV. PRINCIPAL LEITCH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman—It must be a matter of much gratification to you and the other Trustees associated in the management of this institution to witness this day the completion of its organization. The growth of Queen's College is characteristic of the rapid progress of all the institutions of this country. It had its origin in very small beginnings, and it has worked its way steadily, onwards till it now presents the only University in British America with a staff of professors in all the faculties of arts, theology, medicine and law. The leading position which this University has always occupied in the higher education of the Province is due to the principle, steadily carried out, that a standard of academic education of the highest type should be maintained at all hazards. There was a strong temptation to lower the education to the supposed necessities of the country, but it was felt that the very mission of a University was to raise the people to its level instead of lowering itself to the level of the people. It took its model chiefly from the Scottish Universities that gave to England such men as Brougham, Lord John Russell and Lord Campbell; and the result has been a steady onward progress, and a gradual development into all the professional faculties. It is deeply to be regretted that the Government of this Province should, when administering the large University endowments at their disposal, have constructed a system based on the most unsatisfactory type of University education in England, viz., that of the University of London. This University never contemplated

taking the high position of the old English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It never professed to give a high academic tone to the youths who receive its diplomas. It was a misnomer to call it a University, as its functions are simply those of a Board of Examination, as in the case of those Boards recently organized for the examination of candidates for appointments in the public service, or the district Boards of Examiners in this Province for the examination of schoolmasters. It exacts no academic training, and confers its degrees simply on the grounds of knowledge.

It may at first sight appear that, if a man has knowledge, it does not matter how it has been acquired. This is true if it is mere knowledge alone that is required. But there is something better than the mere possession of knowledge. Mental culture, the training of the faculties to proper action and academic discipline are objects of higher import in the education of the young. A student's future success in life depends not so much on the knowledge he has acquired as on the way in which it has been acquired. And knowledge may be acquired in such a way as permanently to injure the mental faculties and habits of the young.

There could not be a more ingenious device for dwarfing the intellect and producing inferior men than this system of cramming fostered by the University of London as a cheap substitute for real education. I say it is deeply to be regretted that the Government of this country, instead of going to the long-tried Universities of Britain for a model, should have gone to the University of London, the very embodiment of superficiality. The people of Canada asked bread and payed dearly for it too; they wanted that real education that nurtures greatness; but for bread they received a stone—a mere superficial resemblance to the real article. Queen's College has always occupied a position of protest against this system, though a title of affiliation was granted by statute. Were we to affiliate, the genuine degrees granted by this University would be put on a level with the paper degrees granted by the Central Board, which do not necessarily imply college training. It has protested in the conviction that the position thus taken may have some weight in leading the people of Canada to demand a reconstruction of the whole system, by which the ample revenues set apart for the purpose may be appropriated to their rightful use. I have made these remarks to explain the basis on which the Law faculty is constructed. It was quite in our power to grant degrees in Law, as is done in Toronto under the University arrangements of the Government, without any Law education whatever. We might simply ask the students in Law to come and pass an examination at the College, and confer upon them the degree of LL.B., entitling them to have their indentures shortened by two years; and this alternative was considered by the bar of Kingston; but it was rightly regarded as an evasion of the statute, which, in spirit at least, required that the students should receive a *bona fide* education in Law, and not merely pass an examination which they would at any rate have to pass before the Law society. To the honor of the bar of Kingston, they would not countenance such a system of evasion. But how was the faculty to be established? We had no surplus revenue; we had not the public purse to dip into. The difficulty was at once solved by the bar of Kingston coming generously forward to supply both the men and the means. No better guarantee for the need and usefulness of a Law Faculty could be given than this spontaneous action of the legal gentlemen of Kingston. And I may observe that this spontaneous action should be the basis of Government ac-

tion. The rise of this institution is a good example of what the people can do for themselves, and I hold that the best principle on which state assistance can be given is to aid only those who manifest sufficient educational life to aid themselves. The great academical institutions of Britain sprung directly from the educational life of the people. All that the state did was to foster the vitality already manifested. It is those institutions alone that have struck their roots deep in the soil. When Government thrust artificial systems on a country simply by the force of the public money, and irrespective of all voluntary action, they never thrive. It is the duty of Government to leave the higher as well as the common school education to the people themselves, and to content themselves with aiding institutions on which the people have put their imprimatur. We acted upon this principle in founding the faculty of Law. We did not first go to Government and say, Queen's College requires the establishment of the faculty of Law to complete her organization, give us funds, and we shall set about the work. No, we resolved first to construct the faculty, and, if the state chooses to bestow favors, we shall gratefully accept them, but we decline making our existence depend on its fiat. The advantages of such a faculty to young men studying for the bar are very obvious. There is no profession so capable of deriving advantage from academic training. There is no study more bewildering than that of Law unless the student has a guide. I need not say that the instruction will not be confined merely to reading formal lectures, a system which is now exploded in all the faculties. The tuition will chiefly consist in directing the private study of the students and examining upon the books read. It is proposed also to train the students to oral discussion, which will have a most important bearing upon their future success at the bar. The united education of Law students at college will also cherish an *esprit de corps* which they will find of advantage in their future career. The direct advantage arising from a course of law study here is that the student, if he takes a degree before he is articulated, will require to be articulated only for 3 years instead of 5. It is reasonable also to expect that the legislature will allow the lectures here to stand for the mere formal course given at Osgoode Hall, to attend which students have to be put to much expense. From this statement you will perceive that the establishment of this faculty is altogether due to the liberality and public spirit of the Bar of Kingston, who have this day honored the University with their presence. I beg therefore to propose a hearty vote of thanks to that learned body for the interest they have manifested and the exertions they have made for the establishment of the faculty of Law.

A cordial vote of thanks was accordingly accorded to the Bar of Kingston.

Mr. Kirkpatrick rose to acknowledge, on the part of the Bar, the compliment that had been paid them by the United University. Principal Leitch (he said), when he came among them to preside over Queen's College, found that, while the institution had made great advances, and was doing good in various departments, it was yet deficient in one respect; there was no Law Faculty. He communicated with the members of the Bar, and after full consideration it was agreed by the University authorities that a Law Faculty should be established. The question was, Should Examinations be instituted and Degrees granted on the strength of these, or Shall there be Law-teaching to qualify for a Degree? There was a strong temptation to yield for the former course, and form a Faculty without lectures,

for the trouble would not be great and the University would not be put to extra expense. But the University authorities had said to themselves, We shall have no sham degrees, we must provide the means of affording knowledge and training before granting degrees; and the Bar agreed with them in this. The result has been that the University has received the support of the Bar in their attempt to elevate the standard of legal training, and the Bar have afforded the means of practically carrying it out. The Bar of Kingston has ever held a high place in Canada. It has produced such men as the present Attorney General West, and the Speaker Sir Henry Smith, and many more deservedly known to fame as lawyers and statesmen. The Bar are gratified that this step has been taken, not only because it will facilitate the acquisition of legal knowledge, but also because it will serve as a bond of Union between the University and the Bar. We have, he said, looked on at the progress of this University from year to year with much interest, its success has been great, and, as its Faculties have been from time to time increased, its whole organization has become strengthened, for union is strength. We see to-day the only remaining blank filled-up; a Law Faculty has been instituted, and it will unite with others in giving stability to the whole. We are proud therefore to give our aid on this occasion in completing the organization of an educational Institution of so great importance to the welfare of our country.

The Rev. Principal pronounced the benediction.

HOME MISSION SCHEME.

Contingent Account:—
North Georgetown, per Rev. Dr. Muir, \$8 00
Stratford, per Rev. W. Miller,..... 3 00
\$11 00

J. W. COOK,
Sec. Treas. Temp. Board.

Quebec, 27th February, 1861.

INDIAN ORPHANAGE AND JUVENILE MISSION.

Already acknowledged,..... \$296 01
St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School, Quebec, per J. W. Cook, for support of Mary Quebec,..... 16 00
Additional from South Georgetown Sabbath School, collected by Jane Jameson for Canadian School,..... 1 25
St. Joseph Street Mission School, Montreal, per R. Hay, Esq., in aid of Canadian School,..... 6 37
From Fergus Sabbath School, per Rev. Geo. Macdonald, to present Anna with a Bible,..... 2 00
St. John's Church Sabbath School, Brockville, per Geo. Hutchison, Esq.:—
For support of Mary Ann Stewart,..... \$16 00
To present her with a Bible, &c.,..... 3 40
\$341 03

JOHN PATON,
Treasurer.

Kingston, 22nd Feb., 1860.

BURSARY FUND QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Fergus—Congregational collection, per A. D. Fordyce, Esq.,..... \$10
St. Andrew's Church, Hamilton—Congregational collection, per G. A. Young, Esq.,..... 21

JOHN PATON,
Sec. to Trustees.

Kingston, 22nd Feb., 1861.

JEWISH AND FOREIGN MISSION.

Receipts.

St. Joseph Street Mission Sabbath School, per Mr. R. Hay,..... \$6 40
North Georgetown, per Rev. J. C. Muir, D.D.,..... 9 00
Remitted by Mr. A. Thomson:—
James Jack, Ross, C.W.,..... 2 00
John Kerr, Do 2 00
John McLellan, Do 1 50
Jas. Johnston, Jr.,..... 1 00
Alex. Thomson, Forester's Falls,..... 2 00

ALEXANDER MORRIS,

Treasurer.

Montreal, 27th February, 1861.

MINISTERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Congregational Collections.

February, 1861.
Melbourne, per Rev. J. Sievright,..... \$25 67
St. Andrew's Church, Fergus, per A. D. Fordyce, Elder,..... 24 15
Arthur, per Rev. J. Whyte, 5 00
St. Louis de Gonzague, per Rev. J. F. Paul,..... 5 00
N. Georgetown, per Rev. J. C. Muir,..... 12 00
Hemmingford, per Rev. J. Paterson,..... 11 43
St. Matthew's Church, Osnabruck, per Rev. R. Dobie,..... 16 00
Barrielfield and Varna, per Rev. H. Gibson, 12 00
Stirling, per Rev. Alex. Buchan,..... 15 00
Wawanosh, per Rev. Mr. Barr,..... 5 00
North Easthope, per Rev. Wm. Bell,..... 4 00
Saltfleet and Binbrooke, per Rev. Hugh Niven,..... 12 00
Markham, per Rev. A. Barker, Esq.,..... 8 00
Nelson and Waterdown, per Rev. Dr. Skinner,..... 14 00
McNab and Horton, per Rev. George Thomson,..... 12 50
Lachine, per Rev. Wm. Simpson,..... 16 00
Thorah, per Rev. D. Watson,..... 36 00

JOHN GREENSHIELDS,

Treasurer.

THE CHURCH IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

ARRIVAL OF FOUR MISSIONARIES.

By far the most interesting item of religious intelligence which we have to communicate to our readers in Nova Scotia is the safe arrival by last English steamer of the four missionaries which has been looked forward to for so long a time. We consider it a good omen that they hastened on at once to the scene of their future labors, the steamer having arrived in Halifax on Friday, while they were found preaching in various pulpits in the County of Pictou on the following Sunday. We doubt not that their arrival will be an epoch in the history of our Church in this Province. They have come among us with a high character and great antecedents won by days and nights of laborious application; let us pray that, by the blessing of God, the long deserted field may now to some extent be watered, and that with all the energy which youth and health and zeal can give they will dedicate themselves heart and soul to their Master's work—the religious indifference and supineness which long neglect may have engendered will not dishearten or retard them. Their feet are once more on their native soil they are in the midst of their countrymen and friends. The work they have to do is an arduous work, but we doubt not they will endeavor to make themselves equal to it—that they will not faint by the way. We trust that

the Island of Cape Breton, which through sheer necessity has been neglected so long, will now have the benefit for some time at least of a missionary in connection with the Church of Scotland. We understand that the missionaries have been sent out by the Colonial Committee, and, coming out under their auspices, will have their salaries, we presume, guaranteed by them. Surely such overflowing interest, affection and generosity ought to fill the heart of every friend of the Church of Scotland in this Province with the deepest gratitude, and knit them, if possible, more closely than ever to that revered and august body. But it ought to do more, and we trust it will do more. The time has now fully come for regular and well organized efforts to make missionary work self-sustaining. Our people are quite able to do it, and for their own sake, and above all for the sake of the Church itself, it ought to be entered on with a kindly but resolute spirit. If it is not done now, it will never be done.—*Pictou Record, Jan'y 19.*

We have had the pleasure of hearing 2 out of the 4 missionaries belonging to the Church of Scotland, who lately arrived among us. The Rev. John Cameron preached in St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, on Saturday before the Sacrament in English and Gaelic. His English discourse was distinguished by force and eloquence and the calm earnestness of the delivery, but the Gaelic sermon was poured forth like a cataract, beautiful, grand and impressive, evincing at once a thorough mastery of the language and of his all-important subject.

The Rev. Mr. Grant has already preached twice in Pictou. His second sermon was delivered before one of the largest audiences ever seen in St. Andrew's Church. Every available spot was occupied, and many had to leave unable to find seats. We believe that the high expectations entertained of the young preacher were fully realized. The text was, "Enoch walked with God," and the character of the righteous man was drawn with a power, a truth, a precision and earnestness such as are seldom heard from a pulpit. His style is full and flowing, abounding in metaphor, bearing ample evidence of a mind rich to exuberance, but carefully cultivated, well filled and well disciplined.—*Ibid.* from Colonial Standard.

[From the Pictou Record for January]

THE OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT MACLENNAN'S MOUNTAIN.

The public were some time ago made aware, through the medium of this magazine, that a new church was in course of erection at Macleannan's Mountain, and it is our pleasing duty to announce that this building has been finished and opened for public worship. The church in which this congregation has long worshipped is one of the oldest in the country, and has been rapidly hastening to decay. It was upon Macleannan's Mountain that the cradle of our Church in this part of the Province, in which it has since established its most powerful stronghold, was first marked by the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of those resolute men who, preferring to serve God in the Church of their fathers, renounced nothing so keenly as any slight cast upon her character and history, or any attempt to lower her in the estimation of the Christian world. It was upon Macleannan's Mountain that the late Rev. D. A. Fraser fixed that abode from which he went forth, as of old St. Columba, the apostle of the Highlanders from Iona, upon many a noble and many a weary mission of charity and benevolence, under the mighty banner of the Cross. In that old church which stands in the unadorned grandeur of moving historic associations were heard the manly

tones of that eloquent voice which inspired with enthusiasm and love those who listened to them, and awakened distant echoes throughout this country. No wonder! His was the hand of a master musician that could "play skilfully" upon the chords of the human heart and make it shiver with the vibrations of unspeakable rapture. The tones of that voice have long been hushed in the unbroken silence of the tomb, but "the memory of the just is blessed," and the fruits of his travail appear this day in the attachment of the Macleannan's Mountain people to "the beautiful house in which our fathers worshipped, and where are our pleasant things," and by the number of good and prayerful old men who preside over that congregation and attemper the heats of youth with the snows of age.

It is from Macleannan's Mountain that Dr. Macgillivray, the venerable father of the Pictou Presbytery, has gone forth upon his weary rounds throughout this country. When the Church here was left without pastoral oversight, and we were as sheep without a shepherd, it was upon Macleannan's Mountain that might be heard the voice of the faithful shepherd calling his sheep "by name" and encouraging them to drink of the living waters of Gospel truth. It was from Macleannan's Mountain that he went forth to those immense gatherings of people seen on sacramental occasions, and, alone and yet not alone, for the Captain of the Lord's host was with him, conducted whole sacraments in the presence of thousands who forgot for a moment the sorrows of this life in the grand impressions of a great congregation of immortal souls, thus worshipping God upon the verdant earth, under the "deeply, beautifully blue" vault of heaven, reasonable symbol of eternity, and fanned by the sweet and soothing gales of summer. On such occasions amid the still solitudes of the forest rose in peals to the throne of the eternal God the wailing numbers of the Gaelic psalm; as a wave rolls from the shore farther and farther away into the ocean, and sinks at last into the bosom of its immensity, seen only by the inevitable eye of God. Then the bosom of many a son of Gael melted with emotion when the sound of his mother tongue and the gracious promises of the blessed evangel carried his soul in arduous flight back to the scenes of his youth, to the gigantic mountains of his native land, the richly fertile spots that sat like the accumulated folds of a richly embroidered garment upon their base, and the antique little parish church mingling the associations of religious and sacred emotions with scenes that were painted by the fingers of nature's God. He thinks he hears the words of affectionate eloquence that touched his heartstrings tender in youth, and that he feels the warm grasp of the hand of a parent, sister or simple-hearted friend, that have since felt the stony touch of death. Many a sacred reminiscence and many a pious emotion were kept alive by the labours of Dr. Macgillivray at these impressive gatherings. Unmolested and unmolested, he trod the path of duty, and, as a good soldier of Christ, obeyed what the late Duke of Wellington called the minister's marching orders: "to preach the Gospel to every creature." We should never lose sight of his past connection with our present prosperity. May peace and happiness attend him as he descends the vale of life!

On Sunday the 22nd December, being within five days of being the Tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation, the new Church was opened by Dr. Macgillivray preaching in the forenoon from Zech. vi 12, "He shall build the temple of the Lord," and by the Rev. Allan Pollok preaching in the afternoon from Zech. viii 1 "The Holy Mountain." There was pres-

ent a large assembly of people, who testified their sense of the importance of the event by attention and solemnity. At the same time we could not fail to admire the beauty of the building. The situation of the church is very imposing, as it stands upon one of the highest mountains in the Province. It is wholly finished and therefore comfortable. Through the exertions of Mrs. Macgillivray and the ladies the passages have been carpeted, the windows furnished with blinds, the pulpit adorned with excellent trimmings, and furnished with a handsome Bible for the use of the officiating minister. The workmanship is of the most substantial description.

After sermon by Mr. Pollok on Monday the pews were sold, and at a unanimous meeting, at which the most delightful good feeling prevailed, realized £840, leaving about £100 of a surplus above the cost of the church. Every pew in the church was sold. We are sure the people will have no reason to regret the exertions they have made, but that, having honored God with their substance, He will bless them in all their affairs.

A review of the history of our Church in this province during the last 7 years would suggest profitable reflections. We are not a rich Church, or a powerful Church, or a numerous Church. We profess establishment principles, and yet we have never received a penny of public money. Yet within six years our people have built 14 new churches, and added to the wealth of our Church a sum exceeding £20,000. If we thus preserve and use human means without relying upon them, happier days of usefulness shall dawn upon us: and, as passing events demonstrate the soundness of our principles, we shall not have lived in vain.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL ITEMS.

DEATH OF THE REV. GEORGE SCOTT, D.D.
—We regret to announce the death of this much esteemed clergyman, which took place at his Manse, Dairsie, on Friday evening last at 9 o'clock. He had been delicate for some months, and gradually sank till the day of his death. The deceased was some time teacher in the classical department of the Madras Academy, Cupar, where he proved himself a linguist of no ordinary attainments. Subsequently he became editor of the *Fifeshire Journal*, and conducted that paper with great ability. He was ordained to the ministry in Leith in 1844, and about 12 years ago was presented to the charge of Dairsie parish, which he held up to his death. In every question connected with the Church he took an active interest. Seldom was he absent from the meetings of Presbytery, and there his opinion was always highly valued. The examination of students was invariably committed to him with the assistance of one or two of his co-presbyters, and this duty he discharged with faithfulness and ability. In addition to his ministerial labours he frequently contributed articles to reviews on geological and other scientific subjects. His death has caused a loss which will not be easily repaired, and will be deeply felt by his widow and family, his attached flock, and rev. brethren of the Presbytery, as well as the community in general.

BRITISH GUIANA—COMMISSIONERS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Rev. A. Irvine, of Blair-Atholl, and the Rev. T. Munro, of Campsie, Commissioners from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to British Guiana, were received with much consideration and hospitality by his Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Attorney General, and most of the leading persons of

the colony. An ordinance was passed in the Court of Policy, empowering them to cite and compel the attendance of witnesses, and the result of their labors has been that the Rev. G. Macculloch, of St. Saviour's Parish, has resigned his benefice and cast himself on the clemency of the General Assembly, and Rev. G. Harjer, of St. Clement's, has been found guilty of various counts in the libel raised against him, and has been suspended from the office of the holy ministry. The Commissioners were 6 weeks in the colony, visited the 3 provinces of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, and obtained minute statistics of all the Presbyterian parishes. They had the great satisfaction of taking a part in a large and very influential public meeting, presided over by the Governor and called at their suggestion, at which a Missionary Society in connection with the Church of Scotland was formed, principally for the purpose of obtaining assistant ministers for the Presbyterian parishes, and a sum of more than £600 in annual payments and donations was subscribed before the close of the meeting. Should the decisions and proceedings of the Commissioners be approved of at the Commission of the General Assembly in March, no less than 3 parish ministers, whose salaries are £500 each, and 2 or 3 assistant ministers, whose salaries have been fixed at £300 each, will be immediately required for this colony. The Commissioners are of opinion that the expense of living in the country parishes is not much greater than at Home, that the climate on the whole is as salubrious as any within the tropics, and that in the present state of society it is desirable that only married clergymen, or those who purpose to be married before they enter on their charges, be appointed.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Dr. Stevenson, of South Leith, has been appointed to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh in the room of the late Dr. Robertson.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. William Milligan, M.A., Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen, to be one of the Deans in the Chapel Royal in Scotland.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Rev. Mr. Sheriff, after sustaining a severe domestic bereavement, has recently left for Bombay. One of Mr. Sheriff's sons had formed a strong desire to dedicate himself, like his father, to Missionary labour in India. For that purpose he prosecuted his studies with great ardour, and had recently finished his philosophy course most successfully at the University of Edinburgh. He may have worked beyond his strength, but, however that may be, he was seized some months ago with an internal disease, and after much severe suffering, admirably endured, sunk under it within a few weeks of his father's departure, which indeed had been delayed in consequence of the dangerous illness of his son. He died early in November.

Surely warm sympathy will be extended to Mr. Sheriff under this bereavement, and fervent prayers offered for his health and continued preservation. Very signal success attended his exertions at Bombay until he was compelled to suspend them and return home. Now that they are about to be resumed, there is every reason to anticipate the most valuable results, so that any difficulties with which the Mission at Bombay may have had to contend will now, it is believed, be greatly diminished.

In the Annual Report, laid before the General Assembly in May, it was stated that we had then 6 European missionaries in India. As Mr. Sheriff only has yet been added to that

number, very much still remains to be done, but, contrasting the present with the past extent of the Mission, the cheering language of the report may be repeated.—“When it is remembered that three or four years ago there were in India only 3 European Missionaries connected with the Church of Scotland, the present state of the Mission must be extremely gratifying.” That the number of European missionaries may be increased, the Committee require only additional funds. The result of the late appeal is not yet known, but from the following statement it appears that the contributions for all the objects of the Mission have been recently advancing in amount every year.

Total General Income, 1856-57	..	£3458	2	0
Do. Do. 1857-58	..	3643	9	0
Do. Do. 1858-59	..	4023	4	5
Do. Do. 1859-60	..	4912	11	9

But these sums are very small among so many for the due extension of the Mission, consistently with its importance and the responsibilities of the Church, the total general income would require to amount to £12,000 or £15,000 a year—*H. & F. Miss. Rec. for Jan., 1861.*

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF JEWISH FEMALES.

In again offering their Annual Report your Committee have to acknowledge that much has occurred during the past year which has been of a very trying and somewhat discouraging nature; but they would at the same time recognise with humble thankfulness the many mercies that have been vouchsafed, and that they have reason to trust that their operations have been attended with some measure of success. It will be remembered by those interested in your Society that in consequence of ill health Mrs. Rosenberg, your agent at Smyrna, was compelled last year to resign her situation as agent to your Association there. Every exertion was made to supply her place as soon as possible, and in the month of June last a lady was sent out, whose sincere piety and quiet energy seemed eminently to fit her for the efficient performance of her important duties. But it pleased Him, whose wisdom we cannot question, to disappoint our hopes, and to remove our agent to her heavenly rest before she had even entered on her new sphere of labour. Miss Jackson, the lady to whom we refer, died on her passage out to Smyrna, and no time has been lost in endeavouring to supply the vacancy which has been occasioned by her lamented death, and every exertion is being made to procure the services of an able and efficient successor to her. In the meantime we have the satisfaction of knowing that Mrs. Rosenberg has very kindly endeavoured, as far as her health and home duties would allow, to look after the school and to keep the children together. Your Committee have also to deplore the necessity under which they have been laid of giving up their Mission station in London. This important and painful step has not been taken without serious consideration, backed by the advice of kind friends interested in the work of your Association both in London and in Edinburgh. The London Mission was maintained at considerable expense, and it was not thought that the field of labour there was sufficiently encouraging to justify so large an expenditure in the present low state of your Society's funds. We would however earnestly trust and pray that the work which has been carried on in London by your Association during the last few years has not been without much good result. If a spirit of inquiry has been awakened in some hearts, and the blessed

Word of everlasting life placed in the hands of many, may we not comfort ourselves with the hope that the bread thus cast upon the waters shall yet be found, though it be many days hence.

Of the work of your Association in Germany we need say but little here. The reports published from time to time in the *Record*, and quarterly in the *News of Female Missions*, show that both Miss Huth at Darmstadt and Miss Mittelbach at Karlsruhe are conducting their labours in their usual judicious and unobtrusive manner, and these have been attended with such a measure of success as we might have anticipated from the untiring zeal and energy displayed by those two ladies.

In conclusion, your Committee would again strive to urge the friends of the Association to more strenuous efforts and more earnest prayer in its behalf. We know that the promises of God are yea and amen, but we are apt to forget how many of those promises to the Gentiles are contingent on the bringing back of the dispersed of Israel into the fold of the great Shepherd. If Christian faith be really of the vital importance which we profess to believe, how can we justify our lukewarmness in endeavouring to impart its benefits to all, but especially to that interesting people, who, standing as a miracle among the nations, seem by their very existence in the midst of us, silently to reproach us for our unbelief. For, if that God, whose name is love, has seen fit to carry out to the very letter His threats of vengeance upon Israel for her transgressions, surely we may expect that not less literally will He fulfil those promises of returning love and mercy with which the Scriptures abound. Let us, therefore, do all that is in our power to further so glorious a work, lest ours be the curse pronounced of old—“Curse ye, Meroz; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty.”—*H. & F. Miss. Rec. for Jan., 1861.*

MEETING OF GLASGOW PRESBYTERY.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

The clerk read a letter addressed to Dr. Hill by the Secretary of the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly, stating that the four gentlemen from Glasgow University—Messrs. Grant, McMillan, Cameron and McGregor—brought before the committee, had given the greatest satisfaction, and had been appointed to act as missionaries under the Presbytery of Pictou, Nova Scotia. The committee also recommended their early ordination.

Dr. Hill had very great pleasure indeed in thinking of the way in which the Colonial Committee had acted in consequence of the manner in which he recommended those four gentlemen to the Assembly last May, and the readiness with which the Committee had met the wishes of those gentlemen, who were licensed very lately, that they might go out with full powers to their native country to officiate as ministers of the Gospel. He hoped that this Presbytery would be ready to attend to the recommendation of the Committee, and to grant the ordination as early as possible. It was the wish of those gentlemen to leave this country almost immediately, before the end of this month, if possible. They were ready to submit themselves to whatever examinations the Presbytery might think necessary, he knew that they were capable of standing such examinations. He had never met, in the course of his 20 years experience in the College, with four students who so uniformly obtained his approbation, who showed talents that entitled them to be brought forward to prominent situations, and not only showed talents but also, what was of much more consequence, that

they were imbued with Christian principles—that, wherever they were called to labour, their great object would be to preach Christ crucified. The Colonial Committee had expressed very strongly its opinion both of the character and the talents of those gentlemen. He looked forward with very great delight indeed to the effect which their ministrations were likely to produce in the colonies. If they had but a succession of these young men now going out year after year to these colonies, the churches there would speedily be supplied with men as eminent ambassadors for Christ as any who had ever appeared in that capacity. He concluded by moving that the Presbytery consent at once to grant ordination.

Dr. Norman Macleod said he must be permitted to second the motion which had just been made with so much feeling and so much grace by Dr. Hill. It was now nearly 15 years—and it looked like history—since he had the high honour of being sent by the Church of Scotland as one of a deputation—the first that ever went from the Church of Scotland—to visit the congregations in the North American colonies. The scene he witnessed in Pictou could never be obliterated from his mind. It was as fresh now on his memory as the day he saw it. They administered the communion there to a multitude of Scotchmen, chiefly Highlanders, numbering, he believed, no fewer than 6,000 people; and a more intelligent, Christian people they had not in connection with their Church: nor had they in the World more enthusiastic friends of their Church. And yet there were 11 congregations, and only 1 minister; and they (the deputation) were placed in the painful position of not being able in truth to promise them a speedy supply. They might perhaps at the time have sent preachers who could speak English, but in the then state of their Home Church and the scarcity of Gaelic preachers they could give no promise of pastors to them. It was then suggested what an advantage it would be if young men could be sent from the colonies, speaking Gaelic or not, to study here. By and by efficient labourers went out, preaching English. They were able to send out some missionaries; the Presbytery of Pictou was strengthened, and most gallantly, with a great deal of Christian chivalry; that Presbytery originated a scheme for sending to this country and supporting, so far as it was needed, the young men who should study here. Accordingly those four young men were sent from the Highland Scotch people in Nova Scotia to study in this country. They were assisted at first by the Presbytery, but during their later years they had been able by their own energy and diligence to support themselves. He had known them as intimate friends ever since they landed on these shores—two of them were members of his congregation and two were members of his father's congregation. He had had the most intimate communion with them during the last 8 years—it looked but like a few weeks since they first came from Nova Scotia—and he could with all his heart re-echo every word that had been uttered by Dr. Hill. He had the highest respect for their character, the deepest personal affection for the selves, and the very highest opinion of the reality of their personal piety. They left behind them friends among all who had ever come in contact with them, and he had no hesitation in stating his opinion that he knew no young men who, if they were in this country, were more certain of being appointed to parishes than those four. They returned to Nova Scotia, three of them preaching the Gaelic language of their countrymen. One of them was not able to speak Gaelic, but he would back his friend Mr. Grant against any man for

speaking in the English language (Applause.) To him (Dr. Macleod) this was an intensely interesting day. He could not tell the effect it would have on the colonies. From the affectionate and friendly manner in which they had been received by the clergy and their success at the University he might be permitted to express a hope, which perhaps might go to the Colonial Church, that other Presbyteries in the colonies would follow the example of the Presbytery of Pictou. Two other young men had been sent to this country since the four gentlemen in question; and he hoped that the principle would be carried out further, as he believed that this was the best way in every respect for the Colonial Church being supplied with efficient ministers. He was sure those young men left this country with the most earnest prayers of the Presbytery for their success: and he believed their going back would be truly a day of jubilee in Nova Scotia—and he did not wonder at it.

The motion was agreed to, Dr. Runciman remarking that the absence of examination should not be made a precedent.

The ordination was proceeded with in the usual form, and thereafter the Moderator addressed the young men in an admirable speech.

ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

The following notice is inserted as a specimen of meetings that have been already held in various parts of Scotland since the lamented death of Professor Robertson, and as showing the feeling which that event has everywhere called forth. There seems to be every reason to hope that the Church and the country will now arise and by "one effort more" complete that work which was so energetically carried on by the great and good man taken away from us:—

MEMORIAL MEETING—THE LATE DR. ROBERTSON.

A memorial meeting was held in the Music Hall Buildings, Aberdeen, on the 21st of December "to afford an opportunity to the friends of Dr. Robertson of expressing their deep sense of his loss, and testifying their respect and admiration both of his private character and of the great services which he rendered to the Church and country." The Lord Protost occupied the chair, and there was a large and respectable attendance of ladies and gentlemen besides clergymen.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Macpherson,

The Lord Protost said—Ladies and gentlemen, it is matter of regret that one of the munificent contributors to the Endowment Scheme has found himself unable to be here to occupy the chair, which I am so unworthy to fill. A letter, however, has been received from Lord Seafield, who, it was hoped, might have been able to preside over us. Other letters of apology have also been received.

The Protost, then continuing, said—Ladies and gentlemen, it must be in the remembrance of many of you now assembled here that this day twelve months the eminent man whose loss we mourn, and to whose memory we are met to do honour, addressed to you burning words in favour of the great scheme of social amelioration for which he lived during his later years and for which, I may say, he died. I do not purpose, in the presence of the eloquent men whom I see around me, to attempt any eulogium on Dr. Robertson, although the lofty principles with which he was animated from his youth are to no one better known than to myself. To you then, ladies and gentlemen, I shall say that the man we mourn during his life was eminently practical, and that those of us who freely at once hand to our excellent

friend, Mr. Alexander Simpson, our mite towards finishing the scheme which has been left incomplete, will best show the regard they cherish for the memory of the man whose heart was so thoroughly in it. Occupying the place I do, I hope I shall not be held presumptuous in pointing out to the youth of the country, preparing for or entering on the struggle of life, the instruction and encouragement which those of them, possessing opportunities the smallest, may draw from the career of Dr. Robertson. From his childhood, when he entered the school of Pitsligo, to his latest moment he manifested a steadfast determination to accomplish every purpose which he felt to be marked out as his duty; and an iron will to do with his might whatever he had undertaken was (as of many eminent men) perhaps his leading characteristic through life. While at home in the interval between the College sessions, he performed his allotted portion of the work upon his father's farm every day, resuming at night his studies; and, after, in 1819-20, gaining the Mathematical Bursary, he returned and during the summer took the sole charge of the farm, his father being confined to bed through the great part of it; applying himself to it as intensely as ever he did to the accomplishment of the Endowment Scheme—assuming a full share of the hardest work, and often rising to toil in harvesting, now all but obsolete, often at 4 o'clock in the morning, while after the labours of the day he pursued his mental toil till midnight. If I did not know that I will not offend the sound sense of his family, this statement, I hope I need not say, would not be made—full of instruction to those to whom it is addressed, as I deem it to be. I would only add that his great zeal did not surpass his Christian liberality, and that the severe and unintermitting labours of life at no time weakened in him the human affections, in the practical exercise of which he was, to my knowledge, conspicuous from the earliest time, when his efforts could avail to recompense his family for their efforts in his behalf.

The Rev. Dr. Bisset, Bourtie, said that to the circumstance of being Convener of the Church Endowment Scheme within this province was he indebted for having the honour of now proposing the first resolution to be laid before this meeting; and at the outset he could not but express the deep but melancholy gratification he felt at the present meeting, held, as it was, in memory of one of the most noble and gifted of men—one who above all others was most deeply imbued with the great spirit of our reforming fathers. Dr. R., in the mysterious providence of God, in the mid-day of his life—in the full career of his usefulness, has been removed from amongst us, and the circumstance could hardly fail to add additional sadness and solemnity to the thoughts of those present, when they remembered that on that very day—almost the very hour when they had assembled together, there had been consigned to their last resting-place the remains of the great and beneficent nobleman [Lord Aberdeen], who was amongst the first to recognise and during the whole of his life continued to appreciate the marvellous acquirements and high Christian worth of the deceased friend whose departure they now mourned. He (Dr. R.), however willingly he might be inclined to do so, felt the less necessity to speak in that room of Dr. R.'s remarkable gifts and powers after the admirable portrait of their friend which had appeared the other day in one of the Aberdeen newspapers—a portrait drawn by one now present, which was equally distinguished by its fidelity and eloquence. Whenever Dr. R. took his place in the pulpit, it was felt that he stood forth there the messenger of Truth: and when he took part in the discussions in the Courts

of their Church, he never failed to advance powerfully the best interests of Christianity. He (Dr. R.) remembered that their departed friend's very first appearance in the Synod of Aberdeen gained for him a position which he never lost. It so happened that a great persecution was reigning against the Protestant clergymen in Ireland, and it was proposed that an address of sympathy should be sent from the Synod here to their Irish brethren. To Dr. R. was committed the duty of drawing-up the resolutions, and they were so marked by all that could have been expected from one who showed himself to be what he was afterwards that they not only won the praise and admiration of the Synod but they were made the text of remarks by many of the public newspapers, the *Times* itself having more than one article on the very points and resolutions set forth. Then, when the Dr. went to the General Assembly first, he (Dr. Bisset) well remembered that one of those unhappy discussions arose regarding the Veto Act, and Dr. R. had come prepared to speak with his notes in his hand. Looking, as he proceeded with his speech, at his notes, a gentleman, somewhat rudely addressing the Moderator, said they had not come there to hear written essays: were they to do so they might be detained for weeks. This circumstance, there was good reason to believe, first revealed to Dr. R. himself his own powers as a debater. Modestly addressing the Moderator, he said that, being "a very young member of the Assembly, it was out of respect to it that he had written down his thoughts: he would be very sorry indeed to offend even one member of the Court or to transgress its laws," and, having so spoken, he threw his notes on the floor of the house, and then came forth from him such a torrent of eloquence, displaying a power of argumentation that from that time secured for him an influence and position in the house which, till that very day and incident, he himself had no conception he could command. Most assuredly the opponent who challenged him for using his notes might well have wished he had allowed him to read them. When the great and illustrious Dr. Chalmers set a-going his Church Extension Scheme, from no quarter did he receive more liberal aid than from Dr. R. So much indeed was this the case that Dr. Chalmers made the remark that, if all parishes would only do as Ellon and another which he named, his treasury would be full to overflowing. It was the genius of Robertson which prompted him to take-up what Chalmers left unfinished. Small aid or encouragement did their deceased friend receive at the beginning. His scheme was called Utopian, a scheme in the clouds. The genius of Dr. R., however, surmounted these obstacles, and enabled him to show that the respect of the country only slept, it was not dead, and it awoke to his eloquence and earnestness. Years afterwards, when he (Dr. R.) was expressing his delight at the marvellous success which the Doctor had with the aristocracy of the land, a fine trait of the sunny character of the man came out in the remark, "There's far more kindness among men and women than ever I shall be able to draw forth. Show the people of this country that the cause you are engaged in is a good and practicable one, and there is no fear of the money coming." Patriots have died in their country's cause, and to them be every honour and grateful recognition paid, but fairer wreaths are due to him who, taking his post at the shrine of Truth, falls in its defence. So stood, so fell Dr. R., and the friends of the Church of Scotland—the friends of Christianity—will best show their love for the work of his life, and most fittingly pay a tribute to his memory, by helping to finish the great scheme to which he gave his last thoughts

—thoughts which might justly be interpreted into those words, "Scotland expects every man to do his duty." The Rev. Dr. then moved the first resolution, viz., "that this meeting, humbling themselves under the mighty hand of God in the bereavement which the Church of Scotland has sustained by the death of the Rev. Dr. R., desire to record their profound sense of his great, unwearied and self-sacrificing labours in seeking to bring the poor and the out-cast within the influence of the everlasting Gospel, and they would seek to cherish his memory as one of the ablest, most zealous and most devoted benefactors of the country and of the Church."

Mr. Gordon, of Fyvie, in seconding with pleasure the resolution just proposed, said that, after the observations which had fallen from Dr. Bisset, he would not intrude upon the time of the meeting further than to remark that, though his acquaintance with the late Dr. R. was of recent standing, yet he had listened to him twice when pleading his noble scheme, and was so impressed with his addresses that he (Mr. G.) could not resist the opportunity of giving an additional subscription.

Mr. Cochran moved the second resolution, viz.—"That, cherishing these feelings, and as the most appropriate and fitting monument to the memory of their departed friend, the meeting pledge themselves—and, by God's grace, will seek to quicken others—to renewed exertion for the immediate completion, in this Dr. Robertson's native province, of that great Scheme of Church Endowment which mainly through his Christian earnestness, genius and zeal has already received so large a measure of support; and for this purpose remit to the Committee of Clergy and Laymen named at last meeting of the Synod of Aberdeen to adopt all necessary measures, and with power to add to their number." He remarked on the solemn feeling which could not but be created in the minds of all present by the sudden departure of him who that day twelve months so eloquently addressed them in that hall. He said that the solemn event, like the Reformation—like an open Bible—carried with it lessons and responsibilities which we could not put away from us without incurring great guilt. Mr. C. then dwelt at some length on the lessons which the life, the work and the sudden calling away of Dr. R. suggested, and, after reading the resolution, concluded by stating that, in anticipation of the resolution meeting the approval of the meeting, a memorial subscription list had already been commenced, and he was glad to say, very successfully, for, though it only contained twelve names, it bore the gratifying amount of £500.

Rev. Mr. Lang seconded the resolution, and said that he hoped the few remarks which he would venture to make would be received as the feeling towards Dr. R. of the younger men who, like himself, had more recently stepped upon the platform of the Church. The speakers who had addressed the meeting very naturally dwelt on the past. They had a keen and grateful sense of the hardships and triumphs which their departed father had endured and won. It became the younger brethren to think of the influence the life and work of such a man as Dr. R. would exercise in the future. The past is a matter of history—what he and others had to regard is the right man for the right place. For himself, he thought of the life of Dr. R. with a lively admiration and cherished his memory now that he was gone. In Dr. R. they saw a man whom the Church needed at an important time in her history. They saw in him a theologian holding fast to his own, and yet tolerant to all who could not accept his symbols, believing always that no formula could exhaust the infinite truth of God. They saw in

him a churchman liberal to dissent, yet ever trying to make his own Church worthy of her own national mission, they saw in him an orator neither winning in appearance nor graceful in speech, but powerful in the expression of the great, earnest and natural thoughts of which his heart was full. It might be said of him, as twas said of Luther, the words flowed not from his lips but from his soul. They fell upon us as coils of fire, warming our hearts and kindling our zeal. They saw in him the man who, more than any man, realized the words of St. Paul—"This one thing I do, forgetting what is behind, I reach forward," &c. This was no blind hero worship. It was the reverence of young minds convinced of the greatness of a master spirit sanctified by the grace of God, and so it was that he (Mr. L.) claimed to-day to enter into the company of the mourners who lamented for one in whom "the smallest virtues seemed so great; the greatest vice how small." In like eloquent terms Mr. Lang amid frequent applause referred to the fact that the great work of Dr. R.—the Endowment Scheme—might be said to have given new life to the Church of Scotland, forming a rallying-point for her sons when she was shattered by the Disruption of 1843. It was a scheme which, intended, as it was, as a candle to lighten the whole land and meet the exigencies of the time, could not but commend itself to every Christian man. He trusted the great work would soon be accomplished, that they would get quit of the "one effort more," so that the Church might turn her attention to other important matters. To secure this, let them all make the completion of the Endowment Scheme a matter of conscience, and there could be no fear of a speedy and ample success.

Sir John Stuart Forbes moved the third resolution, viz.—"That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. R. the widow, and to Mr. R. the father of the deceased, with an expression of the sympathy of the meeting with them under their heavy bereavement"—as evincing the sympathy the meeting felt with them in the great loss the Church and the country had sustained by the death of Dr. R. Rev. Dr. Pine seconded; and, a hearty vote of thanks to the Provost, moved by Mr. Duguid of Auchlanetie, having been passed, the proceedings were concluded by Dr. Forsyth pronouncing the benediction.

JEWISH MISSION.

I. ALEXANDRIA.

It is with very great pleasure we communicate to our readers the gratifying intelligence that the vessel so kindly procured from his Highness the Pasha of Egypt, through the good offices of her Majesty's Consul-general has at length been fitted up and handed over to our missionaries to be used as a Bethel Chapel by the British sailors frequenting the port of Alexandria. We subjoin Mr. Yule account of the opening services in the new chapel, and we trust the perusal of it may lead many to join in the prayer that his Highness's gift may prove "a blessing to very many of the cause for whose benefit she has been obtained," and may stir up others having a more immediate interest in the prosperity of the Mission to devise liberal thine; for its support and extension.

"I cannot allow this mail leave without sending you a brief account of an interesting event connected with our Mission, which took place a few days ago. I refer to the opening and dedication services of the new floating chapel. After considerable delay the vessel was reported on the 5th December to our Consul-general as being completed and ready to be taken from the Arsenal to her moorings in the harbours. Mr

Colquhoun, with that courtesy and promptitude which he has all along manifested in the matter at once communicated the circumstance to me by an official letter, and appointed Saturday the 8th current as the day of opening.

"Accordingly at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day fixed, a considerable number of our friends assembled on board the ship, among whom were R. G. Colquhoun C. B. her Majesty's agent and Consul-General, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Vaucher, and his secretary Mr. Coulthard; S. S. Saunders, Esq., her Majesty's Consul with Mrs. and Miss Saunders; the officers of H. M. steamer *Fresly A Bethune*. Esq., agent P. & O. Company; Henry Barker, Esq., agent of Messrs Burns & M'iver's steamers; the Rev. Messrs. Davis and Hogg; R. Fleming Esq., of Messrs Tod, Rathbone, & Co. & C. & C.

"After the various departments of the ship had been inspected, the company took their seats, and the business of the day began by a lengthened statement from the Consul-General relative to the various steps which had been taken to procure the vessel, and the heartiness with which his Highness the Viceroy had acceded to his request for a Bethel ship.

"Mr. Colquhoun then called upon me to commence the religious services. These consisted of singing, reading a portion of Scripture suitable to the occasion, and offering up the dedication prayer. Previous to engaging in prayer I gave a summary of the operations of the Mission during the past year. (On the prayer being ended Mr. Vaucher, who had kindly consented to take this part of the ceremony, proceeded to the bows of the ship, on which she broke a bottle of wine, and named her after our most gracious Queen. "The Victoria." We then sung the National Anthem, after which the company dispersed.

"Besides a chapel with pulpit and benches we have accommodation for the sailors' visitor and three other cabins with a small saloon, all nicely fitted up for us at the expense of the Egyptian government. Now that the vessel is finished and placed in my charge, I feel bound in my own name, and in the name of our friends here, to renew our expressions of deep gratitude to his Highness the Viceroy for his handsome gift and also to Mr Colquhoun for his exertions in procuring the ship at first, and his unwearied superintendance of her during the time she has been resting in the Arsenal. His visits to her have been very many, and I know they were often made at a considerable sacrifice of time and strength. I am sure that he has no small satisfaction in seeing her completed, and, as he said on the day of opening, "his earnest desire is that she may be a blessing to very many of the class for whose benefit she has been obtained."

"On Sabbath, the 9th, the Bethel was crowded by a very attentive congregation, as also it was on last Sabbath when the Rev. Dr. Veitch of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, preached in it.

"I am preparing for publication here a report of the proceedings for the past year, a copy of which I shall send you when already the local subscription lists are not yet completed, but I calculate our subscriptions, including the grant of L. 20 from the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, will amount to something more than L. 100. I shall refer to this again in another letter.

"The girls' school is slowly making progress. Miss Ashley has now 8 pupils. The boys' school is just as it was.

"The brethren Steiger and Brandeis are busy with Arabic, and very anxious to be useful. Mr. Steiger has, with the aid of the Lutheran pastor, commenced a Bible class in German on Sabbath evenings, and a prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings. He has also visited 11 German vessels in the harbour and last Lord's

day afternoon there was a German service for seamen held in "The Victoria."

"Dr. Veitch kindly preached for me in the chapel on shore last Sabbath. He had several interviews with the Consul-General about our work here, the substance of which I daresay he will make known himself to the Church."

2. SALONICA.

The following is a summary of Mr. Crosbie's half-yearly report of the operations of the Mission:—

"This last summer having been usually hot, and, the environs of Salonica affording no retreat from the miasma of the district, the health of all your agents has been more or less seriously affected, and several of them have had to leave the scene of their labours for part of the time under review. This of course to a considerable extent contracted the operations for the Mission, but most of these have now been resumed, and it is the cause of thankfulness to us in the retrospect of our trials, that the Lord has not left us without tokens of His favour. We have especial pleasure in referring to the state of the school, and we take much encouragement to ourselves for its steady progress. The number of pupils enrolled during the term has been 57, and the number now giving regular attendance is 46. Of these 19 are Jewish children, 17 Greek, 8 Italian, one is a Turkish, and another an Armenian boy. The subjects taught in the school are the English, French, Judeo-Spanish and Greek languages; reading, writing and Arithmetic in the several languages; religious knowledge from the old and New Testaments. About 70 copies of the Scriptures, the Psalter, and other religious books, have been said at the depot in the course of the summer.

The Saturday meetings for Jewish inquiries are attended by 8 young men. They listen to the portions of the Old and New Testaments read and explained, and are familiar with the Christian of salvation, but they have not as accepted of the Saviour as he is offered in the Gospel. We trust that the expression, "ever learning and never coming to the knowledge of the truth," may not long characterize some of them and we pray that He, who is able from the stones "to raise up children unto Abraham," may soften their hearts and make them a willing people in the days of His power.

The Judeo-Spanish service on the Lord's day is attended by and the English service by the 8 or 6 residents, and occasionally by seamen who happen to be in port.

3. SMYRNA.

The following is Mr. Coull's report for the same period:—

"On Saturday and Sunday meetings for the Jews are very much on the same footing as formerly; but our intercourse with Jews of all classes, I am very happy to say, is very much wherever there a man and his wife professes extending.

"About a month ago I paid a visit to Magnesia. Christianity, and are separated entirely from the synagogue, but have not yet been baptized. In Magnesia, as is to be expected, they are subjected to a considerable annoyance from the Jews, and, in consequence of there being no Protestant community there, they are entirely without protection, except what they can receive "officially" from the Consul's agent. I arrived in Magnesia very opportunely to prevent the husband being put in prison. Some time ago, when a great part of the town was destroyed by fire, his shop and all his goods were destroyed, and, as some of the was to have him put in prison unless he should liquidate all his debts. One of his creditors was to have him put in prison unless he should pay up at once, which was unable to do, but at my request the consul's agent undertook to

attend the Court on his behalf and see that time was given to pay up by instalments. For this he was very grateful. I had an opportunity of seeing a good many Jews at his house. He told me a good many are inclined towards Christianity, who for fear of the other Jews, do not make an open confession. I was anxious to have an evening meeting at his house, but, as he seemed rather afraid I did not urge it. From Magnesia I went with a Missionary friend to Thyatira (now called Akassar). There is properly speaking, no Jewish settlement in Thyatira. Contrary to my expectations I found 2 or 3 families. Some live in a house, while others occupy rooms in the Khan. I went first to visit those residing in the Khan, and it being Saturday afternoon, I had the good fortune to find them all collected there together. After turning the conversation to the present condition of their nation, I told them that the Messiah had already come. And, while I directed their attention to certain of the Messianic prophecies, they were very attentive and appeared much interested. I left with them 2 or 3 tracts, which they promised to read; as they had no copy of the New Testament, I promised to send them one, which they undertook to read and study. In Thyatira there is a small Protestant Greek Congregation, with a native preacher supported by the American board. It gave me great pleasure to have an opportunity of partaking of the Lord's Supper with them. I made particular inquiry regarding the means of education among the Greeks.

"The Greeks compose about one half of the population, the other half are Turks; there are also a very few Armenian families. Though the Greeks are exceedingly poor, every child has the opportunity of receiving some education. At the principal school here is an attendance of about 250. The teachers received me very civilly. I asked the head master, a very pleasant venerable looking priest, regarding the reading of the Scriptures in the school. Both the Old and New Testaments are read. Many of the children are so poor as not to be able to obtain a copy of the Scriptures. He undertook if I should send him some copies, to give them to the most necessitous. I hope to be able to send him a number for free distribution. I have every reason to feel gratified that, I extended my journey to Thyatira."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new Protestant church is in course of construction in Paris. When this is completed Paris will be able to boast of no less than 20 Protestant churches and 104 clergymen. The number of children regularly attending Protestant Sunday Schools in Paris is 2,600.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—The *Bombay Guardian* reports the triumphant progress of the Gospel in the district of Chota-Nagapore. It states that—

2000 have already been baptized, or, rather, this was the number some 6 months ago. The number of those who have broken caste, and have applied for baptism, is also very large. 90 were baptized in January last. A missionary writes that in the neighbourhood of Ranchee the Gospel is spreading like fire in a jungle. As many as eight hundred villages have received the Gospel. So many Kols were pouring into the station from the jungle that 3 missionaries were occupied all day in giving them instruction. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited the district in January, and was greatly astonished at what he saw. His secretary remarked to the missionaries, "There never was seen such a sight as this." This referred to a gathering of about 2,000 native Christians, at which he was present. From the province of Pachette, the Kabreepunthes

have presented themselves to the number of 46 out of 11 villages, asking for instruction. They say that large bodies of this sect are ready to embrace Christianity. There are 6 missionaries in the Chota Nagpore field, who are Germans from the Seminary of Pastor Gossner at Berlin. We see it stated that in Lucknow and the surrounding villages 89 natives have been baptized since the rebellion of 1857.

NOTICE OF BOOK.

SABBATH SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We are in receipt of the Report of the Committee of the General Assembly on Sabbath Schools, given in and read by Rev. William Leitch, D. D., Convener, 28th May, 1860. It forms a pamphlet of 86 pages, and contains a lucid and singularly intelligible account of the Sabbath Schools of the Church of Scotland. The Mother Church is taking a deep interest in the work of the Sabbath School, and is meeting with large success. The total number of Schools in connection with the Church of Scotland, which were reported, was 1608, showing an increase of 88 over the previous year. The number of scholars on the Roll was the great army of 125,196, showing an increase of 13,981 over the previous year, being 1 in 23 of the whole population of Scotland. These scholars are taught by a company of 11,259 teachers—the population of a good-sized town. The Report is accompanied by an appendix, summarizing the information by Parishes, Presbyteries and Synods, and the whole Church. It also includes remarks from the Reports to Synods, from which a large amount of interesting information is to be gained. An interesting feature of the pamphlet is the special Report of the work of individual schools and associations. We are glad to observe that Young Men's Christian Associations exist in so many congregations. A constitution for a Bible Association and Young Men's Association is given, which we may hereafter reproduce.

The Report contains an excerpt from the Report of the Sabbath School Committee of our Synod. The Report bears a willing tribute to the value of such auxiliary agencies as Bible classes on week-days, Teachers' Preparation Classes, Teachers' Prayer Meetings and Young Men's Christian Associations.

We have seldom perused a more interesting Report, or one in which the information conveyed is more interestingly and systematically conveyed.

We extract the concluding portion of the Report as a specimen of its style and as a resumé of the views of the Parent Church with regard to Sabbath Schools, together with the finding of the General Assembly on the Report.

The Synod of Canada has adopted the plan of the Mother Church by appointing a Sabbath School Committee for the purpose of collecting statistics and affording encouragement to all

engaged in the work. The first Report, that of last year, though somewhat defective in the returns, gives a very encouraging view of the work, and holds out a hope that, as in other parts of America, the Sabbath School will prove an efficient missionary instrument in preparing the way for a full provision for the spiritual wants of the advancing tide of population.

The returns show that the Sabbath Schools of the Church have received a great impulse from the unusual religious interest manifested in the course of the past year; and one great advantage of our Sabbath Schools is, that they present a vast organisation throughout our land, admirably calculated to fix and render permanent in their effects the impressions of such special seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The religious interest in our larger towns especially was sustained by the prayer-meetings and preparatory classes connected with the Sabbath School work. The result of this quickened feeling on the part of the teachers was a more earnest dealing with the children in their classes, and a more extended and regular visiting of the children at their homes. This in a great measure explains the unprecedented increase of 14,000 scholars in one year. With such a fact before us, we cannot reasonably make the complaint, often made, that seasons of religious excitement soon pass away, and that the crest of the wave is succeeded by a corresponding depression, so that nothing is gained by the visitation. The mere excitement of the occasion may pass away, but the solid results remain; and the past year, both in point of increase of numbers and new organisations, will mark an important era in our Sabbath School history.

It is due to the Conveners of Synods and Presbyteries to state that, with one or two exceptions, the returns are admirably drawn up, and as complete as could reasonably be expected. The complaints of tardy returns from parishes are also much less numerous, so that every guarantee is given for the reliability of the statistics. The completeness of the returns is, this year, owing much to the simplification of the queries by the Acting Committee. As it was understood that in a large proportion of schools rolls were not regularly kept, it was resolved that no query should be put which could not be answered without the use of registers. Various other queries of much interest, and necessary to make the statistics complete, might be put; but it is more satisfactory to confine them to a few points, so that they may be answered accurately, than to extend them to others for which only vague estimates can be given; and, until registers be more generally kept, no object can be gained by extending the statistics of scholars. The Committee strongly recommend the more general use of rolls and registers. Those published by the Messrs Murray have been expressly drawn up to correspond to the queries put by the Committee, and to form part of the system of schedules required for the collection of the statistics. The return in regard to which there is the greatest incompleteness is that in reference to the number of scholars above 14. In the total number estimates for defective returns are included, but the number of blanks is not so great as to entail an error of more than one-fiftieth part of the whole number. This year there is no return of the entire number of children enrolled throughout the year, but, taking the proportion of last year, the number would be 142,723, and this would give for the whole Church the proportion of 1 scholar to every 20 of the population, whereas the proportion last year was 1 in 23. This, however, would be a fallacious mode of ascertaining the amount of Sabbath School educa-

tion, as, from the changes from one school to another, a considerable number must have been enumerated more than once. The number on the roll taken at the same time throughout the Church is the proper test.

In conclusion, we have reason to rejoice that an institution of such recent date has, under the Divine blessing, taken so deep a root in our land, and extended its branches far and wide. The first Sabbath School is only of recent date, and the institution may be regarded as still in its infancy; yet how widely has it already extended! This progress consists not merely in numbers but in the development of its functions and capabilities. At first the Sabbath School in England partook little of a religious institution; it was more of the character of the modern reformatory school. It has now become the grand instrument in the hands of the Church for proclaiming Christ to the rising generation. It is felt to be almost an essential part of the machinery of every Christian congregation. It has opened a field for the active Christian energies of our people, and realised, in a most practical manner, the influence assigned to the laity in the constitution of our Church. Prayer meetings, preparation classes, Christian associations, festive anniversaries, missionary associations, libraries, clothing societies, have grouped themselves round the central institution, and given to Christian society a completeness of organisation which it did not before possess, and which needed to draw out its energies. One of the most recent and important adaptations is its employment as a missionary agent. In many parts of the World where our race predominates, and where the advance of population in the wilderness outstrips the provision of a regular Gospel ministry, the Sabbath School is pushed forward as an advanced post. It forms the nucleus of a Church, and soon it merges into a completely equipped Christian congregation.

It is satisfactory to know that the Church of Scotland is taking a leading part in extending and developing an institution which is evidently destined to exercise a much wider influence in extending the Redeemer's kingdom. The returns of this year, so far from manifesting an abated interest, exhibit a rate of progress that has never been surpassed, and that augurs well for the future of our Church. While there is so much to commend in the present state and progress of our Sabbath School system, it is right that notice should be taken of a peculiar feature of Scottish Sabbath Schools. In no other country is the Sabbath School of such partial application in regard to the various grades of society. It is almost exclusively confined to the poorer classes. The bulk of the scholars belong to the poorer members of the Church, who are either not skilled in communicating instruction at home, or who find that their home instruction is aided by the lessons of the Sabbath School. There is also a small proportion drawn from the degraded classes who have sunk into irreligion or indifference. But the Sabbath School is made to bear little, if at all, upon the rich, whether members of the Christian Church, or such as have renounced all profession of religion. This neglect of the wealthier classes, who often need the influence of the Sabbath School as much as the poor, though found in most Churches, still does not anywhere exist to such an extent as in Scotland. There are no doubt great social difficulties, but the experience of some of the most vigorous branches of the Christian Church in other lands shows that this institution may be made equally applicable to rich and poor. May we not hope that in Scotland also the Sabbath School may yet embrace all classes, and bestow its bless-

ings equally upon the highest and the lowest grades of society!

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-eighth of May, Eighteen hundred and Sixty, Monday—Session Fifteenth;

The Assembly called for the Report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, which was given in and read by Dr. LERICH, the Convener. It was moved, seconded and unanimously agreed to, That the General Assembly approve of the Report—commend the manner in which returns from Synods have been prepared—express high satisfaction with the increase of Schools, Teachers and Pupils during the past year in all parts of the Church, and the growing efficiency and completeness of the whole system of Sabbath School instruction—enjoin every Presbytery and Synod to appoint a Committee on Sabbath Schools, that Reports, having been first brought up to the Presbytery, may afterwards be submitted to that meeting of Synod which takes place immediately before the meeting of Assembly, and forthwith sent to the Convener of the General Assembly's Committee—require all Ministers to transmit to the Convener of Presbytery Committees, Answers to the Queries that may be addressed to them by the Committee of the General Assembly; that the Committee be re-appointed, with Dr. LERICH as Convener, and Mr. McKENZIE, Vice-Convener; and that the thanks of the Assembly be given to Dr. LERICH and through him to the Convener of Synods and other members of Committee.

POETRY.

SEED-WORDS.

'Twas nothing—a mere idle word
From careless lips that fell,
Forgot, perhaps, as soon as said,
And purposeless as well.

But yet—as on the passing wind
Is borne the little seed,
Which blooms unheeded, as a flower
Or as a noisome weed,—

So often will a single word
Unknown its end fulfil,
And bear in seed the flower and fruit
Of actions good or ill.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED SINCE LAST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

	S	c	t
S. Davidson, Bells Corners, 1858-9-60-1	2	00	
A. Cattanach, Dalhousie Mills, 1861-2	1	00	
A. Loggie, Burntchurch, 1859-60	1	00	
Mrs. Moody, Dundee, 1860-1	1	00	
J. G. Moor, Montreal, 1860	0	50	
R. Weir, " " " "	0	50	
Mrs. Vipond, Hamilton, " " " "	0	50	
Q. McKendrick, " " " "	0	50	
Rev. R. Burnet, " " " "	1	00	
W. Bellhouse, " " " "	1	00	
Mrs. Ewing, " " " "	0	50	
G. A. Young, " " " "	0	50	
Rev. J. McLellan, Ross, 1861	0	50	
Rev. Professor George, 1861-2	1	00	
John Forrest, Burnstown, 1859-60	1	00	
W. McNaughton, Ormstown, 1856-7-8-9-60-1	3	00	
W. Napier, Bathurst, 1857-8-9-60	2	00	
D. McNicol, Pakenham, 1861	0	50	
R. Riddle, " " " "	0	50	
J. Fraser, Cross Point, " " " "	0	50	
J. Morrison, Burnbrae, 1857-8-9-60	2	00	
Hon. J. Crooks, West Flamborough, 1859-9-60-1	2	00	
D. Crooks, West Flamborough, '59-60-1-2	2	00	

A. Cambell, Montreal, 1859-60-1	1	50
G. McKenzie, " " " "	1	00
Mrs. McCulloch, " " " "	0	50
Hon. J. Ferrier, " " " "	1	00
Mrs. McGill, " " " "	1	50
John Mitchell, " " " "	0	50
Charles Low, " " " "	0	50
W. F. Gardiner, " " " "	0	50
James Mitchell, " " " "	0	50
G. Heron, " " " "	0	50
Mrs. Cowan, " " " "	2	00
Mrs. Cowie, " " " "	0	50
Mrs. Mitchell, " " " "	1	00
James McDougall, " " " "	1	00
James Johnson, " " " "	1	00
James Law, " " " "	1	50
Mrs. Mann, " " " "	1	50
W. Stephens, " " " "	1	50
C. D. Proctor, " " " "	1	00
Mrs. Stewart, " " " "	1	50
D. Cunningham, " " " "	1	50
A. McGibbon, " " " "	1	00
R. Mitchell, " " " "	0	50
W. Meikleham, " " " "	0	50
A. M. Sieveright, " " " "	0	50
Rev. J. T. Paul, St. Louis de Gonzague, 1861	0	50
W. Thomson, " " " "	0	50
N. Porteous, " " " "	0	50
G. Cook, " " " "	0	50
W. Paton, " " " "	0	50
W. Smith, " " " "	0	50
Mrs. Kinghorn, Allans Corners, 1859	0	50
Rev. W. Brown, Scotland, 1861	0	50
J. Jack, Chateauguay, 1861-2	1	00
D. B. MacLennan, Port Dover, 1860-1	1	00
R. Madill, Creemore, 1859-60-1-2	2	00
Peter Grant, Lancaster, 1856-7-8-9-60-1	3	00
R. Sturgeon, W. Gwillimbury, 1859-60	1	00
Rev. John Tawse, for subscribers in King, 1861	4	25
Judge Smith, Montreal, 1860-1	1	00
John Harkness, Matilda, 1861	0	50
Mrs. Neilson, Ramsay, " " " "	0	50
G. Neilson, Belleville, " " " "	0	50
Rev. J. Campbell, Wick, " " " "	4	00
Rev. McCorkill, W. Farnham, 1858	0	50
H. Campbell, Montreal, 1861	0	50
D. Campbell, " " " "	0	50
J. J. Bretner, Halifax, " " " "	0	50
Andrew Cairns, Nelson, 1860-1	1	00
John Marshall, Palermo, 1861	0	50
D. Hay, Bells Corners, 1854-5-6-7-8-9-60-1	4	00
J. O'Brian, L'Original, 1860-1	1	00
A. Ferguson, Allansville, 1861	0	50
J. Meikle, Lachute, 1861-2	1	00
Miss Kilgour, Beauharnois, 1861	0	50
J. Johnston, Stouffville, " " " "	0	50
J. Galloway, Uxbridge, " " " "	0	50
Rev. J. Campbell, Nottawasaga, " " " "	0	50
A. McDiarmid, Nottawa, " " " "	0	50
A. McPherson, Montreal, " " " "	0	50
F. B. McLennan, Glengarry, " " " "	0	50
A. Simpson, Montreal, 1858-9-60-1	2	00
Dr. Campbell, " " " "	0	50
H. Fraser, " " " "	2	00
J. Fraser, " " " "	1	00
C. Alexander, " " " "	1	00
A. McMurchy, Nottawasaga, 1860	0	50
J. McMurchy, " " " "	0	50
Col. Cameron, Beaverton, " " " "	0	50
R. Bethune, " " " "	0	50
P. McDougall, " " " "	2	00
T. Glassford, " " " "	0	50
J. Galloway, " " " "	0	50
H. Cameron, " " " "	0	50
J. Anderson, " " " "	0	50
A. Campbell, " " " "	0	50
G. McEwen, " " " "	0	50
Miss Turner, Pefferlaw, " " " "	0	50
J. McDougall, Eldon, 1859-60-1	1	50
N. McDougall, " " " "	0	50
Hugh Watt, Chateauguay, 1860-1	1	00

Mrs. Blain, Galt, 1861	0	50
Rev. W. Barr, Goderich, 1860-1	1	00
T. Allan, Lachine, 1861	0	50
J. Lourie, Beam River, " " " "	0	50
A. Primrose, Halifax, 1861-2	1	00
Rev. W. R. Ross, Pickering, 1861	1	00
P. A. Cathline, Niagara, 1860-1	1	00
E. Stuart, Woodstock, 1861	0	50
W. G. Russell, Pointe Levi, '57-8-9-60-1	2	50
Peter Lamb, Sarnia, 1861	0	50
D. McLaughton, Chatham, 1860-1-2	1	50
D. McKerral, " " " "	1	00
W. Nelson, " " " "	1	00
Rev. J. Rannie, " " " "	0	50
Mrs. Alex. Buist, Nottawa, 1861-2	1	00
Mrs. Charteris, Chatham, 1860-1	1	00
R. G. McLaren, " " " "	2	00
D. McDonald, St. Laurent, 1860-1	1	00
Augus Cameron, Toronto, 1857-8-9-60-1	2	50
J. McCuaig, Cote St. George, '58-9-60-1	2	00
D. McNaughton, St. Andrews, 1861-2	1	00
Joseph Taylor, Burnstown, " " " "	1	00
James Whitson, Pickering, 1861	0	50
John Bell, " " " "	0	50
John Dodds, Smiths Falls, 1861-2	1	00
John Gillon, Ramsay, 1861	0	50
John Menzis, " " " "	0	50
D. Campbell, " " " "	0	50
Mrs. Wylie, " " " "	0	50
J. H. Wylie, " " " "	0	50
W. McKerlie, Nelson, 1861	0	50
A. Campbell, Zimmerman, " " " "	0	50
Rev. Alexander Lewis, Mono, " " " "	2	00
Miss Douglas, Kingston, 1860-1	0	75
Mrs. Harold, " " " "	0	50
Mrs. W. P. Minnes, " " " "	2	00
P. Graham, " " " "	2	00
W. Mitchell, Ringwood, 1861	0	50
A. McCreight, Cedar Grove, " " " "	0	50
J. Canning, Markham, " " " "	0	50
W. Macklin, " " " "	0	50
Mrs. Ward, " " " "	0	50
Mrs. Moody, Ireland, 1861	0	50
W. McDonald, Kirkwall, " " " "	0	50
James Alexander, Scotland, " " " "	0	50
Henry Fowler, Toronto, 1862	0	50
A. Cleghorn, London, 1860-1	1	00
J. Fair, " " " "	0	50
J. Dunbar, " " " "	0	50
D. McKenzie, sen., " " " "	0	50
J. Cowan, " " " "	0	50
Andrew Cowan, Cowansville, 1860-1	1	00
Allan Cleghorn, Brantford, 1860-1-2	1	25
Angus McMurchy, Toronto, 1858-9	1	00
John Forrest, Jarvis, 1861-2	1	00

THE FRENCH MISSION.

We would remind our readers that the collection for the French Mission is appointed to be taken up on the 1st Sunday of April.

P. S.—Several communications have been crowded-out.

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