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# THE MISSIONARY REGISTER,

OF THE

## Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

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

Vol. 8.

MAY, 1857.

No. 5.

### CONTENTS:—

	PAGE.		PAGE.
FOREIGN MISSIONS.		NEWS OF THE CHURCH.	
Letter from Mr. Geddie, - - -	225	Presentations to Rev. James Smith,	
Letters from Rev. O. N. Gordon, -	229	Stewiacke, - - - - -	237
Foreign Mission of the United Pres-		P. E. Island Items, - - - - -	239
byterian Church of Canada, - - -	236	Notices, Acknowledgments, &c. -	239
Rev. J. W. Matheson, - - - - -	237		

## Foreign Missions.

### LETTER FROM MR GEDDIE.

In our last we gave Mr Geddie's letter of latest date. We had not then in our possession the letters which arrived at the same time. We now publish as much of the first of them as our space will permit.

ANEITEUM, NEW HEBRIDES,  
August 22nd, 1857.

DEAR BRETHREN,—

As more than six months have elapsed since the date of my last letter to you, I am reminded that I ought again to resume my pen. The last letter of your Secretary to me is dated Nov. 29th, 1854, others have no doubt been written since that time, but they have not reached me. In these distant regions, where letters pass through many and strange hands, we must allow a considerable margin for contingencies. In the absence of official letters it has given me great satisfaction to learn, from private correspondence, that you have designated another missionary to labour among the heathen, and that Mr Gordon was in England in November of last year, on his way to these islands. We scarcely know when to look for his arrival here, as we have so little information about his movements, but we hope to see him or hear of him by the first arrival from Sydney. I trust that he may soon be followed by others.

who can forsake the endearments of home, and come far hence to "preach among these Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."

### HEALTH OF THE ISLAND—HOPEFUL DEATHS.

You will be glad to learn that the Mission families are well. In the early part of the year Mrs Inglis suffered severely from fever and ague; but the attacks have ceased, and for some time her health has been good. Mrs Geddie also had a severe attack of illness in June which greatly alarmed us, but she has in a great measure recovered and is fast regaining her strength. The other members of the Mission are well. It becomes us to be grateful to God for the measure of health we enjoy. I regret to add that much sickness prevails among the natives and several deaths have occurred. The mortality during the present year has been much greater than during any similar period since I landed on the island. The disease of which many have died is *nemehe an pege*, i. e., the sickness of the land. It prevails at certain seasons of the year, and many of the natives fall victims to it. I feel thankful to say that some who died gave hopeful evidence of a saving change. Those with whom I conversed seemed to have clear and comfortable views of the way of salvation, and rested on Christ as their only hope. They died exhorting those around

them to hold fast the word of God, which alone can save their souls. As some in whose death we had comfort and hope were not members of the Church, we fondly hope that there are many instances of true piety even where the external profession of it has not been made.

#### STATE OF THE POPULATION.

The population of the island is now in a great measure christian. In the district occupied by Mr Inglis the heathen are now reduced to 200 and they number about 50 in my own. They are scattered throughout the island without combination or influence, and if they had the disposition, they have not the power to oppose the progress of divine truth. The overthrow of heathenism has placed under our charge many hundred souls who look to us for instruction. We are now doing what we can for their religious and moral improvement, and we are much encouraged in our work. Our labours, I have reason to believe, are appreciated by many, and the gospel seems to be valued for the blessings it confers. By the blessing of God on the means of grace some are forsaking their sins and turning to the Lord, and others are growing in the knowledge of divine things.

#### STATE OF CHURCH.

The public ordinances of religion are well attended on the Sabbath day. The usual attendance at my station is from 600 to 700 persons, and on special occasions it amounts to double that number. Meetings are also held at four of my most distant out-stations on the Sabbath day. I send two Church members to each station to read the Scriptures, pray and address those who attend. By this arrangement most of the natives have it in their power to meet and serve God on his own day. Our little Church now numbers eighty-three members, and their general conduct is such as to warrant the hope that their profession of religion is sincere. Several candidates for admission into the Church also attend a weekly class, some of whom will most probably be received before our next communion. The attendance on the means of grace at Mr Inglis' station is much the same as at my own, but the members of his Church, which is of more recent formation than mine, are not so numerous.

#### DEACONS ORDAINED.

You will learn I trust with satisfaction that we have recently ordained deacons in our infant Church. Five men were

elected by the church members and solemnly set apart to this office. Their names are Simiona, Karaheth, Toppe, Navalak and Neiken. The selection is the best that could have been made and meets with my cordial approbation.— Among the occasions for this class of office-bearers in the Church I may mention the care of widows. In the days of heathenism widows, as you are aware, were strangled, and the property of the deceased husband was usually claimed by his friends. The gospel has abolished the practise of strangulation, but as yet the claim of widows to the property of their husbands is scarcely recognized, so that some guardianship of them is needful. This guardianship however is not usually of long duration, for the disproportion between the sexes on this island is so great that if a woman continues long a widow the fault is her own. I feel thankful that we have now a few trustworthy men to attend to the temporalities of the Church, as this will relieve me from some anxiety and trouble. Mr Inglis expects also to ordain deacons in his district at no distant period. I mentioned in a former letter that we had in prospect the appointment of ruling elders, but after deliberation Mr Inglis and I resolved to delay until more of God's word is in the hands of the natives. In every thing connected with the organization of a christian Church among a new and untried race caution is desirable. It is better to do a little in the right direction than to attempt too much and be compelled to retrace our steps.

#### STATE OF EDUCATION.

On the subject of education I have not much to report. Our schools, I am glad to say, are well attended. The entire christian population are our scholars. Persons of all ages, from young children to men and women of seventy years old, may be seen going to school every morning at sunrise. In my district there are twenty-three schools in operation, supplied by twenty-six teachers, who, with four exceptions, are married men. A large proportion of those who attend the schools can read. The valuable case of writing paper, slates, &c., which you sent has given a great impulse to the cause of education in the schools under my charge. In addition to the common schools in operation throughout the island, there is an afternoon class conducted by Mrs Geddie

and myself, composed of young men and women of promise from different parts of my district. The number who attend is about sixty, some of them married persons. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, and we are now about to add geography. This latter branch will open up a new region of thought to the natives. In the days of darkness they knew of the existence of Tana, Futuna and Nina, and they had heard of Erromanga, and these islands they thought comprised the whole earth. I design to begin by teaching the geography of the island, next the geography of the group, afterwards the geography of the Pacific Islands, and gradually rise to the geography of the world. The natives are the merest children and their views must be expanded by degrees.—Some maps which Mr J. Dawson of Pictou sent, and also the "Illustrated Atlas," the donation of an unknown friend, will be invaluable aids in this department of teaching. The cause of education also advances in Mr Inglis' district. His plans do not differ much from my own, or rather I endeavour to follow him, for his qualifications to teach in the educational department of the missionary work I do not dispute.

#### PRINTING THE SCRIPTURES.

Our printing press you will be glad to hear is in successful operation. The types ordered by Mr Inglis last year came to hand four months ago, and are I believe a donation from Mr Nelson of Edinburgh. You will see from the specimens which I enclose that the type is a large and elegant one. The gospel by Matthew is now in the press, and will I trust be completed ere long. This will be followed by John and the Acts of the Apostles, which I have likewise translated. The gospel by Luke was translated last year by Mr Inglis and sent to Scotland to be printed, in order to save labour here, and also in the hope that it might increase the interest of friends in that quarter in the Mission. Other portions of Scripture are in course of translation by Mr Inglis and myself, and will I doubt not be ready for the press before we have time and paper to print them. As our new type is large and consumes much paper, the grant of fifty reams from the British and Foreign Bible Society which we received last year will do little more than print Matthew and John, so we have applied for ano-

ther grant of fifty reams more, which we hope will meet with a favourable response.

#### OTHER ISLANDS—DEPUTATION TO TANA.

I shall now allude as briefly as possible to the missionary work on the islands of Tana and Futuna. I shall begin with the island of Tana. In May last we sent a deputation, consisting of Nohoat and Napollos, both chiefs and church members, to visit that island. The former lived on Tana for some years, speaks the language fluently and is well known. We procured a passage for them in a vessel bound northward and the Captain landed them at Port Resolution. On landing they found our teachers Nimitwan and Araham and their wives well. They have built a comfortable plaistered house which will afford good accommodation to a missionary, until he can build a house for himself. Our teachers at Port Resolution though they cannot report remarkable success, yet labour with encouragement. They itinerate on the Sabbath day and conduct religious worship whenever they can get a few natives to listen to them. About 30 persons have abandoned heathenism and many more are favourably disposed to christianity. The principal chief *Maiaki* is still a heathen, but he is friendly to the teachers. His objection to christianity is the fear of sickness and death. When Nohoat gave him a garment which I sent to him he was afraid to put it on, lest some calamity should befall him, but our chief succeeded in reasoning him out of his fears. He was almost persuaded to be a christian, and to give up fighting, cannibalism and other dark customs, and in evidence that he was not altogether insincere, he broke two of his muskets in Nohoat's presence, but he had others beside. I sent an invitation to him to visit this island, but he declined to come for the present, being engaged in some heathenish customs connected with the circumcision of his son. He promised however to come another day. Two inferior chiefs Quanwan and Nauwar who live in *Maiakis'* district profess to be christians. The former gave up heathenism when Messrs Turner and Nisbet lived on Tana and the latter received his first favourable impressions on this island, the language of which he knows. I am intimately acquainted with both these men and can scarcely doubt their sincerity. They have certainly given

up the worst abominations of heathenism and wish to know the word of God.

Our deputation also visited the station occupied by Talip and Yangati about 15 miles from Port Resolution. They were accompanied by Nimitwan and Abraham. The people at the harbour urged them not to go, lest they should be killed and eaten, but they would not be discouraged. They were well received at the several villages through which they passed, with one exception. At the place alluded to there had been much sickness and some deaths, which the people ascribed to the new religion. When the party reached this place they were met by a body of men armed with spears and clubs and ready to attack them. No boat who had been at the village before, and knew some of the people went before the others, in order to appease them. After much talk on both sides the little christian party were allowed to pass on. Before leaving Nohoat proposed to pray and his request was complied with. He only knelt, and his companions stood and kept their eyes open; as they were suspicious of their enemies. Prayer being ended they went on their way and arrived at *Annikaraka* where the teachers reside. They found the teachers and their wives well and contented and happy in their work. The natives with whom they live are kind to them and seem to appreciate their labours. The number who assemble on the Sabbath day for religious worship is so great that the grass house in which they meet will not contain them. Our teachers however have had their troubles, but their lives have not been in danger. Since they were last visited the land in which they live has been at war with a neighboring tribe. The fighting at times has been at their very door, and the house in which they lived, belonging to the chief, has been burnt. The teachers used every effort to stop the fighting, but without success, so they removed with their families from the scene of warfare, and lived in the bush for some time. The house set apart for religious worship was respected by the fighting parties and marks were set up at a safe distance around it to indicate that it was to be held sacred. The party having accomplished the object of their visit returned to Port Resolution. They also visited several inland villages which have sent urgent requests for teachers. After spending three weeks on Tana a vessel bound for this

island called and the Captain kindly gave our natives a passage home. They returned accompanied by twenty-four Tanese, who came to see the change which christianity has effected on this island, and of which they have heard much.

#### VISIT TO FOTUNA.

The vessel in which the natives took passage called at Fotuna on her way to this island. As Waihit's wife was very ill at the time the Captain also kindly gave them a passage. The chief in whose district he resided accompanied him and ten other natives. The sick woman I am sorry to add died shortly after she landed here. The report which Waihit gives of the state of the Mission is on the whole favourable. A large number of the natives are favourable to christianity, and those who are averse to it do not offer any opposition to their christian countrymen. He is of opinion that if a missionary were settled on Fotuna the entire island would soon come under christian influence, and that little more will be done with the present agency. According to his account the Fotunese are a much milder people than the natives of Tana and this island, and bear a stronger resemblance to the natives of Eastern Polynesia, to whom they are allied in language, colour and habits.

#### VISIT OF NATIVES OF TANA AND FOTUNA TO ANEITEUM.

To improve the visit of the Tanese and Fotunese to this island, Mr Inglis and I made a journey around it, accompanied by them and nearly all our chiefs and teachers. Our journey occupied four days, and the weather being good, was pleasant. We were kindly received at the several villages through which we passed. Food was provided in such abundance that the strangers said they could only look at it. We were much pleased at the liberal supply of food, as it will no doubt have a good moral effect on our visitors. One great objection to christianity on these islands is the fear of famine, as the Gods worshipped by the natives are supposed to make the food. They have now seen that on Aneiteum food is much more plentiful than it was in the days of heathenism. In addition to food there were collections of property at several places, consisting of mats, womens' dresses, tortoise-shell earrings, beads, &c., which were given to the strangers. Nothing surprised the natives of Tana and Fotuna more than the

peace which prevails throughout this island; as in their own lands it is not safe for a person to venture beyond the boundaries of his own district. When we completed our visitation of the island, a missionary meeting was held at my station, at which persons from all parts of the island attended. To make the meeting as impressive as possible, about a hundred objects of religious worship surrounded by the natives of this island, were exhibited, and also a quantity of spears and clubs. The Tanese and Fotunese expressed their wonder that the people of this island had the courage to give up their gods and said they now saw what they had only heard of before. The meeting was addressed in the language of Aneiteum by Mr Inglis and myself, in that of Tana by Nohoat, and Waihit spoke to the Fotunese in their own dialect. The strangers said that after what they had seen and heard on this island, they were convinced of the folly of their own superstitions, and that they would embrace christianity and endeavor to persuade their countrymen to join them.

#### THEIR RETURN HOME.

After spending about three weeks on this island the Tanese obtained a passage home in a sandal wood vessel. We sent along with them two additional teachers and their wives, so that we have now on Tana six teachers who are married men. We have heard from Tana since the party returned, and we have reason to believe that their visit to Aneiteum has been attended with good results to that island. The natives of Fotuna were not so successful in meeting with a vessel to their island, so we sent them in the Mission boat. They returned, accompanied by a teacher named Filip and his wife, who take the place of Joseph and his wife, who have returned to this island. I think I omitted to mention to you of Joseph's unexpected re-appearance after we had given him up for lost. He sailed from Fotuna for this island in an open boat manned by a white man and some natives. Shortly after sailing a storm arose which lasted for five days. When the storm abated the party found that the boat had drifted near the north end of New Caledonia. After encountering many dangers on the sea and from the natives on shore they succeeded in gaining the isle of Pines. They remained there until a friendly Captain took them on board his

vessel and landed them at Fotuna. They were absent about five months. Our boat had a good run to Fotuna; but on her return the wind was unfavourable. The party on board spent three days in endeavouring to beat up against a head wind and current, but without success, and their provisions failing they ran to Tana, where they waited for a fair wind which brought them home in eight hours. Waihit will remain on this island a few months to attend school.

#### VISIT TO MARE.

In a former part of this letter I alluded to Mrs Geddie's serious illness.—When recovering, but still delicate, Captain Abbey, who has been sailing among these islands for some time, kindly offered us a free passage to Mare in his vessel, the "Black Dog." Mr and Mrs Inglis, whom we consulted about the propriety of undertaking a short voyage, were of opinion that it would be beneficial to Mrs Geddie and urged us to accept of the kind offer. Early in July we sailed, accompanied by our two children. After a pleasant run of thirty hours from this island we anchored at Mr Jones' station on Mare. We found him and his family well, and also Mr Creagh, who was with them on a visit when we arrived.

The remaining part of this letter we must reserve for our next. We may here mention that Mrs Geddie's health was much benefited by the trip. The work on Mare is making progress, it being supposed that one-third of the population are christian. When Mr Geddie and Mr Creagh were at Mr Jones' station Mr Creagh's house was burnt down, it is supposed by the act of an incendiary. Mare and the neighbouring islands are now under French control. Mr Geddie fears the result of this to Protestant Missions. Mr Geddie mentions that the island of Espirito Santo now presents an inviting field of missionary labour. Aneiteum has also had another visit from the Bishop of New Zealand on his way to the Solomon Islands.

#### LETTERS FROM MR. GORDON.

Letters have been received from Mr Gordon, announcing the arrival of the John Williams at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, after a very stormy passage. We believe that the John Williams put into this port to repair damages. Later letters have also been re-

ceived from him at Melbourne, intimating his arrival at that port. We subjoin two letters from him, although they have already appeared in the *Presbyterian Witness*.

*On Board the John Williams, off the Coast of South Africa, Oct. 8th 1857.*

DEAR SIR,—

In a short note which I wrote you when the "John Williams" was leaving Table Bay, I promised to give you a more full account of our stay in the Cape Colony when I had convenient time, and now, having opportunity, I do so. On the 30th of September we sighted the Cape of Good Hope, to the particular joy of all on board, especially the passengers who embarked for the Cape.—But as the wind increased almost to a gale and was unfavourable we had in the evening to bid farewell to this enchanting view of Africa's lofty mountains, and sail off from the coast for the night, where swift winds made our barque their sport as she struggled nobly for the victory with the angry billows. But He who rules the raging waves and holds the winds in his fists said "Peace, be still," and there was a calm. The next day, before noon, we had the pleasure of seeing the Lion's-head and the Table Mountain lifting their majestic heads to the clouds in the distant horizon, and by the influence of a very light breeze our vessel gently glided into the Table Bay with her flags conspicuous, especially the "*Messenger of Peace*" bearing a dove with an olive branch in her mouth; and the anchor was cast at 6 o'clock in the common place of anchorage, about two miles from the town. In the meantime the report that the "John Williams" had been signalled and was coming in the Bay spread through the town, and the Rev Mr Thompson and several friends of missionaries came off to us in a large boat, and giving us a most cordial reception carried away the passengers to comfortable lodgings, to which we were taken by cabs after we landed, two of which carried the Polynesian missionaries to the hospitable house of Mr Thompson. Mrs Thompson was waiting our arrival at the head of her large tea-table, from which she is oftentimes wont to refresh the servants of her Lord with what she has provided, which is always better than a "cup of cold water." Surely she shall not lose her reward. While with

a benignant countenance she smiles on her happy guests she seems to say—I feel in my own soul "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Some of the passengers, of whom were Mrs Gordon and myself, had been nearly two months without tasting tea, and therefore received tea on this occasion as a great treat.

On the following day we were much engaged in writing to numerous correspondents and did not see much of the town, nor of the citizens, or their manners and customs. Cape Town has a population nearly equal to that of Halifax, a large majority of whom speak Dutch. But from its peculiar situation at the base of Table Mount, and the Dutch style of architecture, it has an insignificant appearance, especially from the Bay, although it has a large number of good houses. The citizens enjoy many temporal and spiritual blessings above the inhabitants of many towns in Africa, so that they have much reason to say, "The lines have fallen unto us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage." God has built their walls of protection, some of which are more than 3,000 feet high, and they nearly encompass their city, as the mountains did God's ancient Zion; and He has fitted up their vale as a tent to dwell in and stored it with the richest and choicest fruits of the earth, and above all has given them the bread of eternal life with a liberal hand. The wind sometimes blows with great violence through the streets, especially after the "table cloth"\* is seen spread on Table Mountains: and hence they have the following saying to describe the power of the south-east wind, "The first day it brings clouds of dust, the second small stones, and the third rocks." The town is well supplied with cabs and omnibuses, and ladies seem to make good use of them, for I seldom saw them walking, although we were not there on the days of the stones and rocks. Their beasts of burden are chiefly oxen and mules, and it is no rare sight to see about 100 of the former coming into town hauling four or five large bullock waggons laden with the fruits of the rural districts.

Several of the passengers had a desire to ascend Table Mount, but, after conferring with Mr Thompson on the matter, we preferred a walk round the kloof.

\* A light cloud which often rests on the top of the Mountain.

We therefore rose early on the morning of the second day we were at the Cape, and, after asking for wisdom from God to profit by our intended walk, we received some refreshment and set off—5 in number—and passed by Government House and the Botanic Gardens at daylight. We ascended the hill between Table Mountain and Lion's-head towards Camp's Bay, and from hence to Green Point, by which way we returned to town—a distance of 8 miles. As we ascended the hill about two miles from the town we obtained delightful views of Table Bay, Robbin Island, and the surrounding highland scenery, which made a fine contrast with the lowlands, the placid Bay which lay slumbering at the foot of the mountains. At 8 o'clock we got to Mr Solomon's country residence at Green Point. Mr S. gave us a very cordial reception. After breakfast the good old Bible was placed on the table, and Mr Solomon being advised by Mr Thompson to act as priest in his own house conducted family worship, and led us to unite with him in singing the second Paraphrase, reading the mission of Paul and Barnabas; and in fervent prayer, during which I could hardly believe that I was singing the songs of Zion and worshipping our common Lord in a strange land. Mr Solomon made our visit further profitable by showing us several specimens of African copper and Australian gold as found in white stones, and then took his horse and coach and gave us a pleasant drive to town by the sea coast, after having spent a delightful and profitable morning amidst new beauties and glories of this temple of God. Some parts of the landscape over which we passed were exceedingly picturesque, especially those parts which were ornamented with the oak, fir tree, and the protea or silver tree, which gives a very brilliant appearance to the hills when the sun rises and his golden rays fall on the silver foliage. It is now spring here, and the mountains in several places are veiled with these beautiful trees as with a covering, and their foliage appears to great advantage, being new and grand, just from the loom of the Creator. We observed a vein in the body of the "Lion" as we passed round the kloof, four feet broad and of a darker colour than the surrounding conglomerate formation, through which silver miners have penetrated to the bowels of the huge monster in search of the glittering ore; but have

not yet found the bright object of their desires.

On the following day we were invited to visit some friends of the Mission at Claremont, and to take another tour round that part of the country, and being accompanied this time by ladies, two of whom were from Ireland on their way to India, we took an omnibus, and in a short time found ourselves landed at Claremont, where we were kindly received by Messrs Mathen and Pocock, who are tried and proved friends of Jesus in Cape Town, the former having provided not only a "prophet's chamber" for missionaries, but also a chapel. We then took a walk of about 9 miles distance through a landscape diversified by bold mountains, vineyards, verandah villas, and uncultivated tracts of land—decorated with a flora which comprises nearly a thousand species, of which 400 are of the *heath* tribe. The South-African landscape never appears in a winter garb, nor is it at any time unadorned by some species of beautiful flowers, of which the aloe is the most useful. The vineyards through which we passed are those from which the far-famed Constantia wine is produced. In the Cape Colony the highest range of mountains are the Nieuveltdt, which are above 10,000 feet, and, as they are covered with everlasting snow, have been termed Snieberg.—Table mountain, although but 3,552 feet high, has on account of its perpendicular sides a very exalted and romantic appearance, and is therefore an object of special attraction to foreigners, some of whom spend many hours in scrambling up its rugged heights. The capes, headlands, promontories of Africa are remarkable features of the country, while its table-lands, plains and deserts, are so immense that they are yet unexplored, and unexplorable to all but such spirits as Dr Livingston. After our return from Claremont and Wineberg some of our party went to take tea with Mr Solomon, who is a member of the Colonial Parliament and a gentleman of great influence in the Colony. We visited his extensive Printing Establishment in the town, in which the following periodicals are published:—*Church Magazine*, (fortnightly, organ of the High Church party); *Evangelical*, (organ of the other Church party); *Kirk Board*, (monthly); *Government Gazette*, (twice a week); *Mercantile Advocate*, (three times a week); and the *Shipping Gazette*, (three times a week).



&c., &c., He is good company—being a good man and very intelligent, and you cannot be long in his company without being constrained to feel and acknowledge that it is the soul indeed which is the man and not the body—for he is only about three feet high.

The anxiously looked for tidings relative to the well-being and labours of Dr Livingston, who has immortalized his name as the *great scientific and indefatigable* traveller of South Africa, had been received at Cape Town from the Zambeze river and forwarded with all haste to England before our arrival at the Cape. The celebrated Moffat is also pursuing his arduous labours with renewed success, although he has much reason to modify some of his original reports, like some other missionaries, according to the testimony of missionaries. Troops were landing at Cape Town, but there is no apprehension of a Caffre war. We had the desired pleasure and profit of spending a Sabbath with the kind friends of Jesus at Cape Town, after which we had to bid farewell to Mr Thomson, family, and other Christian friends, among whom were Mrs Pasick and Miss Montgomery, connected in some way with the Baptist Mission in India, who went on Board the "Sutlege" a little before we left for our vessel.—And after the brethren from the Cape who accompanied us on board bade us an affectionate farewell, these christian ladies, who had a fellow feeling with us in our dear Lord's work, stood on the quarter deck of their gallant ship waving their white handkerchiefs till we lost sight of them on the blue ocean. Mr Barff and I preached two or three times while in the town. I preached on Friday in the Scotch Church at the request of Rev Mr Morgan, and on Sabbath at the Sailor's Home and the Union Chapel, where Dr Philips in times past preached Christ Jesus and him crucified, in all of which places I had very attentive congregations chiefly of foreigners from Britain and America. Among them were some of the sable sons and daughters of Africa, who mingled in solemn reverence as worshippers of the only living and true God, an earnest of the promise—"Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God." The name of Dr Philips will be long had in fond remembrances at Cape Town, who being dead yet speaketh. In his funeral sermon preached by Dr Wardlaw, whose son-in-law, Mr Thomson,

succeeds him in office, there is honorable mention made of his zealous and abundant labours in the Cape Colony. The want of laborers in the Colony is not now as great as in India, where the field has long been white to the harvest, while the cold blasts of autumn are about to become the reapers, and the cold bosom of the earth the garner, for want of laborers to gather into Christ's garner.

P. S.—since writing the above we have arrived in safety at Hobart Town, Nov. 16th, after having had a very rough passage from the Cape of nearly six weeks. For ten days after we left Table Bay we had fine weather and light breezes, with which but few ships are favoured in passing Cape Legalas; and if Admiral Diaz had discovered the Cape of Good Hope on the first week of October, 1356, he would not have named it "Cape of Storms."—We however had high winds after the 15th, which increased to a gale on the 19th, when we lost our bowsprit, and hardly saved the foremast and nearly all the sailors, who were on it at the time the bowsprit broke, reefing the topsails. As it was the Lord's day the tranquillity and religious services of the Sabbath were much disturbed, not only by the fierce wind and raging billows which ran after us in wild fury roaring for the mastery over our partially wrecked barque, which required the diligence and energy of the captain and sailors all day to prepare for the conflict, but also by the excessive cold, while the thermometer fell nearly to the freezing point. Two days previous to this circumstance we sighted a huge iceberg nearly half a mile long and about 150 feet high in S. lat. 43° 10', E. long. 46°, which at first sight in the distant horizon was thought to be an island. On the 20th the wind abated a little from its violence and the sea from her raging, and in the good providence of God, our ship being somewhat recovered from the disaster of the previous day, sailed again on her wonted course, and at noon we sighted Marion and Grozet's Islands, which are uninhabited and present a very rugged appearance. But we soon lost sight of them in the distant horizon. We encountered another gale on the 31st, which rolled up the deep in prodigious mountains of angry waves, which again made our barque tremble for the victory while they struck her with tremendous power and rolled

over the quarter deck murmuringly with their heads broken: and the victory was not obtained till He who holds the winds in his fist restrained the fierce wind, and said to the proud waves, "Hitherto shall ye come but no further." On the 6th of November another gale also overtook us, which lasted with much violence for nearly two days and carried away one of the boats from the davits, but did no further damage to the vessel. We sailed as far as 47° S. lat., and therefore could hardly expect to escape these gales, which are common visitors of ships in high latitudes bound to the Australian Colonies. Although it is not very comfortable nor desirable to be tossed about in a small vessel by these gales without being able to obtain much rest, yet the aspect of the great deep heaped up in blue mountains with snow white heads, was to me both a deeply interesting and awfully grand sight, and led me in a special manner to feel the truth and power of these words of the Psalmist, "They that go down to the sea in ships, and do business in the great waters; these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep." Some of the passengers were very timid during the times of these gales, but I cannot say that I was so, for the Lord seems to have delivered me of late from such an unhappy, unprofitable feeling at sea. The sailors have had much hard labour since we left the Cape, in consequence of which some of them have been ill, but in the gracious providence of God they are nearly all recovering strength. We cast anchor at 1 o'clock, P. M., near Hobart Town, a few minutes after our Sabbath morning service, at which I preached on the Lord's prayer. The report that the Mission ship was sailing up the harbour reached the town some hours before us, and our barque was hardly anchored before several ministers and other influential members of the Church of Christ came off to give us a welcome reception at Hobart Town. Mr Barff and I had to preach in the evening, and have been engaged almost every day since our arrival in preaching and addressing meetings, of which I will give you details in my next communication, God willing. The "John Williams" is undergoing repairs, and will not leave this port before the first of December. Notices of sermons and addresses to be delivered to Sabbath Schools by the missionaries on the coming Sabbath are

out, and we hope that some good will be done in the name of the Lord. I am endeavouring to promote the circulation of that invaluable book, "Gold and the Gospel."  
G. N. GORDON.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 15th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,—

According to promise I now hasten to give you some particulars relative to the visit of the "John Williams" to Hobart Town. Early on the morning of the 15th of November the sun in his glorious exodus from his eastern chamber dispelling darkness from ocean, vale, and mountain, opened up to our admiring vision in the distant horizon the mountains of Van Dieman's Land laying aside their winter "night caps;"\* and during the day we sailed into the entrance of the Derwent—a beautiful river on the banks of which, twenty miles up, is built Hobart Town. We were becalmed here till noon on the following day (Sabbath). The pilot came on board in the morning, and shortly after our morning service in our floating Bethel was concluded, we found our vessel safely anchored off Hobart Town, and our warm-hearted friends belonging to the town coming off to give us a hearty welcome to their shores. A few minutes after we landed there was a meeting of ministers and elders held at the house of Wm. Rout, Esq., to make arrangements for the announcement of meetings relative to Missions. The missionaries soon learnt that they would have abundant labour in the delightful service of the Lord Jesus, during the delay of the "John Williams" in the Derwent undergoing repairs. It fell to my lot to preach to the Rev Mr Miller's congregation in the evening, and arrangements were made to have the annual sermons preached on the following Lord's day on behalf of the London Missionary Society. Several members of Mr Miller's congregation, after I preached to them, were a little surprised to find that I preached on the subject which Mr M. had previously announced as his subject for that evening, and some of them supposed that he had informed me of his intention: but such was not the case. Mr M., like every Christian, I believe, who has read the Memoir of my late esteemed friend—who has gone to his Father

\* A term used to describe the mountains with snow caps.

and our Father—Capt. HEDLEY VICARS, was very much impressed with his devoted life in the service of his Lord, and consequently resolved to preach to his congregation on the following subjects:—*Out of Christ, in Christ, for Christ, and with Christ*—by way of improving this excellent work for the benefit of the living. I preached on the second of these subjects. They were subsequently delighted to find that I was intimately acquainted with this good man; and I was requested to speak at a public meeting of him as known to me. The meeting of the Evangelical Union was well attended, and among the ministers present on the platform was Dr. Fry of the Episcopal Church, who had been formerly of the Puseyite party in the English Church, but is now a very influential minister of Jesus Christ—preaching ruin by the fall, redemption by Christ, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit. The address delivered by one of the missionaries of the “John Williams” was well received, and some hoped that the impressions produced might be lasting. The subject was “Christian Union,” founded on John xvii. 21. Dr Fry is at present delivering a series of very able lectures on the past, present and future, of the Jews, and seven or eight Jews were present at his first lecture, which I attended in company with a Mr Daniel, who was in his early years an unbelieving Jew, but was converted in Britain and studied under Dr Chalmers, and was afterwards sent by a Society in England to labour in Palestine, where his labours have not been in vain in the Lord among his brethren according to the flesh. But, on the failure of his wife’s health, the Society with which he is connected sent him to the *Australian Colonies*, where the Jews are sure to be found in large numbers searching for the precious ore. He is now labouring in Hobart Town, and I had the pleasure of enjoying his company for several days and went with him on Saturday to their Synagogue, where we witnessed the reading of portions of the law with much solemnity, which appeared in striking contrast with the great irreverence of nearly all the worshippers who kept their hats on and talked to each other freely during the hours of worship.

We attended two Tea Meetings at the opening of new rooms for the worship of God, which were tastefully decorated

with bowers and wreaths of flowers, and also by the flags of the “John Williams.” I was reminded on these occasions of the last happy evening I spent in Pictou with the youthful friends of Jesus who united the beauties of Eden with the Carmelitic blessings of Nova Scotia to make their guests happy on that pleasant evening of social and spiritual enjoyment. By resolutions passed at public meetings, and hearty welcomes given, us in private by ministers and other christian friends who called on us, we were given to understand that the Ambassadors of England and America, in the service of the Queen or President, could not be more welcome to Van Dieman’s Land than the humblest and most insignificant ambassadors of King Jesus, whom we serve. We were two weeks and three days in Hobart town, during which the missionaries took part in public meetings nearly every day of the week. In the good providence of God I was placed in favorable circumstances for making the preparations indispensibly necessary for such meetings. Mr Rout, who entertained Mrs G. and myself very hospitably, gave me the use of his library while in Hobart Town, which is stored with the choicest books to the value of more than £1000, and showed me how to lock myself in it, which soon became absolutely necessary. The most interesting meetings which we had were the UNION Meetings—one of the Juveniles in connexion with Sabbath Schools, and another, of adults connected with the “Evangelical Union” of Hobart Town. The former was held on behalf of missions, and the latter in Brisbane-St. Church on the following Monday.—No Church in the town could contain the children with their teachers, who assembled at St. Andrew’s Church in the afternoon from the Episcopal, Independent, Wesleyan, Baptist and Presbyterian congregations, Although St Andrew’s Church is larger than Chalmers’ Church, Halifax, it could not contain two thirds of the children, and we therefore had to hold an out door service.—old men from old countries stated th they had never witnessed such a delightful sight before in any city with the same population as Hobart town. Some said 1500 children were present. When the multitude outside lifted up their infant voices to praise the Lord, and the assembly inside re-echoed the high sounding praises of Jehovah through the Church

till the stream of their melody united with that of the former, the effect produced on some present was exceedingly transporting and blissful, while many felt that it was good and pleasant for brethren and sisters in their youthful years to dwell together in unity, singing praises to Jesus like the infant band that welcomed the Saviour with their hosannas on the Mount of Olives as he drew near to Jerusalem. After addresses were delivered to each assembly alternately by the missionaries, the solemn services of the afternoon were concluded by the benediction. We had more than 1000 of them subsequently on a day appointed at the "John Williams," where they were again addressed by the missionaries, and received each a *bun* through the kindness and generosity of Mr and Mrs Rout. The Rev Mr Strongman, from New Town, came down on this occasion in fine style with an omnibus full of them. They had all a pleasant day, and gave us many hearty cheers.

I expressed a desire to visit the aborigines of the Colony at Oyster Cove, about fifteen miles from town,—and my kind friend, Mr Rout, invited a large number of his friends and took one of his steamers, and thus gave us a pleasure trip to their establishment, provided for them by the Government. They were barbarously treated by the Convict settlers of the Province, who shot them like dogs, which provoked retaliation, and the Government therefore sent through the Island a large force of men to collect them, but they returned with but one captive; after which a Mr Robinson volunteered to go himself on the perilous mission, in which he was completely successful by kindness—the key to the savage as well as the civilized heart. They were then collected on a small Island on the east coast, where many of them died, but lately they have been located at Oyster Cove, where there only remain sixteen, which are nearly all the aborigines of Van Diemen's Land. There are but few traces of dialects on record, which has been regretted by some philosophers, in Britain. As there were four of them with us in the steamer going to Oyster Cove I was not idle in collecting as many words of their dialect as I had time conveniently to obtain. I found two dialects spoken by these four almost totally distinct in vocabulary, and there is another dialect or two spoken by the others, with whom I had but little inter-

course. All the information I could obtain on their polyglotism will be forwarded to Dr Norris, of the Royal Asiatic Society. They have been seven years under instruction at Oyster Cove, but only four of them can read, of which their king and queen are the most proficient. They have been taught to read by the English language, and not through the medium of their own, which may account for this deficiency in part. They have a worldly-minded man, according to report, for their instructor, who was with us, and who seemed ready to pronounce them an unimprovable race, which others also believed on very insufficient grounds. I had some reason to believe that they were capable of improvement if rightly instructed, and stated my reasons for believing them quite capable of much improvement. The Convicts have been a great curse to the Colony, for they nearly all commit atrocious crimes in the Colony. Two of them were executed while we were in Hobart Town.

The climate of Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, is very salubrious, perhaps the best in the world; for invalids, when they come to the Island for the benefit of their health, are frequently invigorated in a few days. It contains a population of 50,000, of whom nearly 20,000 reside in Hobart Town and its suburbs. There are large districts of fertile land all round the Island on which there are thriving settlements springing up. Nearly all the trees cast their bark in winter, retaining their foliage, which is not so beautiful as that of trees in America and Europe.

There are three Presbyterian congregations in town and several in the country. I preached and gave addresses in all their Churches in Hobart Town, in one of which a collection was made on behalf of the London Missionary Society after I preached on the last Lord's-day I was Tasmania. I could not respond to all their invitations to preach.

The friends of the Temperance cause gave the missionaries a breakfast on the last day we were in Hobart Town, at which addresses were delivered by the missionaries, and in the evening a large number of christian friends met in one of the Independent Churches to hold communion with us in the Lord's Supper before our embarkation for Melbourne. Several of our dear brethren, after this delightful service, accompanied us to the wharf, and bade us an af-

fectionate fare well, among whom was my esteemed friend Mr Daniel, who entreated me ever to remember fallen Jerusalem. The moon shone brightly and cheerfully, and all nature seemed to be at rest, for God blessed our departure with peace and serenity both within and without. On the following morning we were off for Australia, and arrived at Melbourne on the 12th, after a wearisome passage of eight days, and the missionaries are again engaged in incessant labours. I preached twice yesterday and gave a missionary address, and am requested to address the annual meeting of the Bible Society this evening at the Mechanics' Institute, and to-morrow evening speak at the annual meeting of the Missionary Society to be held in Chalmers' Church.

I remain, dear sir,  
Your's in the best Lord,  
G. N. GORDON.

#### FOREIGN MISSION OF U. P. CHURCH OF CANADA.

The following appeared in the Canadian *U. P. Magazine* for November, which, however, only reached us a short time ago. Letters have also been received from Mr Jennings of Toronto, intimating that from the progress already made little doubt is entertained, but that by the meeting of Synod they will be prepared to send forth a Missionary to the South Seas.

*To the Editor of the Canadian United Presbyterian Magazine.*

Sir.—I beg leave to state, through your Magazine, for the information of brethren, and the congregations, that as Convener of the Committee on Foreign Missions, I have received communications from twenty-three congregations, in reply to the circular which was printed in your September number, and which was also sent to all the congregations of the Church. Fifteen of these give us encouragement to expect annual remittances, which when put together amount to £100, currency. Other eight congregations do not pledge themselves to any amount, but are equally favourable to the proposal, and from the circumstances of these congregations we should expect them to raise annually among them, £40 at least. There are also two congregations, which, although favourable to such an object, seem to consider it inexpedient so long as we receive money from home—an objection

which is completely removed by the resolution of Synod last year respecting the application of grants from home, to which we refer them, and by consulting, which it is hoped they will see their way clear to co-operate in this good work.

To three congregations which would wish to receive the visit of a Deputation, we would say that in the meantime this must be deferred; but when the Committee meets, it will consider the practicability of following out their views.

Some of the larger congregations have made no report, otherwise we are sure the average amount from the different congregations would have been much higher. It is hoped that all the congregations in the Church will take an interest in the proposed Foreign Mission, and if they do, it cannot be doubted that the object in view will be realized. The time allowed for replying to the circular was rather short, and we beg to suggest that all congregations which have not replied, will yet do so as soon as convenient.

It was not intended, I suppose, that money should be transmitted to the Committee, but I hereby acknowledge the receipt of £1 3s 4d., being a Collection from a congregation, which is at present making an effort to build a manse for their minister, and will be able afterwards, it is hoped, to contribute more liberally for this Foreign Mission. I shall transmit this, and any other sums that may be sent to me, to the Synod Treasurer; and as, in some cases, in the letters received, it is said the money is in readiness, and will be sent when required, I take the liberty to suggest that as nothing practical can be done before the next meeting of Synod, and as efficient practice will much depend on the sums promised or paid, it might be well for all congregations, which are inclined, to advance their contributions for this year to the Synod Treasurer, Robert Christie, Esq., Rosebank, P. O., Canada West. It should be considered that probably double the amount at least, of what may afterwards be annually necessary, will be required at first, to fit out a Missionary, and commence the operations; and as from the pledges already given, and others, on which we can calculate, it may be considered certain that, through God's blessing, this measure will be undertaken by our Church, it may possibly prevent a year's delay in

commencing the work, if congregations will, as soon as possible, realise and transmit the sums which they expect to be able to contribute annually.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

Caledonia. 25th October, 1856.

ANDREW FERRIER.

#### REV. J. W. MATHESON.

We are happy to announce that the Rev J. W. Matheson has returned from Philadelphia in good health. He has

been during the past winter in attendance upon the Pennsylvania Medical College. He received the greatest kindness there, having been presented with free tickets to all the lectures. He has made ample use of the privileges thus afforded him. He will commence immediately the visitation of the congregations of the Church, in which he will be probably engaged during most of the summer months. His future course and the time of his departure will probably be determined at Synod.

## News of the Church.

**PRESENTATIONS TO REV. JAMES SMITH, STEWIACKE.**—The large congregation under the pastoral inspection of Mr Smith was lately divided by cutting off Middle Stewiacke, to be united to Brookfield, to form a new congregation,—the Upper Settlement still remaining under his charge, and designated the congregation of Stewiacke. Both sections of the old congregations have just made up a nurse to Mr Smith, and have presented them to him with appropriate addresses. That of its present congregation was presented to him in the Church at a public meeting, in the presence of the congregation; the other was presented by the committee in Mr Smith's own house.

#### ADDRESS OF THE UPPER SETTLEMENT.

*Rev and Dear Sir,*—in this ever changing world, to any one who can take a retrospective view of the period of twenty-seven years, whether as regards the great events of the world's history or in reference to the more minute movements of small communities, a varied and chequered scene presents itself to the memory.

Twenty-eight years ago this day, the people composing the congregation of Upper and Middle Stewiacke were thrown into deep sorrow by the lamented death of your worthy predecessor, and you have now spent over twenty-seven years in unwearied and undiminished diligence in the promotion of their best interests. The high hopes which were generated by the zeal which you manifested in the advancement of your Master's cause at the commencement of your labours in this congregation, have not been disappointed, but more than realized.

During this period you have witnessed much that is calculated to cheer and encourage, and much that is calculated to produce the contrary feelings. Literally you have seen the "wilderness and the solitary place become glad and blossom as the rose." Spiritually, we hope you have good evidence that the seed sown by your means has, in many instances, brought forth fruit "in some thirty, in some sixty, and in some an hundred

fold";—so that in these respects it may be said that you have seen "old things become new."

But when we contemplate the changes which have occurred in reference to the people of your charge, we are still more forcibly reminded of the ever changing scenes of life. Those who were the active men and women in this congregation when you were placed over it, are now either bent down with the infirmities of age or laid in the grave, and the youth, the infant, and the unborn of that time, now form a large proportion of your people and the most important part of your charge.

It has, therefore, been your lot, during the time of your coming in and going out amongst us, to rejoice with those who have rejoiced and to mingle your tears with those who have wept, to minister the comforts and consolations of religion to the sick and the afflicted, and to direct the dying sinner to the blood of the blessed Redeemer which cleanseth from all sin.

In addition to the faithful performance of what may more strictly be called your pastoral duties, the labor which you have bestowed in disseminating scientific and general useful knowledge among us, has earned for you the reputation of a busy man and calls forth our warmest thanks.

It is a source of the highest gratification to be able to say that no event has ever occurred to disturb that peace and harmony which should exist between minister and people, but that we have lived in peace and increased affections; and we hope we may be permitted to say that you never had any reason to doubt the sincerity and cordiality of the attachment of this congregation from the time you came amongst us, till this day.

We still wish to cherish our affection for you, and, in token of that desire, beg to offer you the accompanying testimonial. (It is the contribution of the children, the youth, and the aged of your people.) We ask you to accept it as an expression of friendship, and of gratitude,—conscious that it is only valuable from the kindly feelings by which it is incited.

To yourself and your amiable and much

esteemed lady and family we wish all the blessings with which God has promised to bless his people, and we pray that it may please the Sovereign disposer of all events long to spare you as a husband and a father in your family,—as a Father in the Church in which you fill so important a station,—and as a Pastor to your congregation.

We have the honor to be,  
Yours, affectionately,  
on behalf of the Contributors.

SAMUEL CREELMAN,  
JOHN JOHNSON,  
JAMES DUNLAP,  
THOMAS DAVIDSON,  
WILLIAM FULTON,  
HUGH DUNLAP.

April 7th, 1857.

To the Rev. JAMES SMITH.

To this address Mr. Smith made the following Reply :—

Dear Brethren,—

I thank you and the congregation at large very sincerely for this handsome present and for your very gratifying address. You have been pleased to compliment me in very flattering terms—more highly, I fear, than I deserve. Nevertheless I cannot doubt your sincerity ; it is abundantly attested by the very liberal gratuity with which your address is accompanied—a sum falling a little short of fifty pounds, and as unexpected as it is munificent. But for the respect I owe the congregation I would have some hesitation in receiving such a sum. I feel a greater desire to spare the congregation than to increase its burdens. You have been lately weakened by the separation of the Middle Settlement, and there are but few wealthy men among you. This fresh token of your kindness was not necessary to assure me of your good feeling. I have had many substantial evidences of the interest you have invariably taken in my comfort and welfare, and of your earnest desire to fulfil your obligations to your minister. Permit me in particular to advert to the liberality and good feeling you displayed towards me at the division of the congregation, and which you still continue to manifest. Such substantial testimonies of your kindness and regard, I feel, are laying me under increasing obligations and inducements to greater diligence and fidelity in the service of the Great Master for your good, and I trust they will not be forgotten.

In the kind providence of God we have been now long spared together. We have had a fair trial of each other. You are pleased to say that my zeal has not flagged. This is as great a compliment as any man at my age can expect. But I can say a great deal more of you. Your exertions in behalf of religion among yourselves, and also in the wide field of christian enterprise, have greatly increased. In this wonderful and increasingly expansive age of christian liberality you have kept fully abreast of the times. You are giving substantial evidence that your heart is in the work, and that you are ready to respond to every call on your christian sympathy with a liberality proportionate to your ability.

A very great change indeed is visible in the aspect of the congregation since the commencement of my ministry. Many of those who were leading men and fathers of the Church at that period have gone the way of all the earth ; and others who were then but children have risen up to become elders and managers in the Church, and to fill honourable and important stations in society. In the course of my ministry no less than 367 deaths, old and young, have taken place in the congregation. With rare exceptions I have been present at every funeral, ready, when sorrow had filled your hearts, to mingle my tears with yours and to minister the soothing balm of spiritual consolation.

Unbroken harmony has ever reigned among us. Great has been our peace—in some measure like a flowing stream. No minister has ever enjoyed a larger measure of these great blessings than has fallen to my lot. We have therefore been placed in the most favourable condition for cultivating the christian graces, and for making due progress in religion. “The fruit of righteousness is sown in peace ;” and I think I am warranted in saying that your improvement has been in some godly measure in accordance with your advantages.

In earlier years I was much devoted to the study of literature and science. The evenings we were wont to spend in these interesting pursuits afforded me great pleasure ; and it is a satisfaction for me to know that I have been the means of creating and fostering a taste among you for these agreeable studies, and of raising up some among you who are now rivaling their minister.

Your kind wishes for me and mine I cordially and affectionately reciprocate. “Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even our Father, which hath loved us and hath given us everlasting consolation and good hope through grace, comfort your hearts, and establish you in every good word and work.”

#### ADDRESS OF THE MIDDLE SETTLEMENT.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—A year has almost transpired since you were relieved from this part of your congregation, which by your exertions, through the blessing of the Great Head of the Church, has had its cords lengthened and its stakes made strong.

And when we look back to the time when you first became our pastor, and view your labour of love for a quarter of a century, it was with pain we witnessed your departure.

We feel we have lost a faithful and zealous watchman on this part of Zion's walls.

Those that were active men when you first knew us are now hoary with years or slumbering in the dust. While a great number of the remaining are those that have grown up under your ministry and feel attached to you by an affection which will cease only when our race is run and our warfare is over, and, cherishing such feelings, is it not right to express them—we therefore ask you to accept this token of our good will towards you—

though small, it is the spontaneous gushings of a people to their late respected and beloved pastor.

And now, your labours being confined to the other section of the congregation, it is our sincere desire that you may be long spared to break the bread of life to your people—to fill the high office conferred on you by our Church—and that you may have many for seals of your ministry in the great day of Account. We tender to you our well wishes for your amiable partner through life and the children whom God hath given you—that you may long enjoy each other's company and fellowship.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,

GEORGE F. JONSTON.

ROBERT PUTNAM,

SAMUEL F. CREELMAN,

JAMES FRAME.

Middle Stowiacke, March 21st, 1857.

To the Rev JAMES SMITH.

To this address Mr Smith made the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—This takes me so much by surprise, and calls up such a crowd of affecting and touching reminiscences, that I find it difficult so far to master my feelings as to make a suitable reply. I am altogether unprepared for this gratifying manifestation of kindness and affectionate respect. Your very respectable and equally acceptable gratuity is not due to me. You always discharged your obligations to me in the most punctual and honourable manner; and from the distance between us, I always felt that I could not show you that attention which my sincere affection for you prompted me to bestow. Our intercourse has always been most pleasing and agreeable. I have always felt a strong attachment to you, and a deep interest in your spiritual welfare,—both no doubt heightened by the consideration that your privileges were fewer, and that you were the weaker part of the congregation, although by no means the least respectable. It was as painful for me to part with you as it was for you to give me up. I have experienced a great deal of kindness from you. I have always had pleasure in going in a. d out among you. And now that the link is broken, which for so many years bound us together so agreeably, "I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them who are sanctified." May the great King and Head of the Church, provide you with a pastor according to his own heart, to break the bread of life to your souls. May the God of all grace and consolation smooth your onward path with many comforts, and at last may you hear the Redeemer's voice proclaim, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom provided for you from the foundation of the world."

The Princetown Bible and Missionary Society met on Tuesday the 10th, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev Dr Kier in the chair. After sermon, by the Rev John M Leod, and the reading of the Report, the

amount of the funds collected for the year was announced to be £50 7s. 6d., which the Society appropriated in the following manner:

To the Foreign Mission	£27 10 0
To the British and Foreign Bible Society	10 0 0
To the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews	5 0 0
To the Tract Society	2 0 0
Domestic Mission	5 17 0
	<hr/>
	£50 7 6

On Monday, the 9th inst., the Annual Meeting of the Bedeque Bible and Missionary Society took place at the Presbyterian Church. The contributions amounted to £23 18s. 9d., which were appropriated as follows, viz:—to the Foreign Missions, £16 17s. 3d.; to Home Missions, £3 7s. 9d.; to British and Foreign Bible Society, £3 13s. 9d.—*Protector.*

### Notices, Acknowledgments, &c

*Instructor and Register*, in account with Charles Robson, Agent, Dr.  
1856.

Dec 31. To p'd for printing during the year	£247 0 0
" " Allowance for Editor's expenses	20 0 0
" " Blank Books	1 10 3
" " Postages	3 9
" " Plate for Jan'y No	3 15 0
" " Am't paid to Agent	6 0 0
	<hr/>
	277 0 7½

1856.	CONTRA.	
Dec 31. By Am't of Subscriptions for 1856 rec'd.	£187 6 9	
" " Balance of 1855 per Mr Seagewick	4 11 3	
" " Arrears still due	38 3 6	
" " Balance £—1 3d to H. Mission Fund	15 13 0½	
" " Balance £—2 3ds to F. Mission Fund	31 6 1	
	<hr/>	
	277 0 7½	

Monies received by Treasurer from 20th March to 20th April 1857.

#### Foreign Mission.

Mch 21—U.P. Church, Bay Street, Toronto, C. W., per Rev John Jennings	£15 8 6
Sabbath-School at Jinto	1 0 0
Mr James Tilster, do	2 10 0
From Children's Mission Box: Masters Maxwell	
Strange, 8s; George	
Strange, 1s 3d; Charles	
Strange, 1s 3d	10 6
Mr Andw. Henderson, do	1 5 0
Claimant Congregation, Pickering	4 5 6
	<hr/>
	24 19 6



24—Mr Edward Logan, Stewiacke	6	8	DeBert River, do	3	13	9	
Mr John Archibald, do	1	5	0	Mass Town, do	12	6	
Mrs Lydia Dunlap, do	5	0	Maitland Juvenile Missionary Society, per Rev William McCulloch	10	0	0	
Mr Will Jeffers, do	1	10	½	FOREIGN MISSION.			
27—Mr John Hughan, Mount Thom	10	0	Ladies of Upper Onslow, per Mrs Baxter, cloth, print, thread, &c., value	1	10	0	
Ap'l 4—Miss. Soc., Noel, per Miss Nancy O'Brien, Sec'y.	3	0	0	Miss E. Archibald, Old Barns	3	1½	
14—Mr William Ross, New Glusgow	1	3	—				
<i>Home Mission.</i>							
Mch 24—Mr E. Logan, Stewiacke	6	8	The Presbytery of Truro meets at the Folly, Upper Londonderry, on Tuesday, May 12th, at 11 o'clock, forenoon. Sermon by Mr Currie.				
27—Salem Church Society, additional	13	6	—				
Contribution fm Miss'y Soc'y. Poplar Grove Church, Halifax	20	0	0	The Presbytery of Halifax will meet at Newport on the third Tuesday of May at 11 o'clock, A.M. Sermon by Rev J McLean.			
<i>Seminary</i>							
Mch 24—Mr E. Logan, Stewiacke	6	8	—				
Ap'l 4—Miss. Soc., Noel, per Miss Nancy O'Brien, Sec'y.	3	0	0	Rev Allan Fraser gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums to assist in rebuilding Cascumpec Church:—			
9—Ladies' Sewing Circle, Pictou, for building Seminary	3	0	0	Ladies' Religious and Benevolent Society, Old Barns, N. S., per Rev William McCulloch	£2	8	0
Misses McCullochs, do	2	10	0	Ladies' Religious and Benevolent Society, Princetown	3	0	0
Mrs & Miss McCulloch	2	10	0	John Townsend, Esq., Lot 19, Prince Edward Island	1	0	0
13—Mr Robert Stewart, Røger Hill, for Sp. Effort	1	0	0	Mrs John Walker, New Annan	6	3	
18—Congregation of St Mary's for 1857	12	10	0	Rev Mr Patterson, Bedeque	1	0	0
<i>Missionary Schooner "John Knox."</i>							
Mch 24—From all persons in Rev J. Smith's congregation, Stewiacke	6	0	0	Rev Dr Kier, Princetown	1	0	0
From Scholars in Mr E. Logan's School, Pembroke	1	0	0	Friends, per Rev Dr Kier	2	17	0
Miss Elizabeth Ruddeck, per Rev J. Watson	15	3		John R. Gardiner, Esq., Bedeque	1	0	0
Miss Sarah Crocket, do	5	0		A Lady, Charlottetown	7	6	
Ap'l 18—Prince Street Church Sabbath School	2	0	0	The Sabbath School in connection with Prince Street Church, Pictou, have collected and disbursed the following sums for missionary purposes during the past year:—			
J. & J. Yorston acknowledge receipt of school materials from Prince Street Church Sabbath School for the Aneiteum Mission to the amount of £2; also from James Dawson, for the same object, 5s. Pictou, April 20, 1857.							
J. & J. Yorston acknowledge the receipt of the following for the Foreign Mission.—							
Ladies of River John, 28 yds home made cloth at 2s per yard	£3	2	9	Jan. Amount of special collection from scholars for missionary ship "J. Williams" £6 5 0			
Do, sundries	6	9		Apl. Proceeds of mission'y meeting held under the direction of the Sabbath School teachers to raise funds for the missionary schooner "John Williams" 18 15 0			
Total				Amount of monthly collections from scholars for missionary purposes			
3				6			
Pictou, April 20, 1857.				6			
3				10			
9				0			
The last sum was appropriated as follows:—							
Robert Smith, Truro, acknowledges the receipt of the following:—	Missionary schr "John Knox" £2 0 0						
SEMINARY.							
From Upper Londonderry, annual collection Rev E. Ross' congregation	Education of Miss Lucy Geddie 2 10 0						
Folly Meeting House District	£8	3	9	School materials for Mission at Aneiteum 2 0 0			
GEORGE HATTIE, Treasurer.							
Pictou, April, 1857.							