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## JUNE, 1879.

## Hints from tbe $\mathfrak{C}$ ensus.

\$
"Buue Boor" recently issued gives facts relative to the religious denominations in this country of which we, Presbyterians, should take careful notice. The figures to which we refer suggest the question whether we are, as a Church, holding our ground as compared with other Churches, and in relation to the entire population of the country. Are we doing the work to which God has called us, and for which He has planted us in this country? There is no doubt that, numerically, the Presbyterians are a powerful body. It is clear also that they are possessed of the elements which ahould, with God's blessing, make a Church strong, prosperous, and benevolently aggressive.
In 1851 there were in Upper Canada (Ontario), 204, 148 Presbyterians; in Lower Canada (Qucbec), 33,470; in Nova Scotia, 72,924. We have no returns relating to New Branswick or P. E. Island. The proportion of Preslyterians to 1000 of the population was in Ontario 214 ; in Quebec 37 ; in Nova Scotia 263. In Ontario the Church of England and the Methodists were more numerous than the Presbyterinns; in Quebec, the Roman Catholics and the Chaich of England ; in Nova Scotia the Presbyterians were slightly in advance of any other denomination.
Lat us now come down ten gears to the Census of 1861. In Ontario the Presbyterians increased to 303,374 and to 217 in every 1000 of the population. In Quebec the numbers stood 43,735, and 39 in every 1000,-a very dight increase. New Brunswick nov comes in for the first time, furnishing a total of 36,362 , and 145 in every 1000 . Nova Scotia in 1861 stood 88,755 , being 269 per 1 coo. Taking the four Provinces together we had in 1861 a popalation of 472,496 , being 153 per 1000 of the .phole population. We were thas in 1861 lightly in adranco of every other denomination
except the Roman Catholic. In that year the R. C's. number 444 in every 1000 ; the Churoh of England 150; the Methodists 142; the Baptists 64.
Coming to 1871 we find Presbyterians nambering in Ontario 356,449; in Quebec 46,165; in New Brunswick 38,852; in Nova Scotis 103,539,-making in the four Provinces 545, 005. This is, say, a fair advance on the popalation. But look at the proportion per 1000, as compared with 1861. The Baptists in 1871 rise to 68 rer 1000 ; the Roman Catholics decrease to 428 per 1000; the Church of England shows a slight relative decrease (from 150 in 1861 to 142 in 1871) ; the Mrethodists increased to 162, while the Presbyterians increased only to 156. It is true that if we include P. E. Island the Presbyterians are the largest in point of numbers of the Evangelical denominations in the Dominion. Still, as the foregoing figures show, there is at least one denomination whose rate of growth is more rapid than ours. It becomes us to be watchful lest we neglect fields of work assigned to us by the Head of the Church, and lest we should fail to adapt our measures to the exigencies of time and place.
Numbers it is trae do not necessarily constitate strength. A Church may be numerically weak and yet be doing work of the greatest possible value. On the other hand a Church may be at once large and lazy, and dead. God has given us numbers: let us make good use of the trust he has committed to us. Hundreds of thousands look to our Church for the means of grace. Onr Home Mission field is widening in every one of the Provinces: it is indeed co.estensive with the Dominion, and the ancient and interesting colony of Newfoundland.

## (1) wpoxtunities.

PTHE fields for mission work at home and abroad,-all the world over,--are so numerous that the erangelizing hosts of mini. .
sters and missionaries are utterly unable to occupy all. For example, how many more labourers could find ample work in contection with the Presbyterian Churches in this Dominion? We do not hesitate to say that our mission stations could profitably be doubled, and that in some of the Provinces at least the number of our congregations could also be doubled. The fields are before us; but we have not yet the means to enable us to occupy them. Were our Church financially strong enough she might with great advantage multiply her labourers throughout the Dominion, so that the Gospel might be within reach of many who now never hear the joyful sound.

But it is when we look to heathen and half. heathen lands that we are startled with the increasing opportunities presented to the Church of Christ. There is no doubt that the stations in India and China, in Africa, and in the islands of the Pacific could be doubled in a single year if money and men were available. That is to say : there are spheres of labour invitingly open in vast numbers. From every mission that we read about there cone appeals for more labourers. Witness our own Trinidad Mission, our New Mebrides Mission, and our fields in India and China.

The tidings from the mission fields show that past labours are bringing forth fruit, and that God is preparing the way for a rapid extension $a_{1}$ Christianity. The Buddhist nunneries are being closed in China. At least sixty thousand people in Southern India have placed themselves under christian instruction during the past year. Ten thousand Teloogoos have been baptized. The King of Siam is "almost persuaded" to be a Christian. He affords the missionaries the amplest freedom for their work. Asiatic Turkey is increasingly accessible; and the demand for Christian teachers somes from unwonted quarters. Bitter encmies and persecutors are becoming trusted friends of the missionaries.

Thus it appears that the prayers of the Church for great success in mission work have been remarkably answered. It has been well asked, what will the Church do should the Lord continue to answer our prayers? Must we call home our missionaries ? Must we retrench in
men and money at home and abroad ? Are we really prepared for the responsibilities which success involves ? Is the present era of activity and success to end in wretched collapse,-or to serve as a step towards vastly greater victories? The answer depends, under God, upon the benevolence of the Christian people.

## for © © thers.

$5{ }^{3}$E are called upon to follow the footsteps of our beloved Redeemer in self-sacrifice for the sake of others. Your neighbour is a reckless and wicked man. He brings himself and his family to want and distress. He is a centre of moral contagion and of ruin. You, as a Christian, must confront this evil and manfully undo it. You muet relieve distress even then it arises from wickedness and folly. And as the contagion of sin spreads it must be followed by the unfailing remedy of Divine grace and power. A world lying in the wicked one has the same claims on you as it has on the Lord Jesus. He died for the world,--even for His enemics: we are called upon to give money, thought, time, life itself if need be, for those who sit in the shadow of death. When God asks us to contribute of our means for Church purposes, or to give ourselves, or our sons and daughters, He only asks us to follow His own example.

You are a member of a struggling congrega. tion. If all would do their share of work, there would be no difficulty in maintaining the means of grace and meeting all reasonable demands. But some are doing and giving beyond their ability, while others lag lazily behind, doing just as little as they possibly can. This is very trying to faith and patience. But after all, be very grateful to God that He has given you grace to be alive to your duty. Those who neglect their duty bring leanness upon their own souls; they degrade and weaken themselves, and forget to lay up treasure where moth and rust do not corrapt, and where thieves break not through nor steal. You may feel the burden now, but how blessed that weight in contrast with the dull and dreadful weight of selfishness and neglect which drags the miserly soul down to perdition ! If you have grace to
do your own share of work and also your negligent neighbour's, give God the glory.

Again how many congregations forget their full duty towards themselves and the Church at large! How many forget or neglect to contribute their due share towards the support of our Church schemes! The result is that a considerable number have to do double work and bear a double burden. It may seem hard thus to do and to bear, but it is dutiful and Christ-like. The most discouraging thing in the aspect of our Church is the number of congregations and of $m$. dividual members who neglect their duty and fail to make comnon cause in all efforts with the Church at large. It is a sin and a cruel shame to shirk duty and to lay on the weary shoulders of others the berdens which we ourselves should bear. 0 that all would learn that it is more blessed to give than to receive-to do for others rather than let others do for us !

Our Fathers on the other side of the sea toiled for us, made great sacrifires for us. Our Saviour died for us. Let ic then be our delight to do what in us lies for the good of othere, to send them the Gospel, to supply their lack of service, to tell them of the love of God in Christ Jesus. Possessed ourselves with the spirit of the Redeemer nothing can be more bencficial to us than that we should be mindful of the best interests of others.

## 

The Church cannot be too deeply impressed sith the "power of littles." The Lord gave the lesson very emphatically to His disciples when He directed them to gather up the fragments, that nothing should be lost. Let our Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assombly take due measures to "gather up the fragruents." Iet the help of all be secured. Let us so arrange that every eongregation and station however small and weak may have an opportunity of doing something towards the Church's enterprises. The reproach and reak. ness of the Presbyterian Church are that there are so many of her members and adherents who are satisfied to look on while others are doing the work, and bearing the burden. We must learn the lesson of the children's littlo versee:

Little drops of water, Little grains of sand, Make the mighty ocean And the solid land.

And the little moments, Mumble though they be, Make the mighty ages Of eteruity.
When all our people do their work as faithfully as some do it-when all our congregations learn to bear their due proportion of the Church's burdens-then may we expect better and more prosperous days, both in matters spirit. ual and temporal. There are within the bounds of our Church some congregations the joint resources of all the me mbers of which would not amount to $\$ 5000$ a year, and yet who contribute regularly to all the schemes of the Church. This is the spirit we hope to see diffused throughout our bounds. Let nothing be lost, not the cents of the children, not the poor widow's precious " two mites."

## 3 Gemeral Sinstentation elano.

## THE EXAMPLES OF THE FREE CHURCR

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\begin{gathered}
\text { AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF } \\
\text { ENGLAND. }
\end{gathered}
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8irHEN reference is made to the examplo of the Free Church, and to the won. derful results achieved through the successful working of her sustentation fund, the objection immediately follows: but her circumstances were peculiar, and her sustentation scheme was carzied forward on the great wave of enthusiasm, caused by her separation from the Church of Scotland. Our circumstances in Canade are entirely different. We would have no such tide on which to flost off a new system of finance ; but on the contrary, we would heve to contend against the intense prejudices of those who for long years have managed their own affairs, as far 3 s money matters are concerned, as they pleased, and who would look upon this new plan as an interference with their liberty. We are sure this objection will meet us at the Assembly, and it will therefore be advisable for us to meet it now by giving a short sketch of the origin and history of the Free Church sustentation fund, and drawing some inferences therefrom. In the year 1841, wher it was becoming evident that the disruption was imminent, Dr. Chalmers drow up and
submitted to the judgment of several friends what he called "h Scheme for the Economies of a Free Church," which ombodied all the principles of the sustentation fund afterwards adopted. This scheme fully developed, was presented to the consideration of the Convocation of November, 1842, but instead of being received with favour, it was listened to, says Dr. Hanna, with incredulity, and the prospects held out by it were regarded as the visionary anticipations of a too sanguine imagination. Not ten out of the four hundred ministers to whom it originally was broached, had much if any faith in its success. Dr. Chalmers, referring to the reception of his scheme, said "My attempted demonstration fell at the time stillborn on the ears, if not of unwilling at least of unimpressed and unconvinced, auditors." After the Couvocation, Dr. Chelmers, far from being discouraged by the obstacles thrown in his way by the ignorance, indifference or obstinacy of his brethren, at once took steps to establish an association in his own district of Morningside, with the hope that the example thus given would be followed, and for six weeks, he says, his association stood alone to be gazed on with a sort of gaping wonder; but by and by as the crisis drew nearer, prejudices gave way, and associations for the collection of weekly or monthly contributions to the sustentation fund were established in 687 parishes throughout Scotland. During the year 1843 , the first year of the existence of the fund, a sum sufficient to provide an equal dividend of $£ 100$ to 600 ministers was contributed, but Dr . Chalmers was far from being satisffed with that result, for in the Assembly of 1844, he showed that there was much in the experience of that first year to discourage them with regnrd to the 1 in ture. First, he dwelt on the fact that threefourths of the congregations were aid-receiving, and that many of these were raising quite a large revenue for their own parposes, while they were thus burdening the Church with the suppert of their minister. Second, he pointed out how, out of the one-fourth which were aid giving, 15 congregations contributed one fifth of the whole sum sent into the fund; and from these facts he reasoned that there was an amount of selfishness and apathy and niggardliness on the part of the people which augured badly for the future. He had a special complaint to make against the Highland congregations, which were nearly all aid-receiving, for the smallness of their contributions, and quoting the excise returns of the quantity of snuff consumed in the Highlands, he affirmed that if the Highlanders would give every tenth pinch to the fund, they would have all the money they required. But if the measure of success attained in 1843 had been the result of enthusiasm, there would have been a reaction as the excitement died away; but what were the facts! Dr. Chalmers' warning voice was heed-
ed, and his successors in the convenership of the fund were men of great financial ability as well as great energy, and the fund steadily grew as the years rolled on, until at last, 29 years after the disruption, the equal dividend of $£ 150$ was reached for every minister of the Free Chuch; and from that year, 1870 , until the present time, the fund has kept on steadily increaming, and Dr. Wilson, the present convener, can estimate the anount which will be at his disposal from year to year, with as great accuracy as the Chancellor of Excheyuer in Eugland can estimate the amount of the income tax. But if auy should still be unconvinced that the circumstances of the Free Church in 1843 were far from being favourable for the launching of the sustentation fund, let them consider for a moment the position in which that Church was placed by coming out from the Establishment, and they will admit that any gain she may have received from the enthusiasm of the people, was more than balanced by the magntude of the task she was then compelled to face. She had 600 churches to build before her people could be orgnnized into settled congregations. She had colleges to provide to supply her pulpits with well trained ministers. She had schools to build and equip in every parish, where her children could be educated under her supervision. She had manses to build for her ministers, who had left comfortable homes for conscience sake. She had the Colonies to think of and provide for ; and she had to undertake the whole of the mission fields which had been supplied by the church before the disruption, as all the missionaries cast in their lot with her. Now surely it will be admitted that, instead of the position of our church in Canada being more unfavourable for the inauguration of a sustentation fund than that of the Free Church in 1843, we are now in infinitely superior circumstances for giving a sustentation fund a fair start. First of all, we have more congregations who would be aid-giving than aid-receiving, and in Scotland to this day it is the other way. There, the few surport the many; here, tho many would support the few. Second, our position is such in a new and growing country, that the burden on the fund would ever be decreasing, whereas in Scotland many of the districts of the country are beconing poorer instead of richer as the years go on. Third, we have the example of all the churches which have been before us in adopting this system, to guide us into the wisest plans for carrying out our parpose. Fourth, we have a people to deal with who are better taught in the privilege of christian giving, than those who were brought up in 2 state shurch, and a people who are giving more liberally year by year, even amidst the pressure of these hard times. But if there is no comfort for the opponents of a Sustentation Fund in the exaraple of the Free Church of

Scotland there is utter destruction to their ob jections in the example of the Presbyterian Church in England. Her position in 1869, when the principle of a Surtentation fund was earried by a majority in her Synod, was in many respects analogous to ours at present. She was at that time emphatically a mission Church, making the most streuuous efforts to overtake the vast field open to her throughout the cities and towns of England, and finding the want of means the only hindrance to her progress. Her home mission fund then embraced the two ohjects of supplementing weak charges and providing for the opering up of new fields, and she had the same difficulty we have now of making her income and expeaditure balance. In the Supplementing department it was only after years of struggle that a minimum of $£ 100$ was secured to her ministery, and never a year passed without complaints from the congregations under the Home Mission or without some special effort, such as a visit to Scotland, being necessary to provide funds to meet the expenses of the two brat ches of the work. She was then a Church whose members were drawn from all branches of the Presbyterian fanily who had taken up their residence in Englaud, and from the Linglish people who had been connected with the state Church or some of the numerous dissenting bodies, so that for the most part they were entirely iguorant of the working of a Sustentation fund, indeed nouch more so than the bulk of our people in Cauada. She was then a small Church, seattered over a wide territory and, with a few exceptions, her congregations were struggling to meet their engagements and not able therefore to do much for the general funds of the Church. In this respect she was worse off than we are and had a greater task before her in entering upon a sustentation scheme. It was in these circumstances that she decided in 1869 to appoint a Committee to drav up a plan and submit it to Presbyteries for their consideration. In 1870 this plan was adopted and sent down to sessions. In 1871 it was further approved of by the Synod and the committee empowered to send deputations to Presbyteries and congregations to explain the practical working of the fund and to aid in the formation of congregational associations. At the Synod of 1872 the report of the Sustentation fund committee was approved, the plan adopted and ordered to come into operation in January, 1874. At the same time the supplemental department of the Home Mission was placed under the care of the Sustentation fund committee. The Synod of 1873 prepared the way further for the inauguration of the fund, and in 1874, Dr. Fraser, of London, the Convener of the committee, was able to declare the fund a success and to fix the equal dividend at $£ 155 \mathrm{stg}$. In 1875 the equal dividend was fixed at $£ 200$ and since that date every mini. ater of the Presbyterian Church in England on
the fund has this minimum stipend socured to him. Some facts in connection with the sqitation of this question in England are worthy of attention. The bitterest opponents of the scheme were found among the wealthy congregations, some of the leading misisters and elders of the Church considering the scheme utopian or worse. They even boldly affirmed that it was a good thing to keep these poor country ministers under a judicious Home Alission committer, that it was robbirg the city charges for the benefit of the hinds of Northumberland and Durham, that it could never be worked in Eingland, that there was no great enthusiasm as in the case of the Fros Church to give impetus to the movement, that it was altogether mpracticable because it had been voted unrracticable in the Synod of 1849, and that it was a most unsuitable time to enter upon a new scheme when all the schemes already existiug were in difficulty. But all these objections were completely answr red, first by argument, and second by the signal success of the fund from the very outset. Doubthess the success of the scheme in Enyland was due very much to the able advocacy of Dr. Fraser and Dr. Dykts of I,ondon, who visited the chief towns and cities and held public meetiags to enlighten the people on the subject.

The results of the establishing of this fund in Englaud have been most beneficial. The aid receiving congregations have increased their givings not only for ordinary revenue, but for the schemes of the Church. The Ministers of these congregations have been placed beyond the reach of poverty and set free to do good work for the Master. The work of Church extension has been greatly stimulated and the Home Mission Committee greatly assisted in their work. Now, having considered thess examples, surely we are justified in conclading that there are no difliculties in our path which are insuperable, and suri'y we will demand more satisfactory reasonin; than we have yet heard before rejecting the scheme as unvorthy of consideration. It should be known by the Church that at the Sybod of Hamilton and London which met a few weeks ago, an overture was adopted in favour of a Sustentation Fund. Hoping that the facts we have given may prove of some service, sud that some definite step in advance may be taken at the Assembly we leave the subject in the meantime.
P. Mc. F. MACLBOD.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued an appeal for enlarged support, based upon the deficiency of its income. The deficit last year was $\$ 75,000$, and the reserve fund has been reduced to $\$ 235,000$. This state of things has resulted from the unusual drain upon the resources of the Society, during recent wars.

## ©de Sabbaty Sckool.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

## TIIE VALLEY OF DRY BONHS.

June 8th.]
[Ezokiol xxxvii: 1-10.
Golden Trxt: - It in the Spirit that quicku;eth: the fersh profitetik nothing: The roords that $I$ speak unto you, they are Spirit and they are life.-John 6; 36 .
Hoam Rrapings -M. Ezek. 3::11-31. T. Ezek. 36: 16-38. W. Ezek. 37: 1-14. Th. Ezok. 37: 15-28, F. Eph. $2:$ 1-10. S. John 6:53-71, S. 2 Cor. 3:1 18.

Tre first half of the book of Ezekiel relates to the sin and punishment of the Jows. The prophet utters a blast against Tyre in ch. 26, and another afainst Egypt in oh. 29. Then follow, beginning with this ohat $2 e r$, visions of peace and nercy. This pruphotio vision was announced during the first half of the it years captivity, when the Jows were thoroughly demoralized and utterly disconsulate They say no prospeot of doliverance. This was to give them Hope. While indirectly furnishing an arkument for the doctrine of the Resurrection, the immediate reference is to the revival of the people from sin, their release from captivity, und the rounion of the formerly hostile members of the community-whose contontions hath iffected the wholo-undor one sing, Mfossiah-vs. 15-23.
Vs. 1-2. Thie valley No doubt the vale of Chebans (oh. 2. 22, 23) near Babylon. Full of Lunes--such a ghastly spectacle as many unburied corpses Ezekiel may actually have soen in the very valloy in which he lived. ('auscel me to , mara $b_{y}$ thena round aboutconves a the idea that they were scattered all wor the plain, symbulizing the diyprruion of the Jows thr ughout the provinces of Babslon. Fery, many and very dry-The peoplo had become corrupt en masee, and had long been so. Y.. 3. Can thesc bones live? As wuch as to say you do not boliove such a thing possible, do you " The answer, Tho a knu te +xt is equivolent to, "No, humatly spoaking this is impossible, but, with Gind, nothing is impussible." Mark 14:30. Luke 18:27; and all things are nossible to him that beliveth, Mark 9 ; 23 I.4. Prophec $y$-Preach the Word of God. That is quick and powerful, Heb. 4:12. God has put honour upon preaching. ${ }^{11}$ Cor. 1:21. Titus 1:3. V. 6. 7. Ye shall live - The word of God is life from the dead, John $5: 24-28$, Christ is $1 . i f_{e}$. John $6: 33$. The Spirit is Life. Rom. 8:10. Ephes. ${ }^{2}: 1$. Sise, shaking, seo Acts $2: 2$ and 4:31. The liones came together-There first must be the apirit of union among the people. V. 8. The sinetce and fiesh come uponthem-alas! how many dead Christians and churohes who hare the apruarnnce of life. Rer. 3: 1. Prophess, pronhec" Preach. preach. There is no new or better way of making knuwn the Gospel. Come from the four acinds-that the reviving influence may reach the dispersed cecryuchere and $b$ rent $h$-as at first God brenthed into man the breath of life. Gen. 2:7; and as Christ brenthed upon His disciples and they received the Holv Ghost. John 20: 22. V. 10 . So I prophexied-Ezeliel did preach to his countrymen. And the breath-the Holy Spirit, in His sanctifying influences, camr and they lived. Renewed by grace, tho Jows should live new lives. The last clause boing distinctly anylicable to the rising from the dead at the last day, implies the general belief of the Jems of that timg ion the dootrine of the Resurrection.
The Lessons near Tactint, are such as these, (1), That by nature we are dead in trepasses and sins. and uticrly helpless to saveoursolves (2). That our oase is not hopeless (3). That (iod is able and will. ing to suve to the uttermost all who como unto Him . (4), A chiet instrumentality to be use 3 in the preaching of the Gospel. (5). The Spirit of God makes the Word offectual. (6), That, relying on God, Christian workers should take couraze and persevore.

## THE NEED OF GOD'S SPIRIT.

## June 15th.] <br> (Zoohnriah ix: 1-14

Goldinntexit:-Not by might, nor by power, bw by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts. Zeoh. 乏:0.

Hone Readings:-M. John 14: 12-21. T. John 16: 7-16. W. Rom. 8: 1-17, Th. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Corin. 2:1-16. F. Zech. 4: 1-14. S. John 3. 1-8. S. Iba, 32: 13-20.
Zechartal the son of Beraciah-ch. 1:1.-began to 1 ropheoy in the second year of Darius, about 16 yeurs after the first band of exilos returnod from Babylon, B. C. 520 . Haggai proplesied at tho game time and these two exercised a jowerful influonce in stimulating the peopla to gn ou with their work of rebuilding the temple which had been interrupted by their adversaries. The book of Zechariah contuins things hard to bo understoud, and which have giren rise to grat diversity of interpretation. The first six ohapters narrate tioht prophotic visiuns rather obscure in their neanilug that in the Lesson the fifth, is the vision of a candlestrck, with sevon lamps surmounted by a buwl from which brauched out seven pipes to supply wil to the lamps. The supply of uil is derived fum :wo olive trees that grem immediately by the cardlestick, one on either side. Under this symbul the Jews are taught that in spite of all difficulties, rolsith un the help of chod, they should succeed in thoir york, and Christians are rominded of tak akid of gohis siphit.
V. 1. 3. Wuficd me-lechariun required to be roused out of his trance to comprehend the import of the: vision. Christians need to be awakened, too, Ephes. 5: 14. A candlentick-somewhat after the pattorn of that in the tabernacle, Exo. $25: 31-57-$ represents the Church of God, Matt. $\overline{3}: 14$. Phil. 2: 15. Rer. $1: 20$. All of gold -1 oious and indestructible. A bord-a fountain of suyply: Christ the Head of His church in this fountain. ", out of whose fulness all mo receive, grace for grace,"Joln 1: 16. Se ven lom zis ond seven pipesThere are many branches of the Church, and many channels by which God's grace is communicated: but unc crndlestich : the candle is (iod's. Troo olve trees-as the matural clive treo supplies illuminating oil, these symbolize the dir ct abency of tho Huly Spirit in sanotifying the heart. V 5. Knowest thou? No mu Lurd-The pruphet did not guess at the meaning of nhat ho did tiot understand. but in child like simplicity contessed hıs ignorance. Ys. 69. Zecharinh, the recognized obief of the Jews in oantivity, and nom their ruler, was discouraged by the oppusition of Tatnai and others, Ezza 5: 3-17. These words assure him that the "preut mountain" of difficulties shall he wholly remuved, that as he had began, ho should certainly set the liendstone upon the temple with rejoicings. When the Cburch of ( hrist is completed there will bo heard "a great voice of much people, " ascribing all to the grace of God. Rov. 19:16. 10 The dav of small things
who dispises feeble effurts?-1.one who are wire. Hath not (God chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty? 1 Cor. 1:
 man: they would yet seo the tupmost stune luid with perfect accuracy. With these yeven-see ch. 3:9. Sepen, "the sacred number," is found nearly 400 times in the Bible; here used to signity the omniscence of Johovah. Ys. 11-14. The tico olive frees primarily figure Zechariah the ruler, and Jeshua. the high-priest, the two appointed means of resturing the temble ard worship it that time. They also symbulize the two Culd office of the IYols Spirtt. and further, point to The Annointen Onc-in his orm person both King ana Priest for ever. Ps. 110: 4. Heb. 5: 5-10 and 8:1-2.

The Isplernce uf the Huly Spirit is needful for our cunversion, 1 Cor. 12: 10, 11. 13. It is needed in Chritian work, 1 Cor. 3: 6. Those who would be taught of lod must nut be above acknowledging their ignorance, v. 5 . The day of small things is nover to be despised. Erery grest work had a small begir. ning.

# CONGEORATION TO GOD. 

## June 22nd

[Malachi iii : 8-18.
Gord of TRave :-And in they shall be mine. saith the ioncle.-Malachis thas day tohes / make up mp

Hous Rradxas:-M 8.8 W. Eples. 4: 1-33: Th. 3:8-13. T. Rom. 12: 1-21. 1-23. N. Hob. $10: 14-25$. S. 1 . 3 : 7-17. F. गhill. \&:

## July 6th. 1

PEACIE WITH QOD,
Gotbse TxxT:-Therefore, being juomans v: 1-10 Ne have powce with Gout throung our bed by faith. Chriat.-Romams 5: l. IMonr Mkannos:-1-17. Y!. Rom 5:1-11. Th. Rom 19.31. T. Rom, 4: 6:1-23. S. Ephes. 2:13-22. S. 13phos, 3:12-91.
This masease of Scripture prosem
tally important viems of the prosents a series of vitrue Christions. Y l Tife prevent blesueduest of ponco in tho ronso of recosey have jrare with God thoy havo peace. Justificntion is. Uoir.g justined freagrace. Nanctification is a is an act of God's in the souls of the uasufied a jrocers, undor grace. pardun of bin and usinfied. Justitichtion indudes 1. 11. Rum sund accoptanes in the beloved. Ps -11, hum. $8: 7$, but lsaiah in tise beloved. Ps. of justification, "Christ and Him crucified"" around our ford lesws ("hrist and him crucified." Through 9 vee athes lioms. $3: 2 r y-2 s$, is saving fath? it is no purt of fuith. And what fication, yet it is necersary from the ground of justithe case. It is necersiry from the very uature of kitt-"aocceptiog tho ceconcsine and undererved awent to ruospel truth corbont to Mon." It includes it is cusfidiag it works by love. "with proppsals, man kehuveih unto righteouss.ess." with the heart F.2. Justutiod, they arg liftod ups." hom. It: 10 . lation to God in christ ars liftod up ta a gracious readmittanco introduct lby Christ they havesccess which they stand. induction into the state of grace in which they stand. Finh. 2:18.3:12: Col. 1-19, John The Christiun rejuine in hinpe of the glury of Uom "The Christum hupe is "a lively hope," hhe of liod. "quickened" soul, and bas in it truo joy hape of a suuls "dead in sins" is not only "a lump joy That of put out," Proy. 13: 9. but very "a lamp that will be but hope of the olory of Cood coryless while it lasts. 1 Thes. 2: 12: 1 Pet of fod, 5 Cor. $4: 17$; Col. $3: 4$ : God onsbles his pooplo 5: Vs. 35 . A convenant Ps, $32: 10: 19.34:$ poplo oron to glory in tribulations. rupport amud 34 . [9, but the gidly have Divino is turned into toy his, ind in duo senson their borro tridulation t Hey know thes all thiney glory in gether for good to thenow that all things pork to and they are cnabled that love riod, Rom. 8: 28, and they are conabled to feat trial blessed to their Jouls. "Tribulation worketh patienre," Lum. 3: 26 , 15 , Job $33:{ }^{15}$, patient endurance patirnre, and Lam. $3: 26$, idea of proot word transhated experionce conrpe. to boar the test. to trust, love. Christians are conablod and, hope becomes therohy inorsovore amid trials: fully confirned, "maketh not more bright and more disuppunted. Acus 5:4.; 1 Pet 4.3ed," nerer to be F.5.8. The love of cind is st. $4: 38 ; 2$ Thes. $1: 4$. hearts. The fove of tod to them. shoroad in their the Huly rpint-and so they are shed abroad-by interest in the love of iod en mre orabled to feol an And what a blessing tbat: it makes love in return. the service freedum, Rom. 3.jo, and perfoe easy; casteth vuz fear. 1 John $4: 8$. One and perfect lovo which tho lloly spurit sheds ahrand of the Fass in is by fproading through it tha influance in the heart c.vus truths contanod in va, $f, 78$ infure of the pretho Ulesseduess of leeling that A. Cbristianis have recosunable hope of plorw. That they have a moet in vs. $9,111,-$ see ? Pet, 3 : 35 This is cleariy sot forth arechithruph disenoe. 3: 35. "Without strongih," tha death of Chrisi ricurah 1. 4. "Aied for us," Es h. 5 2; 1 Pot. 3 , $1 \times$. to us," recommends. "rion rommenderh bis love mussion ! recomipends it, what condercending cove crent monesses on sinnors a consideration comis love", Rndition ard proof. Ilow trua that of its blessedness of heins under in merry." V. 10. Tho care of Him who was deader the faitbfus and loving care of him who was dead and is alive for evermore. I If 150 , Jin 4 . 14
bltssedness horeafter, is sn himaseri hern what thoir important err/y mitu. What 17 . Rev. 7-17. 2 How and middlenfo withoutenat or insa to bo in south hesides. now ungratefutenjoyment of theso blessings. 13esides. now ungrateful delny, nop nerilous. Prov. 27:1. 3. TG whom shall Fo go? To Jeaus-itis Lukator, the peseo-maker batween God and man.

## (7xx ofon Chaxth.

HE General Assembly will meet at Ottawn on the 11 th inst. A fuller notice will be found on another page. It is becoming that we should remind every officer and member of the Church of the duty of praying that the Head of the Church may Himself preside over all our Assemblies and guide ther deliberations and decisions.

We referred in our last issuo to the last session of our Colleges. Very interesting proceed. ings have just taken place in connection with Queen's College, but too late ia the month to ensble us to make more than a passing allusion to them. The legacy of Rev. Dr. Spence to Queen's College, amounted to $\$ 4,500$. Mrs. Spence, who had a life interest in the sum, recently passed away, and the amount now gots into the College treasury.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred a few weeks ago on uur venerable Moderator, Rev. Dr. Jenkins, by the University of McGill, Montreal.

The movement of our people io Manitobs and to regions farther west continues. They go in twos and tens and even in scores. Mlany have been aseful and prominent in our congregations in the older sections of the Churrh. No doubt they will be true and loyal to their Church and their Mastervin the newer districts. The burden and responsibility of founding new congregations, erecting churches, lifting high a tanner for the truth, will devolve upon them. May they be found faithful amid manifold temptations! We yeed not assure them that they are followed by the symprathies, best wishes and prayers of those who remain behind. In a few years the Presbyterian Church west of Lake Superior will count its congregations by the hundred, and abundantly repay all the help now afforded by the older Provinces.

We note that there are applications from a considerable number of ministers of other denominations to be admitted to the ministry of our Church. It has been so at every Assembly since the union. The brethren that have cast in their lot with us have proved in most instances to be workmen needing not to be ashamed. We want no proselyting of ministers, students, or people ; but we are rejuiced at all signs of vigour and of progress on the $j^{\text {nart }}$ of our Church.

- We referred a month or two ago to the consolidation of congregations going on in consequence of the union of 1875 . The beneficial effect is felt most palpably in the newer sections of the country, in the outskirts of towns. and in the great West.

Oar own columns, and especially our table, testify that the subject of a Sustentation Fund engrosses a large share of the Church's attention. Mininters, elders, and members are think-
ing and writing about it ; and it is the same pretty much in all the Synods and Presbyteries. We regret that space will not allow us to pubblish portions of the correspondence under our hand. Mr. MecLeod stat 8 the case for a Sustentation Fund so concisely and so forcibly that there is little need for anything mgre in that line.

Our Missionary intelligenco is of a cheering character. Dr. Steel announces the arrival at Sydney, Australin, of Mr. Lauric and wife and child, on their way to occupy the station on Ancityum previously occupied by Mr. Inglis. The Dayspring was to sail on the first week of April, recoppered and in good trim. $£ 200$ have been received by Dr. Steel for the Martyrs' Memorial Church, Erromanga.

Rev. Thomas Christie, having arrived from Trinidad in good health, met the Forrign Mission Committer, Eastern Section, at New Glasgow on the 14th May, and will (D.V.) be present at the approaching meeting of the General Assembly.

The late Peter Ross, of Hepewell, Pictou County, has made the following bequests; To the British and Forvign Bible Society, $\$ 500$; to the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Casads, $\$ 400$; to the French Evangelization scheme in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, $\$ 100$; to the Theological Hall Halifax Endowment Fund, $\$ 200$; to the Theological Hall Building Fund, $\$ 100$; to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund of the l'reshyterian Church in Camada, $\$ 100$; to the Jewish Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, $\$ 100$; to the Congregation of the Union Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, $\$ 400$; to the Home Mission of the Presby terian Church in Canada, $\$ 400$.

## Inductions.

South Lether and Little Toronto: Sal-geen:-The hev. B. J. Brown was inducted on 30th April.

Crascent Strefe Chltif, Montreal: Montrcal:-Rev. A. B. Mackay of Brighton, England was inducted on 16th May.

Lerins: Qucbec:-The Rev. G. McKay formerly of Laguerre was inducted on Sth May.

## Congregationai. Reports.

Tue 1st Presiytrbian Conghegation, St. Cutherines - raised a total of about $\$ 5000$. Of this sum $\$ 1500$ were for building Fund. The contributions of the congregation and Sabbath School for the schemes of the Church amounted to over $\$ 500$.

Sr. Animew's Church, Stratford, had 90 additions to the communion roll during the year. Total membership 257. Total contributions for all purposes $\$ 2643$. For congregational jurposes, \$1854,

St. Andurw's Church, S'ault Ste. Afaric, reports advance on previous years by several
hundreds of dollars. The contribations average, per male member, $\$ 50.40$, or for the total mombership \$21.08. The session report six baptisms, and a net increase of severs to the mombership.

Knox Church, Harriston. has raised during the first year of its existence about $\$ 3100$ for congregational purposes.

McNab St., Mamillon. Rev. D. H. Fletcher has completed the 27 th year of a successful pastorate and has had his salary increased by $\$ 400$ per annum.

MANITOBA ITEMS.

About 5000 immigrants have reached Manitoba already this spring. Our Church in that region will no doubt feel the benefit of such an influx of good citizens. The Home Mission field is widening day by day.

Two more missionaries are required on the Little Saskatchewan. Two more for West Pembina Mountains. One more for the Townshipe, east of Red River.
Thus, it is obvious that there is much "land to possess." Rev. George Roddick of Pictou, Nova Scotia, arrived here about the end of April. He and his company were most cordially welcomed. He intended proceeding to the Little Saskatchewan.
Rev. John Mackay,our missionary to the Crees, writes hopefully from the Sascatchewan. At his present station the Indians are pagans and number 35 families. Dore families are ex. pected. Ample reserves have been set apart for the Indians by the Government. Little has been done at farming yet, and the Indians have to trap, hunt, and fish for a livelihood. This takes them from home a great deal. Many of the enlightened Indians have gone to the Reserves secured by the Episcopal Church which pas earlier in the field with its missions.

The following are the contributions of the Kildonan congregation and Sabbath schooi to the Schemes of the Church for the ecclesiastical year just closed :
Home Mission. . . . . . . . . . ... $\$ 12,45$
Foreign do ................. 12,20
French Evangelization......... 8,90
College . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6,00
Widows' Fund ................... 9, 07 .
A. \& I. Ministers' Fund ....... 8, 57 .f
S. S. to Foreign Mission....... 9, $\mathbf{y} 2$
S. S. to French Evangelization. 9,52 .
\$76,24

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Allacr : 6th May.-Revs. C. G. Glass and H. B. Mackay, and Messrs. A. Koss and W. D. Main were elected commissioners to the General Assembly. Trials for license were presented to Mr. Bryden, who had just completed his course in College.
Lunenbugg and Yarmolte, 6th May.-The Presbytary held a very satisfactory visitation at Mahone Bay. They resolved in favour of continuing the Committee on Sustentation in order to prepare the Church for further action.
Sr. Joun: 13th May-A call from St. Andrew's was presented to Rev. W. McCullogh and accepted. A report regarding the Hymns was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Assembly's Committee. Moderation in calls was asked by St. James and St. George's congregations. A report on the State of Religion was adopted. A deputation was appointed to con, Ser with the Fredericton congregation with regard to their long vacanby.

Halifax: 28th and 29th April:-The Presbytery met at Middle Musquodoboit, for visitation, and found very much to ehcourage. At Gay's River, ou the 29th, Rev. A. B. Dickio was inducted into the pastoral charge of Miliord and Gay's River.

Picrow, 6 May.-Rev. A. Ross accepted the call to Woodville, Ont rio, a decision in which the Presbytery very reluctantly acquiesced. His connection with Pictou will terminate on the last of June. Dr. McCulloch was nominated for molerator of Synod. The Presbytery adopted a deliverance regarding the Hymn Book, recormmending its being remitted to an enlarged committec. Rev. James Thompson tendered the demission of his congregation.

Truno: Sth April.-Uaion Church, Acadia Rev. Mr. Logan "-ported, has been secured by the Presbyturian congregation, at a cost of $\$ 1,900$. A free loan of $\$ 700$ from the Hunter Fund was recommended. The Rev. Dr. Reid was nominated moderator for the next General Assembly, and the following delegates were chosen to attend the next meeting of the Assembly in Ottawa, riz: Rey. Messrs. Cameron, Grant, Sinclair and Logan, Messrs. J. K. Blair, Wm. Patrick, W. Y. Lughead and Silai Black, Elders. All congregations we re directed to take collections before meeting of Assembly to uefray expensos of delegates. The Assembly's remits and the Hymns were dealt with.

Quenec: 16th April.-Rev. D. Ross declined the call to Chalmers' Church, Quebec. Rev. G. Mrkay accepted the call to Leeds. Agreed to ask the General Asscmbly's permission to take Jas. T. Paterson on trial for license. The following Commissioners to the Assembly were appointed:-Rev. Dr. Cook, Messrs Derry,

Edmison and Tully, and Professor Weir, R. Ross, A. McMaster, and P. Peebles.-Dr. Cochrane was nominated for Moderator of General Assembly. A deliverance respecting the Hymn Book was adopted. Mr. Lindsay being about to leave Presbytery, resigned the Clerkship. Mrr. Dewey was appointed Clerk in his place.

Montreal: 14th May.-Rev. R. H. Warden introduced an overture in favor of a General Sustentation Fund which was adopted and transmitted to the Synod. On I6th May, the Presbytery inducted Rev. A. B. MacKay as pastor of the Crescent St. Church, Montreal.
Ottawa: 6th May.-Deputations were received from the congregations of Metcalf and Rassell, in reference to the union of these congregations. Mr. Muir handed in his resignation of the pastoral charge of Metcalfe so as to allow the congregation of Russell to have a voice in the selection of a Pastor, and an adjourned meeting was appointed to be held in Kinox Church, Ottama, ou the 1lth June at 3 p.m. A call wassustained from the congregntion of New Edinburgh in favour of the Rev. Isaac Campbel!, of Richmond Hill and Thornhill. Mr. Gordon reported that the sum of \$110.00 had been contributed by ministers within the Presbytery towards making up the deficiercy in the Home Mission Fund. Mr. Whillaus, mimister, and Hugh Allen, elder, resigned their appointment as commissiouers to the Assembly, and Mr. Moore was appointed in place of the former, and Mr. Hamiltou in place of thelater. Dr. Reid was unanisacusly nominated as moderator of the new ${ }^{-\cdots \cdot 1 e t a l}$ Assembly. In reference to the lemit and a Sustentation Fund the Presbytery resolved to ajprove of the prin. ciple of a Sustention Fund, but think the time has not yet arrived for it. In the meantime it is not desirable to spiparate the Supplementing and Home Mission Fund. The Renit on the Hymn Book was taken up and a layge number of omissions, emendations and additions made to it. It was also recommended that a large addition be made to the Hymms for childrel, and that these be scattered throughout the bonl.

An overtare was adopted as to the mode of appointing the Mond rator of the Gencial Assembly. The following minute was adopted in refermen to the death of the Iev. C. I. Cameron:
"The Presbytery record theiric de. 1 regret at the death, on the 3rd March ultimo, of the Rev. C. Immis Cameron, A.M. late minister of New Edinburgh. During the brief perind of three gears, in which he was a nember of this Preshytert, Mr. Cancron greatly endeared himself to his co. Presbyters. Having:p pent scyeral years in mission work in ladia, aud having subsequently labored in the Clurch in Aus. tralia, he bronght to the discharge of lis tuties in the Church in Cansdas wide experience of

Christian work. Faithful and conscientions in the fulfilment of his duty, and devoted to Christ and to the welfare of His Church, Mr. Cameron was ever zealous in the labors of his. office and ever anxious to promote the interests of the congregation entrusted to his care. With vigorous intellect, fervent spirit and b-oad culture, Mr. Cameron posssessed alko a high poetic faculty, which it was his specinl desire to employ for the benefit of the Church. The Presbytery express sy mpathy with the congregation of New Edinburgh in their present vzeancy, and the hope that they may soon secure the pasteral services of one who will be a worthy successor to Mr. Cameron.

They also record their sympathy with Mrs. Cameron and her family in their bereavement, and fervently commend them to the compassion and care of the Father of all mercy and author of aller lation." A committee was appointed to prepare a minute anent the death of Rev. A. C. Morton, of North Gower.

Whithr: 15th Aqril.-Mr. Roger, Convever of the Committee on the state of religion, read the report, which was received and cordially adopted. The following are the Conmissioners to the General Assembly: Ministers, Messrs Spence, Carmichael and Drummond ; elders, Messrs. Beith, Frirbaira Bingham. The Rev. Dr. Reid was nominated Noderator of the Gencral Assembly. A sympathic minute with reference to Mr. Chambers was adopted. Mr. Drummond drew the attention of the Preshytery to the acticn of the Home Mission Committee, at its last meeting, deducting twenty five per cent. of all the grants, for the past half year and proposed that some measures be taken, that the congregation affected by this action would not sulfer. Mr. Bingham, the representative of kumiskillen, announced to the lereshytery that whilst they had exerted themselves to the utmost to mect their obligations to their pastor, they had resolved on hearing of the action of the Committef, to make another effort, and lad succeeded in raising the deficiency themselves.
Owes Serend: isth April.-Agreed to separate Knox Church, Iake Shore, from Knox Church, Sydenham, approve of the basis of union letwren Knox Churrh, Lake Shore, and Johnston Church. The following were appointad delegates to the General Assembly at Ottawa: Mescrs Mclennan, Mordy and Somertille, 3finisers ; and Messrs MacKinight, Christic, and Mitcliell, Elders. Dr. Cochrane was no. minated Moderator of the Guneral Assembly. Mr. Stecenson pressnted an overture to the General Assemhly on the status of retired ministers, and the Preshytery resolved to transmit it to the Assembly. The motion which Mr. Sonerville gave notice of at last meetingthat Preshytery sinould meet on the thirid Tuedday of January, March, July, September,
and November, and on the first Tuesday of May, at ten o'clock a.m. was agreed to.
Saugeen: 8th Ajril.-A call from Ayton and East Normaraby was accepted by. Mr. Alex. Nicol. A all from Waldemar in favour of Rev. J. B. 'Srown was sustained. Agreed to hold a Sabbah Schnol Couvention at Miount Forrest in July. The sicond Sabbath of May to be observed as a day for special prayer for an ontrouring of the Spirit on Ministers and congregations within the bounds.
Strateond, Tuesday, the 20nd instant.Present, 18 ministers and 10 elders. Rev. John W. Bell and Mr. Peter Dewar were elected additional commissioners to General Assembly. Rev. Mr. Watt's resignation was accepted, and Mr. Mcleod was appointed ad interim Moderator of Session. It was agreed to take steps to re-arrange the ecclesiastical field in North and South Easthope, and to give Tavistock supply in the meantime. Mesirs. Hamilton, Hall, Waits, ministers, and Messrs. Ballantyne and McTavish, elders, with Mr. P. NcF . Macleod, conveuer, were appinted a conmittee to meet with the congregations concerned in the proposed re-arrangement.

The report on the proposed Hymn Book was receired and adopted, remitting the book for modification by an enlarged committee. It was agreed to overture the General Assembly to take action in order to prevent the accumulation of debt and remove that existing in connection with the schemes of the church. Presbytery adjourned to meet for ordinary business in St. Andirew's Church, Stratford, on the first Tuesday of July next, at $9.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.

Tononto, 6th May.-Calls were sustained from Charles St., Toronto, to Rev. J. Hoge, Oshawa; from Sutton to Rev. J. Fraser, St. Anns, and from Quetnsville to Rev. J. Fraser, M.D. The latter was accepted and indurtion fixed for 27 ih iast. Annual report of Home Mission Committee was submitted by Kev. J. M. King and adopted. Messrs. J. Alexander, J. Breckenridye, and J. M. Cameron, Minzsters; and Mussrs. R. H. Hunter, and P. Cram, Elders, were clected Commissioners to the General Assembly. Rev. Dr. Reid was unanimously nominated as Moderator of the General Assembly.

## 節letings of Smnoos.

SINOD OF MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

管HIS Synod met at Cornwall, on the thirteenth day of May. The retiaing Mod.rator, the Rev. William Ross, of l.ochiel, prached an excellent sermon on Matt. vii. 22 and 23. The liev. John Crombie, A M., of Smith's Falls, was elected Moderator for the
current year. Three deaths were reported by the Presbytery of Ottawa, namely, those of the Revs. James Whyte, Charles Iunes Cameron and A. C. Morton. Three overtures were received by the Synod and transmitted to the General Assembly, viz: one, from the Presby. tery of Lanark and Renfrew, respecting the qualificationsand duties of missionaries and catechists, -another from the Presbytery of Ottawa, respecting the mode of apponating the Moderator of the General Assembly,-and another from the Presbytery of Montreal respecting a Sustenta. tion fund. The last named was adopted by the Synod. Reports on Sabbath schools and on the state of religion were submilted and discussed. Rev. W. Burns was appointed convener of the committee on the State of Religion and Hev. J. S. Black on Sabbath sinools. A case of Dissent and complnint came up from the Presbytery of Brockville, and was carried by Protest and Apral, in the name of the Presbytery, to the cieneral Assembly. The main question involved had refcrence to the use of some property at l'rescott by the congregation there. The Synod adjourned to meet in St. Andrew's Church, Quelvec, on second Tuesday of May, 18S0, at $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

## SY: YOD OF HAMILTON AND LONDON.

This Synod met in St. Andrew's Church, London, on the 8th of April. The Rev. Robert Hamilton, the retiring Moderator, preached an able discourse from Matt. 4. 19, after which tho Rev. John MrEwen, of Iugersoll, was elected Moderator. The overture from the Presbytery of Stratford anent a Sustentation fund was adopted and transmitted to the General Ascembly. The next mreting of Synod was appointed to be held in Finox Church, St. Catharines, on second Tupsday of April, 1880. The rejort of the Committee on the "Registration Act" was accepted, and the committee continued with instructions to continue their elforts until the grievance complained of is entirely removed. The following recommendations by the committee on Sabhath School work wrere adopted; (1) Presbyterial conferences with trachers; (2) Classes for training ta achers; (2) Teachurs weekly meetings for the stady of the lessons; (4) the appointment by the General Assembly of a committec on books and $\mathrm{p}^{\text {moriodicals }}$ used in cur S. Schools. The Home Mission work was discussed and the following recommendations adopted:-(1) The formation of a missionary society in cach congregation, with collectors and monthly collections; (2) Each congregation to contribute to the deficit of the Hons. Mission fund at as early a date as possible ; (3) That the Home Mission fund be relieved from thr charge of maintaining Manitobs Callege. (4) An immediate appeal to
congregations to reduce the large indebtedness of the Home Mission Fund. An overture on the Hymn Book was adopted, recommending more time and a larger committee in the preparation of the proposed Hymn Book.

## SYNOD OF TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

The Synod of Toronto and Kingston met in Guelph on Tuesday the 13th May. Professor jafowat of Queen's College, Kingstor, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon, after which the Rev. Professor McLaren of Knox College, Toronto, was unanimously chosen to fill the Moderator's chair for the ensuing year.

The Sabbath School report was submitted by Rev. J. M. Cameron. It drew attention to the need of Normal Classes and the necessity of Sessions more thoroughly discharging their duty of supervising the appointment of all new teachers and officers.

The Committees on Sabbath Observance and on Temperance presented reports, and were reappointed. It was agreed to transmit an overture from the Barrie Presbytery as to the expenditure of money in the work of Assembly.

Leave ras given to the Presbytery of Fingston to take on trial for license John Ferguson, M.A. J. G. Stuart, B.A. George MeMilian, B.A. and Hugh Cameron, B.A. ;-to the Presbytery of Toronto, John Ross, B A. D. Tait, B.A. S. H. Eastman, B.A. R. H. Abraham B.A. and D. M. Beattic, B.A.;-to the Presbytery of Oron Sound, John Fitzimmons, B.A.. The report on the State of Religion which was of an encouraging nature, was submitted and adopted. An overture to the Assembly was adopted anent making good in weak Presbyteries, the 25 per cent struch from the Home Mission grants. The Synod adjourned to meet in St. James Square Church, Toronto on the second Tuesday of MLay, 1850 at 7.30 p.m.

## Erclesiastical 解letos.

事
T has been a grievance with our brethren in the United States for many fears past tinat their General Assembly has become so large as to be unwieldy. Ninmerous plans have been pronosed for its reduction, but thus far without success. The overture whose prospects were so farourable two or three moneths ago has been rejected by an overwhelming majority.
The renerable Principal Harper of the United Presbyterian Church has passed away in the 84th years of his age, and the 60th of his ministry. He was universally beloved and respected. Other Churches unite with his own Church in sorrowing over his departure. Another venerable Scotsman who recently entered
his rest was Rev. Dr. Pollok, of Glasgow, father of Professor Pollok, D.D., of Halifax. Misses Kippen, members of the Established Church of Scotland, recently made a donation of One Thousand pounds sterling to the Church Extension Scheme of the United Presbyterian Charch. The Earl of Rosslyn is Lord High Commissioner to the General Assambly of the Church of Scotland this year. The churches are moving in favour of a religious censiii: in 1881-The congregation of Sinclairtown have called Rev. J. C. Baxter, D.D., late of Montreal. At the recent meeting of the Free Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Professor Candlish stated that the mission institution at Madras for some jears had been a co-operative work in which several other Churches and missionary stations had joined. He also mentioned that steps were now being taken by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church, in conjunction with the Established Church and missionary societies in Fingland, to provide for further co-operation, and also for more complete joint managenuent at home. That scheme was approaching maturity. Overtures condemning lotteries hare been adopted by the Scottish Church Courts.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England met in London on the 2lst April. Rev. Dr. Grahan was elected Moderator. Miuch atterition was devoted to Home and Forcigu Missions. $£ 11,700$ were mised for Foreign Missions during the year. The Sustentation Fund yielded a dividend of 200 sterling, but there is a balance of $£ 1,500$ on the wrong side. The Thanksgiving Fund amounts to $£ 134,06 \mathrm{~g}$. Rev. Professor Patton of Chicago was elected to the vacant chair in the College, London. The next Synod will be held in London.
The Sustentation Fund of the Irish Presbyterian Church gives a total of $£ 23,000$ arsilable for the jear. This gields a supplemental dividend of $f^{-2}$ to cach commuting minister.

The United Preslyyterian Synod's returns, ( 3 cotland), show 544 congregations; members 175,000 ; income $£ 367,000$; average contribu. tion per member, sl, 17s, 3d. Missionary and benevolent income, $£ 127,000$.

Messrs. R. L. and A. Stuart of New York, contributed $\$ 30,000$ to the fund of the Presby. terian Church, in the month of April.

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Exthicts from Letter of Rev. Dr. Steel.
Sydney, N.S.W. Feb. 27, 1879.
ABI now ordering tine matcrials for the Bartyr's Memerial Church at Erromanga having receired altogether over $£ 150$. but I expect to require at least $£ 50$ more. I get a few pounds occasionally still.

We have just erected a noble statue on a noble site to Captain Cook, who discovered the islands on which our missionances labour. While I was referring to it last Sunday, there was present in church a Christian teacher from Eromangs. We had a good gathering at the unveiling.
The New Zealand Church besides paying Mr. Wall his salary of $£ 200$ has kindly sent $£ 200$ for his trip home !
The new missionary from Scotland, Mr. Laurie, will be here in the end of March, in time to go by the Dayspring to Mr. Inglis's station. He is not ordained, but if possessed of good ability and proves to be a devoted missionary he should be ordained by and by.
The Dayspring is to be re-coppered before sailing. I reccived from Douedin $£ 355$ this year. Our church will give an exira $£ 150$, thas the expense will be met probably.

## The Martyr's Memorial Cuthon on Emomanga. <br> (From thr Sydncy Preslijtcrian.)

The Frend for this modest Memorial Church to the memory of the Martyrs of Erronanga is slowly advaucing tuwards the sum proposed. There are, subscriptions, including the amount formerly collected and in the Sivnugs Bink, which reach the sum of $\leq 153$. The remammg f50 will surcly be furthcoming to complete the s200. Already a few Sabbath schools have sent donations. We hope sone morewall help, and that private indivisuals who have not contributed will kindly aid in providug the halance. Mr. II. L. Elphinstone, the Arclatect, has very gencrously undertakeil to prepare the plansand specifications free of cost. If possible these will be realy in time to get the materials prepared before the Daysiring sails on the first of April next.
The Rev. P. Macllerson, M.A., of East Maitland, who sailed in the Dayspring on her last royage for the lenefit of his health, las publishied an interesting account of his visit to Emmanga in our contemperary-The Witnass. Wr make two extracts from it, one referring to the temporary Church at Dillou's Bay, and the other to the Martyr's worthy of our lasting remembrance. We hope the narrative will amaken new interest in the proposed Memorial Church.

## 1. the reen chunch.

'The Church at Dillon's Bay is made of reeds, and may be described as semi-transparent. Thasie who are outside can see through the reed ralls (one reed thick) all that is inside; and
those who are inside can see all that is outside. Of course the arrangement gives scope for a constaut ventilation, affording a supply of fresh air. Inside is a board with memorial inscriptions on it, in honour of those missionaries who have laboured in the Gospel on Eromanga, or who have been murdered on its shores. This slender building is to be replaced, as soon as possible, by a more substantial Martyr's Memorial Church, for which subscriptions are now in course of being gathered.'

## II. the martyhs of ehonanga.

'Missionary blood has flowed freely on the Islind of Eromanga. It has the dark preeminence attaching to the fact that its soil or waters drank the blood of the Apostolic missionary Williams, and that of his friend Mr. Harris, while its cannibal inhabitants cooked and devoured their flesh. Another pair were sacrificed in the case of the Rev. George Gordon and his wife. The details which the writer obteined on the island of the murder of Mr. Gordon gire a terribly vivid picture. Far up ou the heights the missionary was engaged in building arrangements. Some eight or ten assassins came to him; and, seizing his opportunity, one of them aimed a blow at Mr. Gordon with his tomahawk. The attempt was observed soon enough to enable the missionary to raise his hand, and break the blow by catching the blade of the weapon. Immediately a second assassin ainued his llow, but tha doomed man interccpted this by firmly catching the handle in his other hand. Here, for a morment, mas a terrible picture. Mr. Gordon was a very tall man, his height being beyond six feet. Here he was with both hends occupied in averting the dath-stroke. The scene lasted only for moments. The insst assassin tore his weapon out of the land of the missionary, inficting a terrible gessh across the hand as he did so. Soon the gooll man was laid low in his hoon, while another assassin went and despatched Mirs. Gorlon with his tunalawk. To add even decpening crimson to the tragic history of missionaries on dark Eromanga, a brother of Mr. Gordon was the uext on the list of martyrs. In this case, too, there was an item of peculiar chameter in the details of the murder. Tho weapon ised was a heavy American tomahawk ras described to the writer on the island). limed with the nimbleness of a native, the blade sank into the bone of the skull across the temphe from the eye, so that when Mr. Gordon spasmodically dashed away through a Freach window into his room, he actually carried the weapou sticking in his skull! of course tho wound nas mortal; and the uative, apprehendiag no more trenble from the missiounary, followed him, and pulled out the tomalarwk, which he carricd away with hinu. The native was too shrewd to lose his tomaharrk. Daikskinned, still derker-souled Eromanga! Thus
the missionary and his friend, the husband and his wife, the brother and the brother, have all been offered in sacrifice to the Moloch spirit of dark Eromanga. Here is a stronghold of darkness, and the encmy will not surrender without contesting the battle to the bitter end. But when the standard-bearers fall in this way, who will lead the deadly ouset?-for there is no neutral ground between the powers of darkness and of light. All honour to the brave missionaries and their heroic wives !

> Up again, for every warrior Slain, another climbs the barrier !

Withiu a few months-nay, within a comparatively few weeks from the murder of the hev. James Gordon-another missionary and his wife were at their post on the blood-stained shores of Dillon's Bay!'

## deatr of an momangan chief.

We quote the following from a late issue of the Sydney (Australia) Presbyterian: Nainng, the chief at Dillou's Bay, Erorangra, came to Sydney in the Dayspring, but took unwell and had to be removed to the Infirmary on the 31st December. He died somewhat suddenly on 2nd January, and was buried in the Balmain Cemptery on the 3r2. Naling was a Christian, and stood by the Missionaries in times of difficulty, and when neighbouring tribes on the island were hostile. He regalarly attended the worehip of God, and along with a teacher, also now in Sydney, kept up the service at Dillon's Bay during the nonths when the Rev. H. A. Robertson was absent in the Colonies last year. He also watched over the mission premises with great care. It was as a mark of respect for his fidelity that he was invited to visit Sydney in the Dayspring. Though he had not great force of character, his position as Chief of his people made his adhesion to the Christian cause of great importance. He will be missed by his people when the vessel returns. But wo hone that the church for the district will be a present from New South Wales. His body rests here, while missionaries fell there. May many as they hear the stories of these, arise in Eromanga to follow the same Saviour.

Williamo: a Christian of tie Nelf Hebrides.
Rev. John Inglis, the venemble colleague in Aneityum of our beloved Dr. Geddie, has furnished a remarkably interesting account of a native Christisn who has recently passed away, His name was Willianu. He accompanied Mr. Inglis to Great Britain in 1560 and enjoyed his risit thoroughly. The first attempt to introdace the gospel into Aneityum was made in 1841. On the 30th of March of that year the Rev. A. W. Murray of Samoa settled two teachers near to Aname. Williamu, then a led of fourteen or so, atteched himself to the
teachers, along with some other lads of his orn age or a little older. Persecution soon began, for these lads were often scolded and beaten by some of the old chiefs and priests for their countenancing the new religion; but Williamu's heart was drawn towards the teachers, and in spite of threats and blows he still clave to Christianity.

In 1848 the Rev. John Geddie and his wife, arrived at Aneityum from Nova Scotia, accompanied by the Rev. T. Powell and his wife, of Samoa, who remained with them a year to assist in establishing a mission. Williamu attached himself to the missionaries as firmly as he had done to the teachers; and when help at boating or house-building was needed, his assistance was always forthcoming.
In 1852, when my wife and I joined the mission, after having been eight years in New Zealand, Williamu, among others, gave us a cordial welcome; and when we entered our new house-a half finished building of two apartments, the material for which I had brought from New Zealand, and which Mr. Geddie and 1, with the assistauce of the natives, had erect-ed-Williamu, to shor his interest in us, brought us a present of a fine large pig, weigh. ing ten or twelve stone.
Three weeks before our amival, during a visit of the John Williams, Mr. Geddie, assssted by the missionary deputation, had formed a church, and admitted thirteen members. Some time after our arrival he saw his way to baptize Williamu and another young man of kindred character named Seremone, the first fruits of the mission on my side of the Island. No more were baptized for eighteen months.
As Williamu lived near the mission-station, he arailed himself to the utmost of the means of grace and the opportunities for education. At the Sabbath services, the week-day prayermecting, the morring school, the Bible Class, and the Teacher's Institution, he was in regular attendance; and his prefiting was in accordance with his diligence. Fie was among the first that I placed out as teachers. He was a good singer, and acted for a long time ns our chief precentor. He was one of the first band of deacons that we elected, and he subsequently became an elder. When we were building our church, which is still standing, at Aname,though bearing the scars not only of tme, but of hurricanes, earthquakes, and tidal waves,Wiiliamu was located as a teacher at the extremity of my district, nearly ten males distant. Bat one day, when the building wss roofed and nearly fimshed, and beginnmg to stand out in its proper dimensions, he pard us a visit. On going into the church, he was so astonished and delighted that he rau up and down the building, and, leaping every now and again in an ecatasy of joy, cried, "Woho 1 how you are working here! We at the end of
the island have been doing nothing." Williamu had wrought very well at the church in the first stage of its erection. But foundation work did not show like the finishing processes; and hence he prized the work of others more than his own.
When he arrived in this country, he was amazed at what he saw. As we sailed up the Thames he tried to count all the ships, and counted to the extent of some three hundred, but he abandoned the task as hopeless: a fleet of the Newcastle coal craft had just entered the river. When addressing the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in 1860, he said, "This is an extraordinary country of yours. I have seen so much since I came here that I am weak with monder." We had great comfort in him during all the time we were at home. The majority of natives who accompany missionaries to this country are spoiled through the well-mcant but injudicious kindness of friends: they become lifted up with these attentions, and forget themselves. Williamu entirely escaped that danger ; but another trial awaited us. Just as the work was being brought to a close, his brain became affected, his mind gave way, and he became to a considerable extent insane, Most providentially, it was not till the last sheet of the New Testament was passing through the press that he entirely broke down. Acting under medical advice, we had to hurry off to the islands, as the most likely means for securing his recovery; and this course was to a great extent successful. We had some trouble with him after his return ; but after a time he settled down comparatively well. A stranger could have observed nothing wrong with him; but we who knew him formerly saw that he was much altered. Our friends at home thought that, after what be had seen and learned in this country, he would on his return be a great help to the mission; and they were prepared to have allowed him a salary, that he might be fully employed as a native missionary. But God had willed othervise, and these hopes were never realized. Wo felt thankful, however, that he remained quict and continued to conduct himself with exemplary propriety. He inclined to live more secluded than he had formerly done; but there was one idea which ho caught up in this country, and to which he gave practical effect all his life aftermards, and that was the duty of being industrious. "There is no idlencss," he said, "in Britain; every man and every roman forks, and that every day. And why should re be idle here on Aneityum?" And he practised what he preached.
He was upwards of fifty years of age at the time of his death, on the 15th August. His last illness was very short, only twenty-four bours. He was attecked with severe cramps in his feet and legs. These becane dead, and
this deadness gradually crept up over his whole body till he expired. He was in Church the Sabbath before his death. Mr. Annand was round at Aname at that time for three Sabbaths. After the sermon he asked Williamu to pray, which he did. He also led one of the hymns; both of which exercises he performed well. He was not at the prayer-meeting on the Wednesday afternoon, hut came to the mission premises in the evening to see how the arrowroot which they were preparing for the payment of the Bible was being attended to. He became ill in the night. Mr. and Mrs. Annand were not made aware that he was so ill till they heard the death-wail in the night.

## (3)

Extract fhom a Letren from Miss Fairweather to the Sechetary op thb Juvenile Dission Scurae.

Indore, Dec. 11, 1878. the home ol orihanage.

雨AST June, after my return from the hills, I left my former home with Mr. Douglas, and came to this house, which was then a Parsee shop in the baaar. A partition half way to the roof ghuts off a portion for a bedroom, the remainder forms my drawing-room (?) Back of this shop is a long nud room with no light, save what comes through the tiles and a round hole in the roof. This is used as a store room. On the end of this is my kitchen, and beyond this is a long, narrow, but well-lighted and cheery romm used as a school room and generai work room. Behind this is a similar long narrow room, divided into two by a low wall runuing across, making at one end a dormitory for the children, and that for the teachers at the other. Attached to the teachers' bedroom is a large bath with a stone floor. For this spacious building, for there is plenty of room if the walls were only higher, we pay $\$ 22.50$ per month. A verandah runs along the whole front. The girls' beds are wocden frames, laced with a coarse kind of wide tape, and laid on mud and brick pillars or tressels, one at each end of the room and one in tho middle, raising them above the floor about two feet. On this we put a bed of common grass strar, and over them a quilt. This is the covering for the cold season, and they are enabled to undress and go to bed properly. No native woman undresses, at night, but sieeps in her clothes. The teachers in the next room are accomodated in just the same way. Two long tables occupy the middle of the school-roomn floor. The building stands directly opposite the mission property just purchased.

The teachers are Yamoona and Anoo Barra,

Anow is lately from Poona. She has been educated and brought up in Mrs. Beaumont's Native Girl's Boarding School.

Elizabeth, the matron, is from the same place. They are both clever and accomplished in many ways quite the equal of English girls'. These are the helpers. Two-Yamoona and Anoo-go to Zenanas beside teaching the children at home.

The pupils are :-
1st. Moongoiya. She is a quiet, motherly woman of 25 or 30 years of age, a widow with two children. She is sent to us by a kind Christian lady from a distant village for instructiom in Bible truth. Her little daughter, Ghanki, is with her. On her return home she tells me she desires to send her eldest little girl to benefit by the Mission instruction. She appears to be an earnest secker after Christ. She is of the farmer caste, a Hindoo.

Anoo Choti. A Madrasssi Hindu, about fifteen years old. She was poor, ragged and friendless in the bazaar. We took her in, and she has proved herself a good, sensible, industrious girl.

The others are small. Maryan, Rosi, Anie, Eliza, Rosi, Dusera and Marian Dusera. These five are quick to learn, willing, obedient and res. pectful, but with not one serious thought in all their small heads, except when it cencerns play. Last of all Rabka, the same as our Rebecca, and she has a history. About twelve or fourteen years ago, an English man-of-war captured a Spanish slave-ship off the coast of North Africa, overhanled her and brought the poor captives to l3ombay. They were put up in the markets to be given out as servants to those who desired them. Among them was Rabka. She was taken by an English lady, who kept her for ten years. Her mistress then went home to England, and she was friendless. She afterwards was married to a renegade Christian who deserted her, and when she came here she was simply friendless and homeless. She was directed here, she said, by the people in the bazaar, who told her the missionaries would recoive her. She refused to go away, saying confidently, "You are my father and mother, why should I go ?" And so she is here, willing to work, utterly igmorant, glad to be taught, and the very essence of good nature. I could not let her go out into the strect a waif, in the great sinful city. Mr. Douglas could not send her away. But he does say, "Monry is very scarce." I ask you now what I shall do, and will keep her ourselves until we get your anstrer.
Anoo Barra and Y'amoona are constantly associated with myself in the houses, and in addition, Anoo teaches the children in the house. Elizabeth looks after the work and is general housekeeper besides. She teaches several young lads who come regularly for Bible reading.

Then the books from the Press are all or nearly all done here, the paper cut, printed in the office, returned to be folded, sewed and covered. This is fine amusement and employment for them, and they sit and sing at their work by the hour. We teach them to do plain needle. work, and make and mend their own clothes.

Now, regarding your senaing us dresses, de. I cannot ask that conscientiously of our home people. I will try to show you why. Good, strong unbleached cotton I procured in Bombay at $\$ 2.50$ per web of from 35 to 42 yards each, that equals abont 7 cents or between 7 and 8 cents per yard. Cotton cloth for dresses I pro. cure for about the same or less. Could you do the same in Canada, plus the expense of trans. port, duties, \&c., half way round the world ? Other missions find it equally disadvantageous. In Poona, on goods sent only from Scotland they realize about from 8 to 10 shillings to the pound. It is a large and fashionable station. They sell everything and buy of the country stufis for their people.
Christmas presents for the teachers and a fer trinkets for the girls would be well enough, such as aards, doils, \&c. After all, the orthodox doll here is a huge rag-baly with rose, cars, eyes, and mouth sewed in black thread, loopstitch; rings for noses and ears being made from the captured wires from discarded sodawater bottles, and very fondly loved they are.

Letter fion Miso Rungen to Mis. Hahtie SEc. W. F. M. S.

> Mhow, 21st Dec., 1579.
INCE last writing to you we have gained access to a few homes more, and althongh we have additional help, yet there is much for us all todo. For more than twomunthathe daughter of the caterhist had been tahing charge of the school, leaving me free for Zemana work. I daily visited the school, and frequently gave the Scripture lesson to the chilinen, but the se cular part of the instruction was left to her. Firthe past week or more l have taken her out with me to the Zenanas, leaving the wife of the caterhist in charge of the school. The ginh' attendure has not bren as satisfactory of late as we would wish, but those that have attended regularly have made fair progress. They have bern taken over the first twenty chapters of the gospel of St. Matthew. They attend the Sumday Scheol which is held every Sablath afternown in tire boys' school-room, and they are much hetier behaved than they were atfirst. We havenor as many as twrinty five honse's which we risit regularly, and in no sunall numbin of thrse homes the women are taught to real Hindi or Marathi. I am sure you will rejoice to knor that now I am instructing ten women and girls

דho can read in one or other of these characters, and most of them are reading the New Testamont with me. Two of them asked for copies of the Scriptures for themselves, so that they may read them when they choose. Last weok $s$ Hindoo invited me to visit his wife and family. When I went I was pleased to find that the forner was able to read tolerably well in Hindi, and the eldest daughter, although not able to read, was anxious to learn. When we went to the house to-day, they had quite a number of women and girls collected, amongst fhom were two little girls who knew the Marathi alphabet. One of the two is the interesting girl I mentioned in one of my previous letters, the daughter of a Brahmin priest.
The daughter of the catechist is a help to me smongst the Marathas as that is her mother tongue. She also speaks English and can knit, and do fancy work. We wish at present to open another school in quite another part of the bazaar than the one now in operation. In the vicinity where we were trying to have the school, the better class of the people were living, Hindoos and Marathas, who are employed in Government offices in the camp, and have themselves received some education. They will not send their children, especially their daughters, any great distance to school, and we hope by hsring the school directly in their neighbourhood, to secure their attendance. Since the cold weather began we have again taken up the rillage work. We generally go out in the morning, for the women can bo gathered together then. Sometimes in the larger villages there are not fewer than fifty, men, women and children, all listening to the gosyel. We seldom have less than twenty listeners, even in the small villages. A few evenings since, one woman told me, after 1 had been speaking sometime, that she had never before heard of a Sariour. We have several times visited the nllage in which Holkar's mother lives. She almass appears pleased to see us, and I thought, listened more attentively to the reading of the Testament than last time we sam her. She is at present in Indore, and will not return this month.

## Lettee from Miss Fairweather to Mirs.

Hakvie Sec. W. F. M. S.
Indore, Feb'y 15th, 1879.
$H_{s}$ dear Mrs. Harvie.
You will rejoice in knowing that three more bare come over from the ranks of heathenism and enlisted under the bauner of our Saviour Jesus. Gunga Gher Swami Ji was a Brahmin Guru or Monk of the fourth religious Order of Hindu priests a Synassi or Ascetic, tyagin or dedicated. He is about forty years of age, dever, and well-informed. He belongs to the aty of Hurdwar so celebrated an the grand
religions centre of Jahhrisin. About seven months ago at the city of Jhansi he came across a New Testament for the first time. He was much struck with its contents, and allowing himself only two hours sleep on an average, read perpetaally during the night when he could be free from interruption. tiradually he seemed to see the dawn, and some person meeting him at a railway station gave him Mr. Douglas' address. He came to us and since then Mr. D. has been his unwearied teacher. The light has at last broken aud freely he has confessed his belief in Christ before the highest of his own people. He goes to the Book for everything. He declares Christ and John the Baptist to have been Pahhirs of the highest order.

A few days since while reading, he came to the verse Christ came " not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." He sat thinking for a little, then closed his bool, sprang up and putting on his wooden sandals, rushed away to the jungle thence returning after a short absence with a whole herd of low caste men women and children, drove them into his house, then read and preached to them. Afterwards we sang and he concluded by prayer. He wished however to teach them to pray; so speaking to them of the necessity of asking God for what we desire he said, "Do not look up at God with a brass face, but reverently join your hands and prostrate yourselves before Him this way," and he got down to show them, and then got up on his hands and knees to see if they were obeying him properly. Down they went, men, women and children. He then also prostrated hinself and prayed that God would cleanse them, sonl and body. After his prayer which they repeated after him, he again addressed them saying, "Now go home and make a bargain with your mouths not to lie or say bad words, rather pull all your teeth out than say wicked things, \&c. \&c."
Mr. Douglas conducts worship in tl v vernacular every morning at nine o'clock, $\cdot n$ the lecture-room, with the school and mission agency Isai Dass takes his part in the reading and prayer in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner, as does our Mimster. Isai Dass, the new christian name signifies "Servant of Jesus" At the same time a Hindu woman with her three little daughters, also received the ordinance of baptism. Mungia is a quiet sensible loving woman, with much good sense. Her little daughter is the pet of the house. Another girl of 15 years was to bave beeu baptised also, but her friends interfered, and much to our regret she was taken from us. Poor Mungia, after her baptism, in her humility and love, before Mr. Douglas could prevent it, knelt and kissed his feet. My soldiers' Bible class still goes on. Two of the men profess to have derived much benefit from the lessons taught.

Now I must tell you of my interview with the Maharaja Holkar, and the Maharani of Indore. An invitation, accompanied by a carriage, arrived from his Highness calling us to an intervicw. Isai Dass, our new convert, was also invited. The carriage was the Maharani's private conveyance, a georgeous affair, cushioned and lined with crimson satin, and finished with heavy fringe cushions, like old fashioned bolsters, covered with yellow silk velvet, for reclining. The windows were round and of stained glass. I preferred to go in our own bullock cart, so accompanied by Elizabeth and Yamoona, with Isai Dass on horseback, we took our way to the city. Arrived at the place we were met by the mounted guard, and ordered to take our gari under a tree and await His Highness' summons; calling an usher I sent my salam to Her Highness saying we awaited her pleasure. The ushor immediately returned saying, "the great mother calls you." We then drove close up to the Parda or screen which separates the royal apartments from the rest of the household. The curtain being lifted we found ourselves in a long hall lined with red cloth and open above. At the upper end the curtain again opened and we were admitted into an open courtyard. In the midst of this stood an earthen dais and upon it a throne. At the four corners were low pillars, about two feet in height, the whole washed with a solution of the manure of the sacred bull in ganges water. We are asked to sit upon the pillars. Isai Dass was immediately taken into presence of the Raja. Here we were the "observed of all observers." From every window in the quadrangle were seen peeping faces.

In a few moments an English chair was produced and I was invited to follow it into the presence of Hur Highuess, where I was seated quite near to her. The girls, like her own ladies, sat upon the floor. Her Highness sat upon a huge cushion raised from the floor upon a wooden platform. The cushion was about four yards square with yellow strips at the edge. Cushious of all shapes, and sizes, were piled about her, so that she might sit or recline as pleased her. The whole was of crimson silk velvet. Over her feet, as she sat cross-legged, was thrown an ample scarf of soft sitting white cashmere. She wore the usual Marathi dress of crimson silk with gold border. On her right arm was a magnificent diamond bracelet which must have weighed an ounce without the setting, I mean the stones alone. On her neek a priceless aucklet of large emeralds, diamonds, rubies and pearls. Her fingers, in contradistinction from her lady attendants, were not bedecked with jewels. On each fourth finger she wore a plain circlet of gold. She is short in stature and rather stout, a fine olive complexion and an intelligent kindly face. She seemed curioas about our customs and manners, asking
about them with much good nature and affobility. She said she did not desire to know anything about our religion. After a pleasant interview of about half an hour we were conducted into the presence of His Highness, at the end of the quadrangle. Here instead of a carpet was a cushion of white cambric, tho entire size of the room, stuffed to the thickness of four or five inches with cotton wool. Upon this lay pillows and cushions of all sorts and sizes and among them lay His Highness. He was in ill-health and was therefore unable to rise, but he invited me to a seat near him upon the cushions. All about him, ranged against the walls, were servants, all women. His second and third queen sat at a short distance, and just as I was seated a curtain was drawn and the Maharani herself entered, and seated herself at his head. Two female servants waved large bunches of peacock's feathers above him. Almost his first words were, "You are an American." "No," I replied, "I am a Cans. dian." "Yes, but you are not English, what do you teach my people." "Truth as far as I know it." "You are not married, are you?" "No, I am not." " You are a nun perhaps!" "No, I am not." "Then, what are you!" "A Presbyterian," I answered. "Oh, yes, I know, Presbyterians they are Scotch and you are what they call Mees" (Miss). I assented. "You christians say we worship idols. You do not understand Hinduism," and he lay back among his cushious, and laughed in a quiet amused way. I said, "Perhaps I do not know what Hinduism is, and I do not so much care ; what I wish to know is truth, and for that both you and I must search, find it whene we can, and seizing apon it where we tind it." "Every country has its religion, let them alone, each one likes his own best," he said. "But I deny there is any but one religion," I replited. "One God, one heaven, one earth and one religion. God is not to be circumscribed by physical boundarics, but He is the great Father, and the world's inhabitants his children. To His children He gives His lam. Thise laws cannot contradict each other, or God is finite in intelligence. One God and one truth made visible to men, and the reason of, what you call, so nany religions, is that man, departing in his pride, from God's law, sods to sukstitute his own for the world's gorem. ment, placing his finite reason on a par with God's. Hence errur, not of God but man. Truth always agrees with truth, but errer and truth are never at peace. Your work and mine is to lay aside prejudice and looking to frd for guidance, search earnestly for His law and lis truth wherever we can find it. Could we lift man out of religious beliefs we would find God's truth left pure." I then pointed out to him the christiau salvation, the way, the truth and the life. In this way we talked for at least an hour. The girls then sang a Marathi hyman.

Poor Yamoona was very excited, aud her voice traybled a good deal at first. Lizzy was perbetly composed, and Yamoona soon recovered her self-possession. Altogether I was proud of暗girls. The Maharaja and Malarani then trok leave us in the most flattering manner, momplimenting us very much. So ended our fst interview.

## Marion Fairweather.

## 

MONTPEAB: ISE JUNE 1870 . JAMES CROIL
HOBERT MURRAY, $\}$ Editors.
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PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
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Bnimpancrs and all other matters of business to be sddressed to Jayss Ca0IL, 260 St. James Street, Montreal.

## CROWDED OUT.

We have several Obituary Notices in type bombich we regret we are unable to find room in this issue.

## (6)fficial 2 Otites.

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The fifth session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada will be gened in the City of Ottewa, and within 5t. Andrew's Church there, on Wednesday, hlth June next, at $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Presbytery Clerks will please forward rolls, fios to be in the hands of the Clerks of General Assembly at least eight days before the preting.
Rep orts of ordinations, inductions, licensures, drats, drmissions and drpositions withn the zreral Syuods, should be sent by their respecfire Clerks, so as to be in the hands of Clerks of disembly at least eight days before the meetfog.
All papers for the Assembly should reach the lands of Clerks of Assembly at least eight lars hefure the meeting.
The Conveners of Standing Committers thould have their reports ready to hand to the

Cornmittee on Bills and Overtures at the second sederunt of the General Assembly.
Rollsand other documents should be addressed to Rev. Dr. Reid (Drawer 2567), Toronto.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { WILLIAM REID, } \\
& \text { J. H. MACRERRAS, } \\
& \text { Clerks of } \\
& \text { W. FRASER, }
\end{aligned} \text { Gen. Assem. }
$$

## RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements will be made with the leading lines of hailway, and with the Steam-boat line, for return tickets at reduced rates. Certificates will be sent so as to reach members by the 24 th May; should any not have received them by that date, they will please communicate with Dr. Keid, Torcanto.

Presbytery Clerks are requested to send to Dr. Reid, as soon as possible, lists of ministers and elders, entitled to receive certificates, with their Posi-Office Adnresses and the Rail way Stations from which they will begin their journe $y$. Inattention to this will occassion great inconvenience and trouble.

## PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL

The Annual Calendar for the Session of 1879-80 is now realy, and can be had on application to Rev. Principal MacVicar, LLL. D. Montreal.

## MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Ottawa-Tuesday, 5th August.
Saugeen,-Tuesday, 8 th July, 2 p.m.
Peterboro, -Thesday, 3th July, 11 a.m.
Huron,-Tuesday, 8th July, 11 a.m.
Kingston,-Tuesday, 8th July, 10 a.m.
Bruce,-Tuesday, 24 June, 3 p.ra.
I. E. Island, - Wednesday, 2 nd July, 11 a.m.

Stratford,-Tuesday, 1st July, 9.30 a.m.
Quebee,-Wednesday, 16 th July, 10 a.m.
Montreal-Tuesday, 8th Jnly, 11 a.m.
Toronto,-Tuesday, 3rd June, 11 a.m.

## BOOK NOTICE.

"Bnok of Praters for Family Worsmp" hy Rev. Dr. Fregg, Professor of Apologetics, Knox Collegf, Toronto: James Campbell \& Son, Toronto.

This volume contains Prayers for the Morning and Erening of each day fur eight weeks, as alsn a number of forms for special circumstances in the history of familit s, together with a selection for individual use in private.

The prayers are marked by great fulness and simplicity and are thorough devotional in spirit. We confidently recommend the volume to all who desire such an aid to domestic worship as one of the best we have seen and az admirably adapted to the varied wauts of families. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

## S fage for tbe formg

## HEAR AND TELL.

We have heard the joyful news, Now let others hear it;
Bear the tidings to the Jews, To the nations bear it ;
They who know the joyful sound never should conceal it.
But to all the world around far and wide reveal it.

Joyful news the Gospel is, And to thought confounding ;
Wonder, 0 ye heavens at this, Sing of grace abounding.
Grace like this was never known, till the Lord appearing,
Making human grief his own, all our sorrows bearing.

Spread abroad the jor ful sound, Try in all directions ;
Speak to men the world around-
Men of all complexions;
All are sinners needing grace, God's own Word has said it.
Go with speed to every place, and unwearied spread it.

And may He whose grace it is Give the word a blessing,
Make the conquered nations His, Ev'ry ill redressing:
May He take the veil away while we thus are pleading.
And His mighty power display, all our hopes exceeding.

## LITTLEALICE'S PRAYER.

## FOR THE YOUNGEST READERS.

"I don't want to say my prayer," said little Alice. "I'm tired of sasing my prayer, mamma."

Mrs.M——sighed, and scarcely knew what it was best to do with her little daughter, whom she had given to God as soon as she was born, and had prayed Him daily to make her his own child. And now she was tired of saying her prayers? But she was only four years old; and the mother asked gently :
"And does wy little Alice feel willing to go to bed without thanking her heavenly Father for taking care of her all day?"

Alice laughed, and kissed her mother on both cheeks and then on her mouth. This she called "a French kis." Then she went to her auntie, who was lying sick on the sofa; and Auntie whispered-
" Who will take care of little Alice to-night, when it is all dark in the house?"

Alice dearly loved to be whispered to; and vhe answered in the same tone-
" Mamma will take care of me."
" No," said auntie ; mamma will be asleep."
" Papa, then."
"Papa will be asleep too."
"Then auntie will," said Alice, triampt antly.
"But auntie will be up-stairs, and, perhspld asleep too," was the reply; for the invalid 0014 not feel at all sure that sleep would come her. "God never sleeps, though. His $\frac{k i m}{B 0}$ watchful eye is over us all the time; and takes esp cial care of little children."
"Will he take care of me?" asked Alion in an awe-stricken tone.
"You did not ask Him to," replied auntioi " and He has told us to ask Him for what " want."
Alice's bright eyes looked steadily at aunt for a moment; and then she kissed and danced off to bed. She was asleep almod as soon as her head touched the pillow. in an hour or two there was a dismal wail " mamma" ; and Mrs. M--hastened into th" little room opening from her own, where Alicos crib stood.
"Mamma, mamma!" sobbed the little oran I want to be taken care of."
Then auntie had to explain what this meant; and Alice knelt in the crib, and repeated the childish prayer her motter had taught her to soon as she could speak. Then she went to sleep again with a smile upon her lips ; and "tho invalid thought of the beautiful promise: that dwelleth in the secret place of the ${ }^{\text {the }}$ High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." And she felt, in the wakefin watches of the night that she was "taken ${ }^{\text {cer }}$ of" too.

## OUK FATHER IN HEAVEN.

A Gentleman was walking down the street one morning, when he saw a little blind boy standing on the side walk, with his head ben forward as if listening for something. Slipp ${ }^{\text {inf }}$ up to him, he said :
'Shall I hill you across the street, my little friend ?'
'Oh, no! thank you sir; I am waiting for my father?'
'Can you trust your father?
'Oh, yes ! my father always takes good cast of me. He leads me all the time, and what he has hold of my hand I feel perfectly safe.
'But why do you feel safe?'
haising his sightless eyaes, with a sweet smile: and a look of perfect trust, the drar boy said ; ' Oh, sir ! because my father knows the way I am blind, but he can see. I am weak, bul he is strong.' And this is just the kind ${ }^{\text {of }}$ feeling we should have towards God-
knous the way, and He isstrong. The thougt hnous the way, and He is strong. The thoub Him
of His power should lead us to trust when we are afraid.

## athodoledmements.

Scarifid by Rev. Dr. Reid, hasit of the Cuurch at Tobonto, to 2nd May, 1879.

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| 0 | 0 Mrin and Athelstano | 40.01 | Streatarille. | 23.00 |  |  |
|  | Priseton ${ }^{\text {d }}$. ${ }^{\text {desmorth }}$. | 12.00 | Esga, Townlino | 5.00 | Received to 2nd April. . . $\$ 647902$ |  |
| 54.50 | ) Trermills | 14.00 8.00 |  |  | Streetsville |  |
|  | TV, Londo | 4.00 | Carlten Place. | 5.00 | IIratring's Mills | 43.10 |
|  | $y_{\text {arimille }} \mathrm{Cb}_{2} \mathrm{So}$ | 14.60 | Ecquesing, Union Ch..... | 3667 | Ratho ...... | 17.00 |
| 52.18 | 18. Syenham, Knox Ch ..... | 4.50 | Clarssburg ...... ... ..... |  | St Heion's |  |
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|  | granto, Central Ch | 1000 | Kıncardine, Knox Ch. ... | 3832 | Eust Williams, St Andw's | 14.75 |
| 7.0 |  |  | Proton | 40 | Cayuga | 6.60 |
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| O.Ct | - mson Ch, Oro | 1.50 | Russelltown Flatts | 6.10 | luxton | 3.08 |
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|  |  | 14.00 | Montreal, Nazaroth St |  | Belleville, J | 25.00 |
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| 8.as | 5 Toun McDermid, West |  | Brantford. Zion Ch .. | $75.0 n$ | Belleville, St Andrew's... |  |
| + | 9 لiottawasaga .......... | 8.00 | Mommanville, St Andw's. | 6.00 | North Brant | 10.00 |
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|  | redford | 10.00 | Chatham, Grenville and |  | McNab | 1200 |
|  | Tms Centre \& W Moncton | 18.00 | Point Fortune..... .. | 12.00 | Caledon, Knox Ch | 200 |
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|  | Is Farlinger, Morris- |  | Ingersoll, Knos |  | York Mills | ${ }^{6} 00$ |
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|  | .... | 8.00 | Kingeton, St Andrev's. | 7500 | Sydenham, Knox Cl | 4.50 |
|  |  |  | Priceville , St Columba Ch | 4.11 | Douplas Ch, Garafr | 5.68 |
| . 15 | Mred, per | 23.00 | Chesterfield | 40.00 | Las | 125 |
|  |  | 305 | Carlislo |  | Cortwri | 229 |
|  | lacchburs, St Andw's Cib | 4.50 | Gurelph, St Andrew's ${ }_{\text {Biblib }}$ |  | Bfilyduif | ${ }^{2.00}$ |
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|  | S | 2.00 | cine for Miss Mogregor. | 80 | Relmore and McInt | 2.00 |
|  | Pr7us.St Andw's Ch, add | 3.45 | Windsor. St Andrem's | 15.00 |  |  |
| . | uxdoorer, Knox Ch. | 1000 | Ottawa, Daly St Sab So, |  | Willis Ch. 0 | 2.00 |
|  | irrich | 2.511 | salary of Biblo Woman, |  | Thamesvillo. | 8.67 |
|  | findham ................... | ${ }_{3.00}$ | Formosa | 36.80 | Reserve . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
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| West Nottawasags and |  | Ratho | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 n \\ & 5.75 \end{aligned}$ | Almonte, St John's ..... <br> Kingston, Chalmers' Ch. |
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| Holstein | 8.2 2.69 | Millbank. Relleville, John | 35.0才 |  |
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| Erin | 8.01 | West Oro | 350 | Stratford |
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| Pittsburgh | 9.60 | Caledon, Knox Ch | $2 .(10)$ | Nhpanee |
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| Trenton | 210 | Galt, Union Ch......... | 8.69 | Eust Williams, St Andw. |
| Bunnidale, Zion | 415 | Molesworth | 235 | Seaforth |
| Cullingwood | 1000 | Belmore and MoIntosh | $\bigcirc$ | Lingside |
| E+sa, Townli | 5.00 | Winnipeg, KnoxCh | 15.07 9.00 |  |
| Clarkshurgh Cookstown | 48 | Woodville | 10.10 | Belleville, John |
| Centreville | 1301 | Hamiton, Kıox Ch ..... | 2500 | Orillia |
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| Oshawa | 31.00 | Elma Centre \& W Moncton | 4. 60 |  |
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| brooke.... | 7.00 | Kildonsn | $9{ }^{9} 8$ | Somerville |
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| Carlisle........... | 5.20 5.00 | Bobesygeon. Knox Ch.... <br> St Louis de Gonzague.... | 7.0 3.01 | Windinoro |
| Ottawa, Daly St | 25.00 | Boyne River ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | 160 | Erin |
| Riohmond Hill | 1010 | Oitawa, Bank St | 20.00 | Whitby, St Andrew's ..... |
| Guelph, St Andrew's. add | 15.00 | Brantford, Zinn Ch ..... | 41.15 | Arthur. |
| Dandsa, Knox Ch | 35.00 | Dalhousie \& N Sherbrooke | 5.0 J | St Louis de Gonzaguo |
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| thany Ch | 1.07 | Avbibu | 5.10 | Sunnidale <br> Kildenan |
| Enabro .... | 34.73 | Perc | 12.60 | Carlton Place |
| Angus and New Lowell | 800 | Campbellford | 11.03 | Clarssburgh |
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| Chatsworth | 610 | Utica Miss'y Associstion. | 3.00 | Contreville |
| Queen Hill | 10.54 | Dundes, Knox Ch ........ | 150 | Millbrooke |
| Crinan. Argyle Ch Almonte, St John's | 10.10 | Goderich Township, Bo- |  | Ottawa. Knox Ch |
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|  | 167.47 | Thornbury, Clarksbarg, \& Heathcote | 2.00 | Cambray .......... Kingston, St Androw's . |
| Widews' Fond. |  | Caledonis, Argyle and |  | Chesterfield . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {aro. }}$ |
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| Stratford, Knox Ch...... | 10.00 | Queen Hill................ | 1.50 | Rmbro |


|  | Krox Collmar Buthdiza Fund. Reooived to 2nd April. . $\$ 3617.43$ | Ladies Benevolent Society  <br> Antigonish .12 .00  <br> Chalmers' Ch, Halifax..... $\mathbf{8 2 . 0 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$3593.74 | Innerkip....... . . 14.0 | Yarmouth .............. 1400 |
| ters Rates Re- |  | Bridgewater ........ ..... 10.00 Sherbrooke |
| d to end April, 79.667 .65 | Mimnga . . . . . . . . . . . 7.10 | St Matthew's Coll Halifax 260.25 |
| Cater from Rovds | A MoTavish, Kilmartin - 4.00 | Shediac S Sc, for support |
| \$4in W Hod- J | James Buras, Columbus. 2000 | of one of Mr Mackensie's 7.5 |
| H; W | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { A Mitchell, Motherwell } & 400 \\ \text { Malcolm Hastie, do } \\ 1.10\end{array}$ | teachers <br> Halifax Womans' Foreign |
| Poung, \$4; W |  | Halifax Womans Foreign Miss'y Society, for Mise |
|  | an es Mayberry, North 2.(0 | Blackadder's salary .... 20600 |
| R N | Norlb Pruce, per Rev Jne | For Zenana Work, from |
| Soott |  | Windsor Auxiliary. 26.75 |
|  | Durham, per Thos Bennie 5.00 | For Rev J F Campbell, |
| D | Bethesda \& Alnwick, per | from St John's, Nfld. |
| $T$ G Thom80n? | Rev W MoWilliam. $\quad 81.50$ | Auxiliary ...... $\quad 17200$ |
| 有 | Rev R Hume, St George. 1000 | For Miss Forrest |
| cerrass *9 00; $\mathbf{R}$ | Simon Fraser Bradford. 5 | Harb'r Grace Auxiliary. 79 |
| J | J Greerpon, Widder and 10. |  |
| rmid, | Rev N McDiarmid, West |  |
| n, $\$ 3.73$; Robt | Puslinch . $\cdot \cdots \cdots 10.10$ | orkign Mission Debt |
| 2 years, \$9; | D Munroe. West Puslinch 1.00 | kkign Mishion |
| dson, 2 years, | Adam McKenzie, Sarnia. 3 no | Acknowledged already...\$1909 22 |
| 1 Pby of Saugeen, \$8: | D Campbell, Carlingford. $\quad 5.00$ | New port. ...... .......... 5.00 |
| d- | Proton. per Donald Bell.. 130 |  |
| J David- | Jobn Leslie, Streetsville. | 1914.22 |
| Cu | \$3951 01 | Dap-Spring \& Mission Schoo |
|  |  |  |
| 8 Pritchard, 2 |  | Acknowledged already... |
| ; J Hastle, 2 yrs , | Raceived by Rev. Dr. MacGre- | Pietou, 3rd pr payment |
|  | gor, Agrnt of tee General. | of Trinidad Catechist.. $\quad 30.00$ |
|  | Absembly, in the Maritime | Higgin's Settjemen |
|  | Provinces, to May 5th, | Middle Murquodoboit 1.25 |
|  | Provinces, to may sth, | Upper Musquoduboit .... 814 |
|  | Furkion Missions. | Elizabeth Butler, Sheet |
|  |  | Harbour $\rightarrow$ c......... 0.70 |
| \$5, 230.40 | Little Harbour \& Fisher's | Bass River SSc, Riverside 2354 |
| d, \$5..... $\cdots$... 220.40 |  | Middle Musquodoboit |
| \$888.05 | Loch Lomond and | for one of Mr Christie's |
|  | boise, C B . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 10.00$ | teachers .. . $\quad 24.00$ |
|  | Boz. ........ $\quad . .120$. | Mrs herbert Harvey, |
| 2nd April...\$1331 | Maitland, Juv Miss'y Soc. 10.60 | Grant's Monitor... .... $3 \boldsymbol{\omega}$ |
| Andrew's.... 15 (0 | A friend, Onslow. .. 500 | Belcher St Bible Class, |
| ¢ do SabSo 501 | Cavendish Sec of | Kentville, for Miss |
| 1000 | Cavendish \& New Glas* 3810 | Blackadder's Monitor .. 7.75 |
| Ofthough, :t Andrew's | gow, P'E I............. $\quad 3810$ | Little Narrow's C B..... $\quad 2.00$ |
|  | James Heury, Salisbury .. $\quad 1.50$ | Scotsburn Sab Sc....... 600 |
| On, St Pauls...... . 5.00 | Fisher s Grant .. | Whycocomah, C B ....... 12.80 |
|  | S Cornwallis \& Wolfville $\quad 5.00$ | Malagawatch, ${ }_{\text {Sharon }} \mathrm{Ch}$, Stllarton $\ldots$.... $\quad 10.00$ |
| \$1360.17 | Alex Campbell, Annapolis 8.00 | Certral Ch. Durham, per |
|  | Alex Jane Matheson, per | Rev J Thomison....... 11.ro |
| ollege Bursary Fund. | Rev J Thompson, Durham 150 | Burnt Ch, Miramichi.... 3.00 |
|  | Sharon Ch, Stellarton 10.10 | Greenock Ch S S, St Andw 4.00 |
|  | Murray Harbour, P E I.. 22.30 | Warwick, Bermuda ...... 26.75 |
| eron, Goderich.. 60 no | Boularderie .... .. ..... 8.00 | Acadir Mines... ....... 32.14 |
| 2 Ch .....rich.. $\quad 5000$ | Scotaburn . . . . . . . . . . . 92.00 | Loch Lomond and Fram- |
| tindrew's Ch. 10000 | Thankrgiver Little Sands, 20 | boise, C C B Blow |
| Zion Ch....... 50.00 | P E I. ........ .... J0.r0 | Great Village Sab Sc.... 8.50 |
| 1170.00 | Black River \& Escuminac 600 | Annie McInnis' Missy Box |
| - \$110.00 | Union Ch, Hopewell .... $\quad 90.00$ | per Miss McCurdy, Bad- |
| N | Dalhousie, add ........ $\quad 1.48$ | deck, C B... |
| Feb '99.. \$55.02 | Maple Green Section Mrs Mary Ettinger, Ken- | Prince St Ch. Charlottet'n <br> St Paul's Sab Sc, Wood- |
| r | netcook. $\quad . . . .20 . \mathrm{m}$ | stock, N B |
|  | J A McCabe, Hantsport ... 5.0 | Newport. |
| wood, W Lorne 500 | Great Village Sab Sc, for | Sarnia Stb Sc, through the |
| \$61.02 | Teacher in Erromanke. 13.75 | Juvenile Mission Scheme per Miss Machar........ $\quad 35.00$ |
|  | River John, add . .e..... 4.00 |  |
| gr Ordinary fond | Bay of Islands, Nfld...... 10.27 | \$2769 54 |
|  | Middle Musquodoboit .... 8.26 |  |
| nd April,'79 \$908.70 | Baddeck, both sections.. 10.00 | Honk Missions, |
| ... 2.00 <br> 4.00  |  | Acknewledged already...\$3971 77 |
| .... 9.9 .00 | Springside............... $\quad 20.00$ | Lake Airslie .... .... 4.00 |
|  | Prince St Ch, Chariottet'n 10.00 | Loob Lomond and Fram- , en |
| \$923.70 | Antigonish .............. 50.00 | ise, |

## Shubenacrdie

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S Cornwallis o Wolfville
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Sharon Ch, Stellarton
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Thanksgiver
Wrodville $\$$ Little Sands, PEI.
Black River \& Escuminac
Union Ch. Hopewell
St John's Ch. Ilix, add.
North River, per Mr Andrew (iryy.
J A McCabe, Hantsport.
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## Supplementing Fund.

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Rev J Layton.
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Poodville \& Little Sands,

## N

Newport
Richonond, N B.
Treat Village
St Jamer Ch, Charlottet'n Sharon Ch, Stellarton
Wrodville d Little Sands.
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Loch Iramond and Framboise, C B
Prince $\mathrm{S} \ddagger \mathrm{Ch}$, Charlottet'n
Yarmonth
Bridgewater
Intereat on $\$ 20$ for 1 sear
Sums received by Treasu-
rer in April and May,77
Ministera' Percentage:
Rev Gavin Sinclair......
2.00

R Sodgewick, D D
A Rons. 2 years

- K McKay. 2 years.
" D F Creelman....
$\$ 6919.18$


## Agrd and Infirk Ministers' Find.

Acknowledged already... $\$ 115810$
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St John's. Almonte
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A friend. Stanley St Ch.
4 friend, Pittsburgh, 0
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St Panl's. Montreal, add. St Vulerien, Que.
Stratford, Knux Ch
Flamboro.
Woudstook, Knox Ch SOSO
Barfield Road
Berne.
Barrie
Beeton ... S. Ändrew's
Woodstock, Chalmers' Ch
Seatorth, Winthrop Ch
60.00
3.00

18
Ottawa Bible Society.....
field
Kuox Cb Sab Sc, Milton.
Brock
Laguerre
Wakefield
Juhn Paterson, Port Hope
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st AIdrew's \& St Paul's,
FK. Guelph
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St Andw Ch. Smith's Falls Trenton
A working man. Norfolk
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ist I byn Ch . Truro Bib Cl lansdowne \& Fitirfax At Andrew's. Beckwith -t James $\checkmark$ S, Dartmouth. Fipnelun Falls
Thernbury \& Heathcote.
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H K C. Seaforth
Medonte
Somerville
Bethel Ch, Prices Corners
Hespeler
解 Percy

Knox Ch Warwick
Nepean \& Bell's Corners.
Jas McLean, Aberfosle...

Carendish sec of Cong of
Cavendish \& New Glas0w, P E I
parrsboro.
5.00
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" A MacIntosh, 2 years

Acknowledged already... $\$ 854.47$
1st Cong, Truro.
Sab So of St David's Ch b ,
St John

## Bersary Fund.

St .............. 40.00
$\$ 13$
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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Acknowledged already... } & \$ 854.47 \\ \text { 1st Cong, Truro. } & \text { iv } 00\end{array}$
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Charlottol' Wuhone Buy
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Rridgewnter.
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Revm McCulragh..
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## West Om

Rothsay, Calvin Ch
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Rrompton Gore
Rochesterville ............ $\quad 5.00$
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Grant.

3.50

Loch Lomond and Framboise, C B
Newport

## Collrge Pund.

Bes ...........................
Aoknowledged already. . \$6158.07 tion, 260 St. James Strikt, Mon-
Trkal, to 8th May, 1879.
Received to 1 th April. $\$ 16$,

## Received to $1^{\prime}$ th April. $\$ 16,006.09$

St John's Ch, Hfx, add. .
Moncton
Mra Mary Ettinger, Kennetconk.
River John, add
5. 21
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6 cm
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Bt Mafthew ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Cb}$. Halifaz 106.00
Free Church of Scotland. 121.67

## $\$ 5339.78$

Bay of Islands, Nfid
Springside
$\$ 904.47$

## French Evangelization.

Received by Rev. R. H. Wardin,
Srcretarf-Triasurif of thr Board of French Etangrliza-

Bible Clas.
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3


Caledon，Knox Ch．．．．．．．．
Harriston，Quthrie Ch ．．
Bthel．
Alton．
Wallacetown．
Princeton
Molesworth

## Inskey．

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