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## CONTENTE.

Lfe of $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{r}}$ Geddie, by Dr. Patterson. ................. 85
Mimionary Items......................................... 88
International Sabbath-School Lessons. ................ . . 8: ${ }^{81}$
Our 0wn Cburch........................................... . . 91
Manitobs Jottings........................................ 93
Meetings of Presbyteries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 93
Otituary Notices. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 95
Eocleriastical News................................ . ..... . 95
New Brunswick, by Rev. G. Bruce. . ................... . 98
Our Foreign Missions, by Dr. Wardrope.............. . 99
Trinidad Report, by Rev. K. J. Grant. .................. 101
Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund. ....................... . 102
Missionary Cabinet, Judson................................ . . 102
Literature ................... ............................... 104
Official Notices. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 108
A Page for the Young....................................... 106

## zev. Yohn Gradir, 刃.刃.

Br Rev. George Patterson., D.D
Continued.

8S mentioned in our last, the Synod of tho Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, at its meeting in July 1845, authorind the Board of Foreign Missions to select $a$ field and negotiate with candidates for occuping it as soon as possible. The Board secordingly, at a meeting held on the 24th September, resolved to commence operations in Western Polynesia, attention being particularly directed to New Caledonia or the Loyalty Islands. Mr. G. had sought to engage the church in the Foreign Missiou enterprise without reference to himself, but at this meeting, he tendered his services and was accepted. Then for the first time he we informed of his early dedication to the earrice of the God of Missions. One of the chief trials before him was that of parting from an aged, widowed and enfoebled mother. But to his surprise sho received the tidings of his appointment with calm resignation, and on further enquiry, he found that she regarded the event as the answer to her and her husband's prayers.
H. immodiately engaged vigorously in completing preparations for his work. He meigned his charge, sold his property, visited all the congregations in Prince Edvard Fland, and came over to the mainland about
the 1st of December. There was still, however, much indifference and even hostility to the movement. She noxt year was therefore spent partly in visiting the congregations of the body, and partly in studying medicine and some mechanic arts. He had always a strong mechanical genius. In the workshop of his father, who was a watchmaker, he had from boyhood learned to employ the tools of his craft, so that he had constructed clocks in all their parts. Bookbinding he had learned when a lad. He now turned his attention to printing, and soon published a sermun of his own, all the mechanical work on which he performed himself. He visited the workshops of mechanics, particularly studying house framing and building, masonry, and even naval architecture. Though there was some opposition, yet such was the interest in the cause excited through the church by his visits and appeals, that tia Board felt warranted in engañing a second missionary ; but as they could not obtain the services of an ordained minister, they engaged a teacher, who, it was hoped, among an iguorant, savage people, might be nearly as useful.

On the 30th November, 1846, the mission band set sail from Halifax, in a little sailin: packet for Boston, where they arrived after a passage of eight days, of almost constant storms, in one of which they had a narrow escape from shipwreck. At the time there was little trade with the Australian colonies,
and they found on their arrival, that the usual season for vessels sailing from the United States to the South Seas was past. They had some difficulty in obtaining a passage at all. At length they secured one in a small brig of 197 tons, bound for the Sandwich Islands. Though this seemed a roundabout rout, it proved the best and the cheapest open at that time. They sailed from Newburyport on the 28th January 1847. Their vessel was the last of the season and the worst. With his self-sacrificing spirit he gave the best account he could of her accommodations, but in truth they were very inferior, such as missionaries now are seldom called on to endure. The passage was long and tedious extending to nearly six months, during which they encounterd storm after storm, as if Satan had roused all the elements to resist the threatened assault on one of his strongholds. Particularly in doubling Cape Horn, they encountered for three weeks a succession of tempests, of which he said those who had only seen an Atlantic storm, could have ne idea, in which they were driven so far toward the Antarctic regions, that his wife and children nearly perished from cold, and from which they emerged with their vessel so battered and leaky, that it was for a time doubtful if she would be able to finish her voyage. The difficulties which missionaries at that time had in reaching their fields of labour, in contrast with the ease and comfort with which they can now voyage to any part of the world, marks how British commerce is made to serve the God of missions, and the ships of Tarshish aid in the diffusion of the Gospel. (Isa lx. 9) In this thers is a loud call the Church to go up to possess the earth.

On the 17th of July-they arrived safely in Honolulu. We may mention as showing his anxiety to save expense, and in this case particularly his fear of discouraging the infant zeal of the church by heavy drafts on her treasury, that on arrival here, he had only a hundred dollars on hand, to meet the further expenses of the mission band. They received a cordial welcome from the American missionaries on the group, and an interest in the mission was excited among the native churches, which contributed $\$ 66$ toward its support, and two natives offered their services to accompany them. After a residence here of seven weeks, they obtained
a passage to the Samoan, or Navigator's group, a central point of the missions of the London Missionary Society, from which also their missionary ship usually started in her voyages to the west. They arrived there on the 16 th of October. The missionary brethren there had been praying for agents for Western Polynesia, and the arrival of our band was like an answer coming right down from heaven. They were, howe ver, detained here eight months. The delay was trying, but the time spent here Mr. Geddie always regarded as the most important of his preparations for missionary labour. He here became acquainted, practically, with mission work among the heathen. He acquired the Samoan languare, which afterwards was of great advantage, enabling him to communicate with the Samoan teachers, who were employed as his assistants. He was also able to render efficient aid to the mission there. He constructed an apphritus for book-binding and taught some of the natives the art. He taught the missionuris: how to frame houses after the American fashion. And the missionary, at whuee station he was living, having suddenly died, he was able to take charge of the wirk, preaching in the Samoan language after six months' residence.

We must here observe that the islands of the South Seas are arranged in two great divisions, known as Eastern and Western Polynesia. These are not only distinguished by their geographical position, but aro occupied by races differing widely in physical conformation, colour and language. The only exception to this is New Zealand, which by location is connected with the Western Islands, but is inhabited by the same race that occupies the Eastern. It is a branch of the Malay race, speaking dialects of one language from the Sandwich Islands to Xew Zealand, and even to Madagascar.

Western Polynesia includes all the groups from the Fijis on the East, to New Caledonia on the West and South, and to Xew Guinea on the North. It includes New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, the 入er Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, New Dritain, New Ireland, and, besides many smiller islands, New Guinea, after Australia the largest island in the world, being 1600 miles long and in some places 400 wide. Thes, islands, in number, size and population, far exceed those of the Eastern division. With
slight exceptions, the inhabitants of these islands present marked differences from those on the Eastern, in colour, physical conformation, language and habits, being allied to the negro race, having a very dark rough skin, curly or frizzly hair and somewhat of a negro cast of countenance. They

desire to carry the gospel to the large and beautiful islands to the West. It was in exploring the field with the view of opening the way for the settlement of missionaries, that John Williams obtained the martyr's crown on Eromanga. After his death one attempt was made to settlo European mis- sionaries among them. In 1842 Rev. Messrs. Nishet and Turner landed on Tana, one of the New Hobrides group, but in seven months they were obliged to abandon the field. Still a hold was kept upon it by means of . native teachers from the Samoas or Rarotonga, who had been located at various ppints, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, and the New Hebrides. We should here observe that in commencing missionary operations amons these islands, the plan found most advis.ible is first to locate among them teachers from tribes or islands already christianized, on obtairing a promise of prolection and kind treatment from the chief or chiefs of the district. Experience has shown that under such a promise theyare safewithin its bounds, which, however, may be very restricted. The instances in which a chief has proved faithless to his pledged word are not many. These teachers are but of limited attainments, and are only expected to do a sort of pioneer work, in opening the way for missionaries.
have been known as the Papuan or Australia negro race, but recently the term Melanesian has been most commonly applied to then. Up to this date the efforts of missionaries in the South Seas has been confined almost entirely to the Eastern race. But for some time there had been a strong

These had now been laboring for some time, sometimes with encouragement, but more frequently amid privation and danger, in somo instances being obliged to flee for their lives, in others, falling before the diseases of a climate unsuitable to their constitution, and some cases being murdered.

The Wesleyans had commenced a mission on the Fijis, since gloriously successful. But all the islands to the West were in unbroken heathenism, and their inhabitants, as the majority are yet, were in a state of brutal debasement, scarcely exceeded by that of any people on the face of the earth. To these people Mr. Geddin's mission was to be directed, and through it the gospel was to win its first triumphs among them. He was now awaiting the arrival from England of the "John Williams," the missionary vessel of the London Missionary Society. She arrived on the 27 th May, 1848, and on the 3rd July, she set sail for the West with our mission band and several missionaries of the Society on board. After visiting several islands, Aneiteum, the most southerly of the New Hebrides group, was chosen as the spot on which to commence a mission. This group consists of about thirty islands, two of them about 200 miles in circumference. They lie abcut 200 miles from New Caledonia, and 1500 from Australia. With the exception of the Fijis and New Zealand, no group in the South Seas can compare with them in extent and resources. The name was given by Capt. Cook, from his observing a striking resemblance of some of them to the Old Hebrides. They are nearly all of volcanic origin, and most of them still exhibit evidence of volcanic action. Coralline islands are generally low and flat, but these are generally either momntainous or hilly, and exhibit much greater variety and beauty of scenery. In fact, to no part of the world do Bishop Heber's words more aptly apply :

> "Where every prospect pleases And only man is vile."

The Island of Aneitoum is the most southerly of the group. It is small, being only about 40 miles in circumference, but it was chosen as the spot on which to commence missionary operations, partly that it seemed to present the most favourable opening, and partly that from its position, affording ready communication with the other islands, it seemed the key to the group. It had also the advantage, not always to he found, of a good harbour formed by a coral reef a little distance from the shore on the south side.

A particular account of his labours here we must reserve for another article.

## MISSIONARY ITEMS.

A New Presbytery.-It is not in Canada. not even in the United States. Presbyteries in these countries are too numerous to be mattera of special interest The new Presbytery has just been organized in Mexico. For centuries that beautiful land had been solely under Romau Catholic control. Jts people were kept in ignorance and superstition. Civil wars and successive revolutions kept the country sadly behind. Twelve years ago Presbyterian missionaries entered the field; and now there are nine ordained missionaries from the UnitedStates, ten ordained natives, thirty-five native helpers, seven thousand five hundred communicants, and five hundred scholars. There are other Protestant missions in the field, but none so prosperous as the Presbyterian mission. The number of new congregations is rapidly increasing. Persecution was tried; some of the missionaries were mirrdered; but the result was to strengthen truth. The Bible and good religioutracts and books have been widely disseminated and are sought after by the people. It is expected that the organization of a Preabytery wijl: be conducive to the success of the mission. Another step not less important is the establishment of a Theological Seminary to train native preachers. Appearances indicate that a genuine reformation movement has commenced in Mexico.
The Free Cadrce, and indeed the cause of Missions, has met with a great loss in the death of Mr. James Stevart who haa been employed as missionary engineer in South Africa for five years past. In this capacity he built a ruad around the Shirè rapids, surveyed the shores of Lake Nyassa, erected the mission stations and at the time of his death was engaged in the construction of a road of two hundred and ten miles connecting Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika at the sore expense of Mr. James Stevension of Glasgow. He waq stricken down with fever in the midst of his active labours. He wat a con of the well-known Dr. Stewart, of Lavedale, South Africa, a man of great ability and energ! and thoroughly devoted to the cause of mis-
"I am Coming. Be Ready!" Such iv :aik to be the message sent bv the False Prophet of the Soudan to rouse Mohammedan fanatic: $-m$ As such it concerns ua but little. But $O$ ve hav said, " Be ye also ready, for in an hour that ye think not the Son of Man cometh" Opportunity of doing good $1 s$ passing swiftly awny. The night cometh when no one can work. It becoines us to give with increasing liberality and promptitude; to labour with warmer zeal; to endure with greater patience, for the time is shoit, and the work before us is vast. Canada has to be evangelized, yea, the world has to be converted to Christ, and He expects us to be fellow-workers with Him in this noble-t of all enterprises. The Prince of Peace calls us to enlist under His banner. Let us not refure Him any service we can render

## 2aul at efthequs.

April 13.
Acts xix., 8-22. Golden Text, Acts 19: 18.

2HIS was Paul's second visit to Ephesus. On his way from Corinth he had stopped here for a short time and left his friends Aquila and Priscilla who made this their home, ch. 18: 1821. Now, that he had come back to remain for some time, he probably lived in their house working as formerly at his trade during part of the time, ch. 20: 34. V. 8. In the Synagogue Paul would meet the Jewish inhabitants to whom he felt it his first duty to preach. Boldly-it required boldness to declare to these bigoted Jews that Jesus was Messiah. Disputingreasoning out of the Scriptures. V8. 9, 10. Har dened-consider well what is implied in that word. Ps. 95: 8; Heb. 3: 8-13. They not only resisted the truth themselves, they did all they could to prevent others from believing. De-parted-he had delivered his message farthfully ; on the Jews now rested the responsibility of rejecting it. Separated-Himself a Jew, it would be with deep regret he parted from them. Seeing further progress impracticable, he secured the lecture-room of Tyrannus in which to conduct his meetings. Vs.11, 12. The special miracles met the special circumstances of time and place. The Ephesians were notorious for their belief in and practice of necromancy. V. 13. Vagabond -"strolling"J ews-a class of imposters who went from place to place professing to cure deseases by their magic arts. Exorcists-who claimed power to cast out evid spirits, and who now impiously uked the name of Jesus as a charm. Vs. 14-16. The maniac upon whom these fellows experimented turned upon them, their deceit was exposed, and the power of the Almighty vindicated. V.17. Reports of this extraordinary occurrence soon spreal over the whole city. Fear fell on them-reverence, in many instances, took the place of ecepticism and ridicule, and the name of Jesus was magnified above that of Diana, Ephes. 1: 19-21. V8. 18, 19. Many that had believed in the incantations of the exorcists publicly confessed that they were wrong in countenancing them. Showed their deeds-exposed their witcheraft; while not a few of the sorcerers themselves gave proof of their honest conviction, by publicly burning thoir books or parchments containing the secrets of theirtrade; these being in manuscript could not be replaced. True repentance implies more than contrition and confession, Isa. 1:16, 17. Fifty thousand peicescomputed to be about $\$ 10,000-\mathrm{a}$ noble testimony to the power of the Gospel. V. 20. The scene was one which would never be forgotten in Ephesus, more remarkable in that it was a voluntary act on the part of the exorcists. The Worl of God grew and preoailed-the new couverts were strengthenet in their faith, and many others were moved by this example to join the Church. The result was a great religious awakening in the voluptuous city of Ephesus where it was least to be expected.

## zaul's Feracking.

April 20.
1 Corin. i: 17-31. Golden Text, 1 Corin. 1:23.
TOMIS epistle was written at Ephesus, ch. 16; 8, towards the close of Paul's three years' residence there, in the spring of A. D. 57 . Its inmediate object was to counteract the divisions that had crept into the Church at Corinth founded by him on his second missionary journey some five years before this time, Acts ch. 18. Not long after he left Corinth, A pollos came thither and won many followers by his eloquence, Acts $19: 1$. There were othere, false teachers, some pretending to follow Cephas, some Apollos, some Christ Himself, v. 12. These gave out that Paul was not one of the twelve and was unworthy of credence. Another section professed to be followers of Paul, but they were so in a sectarian spirit. Before rebuking their divisions Paul commended such as were steadfast in the faith and helpers in the good work, vs. 4-8. V. 17. Not to baptize-Paul does net despise baptism : elsewhere he speaks highly of it, but he means that his particular function was to preach the Gospel, ch. 9: 16-' 0 proclain the good news. Wisdom of words,-wordy wisdom, or philosophical reasoning set off with rbetoric, such as the Greeks prided themselves so much upon. None effect-such teaching is worthless compared to a simple and earnest presentation of saving truth. V.18. The Cross-the" atonement" is foolishness to those who have no experimental acquaintance with it. Which are saved. Eternal life is a present gift, ch. $15: 1,2$. Vs. 19, 20-see Isa. $29: 14$. The general idea is that God's dealings with men are often misunderstood because his ways are entirely different from ours. V. 21. History proves that mere human wisdom never yet taught men the knowledge of the true God. Foolishness of preaching -not foolish preaching, but such plaiu practical preaching as unbohes, rscount foulishuess. V. 22. A sign-Matt. 12: 38; Mark 8:11. The Greeizs, on the other hand, deimanded logical demonstration which would be as clear to their minds as the solution of a mathematical problem. V. 23. A crucitied Messiah was not in accordance with Jewish expectation: they looked for a temporal prince. Vs. 26-28. The early preachers were not chosen from great philosophers nor orators, and early converts were drawn largely from the poorer classes. The weakness of the instrumentality was proof of the inherent power of the Gospel. Thinge which are not-means so insignificant as to escape observation God uses to accomplish his ende. V.29. The design of the Gospel is to humble human pride. V.30. To believers is it given to understand and accept the Gospel. To them Christ becomes wisdom, by enlightening them ; righteousness, by justifying them; sancíification by purifying them; $R e$ demption by purchasing eternal life for them. V. 31. See 1sa. 9: 23, 24 ; 2 Cor. $10: 17,18$. We can be pardoned and saved only by Him, who died on the Cross for ours sins. Acts 4; 12 .

## Gustinence for sube of others.

 April $2 \overline{2}$.1 Ccr. vili.: 1-13.
Guiden Text, 1 Cor. vili. : 13.

jT was customary for heathens to make feasts at the time of their sacrifices and to invite their triends to partake with them. Part of the sacrifice was given to the officiating priest, part was consumed on the altar, and a part belonged to him who offered it. This last part was either eaten by him in the temple or at home, or was sold in the maiket, ch. 10: 25 . In either case it was usual to invite friends to partake of such a feast. Christians, therefore, living among idolaters and having friends that were such, with whom they lived on terms of social intercourse, would be frequently in this position. What should they do? Should they eat meat that had been offered in sacrifiee to idols or not? The question was a perplexing one, not to be settled by any cast iron rule, but each case on its merits in the exercise of judgment and conscience. The council at Jerusalem had given its opinion in Paul's hearing, and very decidedly, against eating idol-meate, Acts 15 : 29, but Paul, without any reference to that decree, claims for himself and all others the right of independent opinion in a matter which he evidently regards as a non-essential. Upon the general question, technically, he sides with the liberals, at the same time that he guards his expression of opinion with limitations applicable to all such cases of conscience, thus laying down a rule of wide application and great importance. Vs. 1-3. We know-as much as to say, "I know as well as you do," ch .10 10: 20; but this question is not one of knowledge. Another element must be taken into account. Charity is the key to this problem. Those who pride themselves on their knowledge often lack judgment. Vs. 4, 5. An idol is nothing, 2 Kings 18: 4. Imaginary beings have no power to pollute things cfiered to them. V. 6. The unity of God contrasted with the plurality of heathen dieties. One Lord Jesus-not apart from the Godhead, but the one only Mediator between God and man. V. 7. Howbeit-Even the Christian converts were not perfectly cured of their old leaven. Some of them retained a lingering respect for the idols they Lud worshipped before and did not abstain from eating things offered to idols; they ate from respect to the idol, and so contracted guilt. Vs. 8-10. God regards the motive from which we do this or that. Liberty in regard to such things is conceded, but if our doing that which is in itself innocent leads others into sin, it becomes sinfnl for us. Vs. 11, 12. The tendency of such a course is to lead a weak brother into sin, and to final ruin. For whom Christ died-The fact that Ct-ist died for all is the strongest argument why we should deny ourselves for the sake of others and not use our liberty so as to occasion their stumbling. All things consid red, Paul says what he would do-teaching as in all sucn things to be governed by the law of love to our fellow-men springing from love to Christ.

# Christian ${ }^{2}$ Zove. 

May $4 . \quad 1$ Cor. xiII: l-13. Golden Text, Romans 13: 10.
Tosn HE Revised Version has "Love" throughout this chapter instead of "Charity." In other parts of the N. T. the Greek word agape is translated love, as in the golden text and in 1 Jobn 4: 16. The Apostle here shews what he meant in the close of last chapter by "a more excellent way"-Love, in its fullest meaninglove to God and to man-the best of all gitts, without which other gifts are of no value. V.l. The gift of tongues-whether ability to speak in other languages or fluency in our own-is a fine accomplithment, but unless it is employed for the good of our fellowmen it is worse than useless; it becomes a nuisance. This gift is first specified as that on which the Corinthians specially prided themselves. V. 2. Prophecy -the gift of explaining the mysteries of revealed religion. Knowledge-an intellectual knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity. All faith-such as is spoken of in Matt. 17:20; 21:21. Crar-ITY-not in the sense of toleration or of almsgiving only or cbiefly, but in the largest acceptation of the word. Nothing-a dead failure in respect of the end of my existence, Matt. 7: 22, 23; Jas. 1: 27. V. 3. Here we see that truo charity ts not restricted to almagiving. Not even the sacrince of our own life as a martyr fultils its requirements unless our actions sprimg from true devotion to God and love to man. Profiteth nothing-gields no retwen for the expenditure of effort. Matt. 16: 26; Luke 9: 24-25. V. 4. Suffereth long-endures opposition and reproach without resentment or revenge. Is kind-considerate of others, Rom. 12: 10. Envieth not-rejoices in the prosperity and success of others. Vaunteth not-boasteth not of its own gifts, Rom. 3: 27. V. 5. Unseemly-rudely. Neeketh not her own-is not selfizh or greedy, but self-denying. Phil. 2: 4. Not easily provoked-does not give way to bad temper, Prov. 16: 32. Thinket? no evil-Evil thoughts beget evil actions, Matt. $15: 19$, V. 7. Beareth -patient under trial. Believeth-is not euspicious but inclined to think well of others. It hopes for the best. Endureth-Matt. $10: 22$. Vs. 8, 9. Never faileth-True love is constaut. Prophecies shall be discontinued beeause no longer necessary. Knowoledge shall vanish away -that kind of knowledge that men pride themselves on now shall be of no account hercafter, v. 12. V. 11. The present state is as childhood compared with what shall be, when all the faculties of mind are perfected. Children have vague and indistinct views of things compared to grown up people. Men naturally relingui:h infant thoughts when they come to years of discretion., V. 12. Through a glass-"in a mirror." By aid of artificial means. Fuce to face-For one thing, we shall see Jesus, not through types and figures, but as he is. I John 3: 2.

## (O) Mr © M CHurcli.

IHe General Assembly is appointed to meet in St. James' Square Church, Toronto, on Wednesday the 4th of June. This is a week earlier than usual so that members may havo it in their power to attend the meetings of the Presbyterian Alliance in Belfast, which commence on the 24th of that month. It is well to remember that the accounts of the treasurers of the respective schemes of the church close as usual on the 30th of April. All contributions intended to be reported to the Assembly shouid be forwarded before that time. At the first of March, the Eastern section of the Foreign mission committee found itself in arrears to the amount of $\$ 7,000$. It will require a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altoyether to make up the required amount. But it must be done. We must sustain our Foreign missionaries. We trust that the statement of Mr. Middlemiss in reference to the Aged and Infirm Ministers Fund will receive due attention. We draw no comparison between this and other schemes of the Church, but this we do say, that it will be a shame for us if we do not previde a decent competency for those who have devoted their lives to the work of the ministry, and who from old age and infirmity have in many cases resigned their "living."

Bequests and Donations.-The Temporalities Board, the Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the Corporation of Queen's College at Kingston have each received a legacy of $\$ 4,000$ through the executors of the late Mr. James Michie of Toronto. Dr. Cochrane has received $£ 175$ sterling from the Free Church of Scotland in aid of our Home Missions and $£ 100$ from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland for the same purpuse. Rev. R. H. Warden has received $£ 100$ from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland on behalf of the Manitoba College, and another $£ 100$ towards French Evangelization.
Sabbath Observarce.-The committee, through its convener, Rev. W. T. McMullen, has prepared petitions to both branches of the Dominion Legislature praying that
the existing laws on the observance of the Sabbath may be so amended as to remove any doubts as to their interpretation, that th. y may become more effectual for the protection of the Lord's Day from desecration, and that Sunday excursions and the like may not be carried on under protection of the law. The nation that becomes a Sabbath-breaker has as much reason to dread the consequences as the individual transgressor. Pass round the petitions and let it be known who is on the Lord's side.

Temperance.-It is hoped that Kirksessions will forward replies to questions contained in the convener's circular to the clerks of their respective Presbyteries with the least possible delay. The subject is of vital importance and it is desirable that a full expression of the mind of the Presbyterian Church should be had upon it. The convener of the Assembly's Committee is Rev. James McCaul, Montreal.

The Colleges.-The closing of the sessions of our six Theological colleges, which occurs about this time, will be the signal for one hundred and fifty or two hundred young men full of energy and enthusiasm to engage for a term of six months in dead earnest in Home Mission work. The news of their coming will be received with joy and rejoicing in many a backwoods' settlement as well as on the distant prairies of the great Northwest. The following is the list of the University preachers for the second term of the session at Queen's University, Kingston : Jan. 27th, Rev. David Mitchell, of Belleville; Feb. 3rd, President Nelles, D.D., Victoria University; Feb. 10th, The Principal; Feb. 17th, Rev. H. Wilson, D.D., New York ; Feb. 24th, Dr. Castle, Macmaster Hall, Toronto ; March 2nd, Professor Ross, B.D. ; March 9th, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Emanuel Church, Montreal; March 16th, Rev. P. Mc. F. McLeod, Central church, Coronto; March 23rd, Rev. J. Barclay, M.A. St. Paal's, Montreal ; March 30th, Rev. A. McGilli:Tay, Williamstown : April 6th, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto ; April 13th, The Prineipal; April 23rd, the Vice-Principal ; April 30th, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Wycliffe Hall, Toronto. There are in this list clergymen belonging to such widely different "denominations" as the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Anglican and Presbyterian. These services
have been continued for tho past four years and are highly apprecisted by the students. The collections have proved sufficient to pay the travelling expenses of the preachers, to provide the hall with Psalm and Hymnbooks and with a small organ, and to pay all other incidental expenses.

Personal. Rev. Hugh Rose, M. A., of Grosvenor Square church, Manchester, England, is at present on a visit to Canada and las been preaching in several of our pulpits with much acceptance. If wo keep him here it will only be a fair reprisal for some of the good ministers they have taken from us to the other side of the sea. The Rev. Thomas Fraser, the father of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is now in his 92 nd year and in the enjoyment of a fair measure of health and strength. Although retired from the active duties of the ministry, his intellect is unclouded and he takes a lively interest in ecclesiastical uffairs. He was ordained in 1819. Father Chiniquy, who is now over 75 years of age, is still working with good encouragement at St. Anne's, Kankakee. At latest accounts another priest had found an asylum in his pleasant "Home" and was preparing himself to preach the Gospel to the Roman Catholics, and the old Father was himself on the eve of setting out on a missionary excursion to visit more than 100 French Canadian families scattered over the prairies of Kunsas and Iowa. Rer. Thomas Duncan, formerly of Halifax, has been appointed assistant minister at Auchterderran in the Presbytery of Kircaldy, Scotland. Rev. Andrew Paton, of Penpont, Scotland, is gradually recovering from the severe illness which has detained him in Canada all winter. He hopes to return to his parish before long.

Misgionary Notes. Rev. Hugh A. Robertson's furlough is extended to October. In the meantime he is visiting the congregations in the Maritime Provinces and creating much interest in his Eromangan mission. Rev. Kenneth F. Junor, formerly of Formosa, has gone to Bermuda for the benefit of his health. Rev. T. M. Christie, late of Couva, Trinidad, has been spending the winter at Cote des Nieges, near Montreal, very much to the satisfaction of the congregation to whom he stands in the relation of "stated supply" at present. No
missionary has yet been appointed to lemarara. Will not some of the young men who are completing their theological course about this time listen to the call and offer thomselves for this service? The theological students of Manitoba college have lately formed a missionary society in connection with the college, and the interest of the students in mission work has thereby been very much increased. They will furnish a missionary for the home field during the coming summer. The Colo_ial Committee of the Church of Scotland have appointed Kev. A. H. Anderson assistant in the Townhead Church, Elasgow, to Nanaimo, B. C., and expect to sund another minister to Comox shortly.

## ORDINATIONS AND INDUCTIONS.

East Gloucester, Ottawa: Rev. G. F. Bayne, formerly ordained missionary at Eganville, was inducted on the 21st of February.

Plantagenet, Ottawa: Mr. W. H. Geddes was ordained as missionary on the 10th of January.

Glenmorris, Pajis: Rev. R. Pettigrew, late of Weston and Wcodbridge, was inducted on the 29th of January.

Florence and Dawn, Chatham: Rev. Dr. Lamont, formerly of Dalhouise Mills, Glengarry, was irducted on the 27th of February.

Amherstburge and Colchester, Chatham: The Rev. J. M. Paradis, formerly of Port Stanley, London, was inducted on the 28th of February.

Camden and Tamworth: Rev. William S. Smith was inducted on the 11th of March.

Honteville, Muskoka: Rev. I. Y. Thirde has been appointed ordained missionary at this place by the Presbytery of Barrie.

Calls. Rev. William S. Suith has accepted a call to Camden and Tamworth, Kingston, Pres. Rev. John MacMillan, B. D., of Truro to Chalmers church, Halifax. Rev. C. E. Ameron, of Three Rivers to Lowell, Maseachusetts. Rer. A. Fraser, of Orono to Claremont, Whitby. Rev. A. T. Love of St. Stephen, N. B., to Stellarton, Pictou. Rev. John McKenzie, of Hampden, Quebec, to Roxborough, Glengary. Rer. W. A. Hunter, of Parkdale, to Orangevillc; Rev. A. Burrows, of Truro, N.S., to the

Fourth Presbyterian congiegation Boston, Mass. Rev. Alex. Sutherland, of Ripley, hasdeclined the call to Scotaburn, as also the Kev. Peter Fleming, of Warsaw, that to Cartwright and Ballyduff.
Dexissions.-Rev. N. Pattereon, of Bayfield, Huron. Kev. John Mordy, of St. Paul's, Walkerton and Balaclava, Bruce. Rev. Thomas Alexander, of Mount Pleasant, Paris.

## NEW CHURCHES.

Farnhany, Quebec.-A handsome brick church, named St. John's, has been here op ${ }^{\text {ned }}$ for worship by Rev. J. S. Black, asoisted by Rev. A. B. Cruchet and others.

St. John, N. B.-The St. John Presbyterian church has boon completely remodelled, almost rebuilt. It is now one of the most elegant churches in Canada. It was re-opened for worship by Rev. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, on the first Sabbath of March.

Victoria, B. C.-The First Presbyterian church here was destroyed by fire in September last, butimmediate steps were taken to robuild. "The people had a mind to work," and they speedily saw their labours crowned with success in the restoration of the building to much more than its former comfort and convenience. It was dedicated on the first Sabbath of January in the presence of a large audience, who contributed liberally to the building fund. At the late communion thirteen members were received making in all sixty-eight additions to the roll in fifteen months.

## MANIIOBA ITEMS.

The agitation about the " Bill of rights" continues and is seriously interfering with business and the prospect of immigration. The Company that was to colonize 500,000 in South-Western Manitoba with Scotch crofters, is killed. The Rev. Dr. MacGregor of Edinburgh has assisted very materially in laying before his countrymen tho attractions of the North-West. College work has gone on vigorously. Much interest is felt as to how the Church will assist in sapporting it after the liberal promises at ihe Assembly last June. There $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{ng}}$ eight or ten students that will enter the Mission field after the session closes. The demands of the Presbytery of Manitoba for laborers are larger this Spring than ever. There are at
lesst forty fields that should be supplied. The Rev. A. B. Baird, Edmonton, should re ceive assistance and Fort McLeod and Sil ver City require to be occupied. Knox Collegr Mission Society purposes sending four students, Montreal Society sends two, and Queen's College three. The work requires men who have completed their studies and can be settled permanently, though others are acceptable if these can not be got. The Church and Manse Building Board are preparing for the work of next season. They need funds. Mr. Robertson the Superintendent of Missions, has keen in Ontario and Quebec, and is awakening a good deal of interest in the work generally. He thinks that churches and houses for ministers are necessary if the work is to make satisfactory progress. The American Churches feel that their work would be paralyzed had they nut a Building fund for New Tarritories.

## wetiangs of exeshyteries.

TONENBRG AND SHELBURNE: Februs dary 19 - The Augmentation Scheme was explained by Mr. Millar and heartily adopted by the Presbytery. Mahone Bay congregation having already been carefully canvassed was prepared to guarantee $\$ 540$ as a beginning, and it wha placed upon the list as one of the congregations to be aided by the scheme.-A mission station to be called "The Rock" was organized and placed under charge of Lunenburg session. It consists of about twenty-five families who are Fresbycerian, and others who are not of any church. It is proposed to build a church there for which t.e people have subscribed $\$ 356$. The Presbytery applied to the Hunter Fund for a grant of \$300.-In the evening a conierence was held on the state of religion. It was resolved that members of Presbytery unite at eight o'clock every Saturday evening in prayer for the Holy Spirit, "on ourselves, our church members, and the unconverted in our pastoral charges." Bands of earnest members are encouraged to pray in like manner. Special services will be held whenever practicable.-D. S. Fraser, Clf.

Pictov: 4th March:-Reports were received from the Presbyterial committees on Sabbathschools, State of Religion, and Statistics. The Augmentation scheme was carefully considered and it was agreed to use best endeavours to secure a minimum stipend of $\$ 750$ with a manse to every minister within the bounds. Diputations were appointed to confer with all the sessions respecting the claims of the Supplementing Fund. The following were appointed
commissioners to the General Assembly, Messrs W. Stuart, E. A. McCurdy, E. Scott, and A. McL. Sinclair-ministers : and J. D McGregor, J. D. McDonald, G. M. Melewood, and H. Primrose elders.-E. A. McCurdy, Clk.

Prince Edtard Island : February 5 :Arrangements were made for the visitation of congregations in the interest of the Augmentation Scheme; slso to secure reports anent state of religion, Sabbath-schools, and temperance. Three of the Montreal students are invited to labour as catechists within the bounds of the Presbytery next summer.-J. M. Macleod, Clk.

Wallace: February 5 :-The Clerk explained the Assembly's new Supplemeinting Scheme, and steps were taken to bring it under notice of the congregations. The Presbytery received with much gratification intimation from the Spring Hill congregation that in future they could do without a supplement.-Applications for supplement were receired from-Amherst, Pugwa-h, New Annan, and Earltown, and their consideration was deferred till these places shoald be visited. Application was made to the H. M. Board for a grant of $\$ 100$ to the congregation of Linden. Leave was given to the Spring Iill congresation to sell their old church as it is too small, and they are arranging to erect a new building. Forms of petitions to Parliament in favour of the due observance of the Lord's Day were distributed. The following commissioners to the General Assembly were appointed: Rev. H. B. Mackay, T. Sedgwick and J. M. Robinson, -ministers; Messrs J. R. Sutherland, F. B. Robb and T. Davidson, elicrs On Tuesday evening a public meeting an reld at which addresses on missionary subjects were given by members of Presbytery.-T. Sed Gwice, Clk.

Halifax: March $11:-$ The Presbytery accepted demission of Little River charge by Rev. Dun an Mackinnon,- the demiesion to take effect on the last day of April.- The call to Mr. McMillan, Truro, from Chalmers Church, Halifax, was sustained. The following were appointed commissioners to the Asembly; Principal Macknight, Dr. Pollock, Messrs McPherson, Laing, W:Ilace, Adam Gunn, T. H Murray, A. B. Dickie, and the fullowing clders, - Prufisor Forrest, D. McGregor, J. K. Munnis. Llenry Sutherland, Jas. Potter, G. McEwen, and N. F. Meek. Dr. Burns was granted three months leave of absence, in order to be able to attend the Presbyterian Council, Belfast. The book of rules and forms was carefully revised. In the evening a Sabbath-cchool conference of much interest was held.-A. Sinpson, Clk.

Pictor: March 4 :-Glen Bard, between Antigonish and Barney's River, petitioned for a church to be built there. The matter is left for consideration at next meeting. A call from Stellarton was set aside on account of lack of unanimity. Mr. McCurdy brought the new Augmentation Scheme before the Presbytery. It was cordially approved and it was resolved to take immediate steps to raise all stipends to a
minimum of $\$ 750$ with a manse. Arrangements were made to socure the early visitation of all the congregations in the interest of this scheme. The following were elected commissioners to to the next Assembly: Mesers W. Stuart, E. A. McCurdy, E. S:ott, and McL. Sinclair, ministers, and Messrs J. L. McDonald, G. N. Underwood, J. D. McGregor, and H. Primrose, e'ders.-A suitable minute with reference to the late Rev. George Walker was adopted. Two catechivt: are asked for the summer.-E. A. McCuping, Cll:

Truro: March 4 :-The Presbytery met at Great Village, Londonderry. Two hours were spent in Conference on Sabbath-School work. The following commissioners to the General Assembly were appointed: Revs. Jas. Maclean, Jaz. Sinclair, and A. F. Thompson, and Messry J. K. Blair, J. F. Blanchard, Robert Gammell, and Hon. S. Creelman. Leave of absence for three menths was granted to Mr. Thompson. In the evening a large meeting was held, at which the claims of the various schemes of the Church were pressed upon the people. The Presbytery were delighted to find the congregation of Great Village in such a prosperous con-dition.-J. H. Casse, Clk.

Otrawa: 5th February :-The first sederunt was occupied with a conterence on Sabbathschools. Commissioners to the General Aseembly were elected as follows:-Dr. Moore, Mc-rFarries, Armstrong, White, Glassford, and Findlay,-ministers; Messrs Durie, Ander:on, Brown, Lough, Hardie, and Mackie,-elders. A conference on French Evangelization occupial the whole of the evening session.-J. White, cill.

Glengarry: lst February:-The Presbytery met at Summerstown for the induction of lini. Hugh Cameron, formerly of Kippen. Furtyfive families-most of whom formerly belunin' to Knox congregation, Lancaster, were eructed into a new congregation, on certain conditho, to be known as East Lancaster congregatiun- H. Lamont, Clk.

Broceville: March 4th:-All the mini-te:s were present, but only one elder. Inter ali, , is conference was held on Sunday-schools. The report was given in by Mr. Bichards, of Lym, and interesting addresses delivered l:y M...... Bayne and Nelson and Judge NcDonald.al. by Rev. John McEwen, Secretary of the $\therefore$ S. Association of Canada. The following wes appointed commissioners to the General A - .embly: Rev. Andrew Rowat, Rev. J. Rulyersan. Kev. Dr. Jardize, Rev. T. A. Nelson: M...r. Adam J. Hobkirk, John M. Gill, W. Kilent. A. McMurchy, of Turonto. Rev. Prof Maci.ar?:. of Toronto, was nominated for the Minit ratir. ship of the General Assembly.-W. M. N•Chis bis, Clk.

Lindsar: February 26th:-hecrived repint from deputations appointed to visit comerez tions in connection with the augmentat, in of stipends, and prepared business for the Hunle Mission Committee. The following were ar pointed commissioners to General Assembly:

Messrs. H. Sinclair, S. Acheson, A. G. McLachlan, ministers; and Mersis. John Matthie, T. H. Glendinning and James Leark, elders. Kev. Prof. McLaren was unanimously nominated as Moderator of the assembly. J. R. Scott, Clh.
Horon.-Tr s Presbytery at its last meeting adopted the rale that all commissioners to the General Asse mbl; be henceforth elected by rotation, excert in special cases when it may be in the in:cresta of the church to depart from this $r$ "ie. The Assembly's remit on the distribut..: n of probationers was approved of simpli-eiter.-A. McLean, Clk.
Tobonto, March 4th:-A calt from St. Andrew's church, Orangeville, to Rev. W. A. Hunter, of Parkdale, was sustained. The fullowing were appointed commissioners to the General Assembly: Dr. Gregg, J. Pringle, W. Stewart, David Camelon, P. McF. McLeod, H. M. Parsons, D. J. Macdonnell, Dr. Caven, Dr. McLaren, R. P. McKay, Dr. Keid, J. M. Cameron, and E. D. McLaren, ministers, and W. B. McMurrich, Robert Kilgour, James Maclennan, Q. C., J. L. Blakkie, Hon. Alex. Morris, David Fotheringham, Hamilton Cassels, Rev. Thomas Lowrie, Archibald Mcllurchie, Toronto; Peter Cranne, John Harvie and David Elder, elders. Rev. Dr. Maclaren was nominated as Moderator of the ensuing General Assembly. R. Monteath, Clk.
Paris: 11th March:-Rev. Thomas Alexander, of Mount Pleasant, tendered the resignation of his sbarge.. He has completed the 49th year of his ministry. An overture on the powers of the General Assembly as to the creation of new Theological Colleges and chairs was submitted by Mr. McMullen and transmitted to the Synod. Mr, Little read the report on the State of Religion. The committee on the augmentation of stipends reported their diligence. Cummissioners to the General Assembly were appointed as follows,-Dr. Cochrane, Messrs D. D, Macleod, D. M. Beattie, W. A. Mackay, W. T. Macmullen, and J. Ballantyne-ministers; Messrs Barr, Hossie, W. Turnbull, D. Turnbull, J. Rutherford, and W. Murrray-ciders. Rev. Dr. Naclaren was nominated as moderator of the General Assembly. Next meeting 2nd Tuesiay May at Iagersoll.-W. T. Macmuleen, $C l k$.
Stratford: Warch 11th:-Commissioners were appointed as follows,-Messrs. McClung, Campbell, Scott, Wright and Sully, Ministers; Rev. T. Macpherson, D. Hamilton, A. Murray, W. Dunn and D. Stewart, Elders; W. A. Wilsos, Clerk.

## Ohituary.

9ALCOLM MCHILLIVRAY, one of the most active and useful elders in the Church, died at Kirkhill, Glengarry, on September the 8th, 1853, ut the 76th year of his age. His liverality, boepitality and kindness knew no bounds.

Dr. Joun Thomson, Session-clerk of St. John's church, Chatham, Miramichi, died on the 13 th of February at the age of 75 years. Mis death is a great lose to the church. He was a ruling elder in St. John's congregation for nearly 36 years.
James Menzies, of Beaver Creek settleinent, Manitova, died on the 17th of February in the 53 rd year of his age. He was a native of Rothsay, Scutland. Many years an elder and Sab-bath-school teacher at Elora, he removed to Manituba a few years ago, and, in the absence of any stated minister, was accustomed to gather the people fur Sabbath services conducted by himself with great acceptance.
Mis. Mary Rutuertord, widow of the late Rev. Walter Ruach, of Beauharnois, Quebee, died at Port Duver, Ontario, on the 21st of February, in leer S3rd year. Mr. Roach came to Canaula under the auspices of the Glasgow Society for promoting the religious interests of Scottish settlers in British North America, and was ordained as minister of Beauharnois, St. Lonis and Chateauguay in November, 1833. He died 27 th August, 1849 . Mrs. Roach was a native of York, England, a highly accomplished and pious woman, beloved by ali who knew her.

## Erclesiastical ${ }^{2} \mathrm{M}$ ews.

ف్HE oldert Peer of Great Britain, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who recentiy attained his ninetieth year, is a minister of the Church of England. Eight other peers are also in the minisiry-namely, the Marquis of Donegall (Dean of Raphove,) the Earls of De la Warr, Carlisle and Stamfonl, Lond Plunket (Bishop of Meath,) Lord Saye and Sele (Archteacon of Herefori,) Lord Scar-dale and Lord Hawke. The Earl of Mulgrave, heirapparent to the Marquisate of Normanty, is alios as clergyman. It is said tiat Dr. Beith of Stirliug (Free Church) is the . Idest Preebyterian minister in Scotland. He was ordained in 182 ? Profesor Bryce of Belfast is the oldest minister of the United Preibyterian Church. Rev. Walter, Home of Polwarth, is the "father" of the Church of Scotland, ordained in 1526 . Kev. James Fleming of Troon, though later ordained, has been preaching the Gospel for fify-elght years and still preaches: "without paper." Not one cf these, however, is as old as the father of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, who was ordained in 1819, and is now in his92nd year. Dr. Horatius Bonar of Edinburgh is well known as the author of some of the tinest hymns used in public worship. It was only recently, however, that a hymnal was introduced into his own church, and it is reported in the Christian Nexs that when the first hymn was given out, six of his elders, headed by a theological Professor, walked out, as a protest, and left the membership. It is asserted by promoters of disestablishment that their ardour has not cooled, but that they
are calmly waiting their opportunity to apply the match which will set the whole country in a blaze, by which is meant the next general election. Dr. A. K. H. Boyd has been severely taken to task for certain depreciatory remarks on the Waldensian Church in his recent St. Giles' lecture. Commenting upon this, Rev. D. K. Guthrie of Liberton said at a prayer meeting in Edinburgh that "if some of Dr. Boyd's lady friends had been there, they would probably have acted the part of a second Jenny Geddes. A proposal has been started to erect a new church for the Barony congregation, Glasgow, and there is hutle doubt that Dr. J. Marshall Lang will carry it into effect. The new church will not be built a day too soon. The present unsightly structure was built eighty years ago at a cost of $\mathbf{£ 2 , 8 0 0}$ and has served its day and generation. The congregation dates from the Reformation times, 1595 , and connected with it are many interesting associations. It was hore that old Zaebary Boyd preached. Within the last thirty years, twenty new parishes have been carved ont of it. $£ 15,000$ is the sum aimed at for the new church. Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, it is expected that the Church of Scotland will be well represented in the Belfast Council. It is announced that Dr. Lang will read a paper on "Large Cities," Dr. James A. Campbell of Stracathro one on " Lay-Help" and Nr. J. N. Cuthbertson on Sabbath-Schools. Dr. Charteris is also to take part. Professor Godet of Neufchatel the well known commentator is expected to be there. Of the American divines, the names are mentioned of Professor H. C. Alexander of Union Seminary, Virginia, Dr. Herrick Johncon of Chicago, and Dr. R. M. Pattermon of Philadelphia. As a sort of appendix to the council, there is to be a Scoto-Ameri-can-Irish gathering, which to thove directly concerned will no doubt be a very interesting occasion. The Irish General Assembly will meet in Londonderry in the early days of June, so the people of Belfast will be able to give their undivided attention to the Council. The meetings will be held in Ulster Hall. Pablic sentiment has received a shock by the announcement that the body of late Kechub Chunder Sell, leader of the Brahmo Somaj in India, has been publicly burnt. "By the time that the procession a-rived at the ghat the crowd had become an impenetrable mass, and it was with considerable difficulty that the bier was eventually carried in. A funcral pgre of fandal-wood was then erected, and the remains of the great leader cremated in the presence of thousands of his countrymen and followere, according to Brahmo rites. The ashes were afterwards interred in the little chapel adjoin ing." Bev. Charles Strong, late of the Scots Church Melbourne, Australia, through his lawyer, anked the Presbytery for the usual "Presbyterial certificate" which has placed the Presbytery in a dilemma. The Victorian Assembly had practically deposed Mr. Strong without process of libel, for libellous conduct. They had rimply said, " loose him and let him go." What
are they to do now that be asks a certiticate? In the meantime they have contrived a temporary means of escape from the difficulty by deciding that a certificate could only be granted on a personal application.

Our Edinburgh correspondent writes as ful-lows;-
"Among the celebrated men who have visited us lately have been Dr. Thorold, Bishon of Hochester, Mr. Mundella M. P., Vice President of the Educational Bareau, and today we are rejoicing in the presence of Sir Stafford Northcote, Lori Rector of the University of Edinburgh. In a few days we expect Canon Farrar. Of these, the two ecclesiastics are being brought forward by the Students' Association on Temperance : Temperance thercicre is their theme. f heard the Bishop-a spare, pleasant looking man,-who puts aside the ecclesiastic a good deal in his platform appearances, taking insiead, the broader ground of a common interest in the social and general welfare of men. His address was delivered,-where most of the addresses are being delivered-in the Free Assembly Hall, to a well filled house, the rtudents crowding the centre of the building. The lecture itself was in excellent taste, most comprehensive in its sympathies, and spoken without a note of any kind. The Bishop himself is a total-abstanner, but refuses to force his principles, and, much more, his practice upon othera, in any other way than by moral suasion. Legislation, when it outruns public sentiment, he considers, as most of us do, a mistake. As an illustration, be gave the city of Kansas where legislation hai outrun public opinion ia one half of the city, and where the law was worse than a dead letter. ' Local option,' which is in effect the Scott Act of Canada, he regards as 'the thing' as there public sentument has full away. 'Prevention he thought better than cure, persuasion tian coercion, and limitation than total prohitition.' Notwithstanding, this vice coots England 40, 000 lives every year, and leads to three fourth3 of all the crime. There is no fear of Dr. Thorold so long as he holda to his present dietary: forDr. Macgregor is the authority-his stronge:t stimulant is tea, and his richest food is toast. Truly locust and wild honey-were richer fare. Then came Mr Mundelia-on an Educational tour through Scotland. On this occasion alio, the Assembly Hall was filled to almost-bewind its utmost capacity. Next we had Sir Stalijurd Northcote. His address being to Etudent. I did not hear him, but the report speaky of it with much favour; not equal by any mean- *o Lord Rosebery's of the year before; yet it was a clas!ical and memorable effort. The talk in the ' natural' world is all about the cyclone which hay passed over our Island. with its wide spread disasters. I lappened to ve crossing the Firth of Forth at the beginning of the gale, and the tale of rea-sickness was about as bad as ercr I had seen on wider waters. But nature ia again smiling, and the world moves on, as thougb little oot of the ordicary way had occurred. The suffereris are soon forgotten in the tare and
wear of everyday life. It. church work, the winter is passing away without anything out of the usixal course to record. Iestertay the Edinburgh Presbytery were again considering the condition of the lapsed masses and the be:t means of applying remedies. Une was glad to bear the subject of co-operation with the other churches so largely insisted on. All parties begin to realize that only in united and well concarted action, can the great social evil he overtaken and grappled with succesefully ; and from this practical side may we nut hope that the openings may be made for the inlet of that full tide of christian co-operation, which will bring upou its bosom, the surest prospect of a final union of all the Presbyterian forces in bonny-(although in church affairs yet) distracted Scotland."-D.

Canada. The ecclesiastical breeze in Halifax has subsided. Rev. J. G. Norton, of England, has accepted the rectorship of Christ's church cathedral, Montreal, and is expected to arrive in May. Dr. Sullifan, Bishop of Algona, is winning golden opinions in the old country. At last accounts he was lecturing in the old cathedral of Canterbury on the claims of Algoma as a missionary field; also in the church at St. Stephens, close by, of which Bishop Oxenden, formerly of Montreal, is the incumbent. The new St. John's (Episcopal) College has beca opened at Winnipeg. The Bill for the anion of the Methodist churches of Canada has prassed through the cummittee of the House of Commons without amendment. The example of the Canadian churches is likely to be followed in Britain. The fact is, the log has commenced rolling and the union sentiment is not going to stop either at the doors of Presbyterians or Methodists. Mr. John Macdonald, of Toron$\omega$, preached the anniversary sermons of the Stouffville Methodist church a few Sundays ago.

United States. Notes of preparation are already sounding for celebrating the fourth centenaial of the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. At the annual meeting of the Erangelical Alliance held in New York measures were takera to secure a suitable delegation to the General Conference to be held in Stockholm in September. It is intended that the A.'liance shall be extended and be made to serve more fully as an organ of united Christian expressien. To this end the executive will meet monthly. Trinity Episcopal Church, New York, is the wealthiest in America. Its property is valued at millions of dollars The purish is almost a diocese in itself. In connection with it there are six churches or chapels in different parts of the city. The Sunday-schools have 242 leachers and 4,521 scholars. Of communicants there are 4,826. Dr. Morgan Dix is the rector. There are seven assistant ministers and ten in charge of mission chapels or assistants in them, making in all eighteen clergymen in connection with the parish, in addition to these the corporaLion has to maintain seren organists, 100
choristers, and twelve sexwns and asmstant sextons. The seats in most of the cinurches are free. The Trustees of the Princeton Theological Seminary report that the investment made for its financial rupport now amounts to $\$ 1,015$,955.95. The real estate and buildiug* are estimated at $\$ 374,000$. Total, $\$ 1,389,695.95$. The income of the institution last year was \$606,643.63. The General Assembly meets at Saratoga on the third Thursday of May. One of the chief questions to be discussed will be that of representation in the Supreme Court. In such a large body it is found extremely difficult to adjust this matter satisfactorily. Dr. W. H. Ruberts, of Princeton, who has been acting as "Stated Clerk" since the death of Dr. Hatield, will be nominated as his successor to the clerkship. Kev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York, is still in very poor health, suffering from insomniaHe is ai present in South Devon, England.
Ireland. A very interest:ing event took place in Belfast on the l3th February, during the sitting of the Mission Board. It was the presentation of his own portrait to Rev. George Bellis, D. D., who has been 59 years in the service of the church. In May, 1825, he was ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of Donegal street church. Soon after the Union of 1840 he was loosed from his charge to become Mission Agent, the duties of which office he had diocharged for some years previously for the Synod of Ulster. And he is still in harness though he has now an assistant and successor. Two copies of the portrait were given, one to be put up in the Hall of the Mission buildings, the other for Dr. Bellis's own use and to be an heir loom in the family. It is a remarkable period of ser vice. The changes that he has been permitted to see are wonderful. When he began his ministry Arianism was in full blow, butmany years did not pass until by the genius, ability and zeal of Dr. Henry Cooke it was cast out. When he was settled there were but three other congregacions of our church in Belfast, now there are twenty-nine. Dr. Bellis' $\varepsilon$ health and vigour must have been extraordinary, for he states that illness never on any occasion prevented him from attendance on Synod and Assembly, and since 1840, the year of the Union, he never was absent from any meeting of the Mission Buard. He has one son in the ministry, Samuel A. Bellis, L.L.D., of Ramelton, County Donegal. It looks now as if the Rev. James Maxwell Rodgers, of the city of London, is going to be the next Moderator of Assembly. Mr. Lodgers is a son of the manse, his father having been many years minister of Kilrea, Ccunty Derry. Some 30 years ago, Mr. Roilgers, sen., died suddenly during the sitting of Assembly. The congregation of Ratland Square, Dublin, vacant by the removal of Dr. Murphy to London, has now called the Rev. Joln Hamilton, of Banbridge. Mr. Hamilton is twin brother of the pastor of the Scotch church. New York. Their father is the Rev. Saruuel Hamilton, of Saintield, County Down. The joung men were very successful
in college and have done well since. At last accounts the Rev. John Macnaughton, of Belfast, fur years known as the Nestor of the Assembly, was in very poor health. The annual report of the Sablath School Society shows that there are now 1,052 echools, 9,315 teachere, and 77,232 scholars, connected with the Church in Ireland. This gives an increase of eight schools, 260 teachers, and 2,394 scholars.-H.

France. Pastor Cazalet, of the Department of the Haut-Gard, in the fouth of Franae, writes as follows: The revival which broke out in our canton in September last has continued; better than this, it has been extending. Especially at Saumane has the Lord blessed the preaching of the word to the conversion of many couls, and the arousing of many others. Under the direction of M. Sainton, of the Mission Intereure, the work goes on and the attendance has greatly increased. In some cases the largest places that can be procured would not hold the people desirous of hearing. There has been considerable opposition, which was persistent for weeks, coming chiefly from the restaurants and taverns, but, as a proof of the genuineness of the revival, many gambiers have burned their cards and renounced their criminal practices. Also, a great number of young women have forsaken their worldly amusements, especially dancing.
The Temperance Question is coming to the front. The blue ribbon badge is becoming fashionable. Quite a number of the English Bishops wear it. It is finding its way into the British House of Commons. The United States and Canada are alive to the importance of the question. A conference of members of the Dominion Alliance with members of the House of Commons at Ottawa was recently held for the purpose of considering a resolution passed by the Alliance with the view of its being sabmitted to the House of Commons. After reciting the many evils a:ising from intemperance, the resolution reads as follows: "Tha' this house is of opinion that the right and most effective legislative remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicatıng liquors for beverage purposes." To this it was mored in amendment, and carried, "That it is the duty of the temperance men in this Parliament to endeavour to have the Scott Act 60 r.mended that it may be made workable throughout the Dominion." Public opinion is so far moving in the right direction that a very large reduction has been made in the number of "licenses" granted in Montreal and Tordato and other cities and towns in Canada. The new License Bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature is fall of wholesome restrictions and aims at the gradual abolition of grocery licenses. Those who declaim against the licensing of dealers in liquor shenld not forget that every license law is in reality, and so far as it goes, a temperance law and that here very properly the reformation which is needed should begin. The

Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament contained a distinct reference to the intention of the Government to deal with the liquor traific. A temperance party abont sixty strong has beeu formed in the House of Commons. The stringent liquor license in Ohio appears to be very successful in its operation. Governor Foster, in his message to the State Legislature, declares that in twelve months 4,500 liquor saloons had yone out of existence, and that two million dullars were added to the revenue.

## Kew Bruwswirk.

Grand Falls. By Rev. George Brcce.
IN accordance with instructions from the $\omega$ Presbytery, I left St. John one Monday in December, and reached Fredericton in the evening, where I remained over night. On Tuesday, at daylight, I left Gibson on the N. B. M. R. The morning was dismal and the run through the dreary portion of the country lying immediately beyond the capital was, to say the least, uninteresting. About noon, however, we came upon an entirely different country, and from that till we reached Grand Falls the beauty and evident fertility of the region through which we passed surprised and delighted me. Haring never seen anything of the province but the rock-bound coast, I was quite unprepared for the romantic beauty of the country and the evidences of comfort and prosperity which met the eye everywhire, and I was the more impressed with the it things as they were seen at a very gre:t disadrantage owing to the season of the yu.r. I take the liberty of mentioning these impressions because people in general have no adequate knowledge of the beauty and fertility of the interior of this provinc. I believe this is true of the great majority of the people in the older portions of the province itself, and I know it is truc of the people in the other provincesin the western part of Canada, who have the conriction that New Brunswick is wery largely a rocky and sterile region. We reached Grand Falls at 6 p.m. The evening was extremely cold, and as there is difficulty in notifring even a small congregation of an incidental service such as this was, in the time of a vacancy, the number present was not large. Still the meeting was representative and interesting. The Protestant population is small, the entire body of the people around
them being French Roman Catholics. Outside of the Episcopalians, whu have a conprucration and a church, there are about ten Presbyterian or partly Presbyterian families, and probably ten families, besides those who are Methodist, Baptist, or Congregational, but as it was impossible that there could be more than one denomination represented amung them they were willing to support our missionary, although the attachment would, as usual in such communities, be to the man rather than to the Church at first. I found that the missionary who laboured among then last summer, and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Seylaz. had cained a deep hold upon the affections of the people of every denomination. Eien some of the Roman Catholics haring spoken quite freely of their esteem for them befure they left. The people atated that they would be cery much gratified and encouraged if Mr. Seylaz should be apiointed next summer. And they expressed a hope that, as this is Mr. S.'s iast session in college, he might be settled among them. They said that if this were done, they were quite assured they would contribute $\$ 200$ towards his salary, and that this wiuld very soon be increased, if Mr. Sejlaz were permanently among them.
On the following morning I went up to Tan-Buren, Me., and spent the few hours at my disposal in calling upon a number of the friends there. I found that the Episcopal minister had left a short time before, and that in the opinion of those who seemed best able to judge it was not at all likely that anc one would be sent to fill his place. This being the case, there is no Protestant minister of any denomination in the settlement, and the people expressed themselves willing $i s$ give their united support to our missionary if he were sent at once. One gentleman woo has taken a leading part in the support dordinances, said he had no doubt they could pay 8300. It will thus be seen thist beimeen the two places, Grand Falls and Vin Buren, there is good ground for hoping that $\$ 500$ or $\$ 550$ would be paid at once. The stations are twelve miles apart, connected by railway, and are bnth beautifully sitated. In Grand Falls ou: people own their church, which is a beautiful and comfortable buildin: 5 , free from debt.
Altogether the impreasion made upon my mind was that the Presbytery ought by all mans to have a minister settled as soon as
possible in order to take possession of interests which are now within reach, and would, therefure, respectfully sugrest that an effort be made to have Mr. Sevlaz settled in Grand Falls and Van-Buren as soon as possible after the close of the college; that the French Evangelization Board be communicated with in regard to the share of the supplement they would be willing to take, and that the Presbytery and the Board unitedly supplement the salary to the amount which it is thought it ought to be.
G. B.

## (Gur foreign edissions.

by the convener of the western section.

Guelph, March 3rd, 1574.
eas He Foreign Mission Committce have © been desired to reinforce the littlo band of native and othor labourers among the Indians of the North-West, by sending out an additional missionary to co-operite with them. This may be called Homo mission work, as it is done within our own borders. It is, however, work among the heathen, and the field of operation was not Canadian territory when it was begun. So the responsibility of its maintenance still rests upon the Foreign Mission Committea. In Mr. Hugh MacKay, who has offered himself for this work, and whose services have been accepted, the Committee bolieve that they have found one with the requisite qualifications for it. This brother, while preaching the Gospel in Manitoulin, was, as we may say, without being aware of it, undergoing a training for the rork to which he has just been called. He frequently met with companies of Indians there, associated with them, and acquired some considerable knowledge of their habits and modes of life. Instead of being repelled by such contact, his sympathies have been so drawn out towards them that he freely offers himseif, willing to spend and to be spent in service among the Indian tribes of our North Western Tcrritories. He was publicly designated as a missionary to them, at a service in St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 26th. He will go followed by the prayers of many, that God, who hath made of one blood all nations of men to
dwell on the face of the earth, may crown his labours among these red men of the forest and prairio with abundant success. We have entered upon their heritage; we possess their fair hunting-grounds; and it surely well becomes us to follow them, as they recede before our advancing civilization, with the Gospel of Salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Mr. Builder, who recently left Canada for missionary work in India, has, as we learn from Mr. Wilkie, arrived at Indore. Mr. Wilkie says, "We were glad to welcome here Mr. Builder and his wife on Christmas day; and have been enjoying their company at Indore ever since. It is likely they will live in Mhow for the time being, though probably by the end of the year other proposals may be mado. We last Sabbath, by baptism, added four more to our small congregation, and then all together (27) partook of the communion." It will gladden the hearts of those who have been watching with deep interest the progress of events at our mission at Indore, and the great trials through whieh our missionaries have had to pass, to observe that Mr. Wilkie writes hopefully of the present prospect. He says, "Before my return to Indore, and after the Viceroy's reply had been received by Holkar, he had manifested a vory determined opposition to us, even more bitter than before, although we were preaching from our own house facing a large common, and, therefore, not on the road at all. The police ordered us to stop, tried to arrest us, insulted us, and even urged the people to more severe measures, when the Chief Justice appeared on the scene and saved us. I at once made an appointment with the Chief Justice, who is very libersl, and, on meeting him, talked over the whole matter. He said that Holkar was determined to stop all work that could possibly lead to conversions. I then told him the couree on which we were resolved; that all the missionary bodies were pepared to act with us; and that we should at once move in the matter if this opposition did not cease. I expressed a wish to see Holkar himself, but the Chief Justice advised me rather to go to the Prime Minister. This I did, and was again told by him Holkar's intention, as by the Chiaf Justice; and I told him, as I had done the Chief Justice, what we must then do. To our surpriso, not one
word has bren said to us by any one siuce then. The policemen have been among vur most attentive hearers, and have forbidden the people to bs oven disrespectful to us. I cannot but believe, therefore, that our main difficulty is at an end here; and that, after our four years' conflict and toil, the great question of religious liberty is settled, so far as Holkar's territory is concerned. God be praised for His goodness in thus opening for us this door! You will not forget to pray for us that we may bo made more thoroughly fit and able to enter in and take possession of the land."

This letter from Dr. Mackay lets us know of the safe arrival of Mr. Jamieson at Tam. sui :-

## "Taysui Formosa,"

December 3lst 1883.
" Mr and Mrs. Jamieson are here. They stepped on the shores of Formosa, cheerful, hopeful, and humble. I congratulate the Church of Canada. The girls' school, (built of stone and as large as Oxford College) will soon be finished. The church in Bangkah will soon be opened: Thanks to Mrs. Mackay, Windsor. Eleven churches on the East coast will soon be completel: Thanks to Canada. The church at Sintiam will soon be re-opened: Thanks to the converts. We are today a year nearer home: Thanks ten thousand times to our adorable Redeemer. Soon all will be over.
> - Then let me mount, and soar away To the bright world of endless day; And sing with rapture and surprise, His lovingkindness in the skies.'

> "G. L. MACKAY."

And, in the following, Mr. Jamieson speaks for himself :-

## "Taysut, Formosa,"

14th January 1884.
"Before this reaches you, you will likeir have heard of our safe arrval at our desti. nation. On 29th December, the beautiful hills and valleys of Formosa came in sight; and soon we were on shore and at rest. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay have shown us very great kindness; and full provision has been mado for our comfort, and for assisting us in acquiring tho layguage. We had expected to find great success in the mission work here, but the result has more than realised our expectations.
" The girls' school which has been erected in the short space of three months, will be opened in a few days. The erection of this building has involved a great deal of additional labour on the part of Dr. Mackay, as be has the whole under his superintendence. He is on the ground every day, and often till late at night. The girls' school and Oxford College are both substantial buildings; and, for quality of material, and elegance of finish, they would be a credit to any of the citie: of Ontario. all the native preachers and a great many converts are expected to be present at the opening of the girl's school. Numbers of ihe latter have arrived during the last few days, having walked, some four, and some six days' journey. Most of them are from among those aborigines who have lately cast amay their idols, and among whom the eleven new chapels are being built. We have often wished that many dear friends in Canada could hear what we have been bearing during these last few days-the roices of those, lately sunk in heathenism, joining together in singing the praises of the true and living God. It would stir them up to give yet more liberally to the Foreign Mission causo, and to pray more carcestly that the voices of the millions of China may soon be ongaged in the same blessed employment. The work of our mission in Formosa is, from what wo have seen, a great one ; and we long for the time when we shall be able to assist more effectjively in carrying it on. Yet here there is much to be done. The Lord's peoplu are but a few among the men of the ungodly. The sjmbols of idolatry are to be seen on ,tery hand. Dr. Mackay has in his museum several of the stones that were lately hrown into one of the chapels with the iniention of killing him. One of them must weigh several pounds. A young convert falsely accused, and imprisoned for several rears, has recently died in prisou. Still, amid discouragements, there is much cause for thankfulness and gratitude to God. 'Behold,' we may say, 'what wonders He lath wrought!" Jorin Janieson.
In riew of the whole, we see with joy Lat there is movement "all along the line." "Stripes and imprisonment" for Christ's ske are no new thing. Blessed be the lord, that there have always been those who rete ready "to suffer shame ior His name."

Let us thank God, and take courage. "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things. And blessed be His glorious name for ever ; and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and Amen."

> Thomas Wardrupe, Convens.

Note.-Later advices from Indore speak of renewed trouble and opposition, shewing that Mr. Wilkie was rather too sanguine in his expectations. It is satisfactory, however, to know that all the missionary bodies in India are with us in what they regard as the fight for toleration in native tastes.-ED.

## שrinidad.

Thirteenth Annual Report of Rev. K. J. Grant.
OfNTHER year of active exertion in Gow mission work this day closes. Its hours have been so full of labours, cares and anxieties, that its months have insidiously passed away, and we can scarcely realize that 1883 lies from this day numbered with the past. The work of school superintendence, preaching and general direction has been prosecuted in the usual way, and in it I have boen zoalously and faithfully supported by my assistant Babu Lal Behari. The earnings of nine schools on the list of Government-assisted schools are $\$ 56036$ in excess of last year, and this is an indication of their growing efficiency. The school roll is 938 , and the daily average 619 , beirg an increase of 110 and 55 respectively on 1882 .

The Gospel has been preached daily by ourselves, by Sadaphal your catechist, and by seven helpers who are connoctod with schools. The evening work of these helpers amongst adults is valuable. By them many are taught to read, and as an indication of the desire to be instructed, I may state that on the arrival of our annual supply of books from India, six weeks ago, our whole stock of Hindi First Books, 210 in all, was bought up in ten days. Sixty have received Baptism during the year, twenty-nine adults and thirty-one children. Communicants in good standing, 130 ; marriages nine.

The repairs on our central church were commenced early in the yoar and completed at a cost of $\$ 720$, all of which has been paid by the congregation, salary, too, $\$ 600$, has also been paid. The orection of a school master's house, the enlargement of a school-house, and the fitting up of a place for the infant department in others, cost a considerable sum, but the outlay was necessary to the work. All financial matters in connection with the central church have been managed by a committee appointed by the congregation, and tho diligence and prudence with which church repairs and other work were prosecuted will merit commendation. In the financial report there is no reference to $\$ 45$ from the Ladies' Society, Truro, for our new chuch at Oropouche for this reason, the church is not finished, and the accounts not closed. The undertaking has proved heavier than I anticipated. The Governor has granted a nice site in St. Mary's Village, Oropouche, the most eligible there, and it was fitting that the building should be tasteful in appearance. Converts will contribute liberally, but more will be required than they can furnish.

Our expenditure in the year has been $\$ 8,152.65$ this has been met by the income. Our church at home supplied $\$ 2,522.34$ from other sources I got $\$ 5,630$ 31. For 1884 this district will require from home $£ 467$ 17 s 4 d . The expenditure is heavy but the work is extensive. About eight years have passed since my family had the furlough which is allowed at the end of the five years. We will probably ask to be allowed to take it during tho present year. The question of a new house can't be longer deferred. Let us trust, and fear not. He that hath helped will help. Bocause He hath hoard, therefore will we continue to call. He abideth faithful. K. J. G.

## aGED aND INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND.

## sTATEMENT BY THE CONVENER.

It will be matter for much regrot, if at the close of our financial year, it shall be found that, while the liberality of the Church has boire greatly enlarged in the direction of the more elticient training of our young men, the promotion of the comfort of our working ministers, and the establishment of the Church abroad, there
has been no such increase in the contributions to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund as is necessary, owing to the action of last Assembly, to prevent the reduction of the slender annuities of the ministers who have worn themselves out in the service of the Church. Seven ministers haring, with the sanction of the Assembly, been added to the list of beneficiaries, a serious reduction can be prevented only by a rers considerable increase of income from congregational contributions. The prospect of such increase is, I fear, not very comforting in the meantime; but much may bo done before the close of the year. While few will be disposed to think that a stipend of $\$ 750$ is too much to be aimed at in provid. ing for the ministers of weak congregations, it is consistent with the law of Christ, that a minister who has faithfully served the Church for thirty or forty years should no: receive less than it costs the Church annually to educate a theological student. For the honour of the Church this state of things should not be allowed to continue. Might not every self-sustaining congregation at once lay it upon itself to contribute a least a quarter of a dollar towards each of the thirty-nine annuities (in all about $\$ 10$ )? This, with the larger contributions of the abler congregations, would bring up the annuities to a figure creditable to the Church. James Middlemss.

## Gatissionaxy C゚abinet.

> Adoniram Judson, D.D.

NE of the missionary heroes of this can tury was Adoniram Judson-"the apostle of Burmah," and one of the greates missicnary horoinos was his first wife, Ant Hasseltine Judson. Judson was born a Maldon, Massachusetts, on the 3th o: August, 1788 . His wife was born at Brad ford, Mass., the following yeir. Judion was a born missionary. At the age of fou years he would mount a chair and, colleat ing the children of the neighbourhood aburi him, he would go through the form of preaching a sermon, always comunencing with the hymn-"Go preach My Gospel, saith the Lord." Before he was eight yeas old he was skilled in arithmetic, and at tan
began to study navigation. As a boy he was active and pushing, fond of play, but still fonder of books. At sixteen he entored Proridence College and there imblibed sume of the infidel ideas that were then so common in Europe and America. But they could not long remain in so good and hanest a heart as was his. The sudden death of a fellow-student whom he met with :n his travels proved to be the means of his conversion. As he pursued his journey the words, "Dead ! lost! lost!" continuslly rang in his ears. In a double sense he said, "I will arise and go to my father." He went back to the old homestead a sadder but a wiser man. He had a hard struggle with himself-anxious to be saved, yot not saved. At this critical juncture he was induced by some of his young friends to go to Andover Theological College, where the light broke in upon his mind. On the 2nd of December, 180S, he solemnly dedicated himself to God. A book which he read at this time, Buchanan's "Star ia the East," made him resolve to be a missionary. In February, 1812, he was ordained and designated by the newly-formed American Board of Foreign Missions as one of its first missionaries. With his young wife he sailed from Salem in the Caravan for Calcutta about the same time that Messrs. Nott, Hall, and Rice sailed from Philadelphia for the same destination. They reached Calcutta on the 17th of Juue. But he was no longer a Congregationalist. He had changed his views and was now a Baptist. They were cordially welcomed at the Serampore Mission by Dr. Carey, then at the zenith of his brilliant career. But this gleam of sunshine was of short duration. At that time the British authorities in India were resolutely opposed to missions, and the fact that Judson was an American was not in his favour. He , and all who had come with him, were peremptorily ordered to leave the country. Judson and his wife embarked in a vessel bound for the Isle of France (Mauritius) where they spent some time and then returned to Madras to find matters as unpropitious as ever. They could not remain, and the only escape for them, short of returning to America, was to take passage in a vessel bound for Rangoon, in Bur-mah-a country pronounced by all their friends in India "utterly inaccessible" to missionary enterprise. But it was the will
of God that they should go there and suffer many things for His name. In July, 1813, they arrived at Rangoon and took up their residence in the delapidated mission premises that had been built by Felix Careya son of the great Carey who had come here some years before for the purposo of establishing a mission; but the King of Burmah had obliged him to give up his work and to become his court physician. Many were the difficulties with which they hiad to contend at the outset. It seemed almost impossible to get any of the natives to believe in Christianity, so wedded were they to idolatry and superstition, and so stringent were the laws of the kingdom against the smallest departure from the national faithBuddhism. After a few years, however, they were encouraged by the arrival of other American missionaries. In 1819 Judson preached in the first edifice dedicated to Christianity to a listless congregation of some fifteen or twenty. On the 21st of Juna ho baptized his first convert, Moung Nau; shortly afterwards two others were baptized, but not openly, for fear of the rulers. One of his brother missionaries abandoned the enterprise; another, in the height of a raging fever, throw himself into the sea and was drowned. The authorities at Rangoon had refused to tolerate the new religion, so Judson and his colleague, Colman, resolved to go to Ava and present a petition to the king in person, asking that they be allowed to teach the people. In this they were unsuccessful, and returned to Rangoon sadly discouraged, yet cheered by the steadfastness of the few converts whom they had made there-nine men and one woman who had been baptized at the hazard of their lives. Mrs, Judson's health gave way and she went home on a visit to America. Judson went back to Ava where his wife rejoined him in 1824. About this time war was declared with the English, and the country was in a terrible state of excitement. The missionaries, along with all other foreigners, were suspected as spies, arrested, loaded with irons, and thrust into the death prison. More than a hundred were thus confined in one small room without a breath of air except from the cracks in the boards. When the hot weather came on the situation became distressing in the last degree. After seven months of this living death, while Judson was suffering
from fever, they were hastily removed to Amerapoora, and from there to Oung-pen-la. In after years Judson spoke of the horrors of his imprisonment, as being too terrible to be related, during a period of one year and seven months, nine months in three pairs of fetters, two months in five, six months in one, and two months a prisoner at large." Mrs. Judson tells how "he was stripped of his clothes excepting shirt and pantaioons, and with a rope tied about his waist was dragged to the courthouse, when the prisoners were tied two and two and were driven by slaves during the hottest month in the year from Ava to Amcrapoora; so great was Judson's agony, that as they were crossing a little river he ardently longed to throw himself into the water to be free from his misery." The ultimate vietory of the English arms not only secured the release of the prisoners, but removed the restrictions under which they laboured at the commencement, and the subsequent history of the mission has been one of continuous progress. Great numbers of books and tracts were printed and circulated. The whole of the Bible was translated into Burmese hy Judson, who also compiled a grammar and dictionary of that language. For the greater part of thirty-soven yeaas he toiled incessantly. His first wife died in 1826, shortly after the release of her husband from prison. His second wife died at sea in 1845, and was buried at St. Helena. Dr. Judson himself died and was buried at sea on the 12th of April, 1850. The American Baptist Missionary Union with which he was connected, has now ninety-two missionaries in Burmah and a native Christian Church with 22,000 communicants. To be a missionary like Adoniram Judson, or his wife, Ann Hasseltine, is a very high honour: They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.

## Witerature.

Oehler’s Old Testament Theology, edited ly Prof. George E. Day, Yale College : 600 pp . Price, $\$ 3.00$. Ministers of the Gospel and other biblical etudents will be glad to know that this standard work is now re-pullished by Funk and Waynalls, New York, at a price which brings it within easy reach. Biblical Ligets and Side-

Ligits, by Rev. Charles E. Little : 630 pp. Price, \$4.00-from the same publishers-an inernulnt and elaborate compilation of ten thousand ymutitions of Scripture so arrazgei as to illustrat le lealing topies. Bible students are here supplewl with a vast amount of valuable illustrative materal which could not be otherwise obtainet nitluyut spending much time and research.
Jome Foster: Life and thoughts, hy W. W. Everts, D.D.; Funk: and Wagnalls, Neie Sirt, contains a biographical sketch of one of the mys: original and suggestive writers of this centur: with a classified collection of extracts from bis wrinaga thus rendered available for the jlln stration of many subiects. Price $\$ 1.00$. Whlum Briggs, Toronto, is the general agent in Canada, for this extensive publishing house.
Priestly Confession and Absoldtion; a sermon by Rev.Dr. R. F. Burn8, of Halifax, N.S, in which the writer discourses vigorously and conclusively on the dangerous and delusire influence of the confession and absolution, which some within the pale of the Reformed Church are endeavoring to introduce into its ritual. The pretensions of such are characteristically stigmatized in the teat of the sermon. "This inan blasphemeth."
Thi Canadian Methodist Magazine; editel by Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., Toronto; $\$ 2.00$ per annum. This excellent montbly has reached its nineteenth volume. Among the writers in the January number are Dr. Stevenson of Montreal, The Bishop of Niagara, and the Rev. Dr. Laing, of Dundas-a pretty good evidence of its catholicity. It is well printed, and the illuatrations are good.

Conrad and the Hodse-Wolf, $\$ 1.15$; Fibt tBE BLade, $\$ 1.00$, and Tar Grexs, 85 cents, ere the newest Sunday-school books from the Philsdelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication. McGregor and Knight, Halifax, for Nova Scotis. William Drysdale and Co., Agents for Mortreal.

Unity of Nature, by the Duke of Argyll. Dawson Brothers, Montreal: pp. 571. Price $\$ 3.00$. This is in a sense supplementary to the author's previouq work-"The Reign of Law." It is a learned discussion of some of the prob lems which underlie the study of Christian Theology.
Revenled Religion, by Right Rev. H. Cutpriil, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh: Daw:on Bros, Montreal, $\$ 1.00, \mathrm{pp} .117$. These three excellent lectures are a plea for the seientific studs of theology.
Lothrop \& Co., Boston, have sent ust tr. book? - Coorery for Beginters, by Marion Harland, $\$ 1.00$-every young housewife should have it: and II istory of tic United States, in Rhyne, 60 cents-a a userul compilation of dates struas together in verse by Robert C. Adams.
Tae College Journals of Montreal add Queen's have hoth been condueted during the session with marked ability. They are a credit to the Church.

# Whe 解reshinterian 堒ecard． 

MONTREAL：APRIL， $185!$.

## JAMES CROIL． ROBERT MURRAY．\} Editors.

Price： 25 cts．per annum，in Parcels to one address．Single copies 50 cts．per annum．

## PAYMENT IN ADVANCE．

haticles intended for insertion，must be sent to the 0fice of Publication by the ten＇h of the month at the latesi．

\＄WING to the increase of our circulation， it has become necessary for us to go to press a few days earlier than formerly．Our correspondents，especially those at a dis－ tance，will please bear this in mind．Don＇t leave until the＂tenth＂what might as well be done on the＂first．＂We want six copies esch of Record for October and December， 1881，to complete sets；if any of our agencs can supply them，or any number of them， me shall be much obliged．There are doubtless many of the congregations who are considering the propriety of placing a copy of the Record in every family．The experiment，though we say it，is one well worth trying．They could not begin at a better time than now，when the Record has entered on a new departure，＂looks better，＂ and is better than ever before．We ask attention to the accounts which go out about this time．It is only because we count upon payment in advance that we are en－ abled to offer the Record at the price asked for it．Some of our agents complain that they have to dun their subscribers before they can get＂the quarters＂collected． This is wrong．It is a matter in which Kirk sessions are interested ；they should intervene and devise the best means of cir－ culating the magazine and，if need be，pay for it．

## （1）fficial zotices．

## MEETINGS OF SYNODS．

Tobonto and Kingston：－In St．Andrew＇s charch，Belleville，the 8th of April，at 7.30 p．m．
Montreal and Oftawa．－In Bank Street Church，Ottawa，13th May，at $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ．
Hami．ton asd London．－In First Presby－ terian Church，Seaforth， 14 th April，at 7.30 p．m．

London， 11 th March：A call to Rev．W．M． Roger，of Ashburn，to London East was sus－ tained．The following were elected commis－ sioners to the General Assembly：－Messrs．John Currie，J．S．Henderson，Dr．Proudfoot，George Sutherland，J．H．Murray，and W．S．Ball， ministers；Alexander Cameron，Alex．Mackay， S．Fraser，J．S．Smith，W．K．McKenzie，and Thomas Short，elders．At the evening session Rev．W．S．Ball read report on the state of reli－ gion，which was followed by an animated and profitable discussion．Rev．Alex．Henderson gave in a carefully prepared and satisfactory report on Sabbath－schools．Mr．Ball gave no－ tice of a motion in relation to the election of commissione： 3 to the General Assembly．G． Sutherland， 1 亿．

## THE IYYMNAL．

The Assembly＇s Hymnal Committer have been endeavouring to complete arrangements for issuing a Tonic－sol－fa edition of the Hymnal． They need to obtain some definite information as to the number of copies which may be re－ quired，and therefore request those intending to use this edition to inform Rev．Dr．Gregg，of Toronto，as soon as possible what number of copies they may require．－W．Gregg，Toronto

## MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES．

Ottawa，St．Andrew＇s church，6th May， 7.30 p．m． Montreal，David Morrice Hall，lst April， 10 a．m． Lan \＆Renfrew，Carleton Place，12th May． Lindsay，Beaverton，27th May， 11 a．m．
Barrie，Barrie，27th May， 11 a．m．
Pıctou，New Glasgow，6th May．
Brockville，Morrisburg，8th July， 1.30 p．m．
Toronto，Knox church，list April， 11 a．m． Miramichi，New Castle，15th April， 10.30 a．m． Paris Ingersoll，13th May．


FIELD，GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS mailed $F R E E$ to all intending purchasers on application．
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Tozonto．

## ca eage sor the young.

Beautiful eyes are those that show Beautiful thoughts that burn below; Beautiful lips are those whose words Leap from the heart like song of birds; Beautiful hands are those that do Work that is earnest and brave and true, Moment by moment the whole day through.

## THE STORY OF TITHES.

Many years ago a iad of sixteen years left home to seek his fortune. All his wordly possessions were tied up in a buudle, which he carried in his hand. As he trudged along, he met an old neighbonr, the captain of a canal boat, and the following conversation took place, which changed the whole current of the boy's life:
"Well, William, where are you going?"
"I don't know," he answered. "Father is $t_{o o}$ poor to keep me at home any ionger, and says l must now make a living for myself."
"'There is no trouble about that," said the captain. "Be sure you start right, and you'll get along finely."

William told his friend that the only trade he knew anything about was soap and candle making, at which he had helped his father while at home.
"Well," said the old man," let me pray with you and give you a little advice, and then I will let you go.

They both kneeled upon the tow-path (the path along which the horses which drew the canal boat walked). The old man prayed earnestly for William, and then this advice was given: "Some one will soon be the leading soap maker in New York. It can be you as well as any one. I hove it may. Be a good man, give your heart to Christ; give the Lord all that belongs to Him of every dollar you earn; make an honest soap; give a full pound, and I am certain you will yet be a great, good and rich man."

When the boy arrived in this city, he found it hard to get work. Lonesome and far from home, he remembered his mother's words, and the last words of the canal boat captain. He was chen and there led to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." He urited with the church. He remembered his promise to the old captain. The first dollar he earned brought up the question of the Lord's part. He looked into the Bible, and found the Jews were commanded to give one-tenth ; so he said: "If the Lord will take one-tenth, I will give that," and so he did. Ten cents of every dollar was sacred to the Lord.

After a few years both partners died, and Wil-
liam came to be the sole owner of the business. He now resolved to keep his promise to the old captain ; he made an honest soap, gave a full pound, and instructed his book-keeper to open an account with the Lord, and carry one-tenth of all his income to that account. He was prospered; his business grew; his family was blessed; his soap nold, and he grew rich faster than he had ever hoped. He then decided togire the Lord two-tenths, and he prospered more than ever ; then three-tenths, then four-tenths, then five-tenths. He then educated his family, settled all his plans for life, and told the Lord he would give Him all his income. He prospered more than ever.

This is the true story of Mr. Colgate, who has given millions of dollars to the Lord's cause, and left a name that will never die.
Are there not boys and girls who will now begin to give to the Lord one-tenth of all the money they receive, and continue to do so throughout life?-Selected.

## THE TEETOTALLER'S PLEDGE.

A pledge I make
No wine to take;
Nor brandy red
That turns the head;
Nor whiskey hot
That makes the sot;
Nor fiery rum
That ruins home.
Nor will I sin
By drinking gin ;
Hard cider, too,
Will never do;
Nor brewer's beer
My heart to cheer;
Nor sparkling ale
My face to pale.
To quench my thirst I'll always bring Cold water from the well or spring;
So here I pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate.

## MIIND LITTLE THINGS.

Springe are little thinge, but they are sourcee of large streams; a helm is a little thing, bat it governs the course of a ship; a bridle is but alittle thing, but we know its use and power; nailsand pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of large buildings together; arword, a look, a smile, are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this and mind the little things.

## grkuowledgurats.

Bacerved by Ret. Dr. Reid, Agent of the Cuurch at Toronto, to 5 5t Marce, 1584. Office, 50 Chorch St. Post Office Drawer 2501 .
[S.S. atande for Sabbath-achool.] Assexbly Fund.
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Porth Westminster.
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Carleton Place, St Andrew's
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North Westminster :........

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| St George.................... | 3.00 |
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| Garaf raxa, St John's ....... | 4.00 |
| Sorth Westminste | 36.00 |
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Per Rev. Wilíam Burns.

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Scarborough, St Andrew's-Adam Bell, $\$ 5.00$; William Green, 1.67; Robert Green, 1.67; John Green, Purves, 10 . 00 Findlay, 5.00; James Purves, $10.00 ; \mathrm{L}$ D Ćlosson, 5.0 Jj); Isaac Secor, 3.34; Richard Thomson, 5.00 ; T J Scott, 6.67 ; Alex Muir. 5.00; Ralph Collins; $3.00 ; \mathbf{K} \mathbf{H}$ Stobo, $5.00 ; \mathrm{J}$ J Weir, $5.00 ; \mathrm{J}$ A Paterson, 5.00 ; James Russell, 4.00 ; Misses Wilson, 3 . $35^{\circ}$; John Davidson; 10.00 ; James Weir, 20.00 i Chs Monk, 4.00 ; Thomas Paterson, 1 J .00 ; John Lawrie, 10.10; David Brown, 5.00; A W Forfar, 1.67 ; Mrs A Malcolm, 2.00 ; Andrew Paterson, 3.34 ; Wm Carmichael, $\$ 3.34$.
White Lake-Rev George Bremner, $\$ 50.00$; George Bremner, jr, \$5.00. Ashburn-William Heron, $\$ 200.01$; John Heron, $\$ 30.00$.
North Bruce-RevJohn Scott,D D, $\$ 2500$; Duncan McKinnon, 10.60 ; Miss McKinnon, 5.00 ; James Mc: Eachern, 500 ; Andrew Sutherland, 5.00; William Muir, 4.00; William Forrester, 4.00 ; John Anderson, 3.00 ; Alex Skene, $3.00 ;$ John McKinnon, 3.00; M B Smith, 7.00; Malcolm McKinnon, 2.00; Malcolm MoTavish, 2.00; William Smith, 2.00 : Arch MoDonald, 2.00 ; Thompson Kelso, 2.00; Donald MoKinnon,
2.00: F Finlayson, 2.vo: Hugh Mo-
hilirray， 200 ：Alex Melillivray， －wi：Allan McLennuu，＂OU：Angus YeKinmon， 6 （ 1 ；Hoderick Mclen－ nes ： 10 ；Neil Mchillivray 200 B Henderson，2．fN：Mrs Cherry SOUS：Alex McArthur， 300 ：Duncan Heaton，z（6）；Mr＊Mckellar， 30 O beto McArthur， 3 （N）；Luldilau Mc－ thail．104；IIugh I）Mc（allan． $t+0 ;$ Alex Hain， 200 ：Villiam Finh $-11,200$ ：Rebert Simith， 200 ； Jhan Mclean， 1 （ $A$ ；Wilismin Muir， ：10：Malcula Bell， 2 ar：Neil Cam－ enn，I X ；＇Thonots Cairns， 200 ； Yo llardy，¿ w；Ceorge Caims， In；Willaten Finhasson，$\$ 200$
strabane－tieorge Currie， 8500 ： Jroms Fulton， 1 （0）：Dataiel Smith， \＃W；Jamescinderwess，1．）0；1 Iavid Bromn，1．67：Ars Methwell， 5.10 Jon Kuss，si．t．0
Chinguacousy，Iat－G W Aran－ 5rome，\＄j．W
shingmacoun，2nd－Miss E：A jett．$\frac{15}{5}$ 60；Joseph Akitt，Jo（00： Magh IIcC：allum， 1.00 ；George Rol－ tision． 500 ：Thomas $C$ Walker． 500 ：Alex Olirer，2．00；Mre George
 haless， Certugh ；Wm Taylor： 33.06 ： ！ixeph Taylor， 3 34；SS Fergason，活（4．
Chotham－George E Young，\＄3 34 ； Bots S Fisher，10．t0；Wuncan John－ aos． 6 15：Hagh F Cumming， 5000 ： John Bennett， 1.07 ；Colonel Mavid sminh，sin $n$
Surns＇（＇hurch，Pby of Karnia－品作位 Smith，\＄4．00；Harry Forbes， il 18
Frat Alelaide－Robert Kinncade， N 0 0 James Marshall， 2 00；Mrs Wilcoll． 1 （ 1 ）：Mrs 11ay，in（ m ．
Eear Crerk－3 Miller，$\$ 5$ un．
Brigitn－1＇cter Brown，$\$ 5.09$ Reter Duncan， 5.00 ；John Grant， sin
lizpir－Donald MoBean，$\$ 2.00$ ； yrs tundle， 500
Triming－T P Robertnon，\＄3．34 1 E Carcthill，1．00；C MoDonsld， $\left.\mathrm{i}^{3} 10\right)$
Pirnlin，Knax Churrh－Jnlin Caviord．\＄2 00；John Dool．\＄5．60 Alriafton－John liae． $\mathbf{5 0} 5.00$ ；Areh Falker，i） 00 ；Neil Mclean，Sa． 00 Walker，in is Mcil Mclean，Sa．un． frser Sis．（i）；Andrew Thomson 6．5：Dufi Cameron，6．67：IW I Alister， 16 ；Robert Gerrie， 1.61 Gendall－A Hendres，si．（N）；$h$ Rodre， 3 m：Neil Stowart，$\delta\{x\}$ ： Ganuel IINliday，\＄500．
Suth Luther－lieorge Clayton， 23．0；John Wilmott，1．00：Andrew Kiphandscin，1．00：Alex Ifutchart， luy：John Naira，8：，1．00；John Sim，js $\$ 1.00$.
Acton，Wrax Church－Peter Ander－ m， 51.61 ；Andrew Cree． 700 ；Areh HePhersna，i．00：Mrs Wm Hucce， 3．00；William Allan，3．50；John Wation，of（a）；Robert Agracti， 4.00 ： Beorge Mekarlane 1．110；James Coblan，l 00；Joacph Fyfe．$\$ 3000$ ． Geripgetrorn－Willism Mclaend． to 34：James MePherson．5．00： Danjel Porteous，3．34：Arch Mc－ Xenae， 3 ．if：Jamen Lesslic， 3.34 ； 1 Greerse \＆Son．4．00；John Mc Itrmad， 3 34：James Scott， 52.00 ．
Campirlisille－Dubenn Campbell W0：Mrs Camernn，\＄1．00．
Rrrakion－Alex Keteben，$\$ 1000$ ； harid scott，\＄3．34；James Smith， $4(0)$
Almonte－Rev I $B$ Elimondson， $\infty$
involo－James II Ryfe，\＄25．00；

Kev Yrof Young， 200.00 ；Juhn Paton， $5 \pi$
（fuelph－Robert Miller，$\$ 20.00$ ； Jumen Emslic，$\$ 500$ ．
Bethesdiz－lien Kennedy，$\$ 10.00$ ； Alex Skeen， 3.500.
afrkillun，Duff＇Ohurrh－James lenderson， Bi 3 ： 5 ：Ales Kerr． 335 loobert Campabell． $300:$ William lloger，7．$n$ ）：Andrew Govenluck， 330 ；William Archiball，2．00；（ieo Lockart，：OD；William MeCullough， 33 t）
Grafirn－John Underwood，$\$ 5.00$ ： James Thumas， 10 00：Daniel Ross 500 ；William Spears， 85.00 ；Alex Ross， 1.6 ．
c＇arleton Pace－Res A A Scatt sis 00；W F Latimer，$\$ 1.00$
IBrodiondale and Jurnn＇Chureh－ David McIntosh，$\$ 1.60$ ；Andres Johnstan，5：00

Nirrifori－David Barton，$\$ 1500$ ； Alex McViair，10．00；A J＇MePher－ son，$\$ 15.00$
（oskitoren－fieorge Duff，$\$ 10000$.
Lismilon，Iat Church－Charles Mur ray，cot．0 ：Messrs Reid liros． 33．：4；llenr：Arnott，M 11，15．17 Adim Nurray，33．3t；Mise Muter 20（n）；Jimacs Lirnderson，$\$ 10$ ．6
Enniskillen－Andrew Allontrom－ enc．situo John McLaughlis， 10.00 ； Patrick Marony， 5.337

Cinglorough，Knax Church－James （a Patervon． ：$^{200}:$ John $L$ Pater con， 10.00 ；Wim 11 Frrauson， 10.00 Frances Armstrong，slo．co．
Hercie－Wm Ifenderson，st 00 William Miller， 5 （0）；George Fraser， 2．6）：John Slessor， 200 ；licome Alexander，foc：John Campbell， 1 （m）James llenrs，\＄10．co．

Kincardine．Knax Church－John Mather，$\$ 10.00$ ；Charles Robertson， 10．00：J S（ireenhill， 5 00：James Jolinston，3．00：Alexr lloss，1．1）： R13120．4， 5 （0）；Mrs A Ross， 500 ； James McK Stewart， 200 ；Thomes Mriant，EI．M0

Misorneath，－Alexr Yule，$\$ 5.00$ ； David Miller，1．01：Hents Vont－ gomery，－（m）：John Nason．5． 60 Jancs Cameron， 5 00：William Browa，4．（10；Colin Camplell，9．00； John Hromn 4.0 ；Harry Netealfe． 401 ；Hugh Gras \＆$\$ 1$ On．
Alma and Vichnt，Jas Bamett，
 IIarrey，2．50；Thos Cleshorn． 500 ： Jolm Jioss， $1 . \mathrm{m}$ ；John Marshall 5．m； Wilter Ifeans，fiov：William Mont－ semery $200 ;$ Mrs R Archibald 1.00 ： Jatues Miller， 3 0il：John Ailan 1．00； Joscph Hyers． 2 （A；Jimes Lediosx－ ham．：wil：Alexr liarneit， 2 mb： Alexr Jack． 1 mi Jnhn（ribson 3 j）： Win（iras． $2(6)$ ；Jas Day， 500 ；Wm
 Alex Mecres， 4.00 ；John Rradall． 5.0 x ；IUv John Iharidson． 5 （x）；Jos Geddes， 5 O：John Roy，$\$ 4.00$

Mr，ore Lime，－Jobn Cuthbertson， $\$ 510$ ．

Egmondrille．－II II Cbekney， s10（k）：William Scott，15．00；Hugh Vekuight． 20

Fort Elgin．－Tamea MeKinnon．
 lijllitrar，3．34：Nichacl Cassidy 3 3：James Muir， 10 no：A H ILatehinson， 5 （ 0 ；Dr $R$ Douglas 560 ；Messrs Thomson Ifrothers 5.00 ； John Camphell． $3: \therefore$ ：Wm Wright －th：Alexr Muffatt， 3 3n：David Peddes，$Z=13$ ：W W Rnbs，5．00： Thomas loung．$s$（0）；Thos Renkin 5．00；Jnhn Bursess， 5.00 ；Mra 120 Leod，1．60：Arear Rose，5．00；

Mugh McLaren Jr，2．00；Geo Simp sun， 5 60：John smith，3．50：Geo Nesbitt， 2.00 ；Neil Cairns， $5.00 ; \mathrm{S}$ Evans， 2 00；W．Hurgess， 2.00 ；Rev Jas Gourlay，$\$ 10.00$

Went King and Lavkey－James McMurchey，余5 00：Mrs Thos Law son，4．W；Jahn Irelsnd，4．00：Jas Stewart 4．00；Wm Jeffrey， 200 Mrs 1 McCutcheon，2．00；Bonald Graham，\＄3．50．

Vaughan and Bolton，－Robt King \＄7．00；Alexr Munsie，5．00；Jas D Goodfellow， 40 J John Nattrass 7．00．Total，$\$ 33,599.84$ ．

## Manitoba Colleces．

Received to Feby 1884， 8930.72 Berne，3．80；St Catherines 1st， 15.00 Teeswater Westminister $\mathrm{Cb}, 12.24$ ； Lake Shore， 7 ．（h；Walkerton Frees Johns， 300 ；Victoria，3．00；Wood－ ville， 19.00 ；Castleford， 4.00 ；Fior－ ence， 4.00 ；Cape Norl h． 1.51 ；IIali fax Fort Massey， 0.00 ；Mahone Bay 200 ：Michmond Grore Church 5.50 Halifax Poplar Grove，10．01；Sian－ nidalo Zion Sburch， 3.81 ：Chatham St Andrews School，10．60；Llibbers． 10 01：Hamilton Central Chureh 43．10；Iroquois 500 ；Thamestille 4．05；Thorold Missionary Sociely． 4．00：Seatorth 1st Ch，16．00：Moss Burns Church，15．20；Eand Bay 2．15；Perth Knox Chureh，5．00： Tiverton， 500 ：Afillbank， 600 ： Ifornby， 4.00 ；St Gearge，5．40；North Westminster， $25.00 ;$ Sonth West－ minster． 8 （ N ：Eden Mills，3．00； Thamesford． 17.00 ；llampden 6．00： Usaabrick St Mathews， 15.00 ；Ham－ ilton Knox Church． 37.00 ；Elora Chalmers Church，4．00；Tatama－ mouche，5．00：Yarmouth St Johns Church，1．15；Clifton，10．00；Kent－ ville， 6.00 ；Sydaev Falmouth Streat church， 4.00 ； 1 ine Mirer， 200 ： Toronto Cbarles St $^{2} .15 .00$ ，II anting－ dam 2m Church，36．901：Edmontria Alberta．2t 05：Cheltenham，2．00： Mount Plessant，4．64：Blacis River， ？．（x）；Rodnerrille，6．80；Chiselhurst， 150；Malion，5．00；Stayoer，\＄10．00： Total，sil，441．53．

## Widows＇FcNd．

Received to 5th Fel．1534．．．$\$ 1,520.41$ English Scttlemeut，atdi．．$\quad 1.00$ Kineston，Chalmer＇3Ch．．． 2.00 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Walkerton．FreaSt Joha＇s．} & \mathbf{3 . 0 0} \\ \text { Heneoc．Et ．Indrew } \\ \text { H．．．．．．．} & \mathbf{5 . 9 0}\end{array}$ Whitby，St Andresris．．．．．．．． 10.00
Chateauguay．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\quad \mathbf{3 . 0 9}$
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Warsaw ini bummer．．．．
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Thamesford ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $19.1 \mathrm{R}_{1}$
Hurlington，Knax Ch ．．．．．．$\quad \mathbf{5 . 0 0}$
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Oro，futhric Ch．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\quad 3.0$
Alma．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10.00
Nichol，Zion Ch ．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 100$
Hamilton，Central Ch．．．．．．．
Pine Kiver．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
 cliff, R Ure A McLennan, W Fraser, D Beattie, H H McPherson, A Ste venson, J L Murray, JRS Burnett, D Gordon, \$16; A F Tully, $\$ 12$; A H Kippen, R Hume, G Sutherland R Scott, J James, T Bennett, $R$, Knowles, J Hanran, G Cutbbertson, \$48; W Millican.

## Aged and Infirm Mintsters' Fund.

Received to 5th Feb, 1884. $\$ 33,831.33$
English Settlement, add'l..
St Catharines. 1st ......... 10.01

Glencoe, St Andrew's.....
Whitby, St Andrew's.......
Chateauguay.
10.00
5.70

| Ormstown.................. |
| :--- |
| 20.00 |
| 20.00 |

Montreal, Taylor Ch

| 20.00 |
| :--- |
| 8.00 |

Almonte, St Andrew's
20.00

Sunnidale, Zion Cö
Mrs D McGillivray, Sunnidale.
1.00

Hibbert
$\qquad$
Barrie, add'
Ravenswood
Thamesville
Turin
$\qquad$
Iroquois
Warsaw and Dummer, adil.
Thorold Missionary Society
Brighton
, 1st Cuh. $\qquad$
Landsdown $\qquad$
17.00 3.00 9.72 4.60 10.00 2.84 2.41 10.00
3.60
6.00
2.10

Eairfawn
13.00

Perth, Knox Ch.
Tiverton
St George
1.78
0.67
20.00
14.00

North Westminster
10.10

South Westminster
Prescott
Carleton Pince, St Andrew's
Thamesford.
7.00
5.00
5.00

John MoKay. Paisieg.......:
10.00

| Barington, Knox Ch .....: | 1.00 |
| :--- | :--- |

Toevalo St Andrev....... $\quad 7.60$
London, St Andrew's .......
Ashton
Nichol, Žion Ch
Pine River
Winslow
Toronto, Charles st
Pobo, Melyille eh....;
Elma Centre
Dundee
Montreal, Crescent st........
Dunbarton

Rates received to 5th Feb, 1884 \$905,77; with rates from Revds N Wilson, \$4; R Ure, $\$ 5$; A McLennan, \$2.50; H H McPherson, 88 : J $L$ Murray, $\$ 6$; J R S Burnett 83.75: $\mathbf{R}$ Hirme, \$2.50; G Surnett
 J James, $\$ 10 . \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{T}}$ Betnett, $\$ 3.75: \mathbf{j}$ Mowat, \$8; D B Cameror, ${ }^{2} 47$; Jas Carmicheol, Norwood, 7 years, $\$ 8$, RKmochael, Norwood 7 years, $\$ 28$;

## Contributions to Schemes of the Churci Unappropriated.

Received to 5th Feb, 1884,
less amts from Charles st
Toronto,and Thamesford,
Brant appropriated.
$\qquad$
Brantford, Zion Ch...........
St Helens, add'l...........
And. Armstrong, Guelph..
622.35 700.00

Flamboro'West, add'l... . 68.00

## $\$ 1,506.85$

Church and Manse Building Fund in Manitoba and N.W.T.
Received to 5th Feb, 1884 .. $\$ 2,497.56$ J LBlaikie, Toronto ....... 100.00 G I Gillespie, Hamilton.. 10.00
$W \mathrm{~m}$ Thompson, Toronto, 2
50.00

Anonymous
50.00
\$2,658.56
Knox College Missionary Society.
Received to 5th Feb. 1884.. $\$ 17.09$
Hamilton, Central Ch SS... 88.14
Toronto, College st SS. .... 15.00
Foreign Mission Trinadad.
Received to 5th Feb, 1884. . \$ 244.00
Wroxeter S S............ 16.00
St Catharines, Haynes' av... 10.00
Formign Mission, Eromanga.
Received to 5th Feb, 1884.. $\$ 45.00$
A Lady in Florence......... $\quad \$ 2.00$
Member of Knox Ch. Galt.. $\quad 20.00$
Montreal St Paul's S S.....
10.00

Temporalities Law Expense Fund.
Received to Feb 5th, 1884 . $\$ 78.00$
Wm Brown, Caledonia..... 5.00
Received by Rev. Dr. MacGregor, agent of the General Asseybly in the Maritime Provinces, to March 4th, 1884.

Foreign Missions.
Acknowledged already $. . . \$ 5,638.06$
St Andrews Little Riv Musq
Shubenacadie


Etter, Californi
North Salem....
aia..

St Stephens, St John
$\qquad$
24.00
10.00
4.05
2.50
18.01
n Rem embrance of Rev
D F Creelman
East River Pictou
Tatamagouche
L Caledonia \& Smithield.
Lunenburg,
Barneys River
Cavendish \& New Giai......
Merigomish per Mr Robert son.
Stellartou.

Chipman N B...........
Mrs Johnson.
Dean Set Up Musq
Upper Londonderry
D Stirling Ch'town
Scotch Set add'l.
1st P Ch Truro Pt Tỉk......
Falmouth St, Sydnes.....
Brookfield M S............
Framboise C B.
Mrs Geo Monroe, New York
Ladies Hermon Church
Dalhousie
Teacher Up Stewiacke......
100.00
45.00
13.50
6.00
60.00
12.25
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5.00
3.65
25.00

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27.00
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## ,033.70

Bocabec a W Wweig.......
Mrs Rachel Murray
United Ch New GlasgowBeq Flora Montgomery $\dddot{P} t$Hill P P T
Bedeque PEI..
Gill
Annie per Rev J D McGill-
ivray Trin.................

| 0 |
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| 70 |

Princetown and Tunapuna Buildings Trinidad.
Acknowledged already.... $\$ 1,208.35$
Mrs R Logan Halifax...... 2.00
United Cong West River... 5.00
St Andrews Ch St John....
St Siephens

Dayspring and Mission Schools.
Acknowledged already....\$2,492.46
East River, Pictou..........22,49.490
Tatamagouche S S............ 19.00
Luncnburg S S............... $\quad 36.50$
Blue Mountain
Barney's River
Cavendish \& New G̈lasgow
Riverside,Lanenburg.
Stellarton
Chalmers' Ch, Kiougsion
Poplar Grove'S S, Halifax
Chipman, N B ....
10.00

Falmouth st, Sydney ruro 37.05
Brookfield S S................ $\quad 15.00$
Braokfield S S.............. 10.81
Framboise
Springside $\ldots \ldots \ldots . . \cdots \cdots, \quad 31.35$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Miss H Munro, New York. } & 1.50 \\ \text { J M Sohemene Miss Machar. } & 123.81\end{array}$
Port Hood, C B.
$W$ F AI S, Kingston, Mr.
S S Carillon, 2nd, per Rer D

Mt Stewart $\mathbb{C} W, S t$ Peter's
Andover, N B...........
Chalmers' $S$ S, Halifax.....
Moncton S S...............
Princeport Sec of Cifton.
R D Campbell, Cape North

| 6.00 | St Andrew's SS, Syndey . |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10.00 | Bocabec and Waweig..... |


| 6.00 | St Andrew's S S, Syndey . |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10.00 | Bocabee and Waweig...... |

## Hoxe Missions. <br> $\$ 3,160.38$.

Acknowledged already.... $\$ 2,987.15$
St And, Little River, Musq 2.00
In remem RevD FCreelman $\quad 5.00$.
East River, Pictou.
Tatamagouche.
L Caledonia and Smithöiold
Cavendish \& New Glasgow.
Murray Harbour..........
Chipman $N$ B.
Kentrin, $\boldsymbol{N}$ B...............
Kentville

9.00

$\qquad$
26.00
24.21
\$1,308.72
3.00
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| Brooisfield M S. | 5.19 |
| frmboise. C B | 4.00 |
| Talleyfield, P E | 50.00 |
| Iucher, Up Stewiac | 4.00 |
| MtSt-wart \& W. St Peter's | 5.00 |
| Britown .................. | 1.69 |
| Lenden | 5.00 |
| Tilley Set, Tobique | 1.50 |
| Gabarus | 5.00 |
|  | 3.00 |
| Galmers' S S. Halifax | 15.00 |
| Honcton | 8.00 |
| Bodegue | 70.00 |
| Dra Union Bank | 4.50 |
| Bocabeo and Waweig..... | 6.00 |
| In Rac'l Murray, Pt Hood | 5.00 |

In Rac'l Murray, Pt Hood

## \$3,320.73

Supplinemting Fund.
Aetnowledged already.... $\$ 3,619.04$
Et Stephen's Ch, St John.. 21.88
In remem Rev D FCreelman
Pat Rirer, Pictou.
5.00

Thamagouche.
30.00

LCaledonia \& Smithfield.
Greddish \& New Glasgow
Gellerton
4.00

### 40.10

Muray Harbour.
14.30

Rodbauk.
2.00

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uspty Ch, Truro, part thk
Falmouth st, Sydney
Erambure, C 1 B .
hile ztield, PEI
Misterartid $W, \underset{\text { St }}{ }$ Peter's t"barus, add'l
1"barus, add 1
Moncton,
Redeque,
PE
Beabec and Waweig, N B.

## Collige Fend.

Achonwiedged alraady. ... $\$ 6,399.42$
5ar Rircr, Pictou. .......... 10.00
Inamagouche............... 12.30
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LCaiedonia
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2.52

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Interest 150.00

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Bedinque. P E I.
Latir Ha:burar.
Mre Enion liank.
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Becabec \& Waweig.
College Bersary Fund.

$\$ 305.10$
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10.00

Tramarnacbe 8.00

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Bhoe Mountain.
Brees's Kirer.
Greendish \& New Giace......
gurtog
7.80
4.20
5.00
9.00

Faeych Evangenzation.
Received iy Rev. K. H. Warden,
Treasurer, 200 St. Jamfs St.,
Muntreal, tu Marce, 15S4,
Already acknowledged,.. $\$ 13,966.09$
Singhampton................ 1.00
McIntosh..
18.39

Helmore
9.85

Perey S S
5.60

Montreal St Joseph St
Iluntingdon 3 A Church...
Admaston Ont
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62.00
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Scotstomn Que
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Hamilton Central Church.
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Mrs J Aitken St Marks....
North Westminster.
South do lharerton Kinn $8 \dot{S}$
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Thamesford 0
Toronto it Ands Ch.
Jas McMiitan Bikland $\mathrm{N} B$
London St AndsCh
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Cliaton Willis Ch.
Oro liuthric Cb
Winslow Que
Presbytin Ch in Ireland
Huntinforon St Ands
Montrcal Knox Cb.
Cmss Rnad Lower La Häro
Allwind
Matilda Ont
Jas Brebner Allones Mich
Monck!on Unt
Ottawa Bank St...........
Pr Dr Mr Vireonr, Halijax
In rem of Kev D F Crecl-
man



Rev R H Warden, Montreal. Agent. Already acknowledged.... $\$ 1,303.49$
Montreal, Crescent st Ch...
257.97 $\begin{array}{cr}\text { iontreal, Crescent st Ch... } & 257.97 \\ \text { do } & \text { St Joseph st } \ldots\end{array}$

| Ross \& Cobden............. 15.6 |
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Dundee.
Chntham, Grrenville and $\ddot{\mathrm{P}}$
Fortune ..................
Huntingdon, St Ändrew
Montreal, Knox.
20.01

Matilda $15) .00$ $15) .00$ 2.00

Manitoba College.

| Regerved by Rev R H Warden, Montreal. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Presbyterian Ch in Ireland. |  |
| Montreal, Taylor st S S. | 11.49 |
|  |  |
| Huntingdon, St Andrew | 18.00 13.00 |
|  |  |

Presbyterian College, Montreal. Rev RH Warden, Treasurer.

Exegetical Chair.

Montreal
100.00

## Scholarship Fund.



## Library Fund.

Already acknowledged....\$ 37.00
Mrs Redpath, Montreal...
50.00

Pregbiterian Theologial Hall Bdilding and Endowment Fund.
Farguhar, Forrest \& Co, Agentb, 173 Hollis street, Halifax-to Jan 31st, 1884.
Already acknowledged.... $\$ 71,242.08$
Beq of late Jeremiah Simp-
Wm McDonald,Gulf Shore,
N m .
100.00

300 15.68 25.00 15.00
20.01

Presbyterian Theological Hall Building and Endowment Fund.
Farquhar, Forrest \& Co. Treagurers, 173 Hollis street-to Feb 29, 1884.

Already acknowledged... $\$ 71,555.48$ Springside Cong, N S...... 3.00 JRosborough, Halifax, NS $\quad 50.00$ Yarmouth, $N$ ' $S$
Murray Harbour، P E I.....

## \$71,641.48

Ministers Widows and Orphans
Fund, Maritime Provinces.
Rev. George Patterson, D. D. Secy.
For Minisiers Rates-from Rev H
A Robertson \$100.00; Rev James
Fitzpatrick 64.00 ; W' T Bruce 96.00 ;
P Melville 60.00; R Logan 16.80; E L Bayne 24.00; Ken McKenzie 6.00; Fines 1.40; Total, $\$ 378.20$. Congreoutional, Collections, - St Matthews Hfx, $\$ 25.00$; Kempt \& Walton 1.00; Kirkland 2.82; 0ak Mt \& Benton, 3.05; Canterbury 80 cents; Middle Musquodoboit 1.00: Lake Ainslie 4.00; Alberton and Mill River PE I, 7.50; U Musquo-
doboit Miss Soc 1 ar 90 cents ; 'lig-
nish, Montrose and Elmsdale $\mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{E}} \mathbf{I}$,
3.00; Shubenacadie \& Lower Stewi-
acke 8.110; St Stephens Ch Black
River N B 2.00; Zion Church Ch.
Town 11.00; Tryon \& Bonshaw 2.00;
Total, $\$ 72.07$.

## Widows' and Orphans' Fund. <br> In connection with the Church of S'cotland.

James Croil, Treasurer, Montreal.
Mr. James Bell, Stratford,
returned
St John's Ch, Montreal...... 5.00
Hornby, Rev W Stewart.
King, Rev J Carmichael...
Knox Ch, Winnipeg.
Fergus, St Andrew's Ch...
Fergus, St Andrew's Ch....
Hemmingford, J Scriver,
M $\mathbf{P}$

12.00

Guelph, St Andrew sci....
Caledon, Rev W E Mrackay.
Rev R Chambers, Erzroom.
Melbourne, Rev FP Sym..
Rev $\mathbf{F}$ Home, scotland...
Grenville and Pt FFrtune,
J Cushing..................
Toronto, St Andrew's, Mr
Mitchell
Knox Church, Öwen Sound,
per Dr Reid..............
25.00
75.00
15.00

L'Orignal, Rev J F Fairiie...
London, St Andrew's, per Ä
5.55
4.26

Thornton
Bequest of late Jas Michie,
Toronto
4,000.00
Widows' and Obphang' Fund, Maritime Provinces.
Rev. Dr. Patterson, Treaburer.

| Rev T Melville............... $\$ \quad 60.00$ |
| :--- |
| Rev Dr Jardine........... |
| 10.00 |

ck. 10.00

Rer Jas Eitzpatrick 64.00

St Mat Bruce . ${ }^{\text {oin }}$......
St Matthew's Ch, Halifax..
30.00 3.00
73.00
50.49 24.60
10.00
3.65
2.00
5.00
199.75

| Wm Watson, bal on 25. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| D Carmichael, 3 on $20 . . . .$. |  |
| P Struthers, 3 on 25. |  |
| Gananoqu |  |
| , Toronto |  |
| A Morris, bal on |  |
| L Linton, bal Orono. |  |
| Herbert Cooke, 3 on |  |
| Herbert Cooke, 3 on |  |
| John Allan, 3 on $20 . .$. |  |
|  |  |
| Rev J B Mullan, a c 5 on 250 |  |
| , bal on |  |

Total to 31st Jan, 1884. . . . $\$ 89,359.29$
Already acknowledged. ... $\$ 89,359.29$ Kincardine.
Thomas Brown, in full. .... 4.00
Montral.
A Stevenson, in full..... $\quad 100.00$
Brockrille.
James Byers, 3 on $25 \ldots \ldots . \quad 5.00$
H Freeland, 3 on $25 . \ldots . .$. . 5.00
James Hall, 3 on $25 \ldots . .$.
T (tilmour, 3 on $100 \ldots \ldots . . \quad 25.00$
Robert Wright, 3 on $100 . . . \quad 20.00$
Geo Hutcheson, 3 on $250 . . .5$
Toronto.
W B Smeikie, MD D, bal on $1000 \quad 40.00$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { W BGeikie, M D D, bal on } 150 & \left.\begin{array}{rr}25.00 \\ \text { J Maclennan, Q C, } 4 \text { on } 2,500 & 500.00\end{array}\right) .\end{array}$
James Ward Renfrevo.
bal on 80
20.00

Rev Jas Littowmanville.
15.00

Total to 29th Feb, 1884. . . $\$ \overline{\$ 90,173.29}$
Building Fund.
Already acknowledged. ... $\$ 39,148.53$
T D. Minnes, for late W P
Minnes, in full...........

J FGibson, bal on 10.......
E H Smythe, LLD, 4 on 100
6.00

JMoIntyre, QC', bal on 100.
20.00

Mrs J MeIntyre, ". ،:
20.00
20.00

Mrs Jane Ewing, on a c 100 .
Total to 31st Jan, 1884.....\$39,364.53

## Juvenile Mission.

Miss Machar, Kingston, Treasurer. Perth, St Andrew's 5 S.... $\$ 20.00$ Tomonto, St Andrem'asis.: 143.81 Workers for Chriet, iloat'i 70.00 Shiloh SS...............
Indore Mission So, Quebee
Montreal, St Paul's $\mathbf{S 8}$.
Hawkesbury, St Paul's S S
30.00

Manitoba College.
Treasurers, D McArthur and Rev Dr. King.
Ordinary Revenue-Previously reported, \$892.30; Kildonan, collection on Tha?ksgiving Day, 12.00; Kildonan, half yearly contribution, 20.00 ; Kildonan S S contribution, 10.00 ; Carberry, 15.40 ; Little Britain, 4.25 ; Rock Lake, 10.85 ; Deloraine, 5.00 ; Col Com Free Church Scotland, $242.50-\$ 1,212.30$.
Scholarghip Fund-Previously reported, $\$ 100.00 ; \mathrm{Mr}$ Don McLellan. Hamilton, $50.00-8150.00$.


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