

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and, or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The Presbyterian,

A MISSIONARY AND



RELIGIOUS RECORD

OF THE

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

CONDUCTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE LAY ASSOCIATION.

CONTENTS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN.	PAGE	THE CHURCH IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.	PAGE	CORRESPONDENCE.	PAGE
To Correspondents,	177	Queen's College Subscriptions and Donations,	180	The Progress of our Church,	183
Jewish Mission of Church of Scotland,	177	Do. Do. Medical School,	180	A Narrative of Travels in Egypt and Palestine,	183
Death of Rev. Prosper L. Leger,	177	Jewish Mission,	180	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Departure of our Jewish Missionary,	177	Presbytery of Montreal,	180	Address of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort at British Association Meeting,	185
Annual Meeting of Barriefield School,	177	THE CHURCH IN CANADA.		Notice to Synod's Committee on Sabbath Schools,	188
Appointment of a Principal to Queen's College,	178	Notice to Clerks of Presbyteries and others,	179	Indian Orphanage and Juv. Mission,	188
THE CHURCH IN CANADA.		French Mission Fund,	180	Jewish and foreign Mission,	188
Home " "	180	Home " "	180	SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENT,	188
		THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.			
		Ecclesiastical Intelligence,	182		
		Jewish Mission,	182		

No. 12, December, 1859.

VOLUME XII.

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

The Presbyterian.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "Pilgrim" has been received. The writer is requested to favour us with his name, in conformity with our usual practice.

We regret that "D" has reached too late for this issue; and that "Jabin," though in type, has been crowded out.

JEWISH MISSION OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We learn with pleasure that this Mission is rapidly extending under the untiring zeal of Professor Mitchell, the Convener. A new branch of the Mission has just been established at Constantinople, and a missionary has already been despatched to that city. The news from Alexandria is very encouraging. A school has been opened there, in which, at the commencement of the first month, there were 20 boys, of whom 9 were Jews, and all paying fees. An association of ladies in Glasgow have agreed to provide a female teacher for this important station. We rejoice in these evidences of vigour and activity, and earnestly trust that much good may be the result of this interesting effort.

DIED

At Beauharnois, C.E., on the 26th ult., the Rev. Prosper L. Leger, Minister of the Congregation there.

We make the foregoing announcement with sorrow. Scarcely nine months have elapsed since this promising young minister was ordained at Beauharnois, and now we are called upon to chronicle his decease. He had been for some time laid aside by illness, but its termination by death was not so speedily looked for. Mr Leger, as our readers are aware, was a native of France, but received ordination from our Church in Canada. He was making full proof of his ministry at Beauharnois, and will be deeply regretted by an attached people. The words of a recent letter from Mr. Leger to a friend have now a mournful but yet a cheering significance. After referring to his being laid aside and his inability to preach, he concludes his letter with the simple words "I hope in God," Assuredly "the Rock," that is higher than we, is a covert from every storm. "Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me."

DEPARTURE OF OUR JEWISH MISSIONARY.

The Rev. E. M. Epstein, M.D., accompanied by his wife and two children, sailed from Quebec in the steamer North American, on the 19th inst., for Liverpool, whence he will proceed to Salonica. The North American sailed during the prevalence of a violent gale, and has we hope ere this safely reached her destination. Our Church is now thoroughly committed to this important missionary enterprise; our

congregations are responsible for the maintenance of a missionary physician in a distant land. The Committee are not in possession of sufficient funds to cover the expenses of the year. They look to our people in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada for the needed means, and have faith that these will be forthcoming. But, while providing for the support of the Mission, let them be instant in prayer for a blessing on the work. We trust that many are following the example of the writer of a letter recently received, who states that "his earnest prayer to God is that Dr. Epstein may be blessed by the mighty God of Jacob, and may prove a successful missionary to his brethren in the flesh."

ANNUAL MEETING OF BARRIEFIELD SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School at Barriefield, connected with St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, had a pleasant meeting on the evening of Friday the 4th November.

At 6 o'clock the little Schoolroom was filled by the children, about 50 being present, together with their parents and teachers. After a blessing had been asked by the Rev. Professor Mowat, the little gathering partook of an abundant repast, tea and other good things having been liberally provided by the kind friends in the village. During the evening some most interesting addresses were delivered, and the children, led by their superintendent, Mr.

Barr, of Queen's College, sang a number of beautiful hymns, all of which they had committed to memory.

This gathering, being strictly confined to those immediately interested in the Sabbath School, was greatly enjoyed by all who were privileged to be present, and had none of the disadvantages to children often found inseparable from the excitement of large public meetings.

From the interest manifested by the parents and friends, and the opportunity which it afforded to them of becoming acquainted with the school and teachers, the efforts of the latter in the work of instruction will doubtless meet with an encouraging response at the fire-side and in the family circle, to secure which should be one great aim of all Sabbath School laborers.

We are glad to hear that this little school increases in interest, and that arrangements have been made for a regular Sabbath evening service, conducted by some of the theological students from Queen's College, immediately after the lessons are concluded.

**"UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE,"
KINGSTON, C.W. APPOINTMENT OF A
PRINCIPAL.**

We have much satisfaction in announcing that the recommendation from the Deputation to Scotland of a Principal of Queen's College was cordially adopted by the Board of Trustees of that Institution at a general meeting held at Kingston on the 9th ult., when there was present a very large attendance of Trustees, both lay and clerical, from all parts of the Province; and that therefore the Rev. William Leitch, of Monmail, Scotland, is now the Principal Elect of Queen's College in room of Dr. Cook, who has temporarily filled that office, and to whom for his services in a period of difficulty the Church is under obligations of no ordinary kind. We augur much good to our Canadian Church from this appointment, and earnestly wish Principal Leitch "God speed" in his important sphere of duty. We learn that he is an earnest, able man, of a thoroughly missionary spirit, and possessed not only of profound theological attainments but holding also a position of deserved eminence in astronomy and the natural sciences. In a new country such accomplishments will prove very valuable, when combined with earnestness and piety. Mr. Leitch has been long actively identified with all the missionary efforts of the Church of Scotland, and both by his writings and speeches has contributed materially to their advancement. The most ample testimony was borne to the excellence of his character, his faithfulness as a minister and his general theological and scientific attainments, by many eminent ministers and others. He is at present the Convener of the General Assembly's Sabbath School Scheme, and has been working it energetically. Mr. Leitch is, we are informed, an extempo-

aneous preacher, whose sermons are characterized by much earnestness and Gospel truth. We understand that he will not come among us till next summer, but we can assure him of a hearty welcome then.

We believe the Institution will now make a decided advance. Possessed of an able and efficient staff of Professors, it has been rising steadily in public favor, and, when presided over by a Principal of ability and kindly genial manners, who will throw all his energies into the work, it cannot fail to advance rapidly. As our School of the Prophets, the interests of the College must be dear to every true-hearted member of our Church, and we are sure many will rejoice in its present auspicious prospects. In view of the wide field for Home Evangelization we are called to occupy, its importance can hardly be over-estimated. The harvest is indeed ripe, but the laborers are few. Let us trust that it will raise up many fully qualified for the noble work. Assured that it will gratify very many, we have much pleasure in submitting the Report of the Deputation, with a copy of which we have been favoured, and bespeak for it a careful perusal. It is most satisfactory in its character. The Church is deeply indebted to the Deputation for the time and labor they devoted to its service in this matter. We trust they will have their reward in the steady advance of the College.

**TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, C. W.**

The undersigned Deputation from the Board to Scotland,
Beg leave to Report

That with some reluctance, owing to their sense of the responsibility laid upon them, and also to considerable personal inconvenience, your Deputation, in accordance with the request of the Board, proceeded to Scotland in July last, and there entered upon the duties of the important mission entrusted to them.

In consequence of the absence from Scotland of many leading Ministers (it being the season for their vacation), and, owing also to want of local knowledge on the part of the Deputation, longer time was consumed than they anticipated, and much additional labor was imposed upon them. In fact during two months the Deputation were unceasingly employed in travelling from place to place in Scotland in the prosecution of the necessary enquiries. They visited the University Seats at Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; but in the first place waited upon the Convener of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and were by him introduced to that body at a meeting held on the 11th day of August, at which a resolution of sympathy and co-operation was adopted, which is herewith submitted. The Deputation desire to record thus formally their grateful sense of the uniform courtesy and frankness with which they were everywhere received, and also of the friendly interest taken in their mission by the Colonial Committee and by the leading Ministers and Members of the Church of Scotland. To the Convener of the Colonial Committee, the Rev. W. Stevenson, D.D., of Leith, they are under special obligations for his uniform courtesy and kindness, and his unwearied assiduity in promoting their views. To the Rev. John Cook, D.D.,

Moderator of the General Assembly, Rev. Norman McLeod, D.D., Rev. J. Craik, D.D., Rev. J. Robertson, High Church, Glasgow, Rev. W. Simpson, D.D., Rev. A. F. Mitchell, St. Andrews, Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, Rev. Dr. Hill, Sheriff Barclay, and J. A. Campbell Esq., they are also under special obligations for much kindness and substantial assistance in the prosecution of their researches.

After full inquiry and calm deliberation on the testimony of many eminent Clergymen and Laymen of the Parent Church, and having also had the benefit of considerable personal intercourse with the gentleman they are about to name, the Deputation have cordially and with entire unanimity agreed to recommend to the Board for the Office of Principal of Queen's College the Rev. W. Leitch, A. M., of Monmail, Fifeshire, presently the Convener of the General Assembly's Sabbath School Committee,—a gentleman whose high Theological and Scientific attainments, earnest Christian character, professional accomplishments, active missionary spirit, general information, tact and urbanity of temper, and genial kindly manners, in their opinion eminently qualify him for presiding over Queen's College to the great advantage of that Institution.

They would further observe that, besides profound Theological attainments, Mr. Leitch is distinguished for his proficiency in Astronomy, and the Natural Sciences generally, and taught both Astronomy and Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow during the illness of a Professor.

The Deputation are happy to add that in this recommendation the Colonial Committee have heartily concurred, as is evidenced by a resolution herewith submitted, and for which the undersigned request the due consideration of the Board, and such acknowledgment as may by them be deemed proper. They have also pleasure in stating that they obtained the consent of Mr. Leitch to be recommended for the appointment.

The Deputation submit herewith testimonials as to Mr. Leitch's character, attainments and general fitness for the office from the Rev. Norman McLeod, D.D., Rev. J. Simpson, D.D., Kirknewton (formerly members of a Deputation to Canada), Rev. John Cook, D.D., St. Andrews (Moderator of the General Assembly), Rev. J. Robertson, High Church, Glasgow, Rev. J. Stevenson, D.D., (Convener of Colonial Committee), Rev. J. Gillan, D.D., Glasgow, Rev. A. F. Mitchell (Professor of Hebrew, St. Andrews) Rev. J. Craik, D.D., (Convener of Indian Mission Committee) and James Alexander Campbell Esq., (Elder) Glasgow, also Testimonials from Professor Simpson, Edinburgh, and Professor Allan Thomson, Glasgow, as to the eminence of Mr. Leitch in Astronomy and the Natural Sciences.

The Deputation would further observe that these Testimonials carry with them much more than the faith to be ordinarily attached to similar certificates, inasmuch as they were procured by the Deputation themselves, after the proposal had been made to Mr. Leitch and accepted by him, and are in fact, the expression of previous confidential communications made to the Deputation by these gentlemen, and which guided them in the decision they came to, to recommend Mr. Leitch.

And now, in conclusion, the Committee desire to express their devout thankfulness to the Great Head of the Church, who protected them during their journeyings by sea and land, and, as they humbly believe, by many providential indications of His will guided and directed them in the choice they have made of a gentleman in every respect so highly qualified to preside over our School of the Prophets, and whilst it is with the utmost confidence they rec-

commend, Mr. Leitch to the Board of Trustees, they earnestly pray, that the future may enable the Canadian Church generally to say of him as the New Principal of Queen's College, and Professor of Divinity thereof, that "We have gotten a man from the Lord".

We have the honor to be your obedient Servants

JOHN BARCLAY, D.D.

ALEXANDER MORRIS, M.A.

Kingston, 9th November, 1859.

This report, as it states, was accompanied by a large number of very strong testimonials. The action of the Deputation was also endorsed very cordially by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, as will appear from a perusal of the Resolutions adopted by that body, of which we now subjoin a copy. We believe that the visit of this Deputation will contribute materially to the advancement of the general interests of the Canadian Church. It will be seen that the Committee desire a continuance of such intercourse. We believe it is probable that the Parent Church will occasionally depute some of its leading members to visit Canada. We are also informed that there is reason to believe that the Convener of the Colonial Committee may ere long visit this portion of the wide diocese, over which he so energetically presides. The resolutions are as follow:—

Extracts from Minutes of Meetings of Acting Committee of Colonial Scheme of the Church of Scotland held at Edinburgh.—

1st. Dated 11th August, 1859.

"The Rev. Dr. Barclay of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, and Alexander Morris, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Montreal, two members of a Deputation from the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, were introduced to the meeting by the Convener.

A letter from the Trustees, nominating the Deputation, having been read, Dr. Barclay and Mr. Morris were severally heard with reference to the object of their mission, viz., the election of a Principal for Queen's College, and also with reference to the state of that Institution generally.

The members of the Acting Sub-Committee severally, as well as through their Convener, expressed their great pleasure at meeting with the Deputation, their gratification with the cheering report submitted to them regarding the progress and success of Queen's College, and especially their grateful appreciation of the loyal attachment intimated both by the Deputation and the Trustees towards the Church of Scotland. And the Acting Sub-Committee unanimously resolved to do everything that lies in their power for the purpose of securing for Queen's College a Principal, who, as a Christian, a scholar, and a minister may reflect credit on the Church at Home, and prove a blessing to the Presbyterian population of our great North American Colonies."

2nd Special Meeting, 27th September, 1859.

"The Meeting having been constituted, the Rev. Dr. Barclay of Toronto and Alexander Morris, Esq. Barrister-at-law, Montreal, forming a Deputation from the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, were introduced by the Convener.

The Deputation reported that after extensive enquiry and mature deliberation they had resolved to recommend for the Principalship of Queen's College the Rev. William Leitch, M.

A. Monimail" and that they had much pleasure in being able to announce that his consent to accept of the appointment had brought the mission with which they were entrusted to what they deemed a most satisfactory conclusion. They further in the warmest terms expressed their gratitude for the cordial and friendly reception which they had met with from the Committee and from all the ministers and other office-bearers of the Church with whom they had come into contact; as well as for the ready assistance which they had everywhere received in the prosecution of their mission.

The Committee, having heard the statement of the Deputation, congratulated them on their selection, for the office of Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity in that Institution, of a minister who is distinguished by great scientific acquirements as well as by all those moral and social qualities which, regulated as they believe them to be by religious principle, eminently fit him, in their opinion, for the office to which he has been designated. And the Committee confidently anticipate, while they earnestly pray, that, under the blessing of the great Head of the Church, the selection may, when formally completed, fulfil the highest expectations of all who are concerned in it by promoting the interests both of the mother-Church at home and of her loyal daughter in Canada, and by contributing to the Redeemer's glory through the advancement of His Kingdom in the World.

And the Committee, considering that the present is likely to be the last occasion on which they will have an opportunity of meeting the Deputation, unanimously resolved to record in the minute of the day their high appreciation of the frank, generous and thoroughly Christian spirit in which from first to last the Deputation had discharged the duties of their mission; and the Committee further unanimously resolved to express in the same abiding form their earnest desire, greatly strengthened if not altogether suggested by their meetings with the Deputation, that a direct personal intercourse, which is so satisfactory and instructive in itself as well as so conducive to mutual confidence and affection, should be permanently established between the Church of Scotland at Home and her zeal-hearted representative in Canada."

Extracted by

JOHN KEITH CLK: COL: COM.
1st October, 1859.

After the hearing of the Report, and the foregoing Resolutions and the Testimonials with which they were accompanied, the Board with entire unanimity and great cordiality, as we learn, took action in the manner indicated by the following extract with which we have also been favoured.

Extract from the Minutes of a general meeting of the Trustees of Queen's College, held on the 9th November, 1859.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay and Mr. Morris, Delegates to Scotland, presented their report, recommending for the office of Principal the Rev. William Leitch, minister of Monimail, and read certificates and testimonials in his favor.

Dr. Cook's letter resigning the office of Principal of Queen's College was referred to, and, he having expressed his adherence thereto, the Board agreed to accept his resignation, the same to take effect at the close of the present session.

And the Board, having entire confidence in the judgement of Dr. Barclay and Mr. Morris, confirmed, as it is, by that of the Colonial Committee, and of many distinguished ministers of the Church of Scotland, as to the eminent

qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Leitch, minister of Monimail, for the duties of Principal, did and hereby do appoint him Principal of Queen's College from and after the first day of June next.

And the Board desire to record their unfeigned thankfulness to God that an individual, of whom such high expectations may reasonably be formed, has expressed his willingness to accept the office.

It was further recorded that the thanks of the Board be respectfully tendered to the Convener and members of the Colonial Committee, and other ministers and members of the Church of Scotland, for their kindness and courtesy to the Deputation of the Board, and the warm interest they took in the object of their mission, and the Board warmly reciprocate the kindly sentiments expressed in the minute of the Committee.

Also resolved that the Board record its high sense of the eminent zeal and judgment displayed by Dr. Barclay and Mr. Morris, congratulate them on the success of their labours, and tender them their warm and deeply felt acknowledgements for the service they have rendered to the College and the Church.

Thereafter, on motion of A. Morris, Esq., seconded by the Rev. A. Spence, it was resolved that the Rev. Mr. Leitch, Monimail, the Rev. Wm. Stevenson, D.D., Leith, and D. Smith, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, be respectfully invited to endeavour to procure an addition to the Library of Queen's College, by applying to the friends of the Church of Scotland for donations of suitable books, and that a catalogue of the present Library be forwarded to them, the Board hereby representing that thus a substantial service would be rendered to the Institution.

We are sure our readers will all heartily rejoice, that such a man has agreed to cast in his lot with us, and will most cordially unite in the prayer with which the Deputation close their Report, that the future may abundantly enable our Canadian Church, to say of the new Principal of Queen's College "We have gotten a man from the Lord." May the Great Head of the Church add His blessing and make Queen's College and her Principal in His hands, honoured instruments for the spread of true and undefiled religion among us.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

TO CLERKS OF PRESBYTERIES AND OTHERS.

The Committee of the Synod on Correspondence with the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland intend to transmit to that body on the 15th of February next a statement of the existing vacant congregations and Mission Stations. They request Clerks of Presbyteries, in accordance with the object the Synod had in view in their appointment, to furnish them with the requisite information as regards their several Presbyteries, specifying, as to vacancies, how long vacant, number of families, probable stipend, number of adherents, whether possessed of church, manse, &c. or glebe; and giving like information as to Mission Stations. The Committee trust that they will be promptly furnished with the information they require.

THE FRENCH MISSION FUND

The Treasurer of the French Mission Fund acknowledges the receipt of the following payments:—

1859.		
Sept. 20.	Received from a well-wisher to the Mission, (signed) Christiann,.....	\$1-00
Oct. 21.	Received from Mr. R. Hay, being a collection in St. Joseph Street Sabbath School,.....	1-00
Nov. 8.	Received from Rev. J. Herald, congregational collection, Dundas,.....	10-03
Nov. 28.	Received from Rev. Wm. Bain, a collection by the Missionary Association, Perth,.....	12-00

\$24-03

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON,
Treasurer.

Montreal, 25th November, 1859.

HOME MISSION FUND,

IN CHARGE OF TEMPORALITIES BOARD.

Preciously acknowledged.....\$1360 17

New Contributions from Congregations which Contributed in April:—

Beauharnois, per Rev. P. L. Legar ..	8 00
Perth Missionary Association, per Rev. W. Bain.....	16 00
Hemmingford, per Rev. J. Paterson.....	7 50
Stratford, per Rev. W. Miller.....	4 00
Arthur, per Rev. J. White.....	6 00
Cumberland and Buckingham, per Rev. Mr. Lindsay	14 00
King, per Rev. J. Tawse.....	9 00
Ormestown, per Rev. J. Anderson... ..	7 50
Kingston, per W. Ireland, Esq.....	44 50
McNab & Horton, per Rev. G. Thomson.....	8 10
Melbourne, per Rev. I. Sieveright.....	13 00

Contributions from Congregations which did not contribute in April:—

South Gower, per Rev. Jos. Anderson.	5 00
St. Louis de Gonzague, per Rev. J. T. Paul.....	2 00
Chinquacousy, per Rev. Thos. Johnson	4 00
Orangeville, per Rev. W. E. McKay..	4 00
Mount Forest, per Rev. John Hay....	5 00
Niagara, per Rev. Charles Campbell.	17 20
St. Andrew's, Montreal, per Rev. Dr. Mathieson	80 00
Vaughan, per Rev. Donald Ross.....	30 00

\$1614 97

J. W. Cook,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec, 21st November, 1859.

We are happy to learn that, since the above list was made up, the Treasurer of this Fund has received through J. Cooper, Esq., the handsome sum of \$106.30, amount of contribution of the Home Mission Association of the Congregation of Nelson and Waterdown. No more creditable contribution has yet been received. The Congregation of Nelson and Waterdown has set an example which we hope will be widely followed.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

BURSARY FUND.

Additional from the Missionary Association of Perth Congregation, per Rev. W. Bain	\$12 00
Collection in St. Andrew's Church, Fergus, per A. D. Fordyce, Esq.,.....	8 30

Additional from Nelson and Waterdown, per T. Cooper, Esq., 7 25

John Paton,
Queen's College, Kingston, 21st Nov., 1859. Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

On Monday the introductory lecture to the Medical Courses was delivered by Dr. Fowler before the medical faculty and about 75 medical students. The lecturer in an able discourse dwelt upon the flattering prospects of the School, which had commenced with 23 students in 1854, and had gradually increased its members till, last year, there were 79 matriculants, and this year the number is expected to exceed 100. The lecturer also pointed to the beautiful and spacious rooms which have been erected for the classes during the past summer. These rooms are unequalled by any in the Province for convenience and extent of accommodation, and are at once an evidence of the past success of this important School, and an earnest of what may in future be expected of it.—*News.*

JEWISH MISSION.

Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Foreign and Jewish Mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland held in Kingston on the 8th November, 1859 —

Inter alia,

It was unanimously resolved to communicate the thanks of the Committee to the Ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, who collected the large sum of £65 cy. in aid of the Outfit Fund, and also to the Ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, for valuable assistance rendered in preparing the articles of the Outfit.

Extracted by

John Paton,
Rec. Secretary.

PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

A regular meeting of this Court was held in St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, on the 9th of November. There were present, the Rev. William Snodgrass, Moderator,—the Revs. Dr. Mathieson, James Anderson, William Simpson, Alexander Wallace, John McDonald, James Patterson and John Moffat, Ministers.

The minutes of last ordinary meeting and of meetings held in the interval for special purposes on the 7th and on the 20th September and on the 2nd of November were read, and sustained.

The Presbytery specially approved of the conduct of the Moderator in issuing the circular noticed in the minute of the last mentioned meeting. The object of this circular was to intimate to members at a distance that, whereas the 2nd of Nov. was the day of the regular quarterly meeting of the Presbytery, and the 3rd, the day following, being set apart as a day of public thanksgiving for the year's abundant harvest, it might be inconvenient for them to attend, those members in and near Montreal would meet and without transacting business adjourn till Wednesday the 9th. We thought it a pity at the time that more members, both clerical and lay, were not

present specially to approve of the conduct of the Moderator in his zeal to remove all obstacles out of the way of their attendance.

Commissions of Representative Elders, being called for, were read and sustained as follow;—

From the Kirk Session of Chatham, in favour of Mr. John Doig.

Do. Laprairie and Longueuil, Mr. J. McIntosh.

Do. Beagharnois, Mr. John M. Browning.
Do. Dundee, Mr. Hugh Cameron.

Another Commission was returned to the Session sending it as being informal, inasmuch as it did not bear that the Representative Elder was a bona fide member of the Session electing him.

Mr. Browning, of Beauharnois, being present, took his seat as a member of Court, and had thus the honour of representing not only his immediate constituency but the whole lay element of the Presbytery of Montreal.

Mr Patterson, on behalf of the deputation at last ordinary meeting to go to Dundee to administer the communion to that vacant charge, to attend the election of a Representative Elder, and make enquiries about arrears due to the Home Mission Fund—reported verbally that all these duties had been attended to, and that he had transmitted to the Treasurer of the Home Mission Fund the sum of \$24. from the Dundee Congregation; and the Presbytery now instruct him to write to Mr. Cameron enclosing a receipt in full.

The Clerk read a communication from the Secretary of the Colonial Committee, containing a favourable reply to the Petition from Hemmingford.

Since last regular meeting a deputation, consisting of Revs. Messrs. Snodgrass and Simpson, has twice revisited Chatham, Hawkesbury and Grenville. Mr. Snodgrass read a report of what had been done. The Presbytery resolve that the report be kept in *reventis*, recording their regret that, from the want of definite information from Chatham, they are not in a position to take further steps with a view of securing an assistant and successor to Mr. Mair.—the Clerk to forward an extract of this minute, also to write to the Hawkesbury section of the congregation, conveying the satisfaction of the Presbytery upon hearing of the advanced state of matters among them.

Mr. Wallace and the Clerk reported that they had each fulfilled the instructions of the Presbytery in regard to communications to be forwarded to the Colonial Committee respecting the district of Oak Creek and other spiritual destitution within the bounds of the Presbytery; and there was read in reply thereto a letter from the Secretary of the Colonial Committee, intimating that one of the next two or three missionaries sent out will be commissioned to Montreal, with a view to supply the wants of Oak Creek and the Presbytery generally.

Enquiry was next made whether members had given their congregations an opportunity of contributing by collection to the Jewish Mission and Temporalities Funds, and answers were received as follow from the following churches.

St. Andrew's, Montreal,	Temporalities Fund.	
Ormsdown,	Jewish Mission.	Do.
Lachine,	—	Do.
Beechridge,	—	—
Huntingdon,	Jewish Mission,	Do.
St. Paul's, Montreal,	Do.	Do.
Hemmingford,	Do.	Do.
Laprairie & Longueuil,	Do.	Do.
Beauharais	Do.	Do.

Dr. Mathieson and Mr. Simpson explained that they had given their congregations an opportunity of contributing for the Jewish Mission, only a short time previous to the time appointed by the Synod.

No reports were received from absent members.

The Moderator on behalf of the Committee for the Station at Point St. Charles reported the progress of matters in that locality. It was moved, seconded and unanimously agreed that the Moderator communicate with the Colonial Committee on the subject, send them a description of the state and wants of the locality, and solicit their services in endeavouring to secure a suitable missionary to be commissioned to this Presbytery with especial view to supply that station.

Agreeably to the request of the Elders and Managers of the congregation at Dundee, acting by appointment of said congregation, for a Moderation in a call in favour of Mr. John Livingston, B.A., probationer, it was agreed to appoint a meeting of Presbytery to be held at Dundee, on the 30th inst. at noon for this purpose, and to take such other steps towards the settlement of Mr. Livingstone as they may deem necessary: appoint Mr. Livingstone to preach at Dundee on the 20th: Mr Wallace to serve the Edict on the 13th, and Mr Anderson to preach and preside on the 30th inst.: the Moderator to appoint subjects of trial to Mr. Livingstone with a view to his ordination.

Dr. Mathieson having communicated to the Court that the Rev. R. H. Story, his assistant, was about to return to Scotland on account of the state of his father's health, and an extract of his ordination and presbyterial certificate having been craved, the Presbytery agree to grant the said documents duly attested.

After disposing of various other items of business of a private nature, the question of a division of the Presbytery with a view to the formation of a General Assembly was taken up. After some animated discussion, evincing a considerable degree of interest taken in the matter by the Court, it was agreed to defer the final consideration of it till next ordinary meeting on the first Wednesday of February next.

THE CHURCH IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, HALIFAX.

The latest erection, and that which we now purpose noticing, is St. Matthew's Church, Halifax. After the fire in 1857, which destroyed the old St. Matthew's Church, the present site of the new Church, formerly the garden of the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, was purchased for the sum of £2,200 from Bishop Binney by a Committee appointed for that purpose. The lot is 220 by 102 feet—Designs for a building were sought, and that of Messrs. W. Thomas & Son, Architects, of Toronto, Canada, selected. The building, which is of brick, is 89 by 58 feet in the clear, inside. The builders were Messrs. Peters, Blacklock & Peters. The work was commenced in the beginning of June, 1858, and was finished ready for occupation by the end of October, 1859.—The Church is in the early decorated or English Gothic; the windows are pointed arched with tracered heads, glazed with cathedral tinted glass in lead quarries—the handsome rose window in the end is glazed with stained glass from Messrs. Ballantyne and Allan, Edinburgh. The painting of the Church is finely executed—the wood work in oak and the walls representing blocks of stone;—this portion of the work was performed by Messrs. Vinacore. The pews are planned without a centre aisle, and are sufficiently capacious for the fashions of the day. To preserve uniformity the building committee have had all the pews in the body of the Church lined with crimson damask, Gothic pattern.—The pulpit, which is large, is placed on the eastern end. Galleries run along the sides and the western end, the latter part of which is occupied by the Choir.

The basement rooms are light and airy,—their dimensions as follow:—Schoolroom, 57 feet 6 inches by 43 feet, 11 feet high, Library, 30 by 21 feet; Session-room, 20 by 21. The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces. The tower and spire are well proportioned—the handsomest, we think, in the city; the height of tower and spire 165 feet. The bell—which has a fine, full sound—is a gift from James Mitchell, Esq., of Montreal (late of Halifax), and weighs 1172 pounds. The exterior of the building is coated with mastic. The grounds around the Church are being improved under the superintendence of W. B. Fairbanks, Esq. The whole cost of the Church and ground will be about £12,500 currency.

We understand it is the intention of the committee to place a handsome iron rail in front of the lot in the spring. The whole work has given satisfaction, and reflects credit on the Architects who designed and superintended it, on the contractors and on the building committee.

To the Rev. John Livingston, B. A. of Queen's College, Canada, and Probationer of the Church of Scotland.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Permit us in our own behalf, and in behalf of the large body whom we represent, to express our high gratification at your return to this, your native land, after having so successfully completed the requisite course of study for the ministry in connection with our beloved Church.

We have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to your valuable, consistent and truly Christian deportment from youth upwards: and also to your assiduous and persevering prosecution of your studies, deserving the highest commendation; and which encouraged us to entertain high hopes of your ultimate success. We rejoice to find that our fondest anticipations have been most agreeably realized; and your

truly laudable example we regard well worthy of the imitation of the youth of this your native parish, and we are glad to think that your example has already been productive of praiseworthy emulation.

Since your return to this country, your consistent, energetic and devoted labours in the holy ministry have called forth the admiration of the very large audiences that have listened in this and other congregations to your very instructive and stirring addresses which, we fervently pray, may produce, as they were designed and fitted to do, most salutary and abiding fruit to the glory of God and the eternal welfare of immortal souls.

In behalf of the Congregation of Gairloch and Salt Springs, we beg to present to you the accompanying purse of sovereigns, which you are to regard but as a small mark of our high esteem and regard for yourself personally, and of our admiration of your persevering energy from your earliest years, and our high appreciation of your services in the Gospel Ministry.

Our only cause of regret is that your stay has been so brief among us; but, wherever your lot may be cast, our best wishes shall follow you, and it is our confident belief that, through the grace of God, you will make full proof of your ministry; and our earnest prayer to the Great Master whom you serve is that He would sustain and strengthen you in this your arduous and most responsible calling, so that in the great day you may be able to render your account with joy, and receive that great recompense of reward which awaits the true and faithful herald of salvation.

Elders.—Duncan Mathieson, William McDonald, William Sutherland, Alexander McKenzie, David McIntosh, David Sutherland, Donald Fraser, John McKenzie. Trustees.—Alexander McKay, David A. Ross, Kenneth Irving, Donald McKay, W. G. Sutherland, M.D.

Rev. Alexander McKay, A. M., Minister of the Congregation of Gairloch and Salt Springs.

WEST-RAVEN,
Pictou, October 21st, 1859.

REPLY

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your very kind Address. That the sentiments contained in this Address are not a mere array of empty flattery is to me sufficiently evident from the handsome purse which accompanies it. This gift I value very highly for its own real worth; but I value it ten-fold more when I regard it as an expression of your kind feelings towards me, and of your appreciation of my humble services since I came among you.

The warm reception which you all gave me upon my return to my native land is to me, I assure you, matter of very high gratification. Whilst busily engaged at my studies in College, I had oftentimes thought of home, and of the possibility of ever having the privilege of proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation in those churches in which I had from my early boyhood sat as a listener. I now thank God, with whom all things are possible, that my wishes in this respect have been fully realized; and I thank you all, my friends, for your kind sympathies towards me, and for your prayers for my success in my preparatory studies for the arduous and responsible calling of the holy ministry.

My visit to my native land, I trust, has done me much good.—My native air has invigorated my frame, and the piety of many of the aged members of the Congregations whom I have visited has done good to my heart. I regret that, owing to previous arrangements, my stay among you has been so short; but, although I have now to depart and bid you all an affectionate farewell, my native parish I shall not soon forget; and my prayer is that, through

the instrumentality of your present excellent and devoted pastor, you may be greatly strengthened as a Congregation, that God may continue to bless and own his labours among you, so that in the great day of account many of you shall be his "crown of rejoicing."

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EARL OF ZETLAND'S LIBERALITY.—This nobleman has granted a free site for a girl's schoolhouse at Clackmannan, and accompanied the gift with the handsome donation of £100. For some years past a female school has existed in Clackmannan, which has chiefly been maintained by the Rev. Mr. Balfour, aided by an annual subscription from Lady Zetland, and the building in which they have been accustomed to meet having become too small, a representation was made to his Lordship, the result of which was as we have stated.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH.—This Presbytery met at North Esk on Friday the 14th current for the purpose of moderating in a call to the Rev. James Falconer, now missionary at Ardentinny, to be minister of this recently erected Church and parish *quoad sacra*. The Rev. M.C. Mackenzie preached on the occasion, and the call, after being signed by 2 trustees and upwards of 40 members of the congregation in presence of the Presbytery, was unanimously sustained, and left with the Session for additional signatures.

PRESBYTERY OF LAUDER.—This Presbytery met on the 11th inst. to take proof in case of libel against the Rev. John Grieve, Merton. The Presbytery appointed their next meeting for the 24th inst., to receive the evidence for the defender.

PRESBYTERY OF SELKIRK.—At a meeting of this Presbytery on Tuesday last Mr. Phin intimated that the Rev. Mr. McKie, who was engaged in preaching at Caddenfoot School in the extremity of his parish, and who acted as a missionary for him in the town of Galashiels, was desirous of being admitted a probationer within the bounds of the Presbytery. He hoped that a church would be erected for Mr. McKie's congregation in the course of a few months. Mr. McKie's name was added to the roll of preachers. Mr. McLean, of Ashkirk, informed the Presbytery that he had been requested to visit British Guiana as one of a deputation to be sent from the Special Commission appointed by last General Assembly. In the event of his agreeing to go, he was desirous of leave of absence. Mr. Phin, as a member of the Special Commission, expressed his conviction that Mr. McLean was admirably fitted for the difficult and delicate task, which he had been urged to undertake, and moved that the Presbytery cordially grant Mr. McLean the necessary leave, and record their earnest desire that he should be able to render the Church the important services it was intended to devolve upon him. The motion was unanimously adopted.

SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.—At the Synod on Wednesday the reference from the Presbytery in the case of Mr. Smith and the session of Greyfriars' was taken up.—Dr. Pirie was heard on behalf of the Presbytery, and the Rev. Mr. Baxter for the kirk-session. Mr. Smith addressed the Synod at length, vindicating his conduct in the matter, and taking his stand on the deliverance of the last General Assembly. In conclusion he said—If the Synod consider the deliverance of the Assembly to be ambiguous, I can have no objection to their simply remitting the case to the Assembly, for I feel assured I have the mind of the Church, and, if the

Synod should see fit to send it back to the Presbytery, and thence to the session, I shall pray and hope that God will give the members who have opposed me to see that this is the work of God and the necessity of our time, for it is by the revival of religion that we shall have an effectual check to these mercantile frauds and gross immoralities which our moderator has so feelingly described as greatly abounding in our midst—this will be a better remedy than any discipline we can apply. If sent back to the session, I do hope they will see it their duty to let matters alone, believing, if this be the work of man, it will soon come to nought, but, if it be the work of God, it cannot be overthrown.

Dr. Bisset after some remarks moved—On a reference made by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, find that it is contrary to the laws and constitution of this Church to admit any person who has not received regular orders into any of the pulpits of the parish churches or chapels of the Established Church for the purposes of preaching or conducting religious service; *quod ultra* remit to the Presbytery of Aberdeen to see that no such irregularity shall be allowed in any of the churches under their jurisdiction, and recommend to the Presbytery to continue their praiseworthy exertions to restore peace and harmony within the session and congregation of Greyfriars'. Dr. Pirie, after replying to Dr. Bisset, moved that the whole matter be referred *simpliciter* to the General Assembly.

Dr. Smith moved that a committee of the Synod be appointed to confer, in conjunction with the Presbytery of Aberdeen, with Mr. Smith and the kirk session of Greyfriars', to use all prudent means to effect a reconciliation.

Dr. Bisset having withdrawn his motion, the vote was taken, when Dr. Pirie's motion was carried by 33 to 2 over that of Dr. Smith.

JEWISH MISSION.

We have been repeatedly asked whether there are any means of employing contributions from Sabbath schools for behoof of the Jewish Mission similar to those afforded in connexion with the Orphanage in India. We have replied that since the discontinuance of the Cochim Mission there has been no building specially appropriated to the purposes of an Orphanage, and we cannot promise our young friends that a Jewish boy or girl can be maintained as cheaply in Turkey as in Cochim. Still we have applications from our missionaries for the maintenance and education of Jewish children: and, as the numbers in attendance on their schools continue to increase, we cannot but expect these applications to multiply, nor contemplate it as otherwise than probable that we shall have ultimately to establish at one of our stations an institution where Jewish children may be maintained as well as taught. Such institutions exist in connexion with the American Missions to the Armenians and Syrians, and have been found most useful for training up teachers and native agents for these Missions. A somewhat similar institution for girls exists in connexion with the German Mission in Smyrna, which is superintended by Protestant deaconesses, and which, by admitting pupils from among the higher classes, has now become self-supporting. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to our young friends in the Sabbath schools throughout the country, who take an interest in the conversion of God's ancient people, to enable us to make our Mission complete in this department, and recommend that they should appropriate their contributions to this Scheme to the special purposes we have indicated. We have at present an application from our missionary at Salonica for aid to enable him to educate and train as a female teacher the now orphan daughter of our first convert at Cassandra. He

offers to board her gratuitously in his own family. Will not our young friends in some of our Sabbath schools supply the funds requisite to secure her a suitable education?

ALEXANDRIA.

The following extracts from a recent letter of our esteemed missionary at this station give some interesting details as to the progress of his work in its various departments, and will, we trust, lead to renewed and earnest prayer on his behalf that he may be made a blessing unto many:—

It appears to me that mission work in a place like this must be of the most general kind, and that whatever tends to advance the Gospel amongst any class of the people ought to be recognized as truly missionary labor. There are Jews even here who are uneasy in their consciences, and who are anxiously looking for light, but the vast majority are perfectly careless about anything beyond the present hour; while the impressions they receive of Christianity from Greeks, Latins and even English are certainly not calculated to lead them to seek further acquaintance with it. Therefore any change we may be able, by the blessing of God, to make upon nominal Christianity is in fact progress in the Jewish work.

During the past year the Jews themselves have been very zealous in behalf of Judaism,—they have opened schools for rich and poor boys, and are very watchful over all. I have twice visited the school for the poor. There are more than 100 boys in attendance with Hebrew, Italian and Arabic masters. The education is free, and parents are commanded under pain of excommunication to send their children to school. One good thing connected with the school is that the books in use are those prepared by the Beyrout missionaries, which are full both of Old and New Testament truths.

Household visitation amongst the Jews in an Oriental city is not a work from which much good can be expected. If you call at a house, and the master is at home, he receives you either at the door or in the entrance hall. Chairs are provided, and small cups of coffee brought, but no intercourse is allowed with the family. The Bible depot affords me many opportunities of meeting with Jews or others. In connexion with the depot there is a case full of interest just now. A bey, high in government service, lately purchased an Arabic Bible. He took it home, and rested not till he had read it nearly through, marking the different parts which appeared to him to favour Mohammedanism, or which required explanation. Since that time he has been coming backwards and forwards to the shop, seeking information on the points in dispute, and he has all the appearance of a man in earnest in searching for truth. Who would not pray that the Spirit of truth might lead him to the true knowledge of God and of Christ?

In dealing with Greeks and Syrian Christians the subjects of debate are generally baptismal regeneration, auricular confession, priestly absolution and other dogmas common to the Eastern and Roman Churches. Last Saturday there were a number of Syrians in the depot, and I had an opportunity of talking of eternal things, introducing the subject by asking the question, Where we were likely to be 50 years hence? I prefer this practical way of dealing with men rather than spending the time in disputation, which very seldom ends in much profit.

In my last letter I stated that one of the captains of the steamers trading to this port had ceased working on the Lord's day. I have now to inform you that I have succeeded in getting another to do the same thing for this voyage, and I hope for after voyages likewise.

We have at present some very good captains in the harbour; and our congregations of late have been very encouraging. I held a prayer meeting on board a brig the other evening, a good many seamen were present, and we all felt it good to be there.

Still more recently Mr. Yule communicates the following gratifying particulars as to the lively interest taken in his labours by friends in India:—

I had lately two very interesting letters from Calcutta, written by friends who take an interest in our mission. One says that, if we are to build a church in Alexandria, he will send us £10, and also give us £5 for the sailors, and £5 for the Jewish Girls' school. He adds, "These I give to the Lord as a part of the tithes I owe Him for His great kindness to me; and I earnestly pray He will grant you a blessing with it and upon it." The other friend, the superintendent of the Sabbath school connected with the Scotch Kirk at Calcutta, asks, in the name of the school, "if we have any little Jewish boy for whose Christian training and support the collections of the Sunday School Association would be acceptable." These letters show that our work has a place in the hearts of some of the Lord's people; and I am confident that, with the offer of pecuniary aid, they do not withhold their fervent prayers in our behalf.

I have had several interviews with our Consul-General about our affairs here. He is quite delighted with our mission to the sailors and has consented to become Chairman of our Local Committee. Should we be obliged to quit the "Margaret," he has also promised to use his influence with the Pasha to get us one of his old vessels as a Bethel; and perhaps in course of time we may also get a Sailor's Home. At the Bethel service last Lord's day there was an attendance of more than 70, the largest number we have had for some time past.—*H. and F. Miss. Rec. for October.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE PROGRESS OF OUR CHURCH.

It is not the custom of the Church of Scotland or her branches to adopt the system of ecclesiastical puffing which obtains so generally among other denominations, and especially perhaps among Episcopalians. Had any other body been placed in the position in which our Church found herself in 1844, and had she rescued herself from that position as our Church has done, self-congratulations innumerable would have been publicly exchanged. And assuredly, while there is still much to humble us, affectionate members of our Church have great reason to joy in her increasing prosperity. As members of the Church of Scotland, it is satisfactory to us to think that there are now twice as many ministers in connection with that Church in Canada as there were at the time of the Secession. As Presbyterians, while we regard our own division of the Church with peculiar veneration, we cannot but feel gratified that others, who, although unfortunately separated from us for a time, are yet Presbyterians like ourselves, have been actively engaged in propagating those glorious prin-

ciples which we hold in common. Sooner or later the three bodies into which the Canadian Church is divided will become one. And, when this earnestly to be desired Union is brought about, such is the progress which our branch of the Church has been making that she will enter the United Church, holding certainly no secondary place.

It is indeed pleasant to reflect, notwithstanding much that is discouraging, upon the position and prospects of our Church. Queen's College, the great importance of which to the Church it is almost impossible to over-estimate, is becoming every day better known and better appreciated. The number of students has been for some time gradually increasing. The Professors will soon welcome a permanent Principal, well known, and highly esteemed as an able and zealous minister of the Church at Home. It is believed that among the students of this year a greater number intend devoting themselves to the sacred office than at any previous period; and our University will soon send out in greater numbers zealous ministers to gladden the waste places of the vineyard with the teachings of the Gospel. It is encouraging to young men to see that the spirit of life is in many cases manifesting itself; hence more apply themselves to the studies necessary in those who seek the orders of our Church; and, when "by the laying-on of the hands of the Presbytery" these are received, they go forth to the holy work which has been committed to them, happy in the reflection that they are to labor in a Church which is becoming more and more alive to her mission, which sees the great field before her, and is determined to occupy it.

Another good thing possessed by the Church is her Endowment Fund, limited, it is true, at present, but which, it is likely, will be largely added to. This the Church owes to the liberality of her clergy. Nobly given and for a noble object, the Fund will continue to prove a blessing to the Church and a monument to her faithful ministers. Already collections, some of them, it must be confessed, rather meagre, have been taken up in most of our churches with a view to increase it; and the cause of the Home Mission is about to be laid still more distinctly before the laity. In no better way can good be done either to the Province or to the Church than by assisting liberally the Home Mission Fund in charge of the Temporalities Board. To supply the preaching of the Gospel to new settlements; to maintain it in settlements where it is at present preached; such are in a word the two objects which an extension of the Endowment Fund is destined to advance. True-hearted Canadian Presbyterians cannot fail to contribute cheerfully to such a cause.

The Ministers' Widows' Fund, is, thanks to zeal and good management, also on a good footing. And it can reasonably be

hoped that with increasing interest in the Church and her Schemes this most useful Fund will be far more liberally sustained than it is; that Congregations will double their annual collections in aid of it; and that legacies will be left to add to the resources at the disposal of its managers. The clerical profession is a poor one as far as this world's goods are concerned. It is the duty of the Church to sustain the Ministers' Widows' Fund, and thus to comfort her Ministers with the knowledge of the fact that in the event of their death, those whom they hold dear will not be forgotten.

The French Canadian Mission, again becoming useful, will probably soon be placed upon a stronger footing. It is earnestly to be hoped so. The support of this Mission is a binding duty. May the Church become alive to it!

It is gratifying to think, that while the questions relating to the extension of the Church, are engaging attention somewhat like that which they deserve, the duty of aiding in the extension of the Gospel abroad has been admitted and acted upon. The first foreign missionary of the Canadian branch of the Church of Scotland has left for his destination. An able and zealous man, he cannot fail, with God's blessing upon his labors, to do good among His ancient people. Over 100 orphans are supported by the children attending our Sabbath Schools in the Indian Orphanage of the Parent Church; and, while souls are thus being brought from heathen darkness to the marvellous light of the Gospel, ideas of duty are being engrafted upon the young which will not fail to prove hereafter a blessing to the Church.

With all this there is, as has been said, much to discourage. But is there not also much to cheer on to work? Is there not reason why our Ministers, Elders, Sabbath-School Teachers and all our members should endeavour more and more zealously to promote a cause which it is a privilege to aid? Let us labor for the propagation of the Truth, and remember confidently that we can be engaged in no higher work than in assisting to build-up a pure and apostolical portion of the Church of Christ.

A Layman.

We commence in this number the publication of a sketch of travels in the Holy Land with which we have been favoured.

A NARRATIVE OF TRAVELS IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

It was on the evening of the fourth day from our leaving Malta that we sighted land in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

The passage had been very stormy and uncomfortable, and we were very glad at the near prospect of being again on shore.

The entrance to the present harbor of Alexandria is intricate and dangerous. A long reef of rocks, over which the surf breaks very wildly, stretches almost across the entrance, leaving but a very narrow

channel. We were therefore compelled to lie off all night, and it was after nine the next morning before a pilot came on board.

On the east of the harbor the Pasha's Palace, a long white building, stands conspicuous, while to the west extends a long line of windmills, and behind, but rising above them, Pompey's Pillar.

The scene which presented itself on our landing was wholly new, donkeys and camels groaning under their load with their tattered attendants. Every one seemed gesticulating and vociferating at the utmost power of his voice.

The whole scene, though striking for its novelty, was scarcely such as to prepossess us in favor of Alexandria.

The present city must occupy but a small part of the site of the ancient Alexandria.

The circumference of the ancient city is given as fifteen miles, and at its most flourishing period contained 600,000 inhabitants.

It occupied the space between the Mediterranean and Lake Mareotis. The modern Alexandria is built on the peninsula which separates the ancient from the new harbor. The present city is of small extent, and cannot contain more than 50,000 inhabitants. It has few of the characteristics of the east, and rather resembles a European city. Its population is of a very mixed nature, consisting of Greeks, Turks, Copts, Armenians, Syrians, Jews and Europeans, who generally wear the dress peculiar to their country, and so present a variety which is scarcely to be met with anywhere else.

There are few remains of the ancient city, if we except Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, the Casements or Reservoirs under the town, and the Catacombs, the ancient Necropolis. The column, known as Pompey's Pillar, and the two obelisks or Cleopatra's Needles have been brought from Heliopolis.

Within as well as without the walls are extensive mounds of rubbish, which, if excavated, would no doubt bring to light many interesting remains.

The landmarks of the coast have been much changed. The space now allotted to the public square was once a portion of the ancient harbor, while the Catacombs, which were elevated above the Sea, are now submerged several feet below the water.

These Catacombs do not possess much to interest the visitor except their remarkable extent, and some of the chambers which present some good specimens of architecture, generally of the Doric order.

There is little attractive about modern Alexandria; its Bazars are very poor.

The Church of England has erected a large and handsome building in a commanding position at the end of the principal square.

The Rev. Mr. Yule, sent out by the Church of Scotland, was absent at Smyrna when I first visited Alexandria, and it was not till my return from Syria in June that I had the pleasure of meeting him. As yet he has had little access to either Mohammedan or Jewish population, and his work is principally confined to the European sailors that are constantly visiting Alexandria. He proposed shortly opening a school in connexion with the mission, and is sanguine as to its success.

I had very great pleasure in visiting a school for Jewish children supported by the American Presbyterian Church. The attendance was small, but unusually so from the strangely unpropitious season.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have lately opened a depository in charge of a native convert, a very intelligent and interesting person. He stated that the sale of Bibles and religious books had been large beyond anticipation.

We intended making as short a stay as possible in Alexandria, as the season for going up the Nile was already far advanced; but a week elapsed before a comfortable boat could be procured and all the necessary arrangements made.

On the evening of the 5th of January we went on board our boat in the Mahmoodeeh canal.

A strong north wind had been blowing for some days, and we had been very desirous of taking advantage of it, but we had scarcely embarked when it veered round to the south east and prevented our departure till next morning, when our boat was towed by our Arab boatmen, each with a rope across his breast. The Mahmoodeeh canal, which connects Alexandria with the Nile, is about 50 miles in length.

It is thought in the East to be among the greatest of modern works, but it is more extraordinary for the short time in which it was constructed than for any other cause.

It passes through a perfectly level country, not requiring locks except where it connects with the River.

It is narrow, and so shallow that no boats of any size can navigate it at the season of low water.

It was completed in a year, 950,000 workmen were employed at it, 20,000 of whom however perished by accident, hunger and plague.

This canal follows in part the ancient Conopic branch of the Nile, and in one or two places along its course may be discovered traces of ruins, which are all however not older than the Roman period. Schedia, a village on its banks, was a place of some importance in the Christian church when Athanasius was bishop of Alexandria in the 3rd century.

The banks of the canal present little that is interesting.

We passed several villages, the houses

of which were built of Nile mud, thatched sometimes with straw or palm branches, and generally surmounted by a dove-cot. The groves of palm trees serve to relieve the monotony of the scenery. On our right was Lake Mareotis, on the left were several bays or indentations of the Sea, one of which is the celebrated Aboukir. Since the days of Mohammed Ali attempts have been made to redeem a portion of the marshy land around the Lake, and they have been partially successful.

On the morning after leaving Alexandria we reached Atfeh, a place of some importance, and where the canal connects with the River.

From the slow movements of the Arabs the greater part of the morning was spent in passing through the Locks, and we took the opportunity of making a short excursion into the interior of the country.

The soil, an alluvial deposit, is exceedingly fertile, as it is along the whole valley of the Nile, and the standing corn, just coming into ear, was richly green, and promised an abundant harvest. The means of communication between the different villages were by dikes or elevations of earth, six or eight feet above the level of the plain, and varying from two to six feet in breadth.

By means of these dikes the communication remains unbroken during the season of the inundation. Shortly after returning to our boat at Atfeh we passed out upon the Nile.

The wind was very light, and the River was scarcely ruffled. As the evening drew on, one of those scenes presented itself so peculiarly Eastern, with which we afterwards became quite familiar, but which now was so impressive. It was intensely clear overhead, but slightly hazy towards the horizon. The sun was just setting, and tinged the sky and the objects around us with a light purple hue, and the River, as smooth as glass, seemed like a golden mirror. The children driving their buffaloes, the Palm, Tamarisk and Acacia trees, the villages though by no means beautiful yet very picturesque in the evening light, and the sailors singing their Arab songs were very interesting. About half way between Atfeh and Cairo is the village of Jael-Hagar, the representative of the ancient Sais. This city was the capital of the Saitic nome, and of considerable importance under the Psammetici.*

* This period was contemporary with the invasions of Palestine by Shalmaneser and Sennacherib. As far as can be learnt, Egypt was then in a disturbed state. For long previous the Ethiopians had rivalled the Egyptians in civilization and power, and had at this time invaded the kingdom. Thebes had fallen into their hands, and indeed the whole country as far as Memphis. This city and the surrounding nome most probably paid tribute to the conqueror, but those who chose to maintain their independence retired to the more northern district, and Sais, already an important city, became the capital, and the seat of the new dynasty.

It was with the second king of the Ethiopian

There are few remains except some crude brick walls, which possibly enclosed the Temple of Osiris, or that which at a later date was dedicated to Minerva, and very extensive mounds which have never been excavated. After leaving Sais there is little to interest the traveller till he reaches Cairo. At Kafrel Sais the railway between Alexandria and Cairo crosses the Nile by means of a tubular bridge. Our passage to Cairo was rather tedious from the prevalence of southerly winds, and it was not till the evening of the 6th day from our leaving Alexandria that we first detected the Pyramids.

The wind blowing over the Libyan desert was very parching, and charged with fine sand which seemed to search out every crevice. Near the apex of the Delta the Banage stretches across both branches of the Nile. It is a work which was planned by Mohammed Ali for increasing the inundation. It was intended to shut by sluice gates and so dam-up the River; but it proved wholly unsuccessful, the force of the water carrying away the bank on either side. After passing the Banage Shoobra with its palaces and country seats in view, and shortly after the minarets of Cairo. About noon we reached Boulak

dynasty, then reigning at Thebes, Sevechus, or So of the Bible, that Hoshea, the King of Israel, made a treaty of alliance, and, relying on his assistance, "brought no present to the King of Assyria as he had done from year to year." The unsettled state of his kingdom may have prevented his affording the promised assistance. Israel succumbed to the invader, and the people were led captive by Shalmaneser.

Many of the Israelites took refuge from the threatened captivity in Egypt, and from this time forward there seems to have been a large body of Israelites on the eastern side of Egypt, speaking their own language, and practising their own rites.

Shortly after the kingdom of Judea, refusing to pay tribute, was invaded by Shalmaneser's successor Sennacherib. In the meantime Tirhakah had succeeded to Sevechus and with him Hezekiah had formed an alliance. Tirhakah is celebrated in history, and his power was very extensive, yet Memphis and Sais would seem to have remained independent. For some reason unknown to us the Ethiopian dynasty ceased to exercise dominion, and the power once more fell into the hands of native Egyptian rulers, and the seat of empire was divided between Sais and Memphis. But Setos, the first of the Saitic dynasty, possessed not the sympathy of the military caste, and, though he did march to the assistance of Hezekiah, yet his forces were composed of men wholly unused to warfare, and not likely to afford much aid to the King of Judah, and this may have called forth the haughty and sarcastic speech of Rabshakeh Sennacherib's lieutenant, while warnings were given by the Prophet Isaiah. (2) The results of the invasion are known to us. (3) But from this period the Saitic dynasty remained in power till the invasion of Cambyses.

The Egyptian power had for some time been declining, and the period of Saitic rule was that of its greatest weakness. It is apparently the period predicted by Isaiah in the 19th chapter of his prophecies.

(1) 2 Kings 17, 4 (2) Isaiah 10, 18.
(3) 2 Kings 19, 21. (4) 2 Ch. 31, & 32. (5) 2 Kings 19, 23.

the port of Cairo, which was crowded with small boats and steamers belonging to the Pasha. Immediately on our arrival at Boulak we engaged donkeys and rode to Cai-

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING AT ABERDEEN.

The 29th annual meeting of the British Association commenced on Wednesday in the New Music Hall, a fine new building, of which this reunion proved a brilliant and auspicious opening. The hall, which is capable of holding fully 2000 individuals, was crowded in every part by undoubtedly the largest, most distinguished and most fashionable company ever assembled in the North. The business of the meeting commenced at half-past eight, when Professor Owen, the President of the Association for the past year, having made a few remarks, vacated the office.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort took the chair amidst enthusiastic applause. The cheers having subsided, His Royal Highness made the following address:—

Gentlemen of the British Association,—Your kind invitation to me to undertake the office of your President for the ensuing year could not but startle me on its first announcement. The high position which science occupies, the vast number of distinguished men who labour in her sacred cause, and whose achievements, while spreading innumerable benefits, justly attract the admiration of mankind, contrasted strongly in my mind with the consciousness of my own insignificance in this respect. I, a simple admirer, and would-be student of science, to take the place of the chief and spokesman of the scientific men of the day, assembled in furtherance of their important objects!—the thing appeared to me impossible. Yet on reflection I came to the conclusion that, if not as a contributor to, or director of, your labours, I might still be useful to you, useful to science, by accepting your offer. Remembering that this Association is a popular Association, not a secret confraternity of men jealously guarding the mysteries of their profession, but inviting the uninitiated, the public at large, to join them, having as one of its objects to break down those imaginary and hurtful barriers which exist between men of science and so-called men of practice, I felt that I could, from the peculiar position in which Providence has placed me in this country, appear as the representative of that large public which profits by and admires your exertions, but is unable actively to join in them, that my election was an act of humility on your part which to reject would have looked like false humility, that is like pride, on mine. (Warm applause.) But I reflected further, and saw in my acceptance the means, of which necessarily so few are offered to her Majesty, of testifying to you, through the instrumentality of her husband, that your labours are not unappreciated by your Sovereign—(loud applause)—and that she wishes her people to know this as well as yourselves. Guided by these reflections, my choice was speedily made, for the path of duty lay straight before me. (Renewed applause.) If these, however, are the motives which have induced me to accept your flattering offer of the Presidency, a request on my part is hardly necessary that you will receive my efforts to fulfil its duties with kind indulgence. If it were possible for anything to make me still more aware how much I stand in need of this indulgence, it is the recollection of the person whom I have to

succeed as your President—a man of whom this country is justly proud, and whose name stands among the foremost of the naturalists in Europe for his patience in investigation, conscientiousness in observation, boldness of imagination and acuteness in reasoning. You have no doubt listened with pleasure to his parting address, and I beg to thank him for the flattering manner in which he has alluded to me in it. (Cheers.) The Association meets for the first time to-day in these regions and in this ancient and interesting city. The poet in his work of fiction has to choose and anxiously to weigh where to lay his scene, knowing that, like the painter, he is thus laying in the background of his picture, which will give tone and colour to the whole. The stern and dry reality of life is governed by the same laws, and we are here living, feeling and thinking under the influence of the local impressions of this northern seaport. The choice appears to me a good one. The travelling philosophers have had to come far, but, in approaching the Highlands of Scotland, they meet nature in its wild and primitive form,—(applause)—and nature is the object of their studies. The geologist will not find many novelties in yonder mountains, because he will stand on the bare backbone of the globe, but the primary rocks which stand out in their nakedness exhibit the grandeur and beauty of their peculiar form, and in the splendid quarries of this neighbourhood are seen to peculiar advantage the closeness and hardness of their mass, and their inexhaustible supply for the use of man made available by the application of new mechanical powers. On this primitive soil the botanist and zoologist will be attracted only by a limited range of plants and animals, but they are the very species which the extension of agriculture and increase of population are gradually driving out of many parts of the country. On those blue hills the red deer in vast herds hold undisturbed dominion over the wide heathery forest, until the sportsman, fatigued and unstrung by the busy life of the bustling town, invades the moors to regain health and vigour by measuring his strength with that of the antlered monarch of the hill. But, notwithstanding all his efforts to overcome an antagonist of such superiority of power, swiftness, caution, and keenness of all the senses, the sportsman would find himself baffled had not science supplied him with the telescope and those terrible weapons which seem daily to progress in the precision with which they carry the deadly bullet, mocking distance, to the mark. In return for the help which science has afforded him, the sportsman can supply the naturalist with many facts which he alone has the opportunity of observing and which may assist the solution of some interesting problem suggested by the life of the deer. Man also, the highest object of our study, is found in vigorous healthy development, presenting a happy mixture of the Celt, Goth, Saxon and Dane—acquiring his strength on the hills and on the sea. The Aberdeen whaler braves the icy regions of the Polar Sea to seek and to battle with the great monster of the deep. He has materially assisted in opening these ice-bound regions to the researches of science. He fearlessly aided in the search after Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, whom their country sent forth on this mission, but to whom Providence, alas! has denied the reward of their labours—the return to their homes, to the affectionate embrace of their families and friends, and the acknowledgements of a grateful nation. The city of Aberdeen itself is rich in interest for the philosopher. Its two lately united Universities make it a seat of learning and of science. The collection of antiquities formed for the present occasion enables him to dive into olden times, and, by

contact with the remains of the handiwork of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, to enter into the spirit of that peculiar and interesting people, which has always attracted the attention and touched the hearts of men accessible to the influence of heroic poetry. The Spalding Club, founded in this city for the preservation of the historical and literary remains of the north-eastern counties of Scotland, is honourably known by its important publications.

Gentlemen,—This is the 29th anniversary of the foundation of this Association, and well may we look back with satisfaction to its operation and achievements throughout the time of its existence. When on the 27th September, 1831, the meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society took place at York, in the theatre of the Yorkshire Museum, under the Presidency of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, then Viscount Milton, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt eloquently set forth the plan for the formation of a British Association for the Promotion of Science, which he showed to have become a want of his country. The most ardent supporter of his resolution could not have anticipated that it would start into life full-grown as it were—enter at once upon its career of usefulness, and pursue it without deviation from the original design, triumphing over the oppositions which it had to encounter, in common with every thing that is new and claims to be useful. Gentlemen, this proved that the want was a real and not an imaginary one, and that the mode in which it was intended to supply that want was based upon a just appreciation of unalterable truths. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, summed up the desiderata in graphic words which have almost identically been retained as the exposition of the objects of the Society, printed at the head of the annually-appearing volume of its transactions. "To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the empire with one another and with foreign philosophers, and to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress." To define the nature of science, to give an exact and complete definition of what that science, to whose service the Association is devoted, means has, as it naturally must at all times, occupied the metaphysician. He has answered the question in various ways, more or less satisfactorily to himself or others. To me science in its most general and comprehensive acceptation means the knowledge of what I know—the consciousness of human knowledge. Hence to know is the object of all science, and all special knowledge, if brought to our consciousness in its separate distinctiveness from, and yet in its recognized relation to, the totality of our knowledge, is scientific knowledge. We require, then, for science—that is to say for the acquisition of scientific knowledge—these two activities of our mind which are necessary for the acquisition of any knowledge, analysis and synthesis. The first to dissect and reduce into its component parts the object to be investigated, and to render an accurate account to ourselves of the nature and qualities of these parts by observation; the second, to recombine the observed and understood parts into a unity in our consciousness exactly answering to the object of our investigation. The labours of the man of science are therefore at once the most humble and the loftiest which man can undertake. He only does what every little child does from its first awakening into life, and must do every moment of its existence; and yet he aims at the gradual approximation to Divine truth itself. If then there exists no difference between the work of the

man of science and that of the merest child, what constitutes the distinction? Merely the conscious self-determination. The child observes what accident brings before it, and unconsciously forms its notion of it. The so-called practical man observes what his especial work forces upon him, and he forms his notions upon it with reference to this particular work. The man of science observes what he intends to observe, and knows why he intends it. The value which the peculiar object has in his eyes is not determined by accident, nor by an external cause, such as the mere connection with work to be performed, but by the place which he knows this object to hold in the general universe of knowledge by the relation which it bears to the other parts of that general knowledge. (Applause.) To arrange and classify that universe of knowledge becomes, therefore, the first and perhaps the most important object and duty of science. It is only when brought into a system by separating the incongruous, and combining those elements in which we have been enabled to discover the internal connection which the Almighty has implanted in them, that we can hope to grapple with the boundlessness of His creation, and with the laws which govern both mind and matter. The operation of science, then, has been systematically to divide human knowledge, and raise, as it were, the separate groups of subjects for scientific consideration into different and distinct sciences. The tendency to create new sciences is peculiarly apparent in our present age, and is perhaps inseparable from so rapid a progress as we have seen in our days, for the acquaintance with and mastering of distinct branches of knowledge enables the eye from the newly-gained points of sight, to see the new ramifications into which they divide themselves in strict consecutiveness and with logical necessity. But, in thus gaining new centres of light from which to direct our researches, and new and powerful means of adding to its ever-increasing treasures, science approaches no nearer to the limits of its range, although travelling further and further from its original point of departure—for God's world is infinite—and the boundlessness of the universe, whose confines appear ever to retreat before our finite minds, strikes us no less with awe when, prying into the starry crowd of heaven, we find new worlds revealed to us by every increase of power in the telescope, than when the microscope discloses to us in a drop of water or an atom of dust new worlds of life and animation, or the remains of such as have passed away. Whilst the tendency to push systematic investigation in every direction enables the individual mind of man to bear on the specialities of his study, and enables a greater number of labourers to take part in the universal work, it may be feared that that consciousness of its unity which must pervade the whole of science, if it is not to lose its last and highest point of sight, may suffer. It has occasionally been given to rare intellects, and the highest genius to follow the various sciences in their divergent roads, and yet to preserve that point of sight from which alone their totality can be contemplated and directed. Yet how rare is the appearance of such gifted intellects, and, if they be found at intervals, they remain still single individuals with all the imperfections of human nature. The only mode of supplying with any certainty this want is to be sought in the combination of men of science representing all the specialities, and working together for the common object of preserving that unity and presiding over that general direction. This has been to some extent done in many countries by the establishment of academies embracing the whole range of the sciences,

whether physical or metaphysical, historical or political. In the absence of such an institution in this country all lovers of science must rejoice in the extent and activity of this Association, which embraces in its sphere of action, if not the whole range of the sciences, yet a very large and important section of them—those known as the inductive sciences, excluding all that are not approached by the inductive method of investigation. It has for instance—and, considering its peculiar organization and mode of action, perhaps not unwisely—eliminated from its consideration and discussions those which come under the description of moral and political sciences. This has not been done from undervaluing their importance and denying their sacred right to the special attention of mankind, but from a desire to deal with those subjects only which can be reduced to positive proof and do not rest on opinion or faith. The subjects of the moral and political sciences involve not only opinions but feelings; and their discussion frequently rouses passions, for feelings are "subjective," as the German metaphysician has it—they are inseparable from the individual being—an attack upon them is felt as one upon the person itself; while facts are "objective," and belong to every body; they remain the same facts at all times and under all circumstances; they can be proved—they have to be proved, and, when proved, are finally settled. It is with facts only that the Association deals. There may for a time exist differences of opinion on these also, but the process of removing them and resolving them into agreement is a different one from that in the moral and political sciences. These are generally approached by the deductive process; but, if the reasoning be ever so acute and logically correct, and the point of departure which may be arbitrarily selected is disputed, no agreement is possible: whilst we proceed here by the inductive process, taking nothing on trust—nothing for granted—but reasoning upwards from the meanest fact established, and making every step sure before going one beyond it, like the engineer in his approaches to a fortress. We thus gain ultimately a roadway—a ladder by which even a child may, almost without knowing it, ascend to the summit of truth, and obtain that immensely wide and extensive view which is spread below the feet of the astonished beholder. This road has been shown us by the great Bacon; and who can contemplate the prospects which it opens without almost falling into a trance similar to that in which he allowed his imagination to wander over future ages of discovery? From among the political sciences it has been attempted in modern times to detach one which admits of being severed from individual political opinions, and of being reduced to abstract laws derived from well-authenticated facts—I mean political economy, based on general statistics. A new association has recently been formed, imitating our perambulating habits, and striving to comprehend in its investigations and discussions even a still more extended range of subjects in what is called "social science." These efforts deserve our warmest approbation and good-will. May they succeed in obtaining a purely and strictly scientific character. Our Association has since its meeting at Dublin recognized the growing claims of political economy to scientific brotherhood, and admitted it into its statistical section. It could not have done so under abler guidance and happier auspices than the presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, whose efforts in this direction are so universally appreciated; but even in this section, and whilst statistics alone were treated in it, the Association, as far back as 1833, made it a rule that, in order

to insure positive results, only those classes of facts should be admitted which were capable of being expressed by numbers, and which promised, when sufficiently multiplied, to indicate general laws. If, then, the main object of science—and I beg to be understood henceforth as speaking only of that section which the Association has under its especial care, viz, inductive science,—if, I say, the object of science is the discovery of the laws which govern natural phenomena, the primary condition for its success is accurate observation and collection of facts in such comprehensiveness and completeness as to furnish the philosopher with the necessary material from which to draw safe conclusions. Science is not of yesterday. We stand on the shoulders of past ages, and facts ascertained have been transmitted to us, and carefully preserved in the various store-houses of science. Other crops have been reaped, but still lie scattered on the field. Many a rich harvest is ripe for cutting, but waits for the reaper. Economy of labour is the essence of good husbandry, and no less so in the field of science. Our Association has felt the importance of this truth, and may well claim as one of its principal merits the constant endeavour to secure that economy. One of the latest undertakings of the Association has been, in conjunction with the Royal Society, to attempt the compilation of a classified catalogue of scientific memoirs, which, by combining under one head the titles of all memoirs written on a certain subject, will, when completed, enable the student who wishes to gain information on that subject to do so with the greatest ease. It gives him, as it were, the plan of the house and the key to the different apartments in which the treasures relating to his subject are stored, saving him at once a painful and laborious search, and affording him at the same time an assurance that what is here offered contains the whole of the treasures yet acquired. While this has been one of its latest attempts, the Association has, from its very beginning, kept in view that its main sphere of usefulness lay in that concentrated attention to all scientific operations which a general gives to the movements of his army, watching and regulating the progress of his impetuous soldiers in the different directions to which their ardour may have led them, carefully noting the gaps which may arise from their independent and eccentric action, and attentively observing what impediments may have stopped or may threaten to stop the progress of certain columns. Thus it attempts to fix and record the position and progress of the different labours by its reports on the state of science published annually in its Transactions; thus it directs the attention of the labourers to those gaps which require to be filled up, if the progress is to be a safe and steady one; thus it comes forward with a helping hand in striving to remove those impediments which the unaided efforts of the individual labourer have been or may be unable to overcome. Let us follow the activity of the Association in these different directions. The reports on the state of science originate in the conviction of the necessity for fixing at given intervals with accuracy and completeness the position at which it has arrived. For this object the General Committee of the Association entrusts to distinguished individuals in the different branches of science the charge of becoming as it were the biographers of the period. There are special points in different sciences in which it sometimes appears desirable to the different sections to have special reports elaborated; in such cases the General Committee, in its capacity of representative assembly of all the sciences, reserves to itself the right of judging what may be of sufficient importance to be recorded. The

special subjects which the Association points out for investigation, in order to supply the gaps which, it may be observed, are either such as the philosopher alone can successfully investigate, because they require the close attention of a practised observer, and a thorough knowledge of the particular subject, or they are such as require the greatest possible number of facts to be obtained. Here science often stands in need of the assistance of the general public, and gratefully accepts any contributions offered, provided the facts be accurately observed. In either case the Association points out what is to be observed, and how it is to be observed. The first is the result of the same careful sifting process which the Association employs in directing the issue of special reports. The investigations are intrusted to specially appointed committees or selected individuals. They are in most cases not unattended with considerable expense; and the Association, not content with merely suggesting and directing, furnishes by special grants the pecuniary means for defraying the outlay caused by the nature and extent of the inquiry. If we consider that the income of the Association is solely derived from the contributions of its members, the fact that no less a sum than £17,000 has since its commencement been thus granted for scientific purposes is certainly most gratifying. The question how to observe resolves itself into two—that of the scientific method which is to be employed in approaching a problem, or in making an observation, and that of the philosophical instruments used in the observation or experiment. The Association brings to bear the combined knowledge and experience of scientific men, not only of this but of other countries, on the discovery of that method which, while it economises time and labour, promises the most accurate results. The method to which after careful examination the palm has been awarded is then placed at the free disposal and use of all scientific investigators. The Association also issues, where practicable, printed forms, merely requiring to be filled up, which by their uniformity become an important means for assisting the subsequent reduction of the observations for the abstraction of the laws which they may indicate. At the same time most searching tests and inquiries are constantly carried on in the Observatory at Kew, given to the Association by her Majesty—(loud cheers) the object of which is practically to test the relative value of different methods and instruments, and to guide the constantly progressive improvements in the construction of the latter. The establishment at Kew has undertaken the further important service of verifying and correcting to a fixed standard the instruments of any maker, to enable observations made with them to be reduced to the same numerical expression. I need hardly remind the inhabitants of Aberdeen that the Association in one of the first years of its existence undertook the comparative measurement of the Aberdeen standard scale with that of the Greenwich,—a research ably carried out by the late Mr. Baily. The impediments to the general progress of science—the removal of which I have indicated as one of the tasks which the Association has set for itself—are of various kinds. If they were only such as direction, advice and encouragement would enable the individual or even combined efforts of philosophers to overcome, the exertions of the Association to which I have just alluded might be sufficient for the purpose, but they are often such as can only be successfully dealt with by the powerful arm of the State or the long purse of the nation. These impediments may be caused either by the social condition of the country itself, by restrictions arising out of

peculiar laws, by the peculiar separation of different countries, or by the magnitude of the undertakings being out of all proportion to the means and power of single individuals of the Association, or even the voluntary efforts of the public. In these cases the Association, together with its sister society, the Royal Society, becomes the spokesman of science with the Crown, the Government, or Parliament—sometimes even through the Home Government with foreign Governments. Thus it obtained the establishment by the British Government of magnetic and meteorological observations in 6 different parts of the Globe, the beginning of a network of stations, which, we must hope, will be so far extended as to compass by their geographical distribution the whole of the phenomena which throw light on this important point in our tellurian and even cosmical existence. The Institute of France, at the recommendation of M. Arago, whose loss the scientific world must long deplore, cheerfully co-operated with our Council on this occasion. It was our Association, which, in conjunction with the Royal Society, suggested the Antarctic Expedition, with a view to further the discovery of the laws of terrestrial magnetism, and thus led to the discovery of the Southern Polar Continent. It urged on the Admiralty the prosecution of the tidal observations which that department has since fully carried out. It recommended the establishment in the British Museum of the conchological collection, exhibiting present and extinct species, which has now become an object of the greatest interest. I will not weary you by further examples, with which most of you are better acquainted than I am myself; but merely express my satisfaction that there should exist bodies of men who will bring the well considered and understood wants of science before the public and the Government, who will even hand round the begging-box and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs, to which all beggars are liable, with the certainty besides of being considered great bores. (Laughter, and applause.) Please to recollect that this species of bore is a most useful animal, well adapted for the ends for which Nature intended him. He alone, by constantly returning to the charge and repeating the same truths and the same requests, succeeds in awakening attention to the cause which he advocates, and obtains that hearing which is granted him at last for self-protection, as the minor evil compared to his impotency, but which is requisite to make his cause understood. This is more particularly the case in a free, active, enterprising and self-determining people like ours, where every interest works for itself, considers itself the all-important one, and makes its way in the world by its own efforts. Is it then to be wondered at that the interests of science—abstract as science appears, and not immediately showing a return in pounds, shillings and pence—should be postponed at least to others which promise immediate tangible results? Is it to be wondered at that even our public men require an effort to wcan themselves from other subjects, in order to give their attention to science and men of science, when it is remembered that science, with the exception of mathematics, was until of late almost systematically excluded from our school and university education—that the traditions of early life are those which make and leave the strongest impression on the human mind, and that the subjects with which we become acquainted, and to which our energies are devoted in youth, are those for which we retain the liveliest interest in after years, and that for these reasons the effort required must be both a mental and a moral one? A deep debt of gratitude is, therefore, due to bodies like this Association, which not only urges the wants of science on the Gov-

ernment but furnishes it at once with well-matured plans how to supply them with the greatest certainty and to the greatest public advantage. We may be justified in hoping, however, that, by the gradual diffusion of science and its increasing recognition as a principal part of our national education, the public in general, no less than the Legislature and the State, will more and more recognise the claims of science to their attention, so that it may no longer require the begging-box but speak to the State like a favourite child to its parent, sure of its parental solicitude for its welfare,—that the State will recognise in science one of its elements of strength and prosperity, to foster which the clearest dictates of self-interest demand. If the activity of this Association, such as I have endeavoured to describe it, ever found or could find its personification in one individual, its incarnation as it were, this had been found in that distinguished and revered philosopher, who has been removed from amongst us in his 90th year within these last few months. Alexander Von Humboldt incessantly strove after dominion over that universality of human knowledge, which stands in need of thoughtful government and direction to preserve its integrity; he strove to tie up the fuses of scientific knowledge to give them strength in unity. He treated all scientific men as members of one family, enthusiastically directing, fostering and encouraging inquiry where he saw either the want of or the willingness for it. His protection of the young and ardent student led many to success in their pursuit. His personal influence with the Courts and Governments of most countries of Europe enabled him to plead the cause of science in a manner which made it more difficult for them to refuse than to grant what he requested. All lovers of science deeply mourned for the loss of such a man.

Gentlemen,—It is a singular coincidence that this very day on which we are here assembled, and are thus giving expression to our admiration of him, should be the anniversary of his birth. To return to ourselves, however, one part of the functions of the Association can receive no personal representation, no incarnation—I mean the very fact of meetings like that which we are at present inaugurating. This is not the thoughtful direction of one mind over acquired knowledge but the production of new thought by the contact of many minds, as the spark is produced by the friction of flint and steel. It is not the action of the monarchy of a paternal government but the republican activity of the Roman Forum. These meetings draw forth the philosopher from the hidden recesses of his study, call in the wanderer over the field of science to meet his brethren, to lay before them the results of his labours, to set forth the deductions at which he has arrived, to ask for their examination, to maintain in the combat of debate the truth of his positions and the accuracy of his observations. These meetings, unlike those of any other society, throw open the arena to the cultivators of all sciences to their mutual advantage. The geologist learns from the chemist that there are problems for which he had no clue, but which that science can solve for him. The geographer receives light from the naturalist, the astronomer from the physicist and engineer, and so on. And all find a field upon which to meet the public at large, invite them to listen to their reports, and even to take part in their discussions—show to them that philosophers are not vain theorists but essentially men of practice—not conceited pedants, wrapped up in their own mysterious importance, but humble inquirers after truth, proud only of what they may have achieved or won for the general use of man. Neither are they daring and pre-

sumptuous unbelievers,—a character which ignorance has sometimes affixed to them—who would, like the Titans, storm heaven by placing mountain upon mountain till hurled down from the height attained by the terrible thunders of outraged Jove, but rather the pious pilgrims to the Holy Land, who toil on in search of the sacred shrine, in search of truth, God's truth, God's laws, as manifested in His creation. His Royal Highness concluded his address amid loud and prolonged cheering, the audience rising to their feet *en masse*.

Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE then in a few words moved, and the Lord Provost briefly seconded, a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, which was heartily given, the whole company rising and cheering.

The address occupied an hour in delivery.

N.B.—The Synod's Committee on Sabbath Schools are requested to meet in St. Andrew's Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M.

GEORGE McDONNELL,
Concener.

JEWISH AND FOREIGN MISSION.

Received by the Treasurer since last acknowledgment.

From Teachers and Scholars of Sabbath School, Lachine, per Rev. W. Simpson,	\$5-00
Collection at Beckwith, per Rev. W. McHutcheson,	8-00
Collection at Missionary Meeting in Montreal,	36-00
Collection at Simcoe, per Rev. W. Livingstone,	6-70
Additional from congregation at Markham, per A. Barber, Esq.,	7-00
Collection at Toronto for Outfit Fund, per Henry Fowler, Esq.,	22-00
Collection at Clifton, per Rev. G. Bell,	14-00
Sabbath School at Markham, per Rev. J. Gordon,	4-00
Collected by Miss Machar, Kingston, towards Outfit Fund,	11-00
	<hr/> \$113-70

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Treasurer.

Montreal, 23d Nov., 1859.

INDIAN ORPHANAGE AND JUVENILE MISSION.

Already acknowledged,	\$189-77
From St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School at Hamilton, per J. Campbell, Esq., for one year's support of Lydia Burnet,	16-00
In aid of Canadian School, St. Joseph Street Mission School, Montreal, per R. Hay, Esq.,	5-00
Sixth Line Sabbath School, Ramsay, per W. Smith, Esq.,	1-45
St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School, Montreal, per Alex. Morris, Esq.,	30-00
Sabbath School and Ladies at Lachine, per Rev. W. Simpson,	16-00
	<hr/> \$258-22

JOHN PATON,
Treasurer.

Kingston, 21st. Nov. 1859.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

W. Mudie, Kingston, 1861-2,	\$1 00
Thomas Murrell, Litchfield, 1860,	0 50
S. Morehead, Colfield, "	0 50
James Mair, Paisley, 1858,	0 50
W. Brockie, "	0 50

G. Brockie, Paisley, 1857,	0 50
David Black, " "	0 50
L. McMillan, " "	0 50
James Browning, Beauharnois, 1860-1-2,	1 50
John Gordon, Howick, 1859,	0 50
G. B. Allan, Allan Park, "	0 50
A. McPherson, Eldon,	4 00
John Turnbull, Milton, 1858-9,	1 00
Matthew Woodrow, St. Lambert, 1859,	0 50
William Ireland, Kingston, 1858-9,	1 00
Rev. J. S. Douglas, Peterboro', 1860,	5 00
Josiah Whitney, New Hamburg, 1858-9,	1 00
John Younie, Bowmanville, 1859-60,	1 00
Miss Milne, " 1859,	0 50
James Fleming, Darling, "	0 50
Mr. Burn, " "	0 50
J. McIlwraith, Tatlock, "	0 50
Alexander Ferguson, Allanville, 1859,	0 50
Rev. Peter Ferguson, Esquesing, 1860,	0 50
Peter Stewart, Lancaster, 1858-9,	1 00
William McEdward, " 1859-60,	1 00
William Mattice, Cornwall, "	1 00
Angus Urquhart, Hawkesbury Mills, 1859	2 00
James Wilson, Ottawa, 1859,	0 50
William Addison, " 1859-60,	1 50
Thomas McDonald, Jr., " "	1 00
A. J. Russell, Ottawa, 1853-4-5-6-7-8-9-60	4 00
James Peacock, " 1859,	0 50
Alexander Mowat, Ottawa, 1857-8-9-60,	2 00
Rev. P. Watson, Williamstown, Glen-gary, 1859-60,	1 00
Robert Dawson, Kingston, 1858-9,	1 00
Miss M. A. Miller, Zimmerman, 1857-8-9,	1 50
W. McKerlie, Merton, Nelson, 1859,	0 50
John Marshal, Palermo, 1858-9-60,	1 50
Richard Shepherd, Queenston, 1857-8-9,	1 50
J. Houliston, Three Rivers, 1858-9,	1 00
G. B. Houliston, " "	1 00
John Robertson, " 1857-8-9-60,	2 00
G. Baptist, " 1858-9-60,	1 50
W. Cockburn, " 1859-60,	1 00
W. McDougall, " 1857-8-9,	1 50
Samuel McClung, " "	1 50
A. McKelvie, " 1855-6-7-8,	2 00
A. McPherson, " 1856-7-8-9,	2 00
John McDougall, " 1855-6-7-8-9-60,	3 00
Andrew Skillen, Quebec, 1858-9,	1 00
W. Ramsay, " "	1 00
Robert Craig, " 1856-7-8-9,	2 00
James Nicol, " 1859,	0 50
James Paterson, " 1855-6-7-8-9,	2 50
J. T. McPherson, " 1855-6-7-8-9-60,	3 00
R. Mitchell, " 1859-60,	1 00
Mrs. William Gunn, " 1856-7-8-9,	2 00
J. T. Harrower, " 1860,	0 50
W. Hamilton, " 1858-9,	1 00
James Gillespie, " 1856-7-8-9-60,	2 50
James Dean, " "	2 50
N. N. Ross, " 1856-7-8-9,	2 00
J. W. Henry " 1857-8-9,	1 50
R. S. Cassels, " 1859-60,	1 00
W. Gourlie, Pickering, 1860,	0 50
Rev. W. T. Canning, Douglas, "	0 50
Robert Whyte, Pakenham, 1858-9-60-61,	2 00
John Jack, Chateauguay, 1860,	0 50
Duncan McDougall, Lancaster, 1858-9, 1 00	

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

THE SCHEME OF SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS FOR 1860.

Prepared by the Montreal Sabbath School Association of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

The Scheme will include a Class Lesson, Lessons to be committed to memory, Shorter Catechism, and proofs.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, October, 1859.

THE PRESBYTERIAN

Is printed for the Proprietors by JOHN LOVELL, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.