

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
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- 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
- 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.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- 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

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE
Home and Foreign
OF
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

JULY, 1873.

The Reports given in the present issue of the *Record* are printed as submitted to the Synod. Our next issue will contain the action of the Synod on these and other Reports.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTEND-
ANCE OF THE THEOLOGICAL HALL,
1872-73.

For several years past, the reports of this Board have been somewhat voluminous, but the present one may be brief. Our Theological Hall was in a transition state, and important correspondence and work were entrusted to this Committee requiring frequent meetings and earnest deliberation. These circumstances no longer exist. Our Theological School is in a condition, not indeed entirely satisfactory, yet somewhat settled, and no special meetings of Committee were needed.

The Committee have, however, at least, been most interested observers of the work of Ministerial Education, both in the preparatory and theological departments. In Dalhousie College, the number of young men receiving collegiate education is still increasing, and has reached one hundred, two-thirds of these being in the Arts course, and the larger number connected with this body. The graduating class has again been larger than usual, and will, we trust, furnish a fair proportion who will enter the School of the prophets in due time. The Committee know that a large proportion of our young men, during the last session, attended classes for Bible instruction in the different churches of the body in the city, and have heard of none who neglected Divine ordinances on the Lord's day.

The Theological Session was opened on Nov. 5th, by a lecture read by Rev. Professor McKnight, on the subject of Prayer, being an able and exhaustive reply to the

sceptical views recently broached on this subject, by Professor Tyndall, and defended by himself and other scientists.

The Professors, as usual, have furnished a full account of the course of study prosecuted by their respective classes; and these reports are submitted as containing nearly all the facts which the Board have to lay before the Synod.

REV. PROF. MACKNIGHT'S REPORT.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—The Session closed on the 9th of this month. We had six students, five of the first year and one of the second.

The department of Theological study, which principally engaged our attention, was that of Apologetics. The text-books used were, Hodge on the Confession, Chap. I., and the works of Chalmers on Natural Theology and the Evidences of Christianity. Two days in the week, as a general rule, were given to exercise on the text-book, which furnished the back-bone, so to speak, of a course of instruction; and the materials supplied on the other days were of a supplementary character.

In Church History, I was unavoidably limited to the tutorial method. Besides reading some chapters in the book of Acts, we got through a volume and a half of Schaff's Church History.

Homilies were read by four of the students; as also essays on two subjects prescribed in the course of the session. These were criticised by the class, as well as by myself; and the exercises on the text-books already named, were conducted with a view not merely to test the knowledge of the students, but to exercise and cultivate their faculty of utterance.

The attendance of the students was regular, with the exception of one, who was compelled, by the urgent claims of his medical studies, to discontinue his attendance at the Hall for the last month of the course. And their diligence was highly commendable. They form but a little band; yet,

I hope and pray that their labours, as catechists now, as probationers and ministers, or missionaries, hereafter, may be largely blessed in showing forth the glory and extending the Kingdom of the great Master.

Respectfully submitted,

A. McKNIGHT.

Dartmouth, 23rd April, 1873.

P. S.—I preached 93 times during the twelve months.

REPORT OF REV. PROFESSOR CURRIE.

To the Board of Superintendence of the Theological Hall, of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces:

During the Session which has just closed, I conducted three classes—a Junior Hebrew, a Senior Hebrew, and an Exegetical. The Junior Hebrew class, which was attended by five first year students, met for an hour every day; and, during the term, went through Green's unabridged Grammar, committing to memory the paradigms of nouns and verbs, and the rules of syntax. Ten chapters of Genesis were read, every word of which was subjected to a careful analysis. Although the quantity read has thus been comparatively small, yet, as a good foundation has been laid in a familiarity with the minutiae of the grammar of the language, subsequent progress will be more marked. This class prepared, once a week, an exercise in Hebrew composition.

The students of the second year read in Hebrew, selections from the Pentateuch, the Psalms and the Prophets; and in Chaldee, a portion of the book of Daniel.

The Exegetical class, which was attended by all the students, also met for an hour every day. Its special work was the critical study of the Greek Testament—the portion examined being the doctrinal part of the Epistle to the Romans. This exercise was conducted partly by question and partly by oral exposition. The aim of this exercise was not so much to teach the student a certain amount of truth, as to train him to apply for himself the rules of interpretation in the study of the word. To this work were devoted three hours every week. Once a week, I delivered a written lecture, giving in the course a full outline of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament, discussing such subjects as the peculiarities of New Testament Greek, the history of the manuscript and printed texts, the sources of critical emendation, the principles by which the critic should be guided, &c. The students prepared two essays on subjects treated in these lectures,—one on the Original Language of the New Testament, and the other on the History of the New Testament Text. Once a week, also, the subject of the Canon of Scripture was considered. The text-book used was Alexander on the Canon, while supplementary

information was furnished by the treatises of Gausson and Westcott.

The students of the second year prepared, besides essays above mentioned, a Greek and a Hebrew critical exercise on subjects assigned at the end of the preceding session.

In closing, I have much pleasure in testifying to the commendable labours and exemplary conduct of the students.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CURRIE,

Prof. of Hebrew and Exegetics.

Halifax, 11th April, 1873.

DEFICIENCY OF NUMBERS.

In common with all the earnest friends of our Zion, the Board deeply regrets that the attendance of students is so small, and so disproportioned to the numbers and resources of this church. The Professors could, without much additional labour, teach five times as many, and such a number would not be too many to meet all the requirements of this growing body. Such an increase, instead of being burthensome to the Professors, would inspire them with new life, and furnish a strong stimulus to increased effort. Instead, however, of yielding to feelings of despondency, let us rather take notice that five new students entered the Hall for the last session, and that there are some indications that the attendance has reached its minimum, and will in future increase.

STUDENTS ABROAD.

Our deficiency of numbers at home has been made up in part by attendance abroad; and the Committee have to report that ten young men from the Lower Provinces, during the past winter, have been studying theology at other Institutions in Britain and the United States—three at Edinburgh, four at Princeton and three at New York.

But even if all these were to return, which we have no reason to anticipate, and if all who attended our own Divinity School should certainly live and succeed and be licensed in due time, the average number entering the Home field annually would be only five, a force altogether inadequate to supply the wants of these four or five Provinces.

MORE MEN WANTED.

What we have to lament, therefore, is not so much that too many go from home to study, but that too few are willing to engage in the work of preparation, here or elsewhere, to become preachers of the Gospel. Other portions of the Presbyterian family on this continent are becoming alarmed at the increasing dearth of faithful, qualified, labourers; and, beyond the Presbyterian bodies, we hear of complaints on all sides of insufficient supplies of spiritual

reapers, and of frequent and earnest appeals for help from other lands. All the Parent churches in England and Scotland have been exhorted to by letters and delegates with a view to the year for a harvest of the heathen Fathers.

PARENTAL DUTY.

It is a sad and a distressing condition that the churches may do, nor yet that a similar action of our own Home Mission Board, to meet the present emergency, would still record their conviction, and ask the church to consider it well, that, under God, we must look to *our own Christian people* for our pastors, and for our Home and Foreign Missionaries. It is a shame and a reproach to us that we have to go begging for spiritual labourers. Had it been, for the past ten years, the practice of our Christian fathers and mothers, in our cities, towns, villages and rural settlements, to think and speak of the work of preaching Christ to sinners, as the noblest of employments, and to encourage the best talent of their families to choose it, we had not come as a church to our present humiliating condition. Had even a small proportion of the fathers of our fifteen thousand families earnestly pled like the father of Dr. Geddie, that God would accept a son, and employ him in a work that angels might envy, we would not be suffering from the grievous dearth of evangelical workmen.

CLAIMS OF GOD.

We must get back to first principles and primitive practice; and believing fully that the earth is the Lord's, and its people to be converted to the Lord, we must show ourselves as ready to share the toil of the conflict as to wear the crown of the victor. Christ calls all to take part in advancing His Kingdom—some to lead and some to follow, some to teach and others to be taught, some to act as shepherds and others to be fed, defended and improved by pastoral discipline, while all are to account that what is given for the advancement of the Lord's work, becomes ours in the highest and best sense, and, whether sons or daughters, or the mammon of unrighteousness, will befriend us, and witness for our reception into everlasting habitations.

The original arrangement, under the old economy, required the first born in every family in Israel to be set apart for the priesthood; and the principle underlying the arrangement was, that God's claims were first, and His direct service best, and that, as the first born had been pre-eminently spared and redeemed, they were to be specially consecrated. The substitution of a tribute in lieu of the first born through all the land, leaves the great principles involved untouched.

That direct missionary and pastoral work is still the highest and holiest of all we do, is not, it is true, formally denied in our time, and among our people; but, practically, few parents show any real desire that their sons should serve God in the Christian ministry. Is it not true that even Christian parents grudge the expense of the preparatory training viewed in connection with the meagreness of subsequent pecuniary return? And is not the way to the Christian pastorate, thus closed in great measure, at the choosing age, against our youths, just by the want of ardent love to Christ and sinners on the part of their own parents?

THE SPIRIT FROM ON HIGH.

To correct and remedy this, deeper devotion and more earnest and active piety are required—in other words, a revival of true religion, by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in answer to prayer—and, in connection with this, the thorough persuasion that God's way to propagate and extend Christianity and the Christian church, is by the *children of Christian people consecrated to His service, and trained for the work*. Peers and prize-fighters may suddenly become heralds of the great salvation, and may attract thousands by their earnest eloquence, or untutored declaration of what God has done for them; but such cases are exceptional, and not our rule of action. It remains for the children who are early trained in the sanctuary of the home and house of God, who become our young men of piety and promise, to avail themselves of the highest culture within their reach, and prepare to follow the foot steps of apostles and evangelists of the Cross, who were set for the diffusion, as well as for the defence, of the Gospel. By the necessities of the church at home, by the wants and woes of millions in the darkness of heathenism, by the worthlessness of earth's distinctions and riches, when won by shrinking from the high call of duty and of God—by the grandeur and glory of Christ's work, and Christ's promised reward, we would invoke these two classes, the parents and the youths in our church, to weigh their privileges and responsibilities in connection with the advancement of the Kingdom of Grace.

THE HUNTER PRIZES.

The Board and Professors noticed, with much interest, the beneficial influence of the Competition called forth by the Hunter prizes during the past year. The results were highly creditable to all the competing students, and gave a perceptible impetus to their study of New Testament Greek. The books selected were the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistle to the Romans. The examinations were conducted by written papers, and included a trial of skill and

capability in translation, derivation, construction and exposition; and the prizes were awarded to Messrs. E. Scott, Adam Gunn and W. P. Archibald. For the next year, earlier notice has been given, and an examination in Theology is added. The prescribed subjects are New Testament Greek—Matthew, Mark, and from James to Revelations inclusive. Hodge's Systematic Theology—Introduction and five chapters of Part I., the examination to be in writing, and to take place on the first Tuesday of December, not at the beginning of the session, as stated in the June Record, and *P. Witness* of a previous date.

The Library is in good condition, but there are some works urgently required, which want of funds prevents the Board from getting. A few hundred dollars, or even a single hundred, could be expended with great advantage at the present time, and be of immense service to Professors and Students.

We are constrained reluctantly, in conclusion, to call the attention of the church to a falling off in the funds. Last year, the accounts showed that the contributions sent in were over \$1,700; during the year now closing, they have not quite reached \$1,100. The income of 1872 met the expenditure, with the exception of about \$50; the income of 1873 falls short by \$800. It is true the Committee issued special circulars in the former year, but it was well understood that that was to meet an emergency, and that such appeals, if made annually, would lose their efficacy, and reflect on the whole-hearted liberality of our people. No circular, therefore, was issued, but the deficiency of income was intimated in the Record.

The Committee, however, would not do its duty, were it not to express its conviction that the failure lies with the ministers rather than with the people. So far as collections have been made, the response has been nearly equal to former efforts. The contributing congregations have given their full share, with few exceptions, but they amount to only one half of the whole number, so that the promptness and zeal of one part of the members of Synod itself, were counterbalanced, and, as it were, paralysed by the *vis inertia* of the other. The neglect or postponement of a single collection seems a trifle, but the neglect of fifty or sixty accounts at once for the missing \$800, and shows that it is anything but a trifle, thus to disarrange, through procrastination and neglect, one of the most important works of the church. The Committee hope and trust that the Synod will be able to secure, by August 1st, collections from all the non-contributing congregations to meet the deficiency, without sanctioning the idea that such a collection, raised out of

due time, relieves from the duty of contributing again for the current year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(Receipts.)

Professional Fund, int and Dividends	\$9,194 05
General Fund, interest and Dividends	2,200 67
Congregational Collection, &c.	1086 90
Bal. advanced by Treas...	806 87
	\$6288 49

Expenditure.

For 4 Professors, at \$1,200.	\$4800 00
" Dr. King, \$600 N.S. ann.	584 00
" Extra payment for 1871.	201 00
" Hunter's Bursaries	120 00
" Loans to Students	50 00
" Treasurer's percentage on both education accts. . . .	383 34
" Janitor.	48 00
" Insurance	56 88
" Other expenses	45 27
	\$6288 49

Respectfully submitted,
P. G. MCGREGOR, Sec'y.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, 1872 TO 1873.

In presenting a brief annual statement to the Synod, this Board does not feel that it is necessary to enlarge on the nature, the objects, or the importance of Home Mission work. These should be and we presume are, familiar to the minds and dear to the hearts of our ministers and people. We should and do feel, that while our field is the World, the part of the field which has the first claim, is not the remotest but the nearest. While the whole wall has to be built, there is good authority for giving special attention to the repair of the breaches over against our own house. While Christian Missions in every form call for the prayers and the support of the faithful, the sending of the Gospel to those who dwell secluded and solitary in the wood or by the sea shore, in our own Lower Provinces, should be regarded as the primary and paramount duty.

Our record for the year past is not devoid of interest, yet it is a record of a work attempted, but far enough from being fully accomplished. Our openings and opportunities never were greater or more inviting, our means of entering in and improving these, have seldom been less. Our work has lagged for want of a sufficient number of earnest labourers.

When the report of last year was submitted, our Probationers and Catechists taken together formed a considerable band, and, for the summer months, our vacant charges and mission stations were supplied with considerable constancy; but by the

withdrawal of the Students, at the beginning of September, our available Home Missionaries were only eight, a number barely sufficient, then and now, to meet the wants of two Presbyteries. Since that time we have had but little increase, until quite recently, so that the Board has for several months of the year been periodically attempting to solve the question, how to make six or eight Probationers do the work for which 12 or 16 are required.

LICENTIATES.

Within the year past only one Preacher has been licensed within our limits, Mr. John Murray, who having completed his studies in Edinburgh was licensed by the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island and has been auspiciously settled in the congregation of New London South, and Granville. Mr. Rosborough, however, has been licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in New Jersey, and having been welcomed home by the Presbytery of St. John, is now employed in the interesting mission field on the Tobique, the claims of which have at different times been laid fully before the Church. In a very short time too we expect that Messrs. E. D. Miller and John Wallace, young Nova Scotians and Dalhousie Students, will probably be among us as Licentiates.

Messrs. John Gillis and Isaac Baird, also from the Lower Provinces, completed their theological studies at New York, and were licensed, but having accepted of appointments from the Presbyterian Church of the United States, to labour among the Aboriginal tribes of America, they were ordained and proceeded at once to their post of duty.

GAELIC PREACHERS.

We have again to record gratefully our obligations to the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, for another accession to our Gaelic speaking Preachers. Messrs. Peter Clarke and John Sutherland arrived in August and September of last year, and have ever since been employed in Cape Breton with the exception of some six weeks spent by Mr. Sutherland at Woodville and Little Sands in P. E. Island, vacant by the resignation of its late Pastor, Rev. Donald McNeill. Mr. Sutherland has been settled at West Bay over a united people, and Mr. Clarke, after labouring for the fall and greater part of the winter, in the Presbytery of Victoria and Richmond, has for the last few months been supplying destitute places in Cape Breton Presbytery, and will soon be engaged in ministering to the spiritual wants of the long vacant congregation of Cape North. The Board acknowledges promptly the cooperation of Mr. Peter Hope, and the liberality of the

Colonial Committee in paying the passages of these two brethren to Halifax.

OTHER ACCESSIONS.

The Board have also to note the return among us of Rev. J. A. F. Sutherland, after nearly a year's absence; and aid for eight months from Rev. John Gauld of Montreal, Ontario, who spent the winter among us, and faithfully fulfilled the appointments given him in New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Nova Scotia. In this connection we may notice that Rev. Samuel Archibald is at present on the Home field, and that the services of Rev. W. C. Young of Ontario, and of Rev. Mr. Gillies of the Province of Quebec, have been offered and accepted for portions at least of the present season.

OUR WANTS.

Early in the season the Board gave earnest consideration to the state of the Church as respects the demand for Preachers and the probable supply. The result was as follows:—

In St John Presbytery,	4 vacancies	and 5	or 6 stations.
" Pictou Presbytery,	4 vacancies.		
" Truro "	2 "		
" Halifax "	7 "	and 5	stations.
" Lunenburg & Yarmouth Presbytery,	1		vacancy.
" Cape Breton Presbytery,	2 vacancies.		
" Victoria & Richmond Presbytery,	2 vacancies.		
" P. E. Island Presbytery,	4 vacancies.		
" Miramichi "	0 "	and	1 station.

Making twenty-six congregations ready to call Pastors, and probably fifteen Mission Stations, able to provide on an average half of the means needful for supply at least for the summer season.

The Board immediately and unanimously resolved:—

1st. That the Secretary be authorized to request our own young men abroad prosecuting their theological studies, to return, and to ascertain how many of the young men attending our own Hall will accept of Home Mission work during the summer.

2nd. To write and and invite six young men from Princeton and Union Theological Seminaries, New York to come over and help us.

3rd. To request Mr. E. D. Miller, in Edinburgh, to make inquiry, and authorize Rev. Mr. Sedgwick and him to engage five Preachers from the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, if suitable men can be obtained, our agents to act in concert with the Rev. Peter Hope and Rev. Dr. Scott, the Agents of these Scottish Churches.

The response to the correspondence thus opened has been,—

1st That our young men have returned except the two named who have gone to evangelize the Indians of the far West, Mr. Thomas Christie whose arrangements, previously made, prevented, and Mr. H. McD. Scott, who was anxious to prosecute his studies farther in Germany.

2nd. That six young men from the American Colleges have been received.

These labourers have been dispersed to the satisfaction of the Presbyteries making the applications, and were as follows:—

St. John Presbytery—Messrs. Russel, Richards, Gardener, and Talbot.

Halifax Presbytery—Messrs. Scott, Gunn, Pettinger, Adams, Robinson & Junor.

Truro Presbytery—Mr. Boyd.

Victoria and Richmond Presbytery—Mr. Bayne.

The appointment of these to special localities is of course Presbyterian work, but as the whole Church is interested in the work which they are doing, the following list is submitted:—

Mr. Richards—Nerepis and Jerusalem.

“ Russel—Hopewell, Albert Mines, Petcodiac and Salisbury.

“ Gardener—Pisarinco, Spurr's Cove and Musquash.

“ Talbot—Glassville and Florenceville.

“ Boyd—Maccan, &c.

“ Bayne—North East Margaree.

“ E. Scott—St. Croix and Ellershouse.

“ A. Gunn—Eastern Shore between Tangier and Sheet Harbour.

“ Pettinger—Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

“ Robinson—Digby Gut, Hillsboro, &c.

“ Adams—Bedford, Fall River, Junction and Beaver Bank.

“ Junor—Assistant to Rev. W. Thorburn, Bermuda.

3rd. So far as the application to Scotland is concerned, no favourable response has yet been reported, but as there has been no sufficient time to ascertain what effect may flow from Mr. Sedgwick's agency, the Board still entertains the hope that we will have some accession from one or other of the Parent Churches during the summer of 1873. It must be borne in mind that our agents have not invited all kinds of ministers, but only men who from a union of good talents with high character, would prove real accessions to the body. For such men the Board have pledged payment of passage money.

FINANCES.

With all due submission to Synodical authority fifteen hundred dollars were handed over to be disposed of by the Supplementing Committee, in carrying on their important department of Home Mission

work. The Church has still supplied us with all that we required. Our credit columns shew, including the \$1371.71 balance on hand at the commencement of our year, \$3878.96; our payments including the \$1500 referred to, \$3342.13. Present balance, \$536.83. We will therefore still need to be remembered by our friends in discharging their golden gifts, and more especially if our appeals to Scotland are successful, for we have asked not for money, but for men.

PAYMENT OF PREACHERS.

Having touched on the pecuniary, the Board would record their conviction that the present allowance to Probationers of \$6 per week and board is too small, and when the man has a family, utterly inadequate to provide for them the ordinary means of living; and when flourishing congregations confine their payments to this sum and plead Synodical law, they are being trained to injustice and illiberality. Let the allowance be \$8 with board from regular congregations, and five or six from Mission Stations, the deficiency to be made up by the Board, and allowance for travelling expenses to cease except in very special cases

A BLESSING ENJOYED.

In conclusion the Board is persuaded that limited in number as the missionary agents of the Synod have been in these Provinces, and frequent as their removals have consequently been, from one place to another, still the Lord's blessing has been enjoyed to such an extent as to cause us to “thank God and to take courage.” On some portions of the field the blessing of the Lord has descended in encouraging showers, on some the there have only been the drops of promised rain, while on others, alas, there have been no refreshing of the dry and thirsty land, and some who have gone forth with their seed basket have been now in tears. This is substantially what must be reported from the most favoured congregations of the body, who have had faithful preaching and pastoral labour from January to December. While then our most perceptible want is men, the want really most urgent is the Presence of God's Holy Spirit in the fulness of His rich and glorious Grace; and as these two points were well put by Dr. Dickson at the American General Assembly at Baltimore, on Home Mission evening, we adopt his words as an appropriate close.

RICHER BLESSINGS NEEDED.

“Our great want is men of the right spirit and temper, who feel that for the love of Christ they are willing to preach the unsearchable riches.”

"The want of men, earnest holy, self-sacrificing men is the want of the Church, There is a materialism abroad which offers wealth and honorable position. Religion alone can overcome this. The faith that sees the invisible and says this is not my dwelling place, my hope, my reward; my home is vonder, and when offered more lucrative places says no, I will give myself to Christ; I am his and he is mine. Ministers should preach more on calls to the Gospel ministry, and the honour of the office, instead of preaching so much philosophy.

"But over all our great want is the presence of the Holy Ghost. Our Church is grand in her towers, splendid in her buttresses, magnificent in her palaces, and imperial in her wealth, but she greatly needs a universal awakening throughout all the churches and among all the ministers and people—the Holy Ghost to convince of sin and take of the things of Christ, and show them unto us. We need the Holy Ghost to work upon our ministers, to teach our elders, to improve our deacons, and to sanctify the trustees many of us have. We want a great baptism upon the people, that they may have faith increased, that the Kingdom of Christ will triumph, and that his reign will be universal as certainly as the sun rises. All our work is idle without this. We need the Holy Ghost in our contributions, in our preaching, and in our families, that the name of Jesus may be magnified. In closing, let me refer you to a marvellous passage from the word of Christ, contained in the 11th chapter of Luke, where after urging men to pray, he says: 'If ye being evil know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Heavenly Father give good gifts unto you.'

"Shall not this great Assembly—the type of the Assembly that is to come—arise and with one voice pour into the ear of a covenant-keeping God the prayer, 'Send thy Spirit down and keep thy work alive and in a rath remember mercy.' Shall we not cry without ceasing, and press our importunities that He would come and revive us before this General Assembly closes that we may go home to our congregations and preach Jesus with fresh power, and show the wondrous things of Christ, so that the world shall say that men who attended the General Assembly at Baltimore in 1873 have been with Jesus."

Respectfully submitted.

P. G. MCGREGOR, *Secy.*

Halifax, May 10th.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1872-73.

The Board feel, in submitting this report, that the number and striking character of the events which have occurred during the past year, are such as to require that their annual statement should be condensed into the smallest space which will admit of an intelligible account of their doings, and of the vicissitudes and progress of the work which the Synod has placed under their supervision. Without further remark, they would note, in commencement, as a proper subject for thanksgiving to God for His goodness,

THE SENDING FORTH OF ANOTHER MISSIONARY.

Rev. Joseph Annand was, one year ago, ordained by the Presbytery of Lunenburg and Yarmouth to the Foreign Mission field; and the members of Synod will readily remember the pleasure enjoyed, on the evening devoted to Foreign Missions, of hearing him speak briefly on what he was looking forward to, as his life's work. Immediately after the adjournment of Synod, he proceeded, under the direction of the Board, on

A VISIT TO CAPE BRETON.

In this tour, Mr. Annand was accompanied by his wife, meeting with the utmost cordiality and kindness wherever they went. In the first Presbytery visited, the arrangements, from want of time and deficiency of mailed notices, were the reverse of satisfactory, and the intentions of Mr. Annand and of the Board were very partially accomplished. Still, meetings were held, a few of them being large, in every congregation of the Presbytery, St. Ann's and North Shore excepted, including Whycomah, Mabou, Lake Ainslie, Middle River, Baddeck, Baddeck Forks, St. Peter's, West Bay, and Port Hastings.

In the Presbytery of Cape Breton, with the exception of Boularderie, the notices had been given in time, and the meetings were full, interesting and sometimes enthusiastic, and included, besides Boularderie, Sydney and Mira, Sydney Mines, Leitch's Creek, Cow Bay, Little and Big Glace Bays and Grand River; and the collections in the whole tour amounted to \$226.26.

After a rest of a few days, Mr. Annand prosecuted the work of visiting the congregations, and went over

THE TRURO PRESBYTERY AND EASTERN HALIFAX.

Every congregation in Truro Presbytery had the opportunity of hearing the missionary, and of wishing him God-speed, after which he made the circuit of Eastern Halifax, from Lawrencetown by Musquodoboit.

Harbour, Sheet Harbour, Upper and Lower Musquodoboit, Gay's River, Shubenacadie and Elmsdale.

In both Presbyteries, he was most cordially received; and, except in a few instances, where no notice was given of a collection, the people testified their interest by their contributions, as well as by their presence and their prayers.

PARTING GATHERINGS.

Finally, Mr. Annand, accompanied by Mrs. Annand, attended a series of meetings of a Farewell and a devotional character, prayer meetings essentially, but not to the exclusion of suitable addresses. These began at St. John and ended at Halifax, and included besides these, Moncton, Summerside, Charlottetown, Pictou, New Glasgow, Westville, Gay's River, and Truro. These meetings were refreshing to the missionary and profitable to all present, and the financial results exceedingly useful in meeting expenses of out-fit and passage. The final meeting in Fort Massey included designation services, at which Rev. Dr. Bayne, the Missionary, Rev. Messrs. McLean and Mowitt, spoke by appointment of the Board, supplemented by Rev. Messrs. John Campbell and J. K. Smith, of Halifax. By the fervent prayers of many at all these assemblies, the departing brother and his wife were specially, with our missionaries generally, commended to God, and to the word of His Grace.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL.

Having sailed from Halifax in the *Hibernia*, on the — of Nov., they, after a fair passage, landed in Liverpool; and, having spent some weeks pleasantly among friends in England and Scotland, sailed for Melbourne. Arriving in Melbourne in health, after a passage of 68 days from London, they were welcomed, and, for the ten days during which they stayed, were entertained by Rev. Dr. McDonald, at the hospitable manse of Emerald Hill. But, being anxious to be ready for the *Dayspring*, (and not till they came to Melbourne did they learn of the change in her destination), they took an early passage for Sydney, where they arrived in time to meet the Captain and crew of our Mission vessel, and to learn from them the sad news that they had left her stranded and shattered on a reef in the harbour of Anelcauhaut.

CAPTAIN FRASER'S ARRIVAL.

At the first meeting held by the Board, after the adjournment of Synod, they enjoyed the pleasure of meeting with Captain Wm. Fraser, who had navigated the *Dayspring* from Nova Scotia to the New Hebrides, and who had most successfully and safely commanded her for 9 years. He was very cordially welcomed, invited to sit as a cor-

responding member, and a resolution passed expressive of high gratification at his presence, while thanksgiving was offered to God for the preservation of himself and all the crew and passengers under his charge, during many, and some of them long and perilous, voyages, and for the safe arrival of himself and family in their native land.

NEW HEBRIDEAN PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

Captain Fraser laid on the Board's table a specimen series of Photographic pictures of scenery, natives, premises and groups of the New Hebrides Mission families, taken by himself with apparatus furnished by the Board, and suggested that, if a few hundred of the series were ordered from an artist in London, with whom he had left the negatives, they would at once afford instruction and interest to the friends of the Mission, and repay the original outlay from the funds of the church. The Board determined on sending an order, expecting that it would be answered in time to admit of a financial return, if not by the new year, certainly before the closing of the accounts. The execution of the order has been delayed beyond all anticipation and all experience, by the almost uninterrupted rains of last fall and winter in London, so that, in the present account, they constitute a charge requiring explanation. Instead of proving a financial success. The Board, however, entertain no doubt that the charge will be more than liquidated in a short time, as they will be offered for sale in all the Lower Provinces, so as to be within reach of all who may wish to possess them.

LAMENTED DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

Early in summer, the public, and especially the friends of Rev. J. D. Gordon, were startled by news, published in the United States, of the death by violence and treachery of a Missionary named Gordon on Erromanga. Letters *via* Sydney and Liverpool contained no notice of such an event, and it was hoped that the report was a repetition by mistake of the Dillon's Bay tragedy, when the Rev. G. N. Gordon and his wife were cut down without warning. The report, however, was confirmed. It had come *via* San Francisco, was telegraphed to Boston, and thence to the colonies; and, very soon, letters from Australia confirmed our worst fears, and the sad confirmation had to be sent to his brothers, to be communicated, as they judged best, to their aged mother. By her, as well as by brothers and sisters, it was received and borne with profound submission and great fortitude.* This

* But, though thus calmly met, the great sorrow was too much for the well nigh exhausted frame of the venerable matron, who had reached her 80th year, and probably helped to precipitate the dissolution of the earthly

Board, the Missionary Synod of the New Hebrides, the Committee of Reformed Presbyterian Synod, have all expressed, in their minutes, sorrow at the disaster, sympathy with the bereaved friends, recognition of the Lord's hand, submission to His will, with expression of high appreciation of the character, zeal and work of the brother so suddenly called from toil and conflict to his rest and reward. As these minutes have been published already, they are not here reproduced.

SETTLEMENT OF FOUR.

The death of Mr. Gordon, killed by the natives of the island, for whose people he had cheerfully imperilled his life, was sad and most startling news for the four Missionaries and their wives on arrival with Dr. Geddie in the *Dayspring* at Aneiteum, on May-day of 1872. Thankful that their voyage had ended safely, that a band of four had arrived full of hope and vigour, they were sorrowful and perplexed by the mournful intelligence; so blended is light with darkness and the joyful with the sorrowful in this life. But, though perplexed, they were not in despair; and, if Satan raged and his cause had a triumph, the soldiers of the cross must bestir themselves. The *Dayspring* is soon again under sail, and, with Doctor Geddie and Mr. McKenzie, on board, proceeds to call at the different stations with supplies, and, at the same time, to gather up the Missionaries to their annual Conference.

At this Conference or Council, henceforward to be known as the *Missionary Synod of the New Hebrides*, all the members were present, except Messrs. Copeland and Goodwill, whose reasons for absence were sustained as satisfactory, and the following allocation of the four newly-arrived brethren was determined:—

Rev. J. D. Murray to succeed Dr. Geddie, retired, in the station of Anecauhaut, Aneiteum.

Rev. J. W. McKenzie to take charge of the stations of Erakor and Pango, Fate, respectively occupied formerly by Rev. D. Morrison, deceased, and by Rev. Mr. Cosh, resigned.

Rev. H. A. Robertson, Missionary of the Church of the Maritime Provinces, to take charge of Dillon's Bay, vacant by the death of Rev. J. McNair our Missionary.

Rev. — McDonald, Missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, and son-

house, that the spirit might be released to go and meet with Jesus, and with those, who from love to Jesus, had gone to posts of danger, whence they had been summoned into His presence. Before the summer had passed away, she had entered into the joy of her Lord.

in-law to Dr. Geddie, to open the new station at Havannah Harbour, on the same island with Mr. McKenzie.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray, whose settlement on Aneiteum was virtually determined on board of the *Dayspring*, had already taken possession of the Mission premises, and entertained the brethren. Of the situation, appearance and convenience of these premises, Mr. Murray reports in terms which reflect highest honour on the skill, perseverance and taste of his predecessors. His notice of the strength and completeness of the church and house, have acquired a new interest since the receipt of his latest communications, giving an account of the terrible struin to which they have since been subjected.

Respecting the condition in which he found the church, after the long absence of their beloved and venerable pastor, the following brief and almost statistical report is sufficient and satisfying:—

“There is here a fully organized Christian church. In connection with it, there are about 300 communicants, the majority of whom were born in heathenism, but with whom we have had the privilege of commemorating the death of the Saviour of men of all nations, by partaking of the emblems of His broken body and shed blood. There are about 25 schools on this side of the island. These are taught a short time every morning by an equal number of native teachers. There is a prayer meeting in the church once a week, which is attended, on an average, by about 100 people. On Sabbath, we hold two diets of worship, without any intermission, beginning at 9 a. m. and dismissing at 11. At 3 p. m. we have Sabbath School, which is attended by old and young. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is dispensed quarterly; and, on these occasions, the persons on all the lands on this side of the island, and usually, also, a goodly number from Mr. Inglis' side, assemble and fill the large church.”

Substantially, this is the same narrative we have often had, but it is given now because it comes from a new and disinterested witness, who gives this testimony as the result of his own examination in accepting the pastorate.

Mr. Murray has much more than commenced the study of the language. He very soon learned enough to converse with the natives, then to teach them, then to read publicly their hymns, and finally to address them without an interpreter; and while Mr. Murray has advanced so far, Mrs. Murray is able to converse with the people with equal fluency.

Mr. McKenzie was later in reaching his field. Of his arrival, however, and settlement at his station, with Mrs. McKenzie

restored to health, and with the child which God has given them, we have intelligence, but can give no particulars of encouragement and progress beyond the facts that he has been well received, has commenced his work, has succeeded in erecting a chapel at one of his stations, and was engaged in the construction of another, both being buildings of considerable size.

SICKNESS AND DEATH OF DR. GEDDIE.

The ministerial gathering at Aneiteum in 1872, will long be memorable as the last at which the Pioneer Missionary of the New Hebrides was present, and during the sittings of which he was struck with paralysis, the sickness which ended in his death. This venerable and beloved father of the Mission, was in delicate health at the commencement of the year, but was constrained, by his own deep interest in the work, to go down in the *Dayspring* to aid in settling the new Missionaries, and to see his own station supplied with one who should break the Bread of Life to his beloved Aneiteumese. He not only went down, but followed the *Dayspring* sailing round the stations and gathering up his brethren. He saw them assembled and aided in their deliberations. He presided at the induction of his successor, and at the ordination of an elder to aid him in the arduous work. He could do no more. He was appointed to preach and preside at the dispensation of the Lord's Supper, on the Lord's day. But his public work was done. His successor was inaugurated, and his session filled up. The four had their stations appointed, and now the work must be conducted and carried on by other hands. His loss of strength was already perceptible to all his brethren, and now paralysis laid him down. He was carefully attended. He wanted for no comforts. Prayers for his recovery were offered, but the Lord's will was that recovery should be only partial and temporary. But this mercy was given. Partially restored, the *Dayspring* carried him, under the care of Mr. Neilson, the husband of his second daughter, to their home on Tana, where he enjoyed all filial attentions and loving care, and was perfectly capable of reciprocating these services of love. From Tana, he was accompanied by Mr. Neilson to Melbourne and Geelong, and placed in charge of Mrs. Geddie, the hope of recovery entertained at the earlier stage of his malady gradually becoming less and less with the progress of the disease.

Dr. Geddie died in peace, at his home in Geelong, worn out by labour cheerfully performed, yet exhausting to mind and body, having, in the evangelization of the New Hebrides group, borne the burthen and heat of the day for 27 years in a climate known to be debilitating to those who have

been brought up in northern latitudes. He died with his heart full of plans for extending the mission, and bringing every tribe on the group to the feet of Jesus. He died while engaged in the great work of translating and publishing the whole Bible in the language of the Aneiteumese.

While this event has awakened universal sorrow, it has also led the church to a review of the past, and to many expressions of thanksgiving to God for what Dr. Geddie has been privileged to do. The Board has appointed a Committee to prepare a minute on the character and work of Dr. Geddie, which will be laid before the Synod.

* * * * *

THE GEDDIE MEMORIAL FUND.

The Board have been consulted by the projectors of a movement to raise a Geddie Fund, which was at first designed to be a Testimonial to Dr. and Mrs. Geddie from friends in this church, to express regard for their persons and appreciation of their work, but which, since the death of Dr. Geddie, has assumed the form of a Memorial Fund, for the benefit of Mrs. Geddie and her unmarried daughter, in the first place, but of the widows and orphans of other Missionaries of the church, ultimately. This movement received the Board's cordial approval; but the patronage and management of the movement, when offered, were declined, and its prosecution was left in the hands of the friends among whom it originated. Of the \$10,000 proposed to be raised, only \$2500 has yet been paid in to the Treasurer. A great public calamity has, for a time, absorbed attention, and presented a more clamant demand for funds. Still, if all who admire the character and career of Dr. and Mrs. Geddie will give practical expression to their feelings of admiration and gratitude, the movement will prove a success, will cheer the heart of a noble woman in her declining years, and associate her husband's name and memory with additional comforts to widows of faithful missionaries for years, and even generations to come.

THE WRECK OF THE DAYSRING.

In our own happy land, the announcements of startling and terrible events have this season followed, like the messengers who carried evil tidings to Job, on each other's heels. And so from the Mission field, we have had a series of calamities. Mr. Gordon's death was followed by the paralysis and, more lately, by the death of Dr. Geddie; and then, again, by the total loss of our Mission ship, which 10,000 children loved and cheerfully supported for her work's sake.

When ready to return to the islands last April, it was found that there was more

cargo in store than she could carry. Besides the supplies for a year of all the mission families on the group, there were the boxes of mission goods, some house furniture and all the necessaries of four additional missionaries. As she could not carry all it was understood from the first that an extra trip would be required. After she had accomplished under the charge of her Captain, Jenkins, the voyage to the islands in safety, and had gathered the missionaries to their Synod, time was necessarily occupied in returning the brethren to their respective stations and in settling the new missionaries. She then made her second trip to Melbourne, returned in safety and had accomplished her final calls preparatory to her departure for the Australian Colonies before the hurricane season usually sets in.

Of necessity she was later than usual but not more so than was common with trading vessels of inferior strength and equipment, whose commanders do not look for severe storms in January, at all events till late in the month. On the 6th of last January, however, a hurricane of the most terrific character broke over the island of Aneteum, and scattered desolation and dismay over the island, unroofing buildings, uprooting trees, destroying large quantities of food, and as described in letters published in the *Record* with this report, throwing the *Dayspring* on a reef, where she now lies, a wreck. "Our worst fears are realized," says Rev. D. McDonald, "the dear little *Dayspring* has become a total wreck."

The first blush of the news, however, is the worst; the particulars are, that no life was lost, no blame attached to the captain and crew, and no uncertainty about the Insurance. The £2000 will be promptly paid by the Melbourne Insurance Offices.—Meanwhile a vessel will be chartered in Sydney, and Mr. and Mrs. Anand with the usual mission supplies carried to the islands probably at the usual time and means adopted to replace the *Dayspring* as a vessel is clearly a necessity of the mission.

SALARIES OF MISSIONARIES.

The following resolution was adopted by the Mission Synod at its meeting in 1872. "No. 37: That as the Churches supporting this mission adopted only part of the plan recommended by this meeting four years ago, regarding an advance in the salaries of their missionaries, this Synod again respectfully calls the attention of these Churches to the subject, and to the terms agreed upon by the London Missionary Society for supporting the missionaries. It is the wish of the New Hebrides missionaries that they should be placed on the same, or a similar footing with the missionaries of the London Missionary Society in these seas, in regard

to salaries and other expenses, which none of them are at the present time.

"That Messrs. Paton and Copland be appointed to prepare a Circular and give full information on this subject to the Churches supporting the mission."

The Circular referred to has been received and correspondence opened with the London Society and with Rev. Mr. Kay, Secretary of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Scotland. The Presbyterian Church at Victoria has already decided to give its missionaries £200 stg. per annum, and the Reformed Presbyterian Synod has come to the following conclusion, provided the other cooperating churches concur:

"That in addition to the £150 per annum of personal salary as at present paid to each of the missionaries, there should be made according to the scale of the London Missionary Society an allowance of £10 for each child up to ten years of age; £15 from 10 to 15; and £20 from 15 to 18. The above to include the sum hitherto paid for premiums on Life Insurance and all allowances till further and more definite information be received from the missionaries as to what they think should be included under the head of allowances."

The Board have decided to recommend the Synod to adopt the resolution of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in its main features but to continue their annual payment for widows allowance as formerly.

The Board cannot afford the Synod late and reliable intelligence respecting the Polynesian slave traffic. They cannot announce the cessation of the horrible crime of man stealing. We may indeed all rejoice that its palmy days of open violence and lawless rule are ended. British cruisers armed with new powers of search and seizure have become the terror of the unprincipled men who have been fattening on robbery and blood; yet the anomalous condition of the Fijis as respects law and government presents a great hindrance to complete success. And as it is a recognised truth that the "evil that men do lives after them," even if the wicked traffic were dying more easily and quickly than it is likely to do (for it is still a paying business of the Gun Boats can be eluded), the injurious consequences of this modern outbreak of high handed villany, will exist and hinder missionary work, when the wicked men who perpetrated the crimes have perished in their own corruption.

THE TRINIDAD MISSION.

Our narrative must now be devoted for a short time to another mission entirely distinct yet none less interesting, and in some respects more encouraging than that to the New Hebrides, the mission to the Asiatics who are employed as Coolie labourers in Trinidad.

The mission has completed its fifth year and from a small commencement is coming to assume larger proportions and more hopeful aspects. For three years Mr. Morton laboured alone, but since the close 1870 R.v. K. J. Grant has laboured with him, and their joint efforts have been owned by God and blessed in effecting important results. These as developed during the year past will now be exhibited briefly, full details on nearly all the points now brought forward having been already embodied in the missionaries' reports and letters and published in the *Record*.

THE SAN FERNANDO CHURCH.

It was subsequent to the Synod of 1872 that we had word that the Church which was being erected for Asiatics in San Fernando, had been finished, opened and occupied for Christian instruction and public worship. The opening of this building had been anticipated with anxiety and hope by the missionaries, and its auspicious opening was to them an event of great thanksgiving and joy. It is comfortable and elegant, considering its cost and is the centre of missionary action. A considerable share of the expense of this erection was borne by friends in Trinidad, and no inconsiderable sum furnished by the Coolies themselves. These contributions have been acknowledged by the Board and thanks communicated to the contributors through the missionaries. A list of the contributors was published in the *Record*, and a hundred copies sent to Messrs. Morton and Grant for local distribution.

THE CHILDREN'S EFFORT.

A debt of one hundred pounds sterling remained to be paid when the building was finished. At the same time the Board with the sanction of Synod purchased from the missionaries at cost, the premises which they had secured near the new place of worship. The reasons for this step do not require repetition, but the Church may be reminded that the cost was stated at \$1400, which some necessary repairs and changes have since raised to \$1500. The Board in these circumstances thought of the heartiness and success of the children's efforts for the *Dayspring*, and as they had given as a surplus for that object, it was resolved to lay our wants before them, and to request them while remembering the *Dayspring* as their special charge, to make the liquidation of the San Fernando Church debt and the payment of the Manse the main effort for the year. This was done in a short appeal published in the October *Record*. The result has been that while the regular *Dayspring* contribution was remitted leaving a balance in fund at date of nearly \$500, above \$1400 have been received for mission

premises, so that \$400 have been remitted to liquidate the Church debt and \$943.76 in payment of the Manse, the debt on which will be very small by the time the Synod adjourns, and could be paid at any moment by transference of the *Dayspring* money to that account and starting anew for the mission ship. This step is not recommended and only alluded to, to show how well our young friends have responded. And we have no doubt that as they keep the *Dayspring* insured, of which step the benefit is now evident, they will also authorize the insurance of the Church property in San Fernando.

THE WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

In the first place they devote time and strength to the work of Education under the conviction that thus the rising generation will be emancipated from many superstitions, and that as one of them expresses it, it is the Coolie that reads, and is taught to think that most readily and intelligently embraces the Gospel. These schools are almost exclusively taught by young Hindoos who have embraced christianity and who desire christian-like to be employed in doing something for the Master, but they are superintended by the missionary. Of these schools the following are more especially under the care of Mr. Morton: 1. Iere, taught by Thomas Walter Cockey; 2. Palmyra, part of the time by Joseph Annagee; 3. Esperanza, by Charles Soudern; 4. Sevilla, recently by J. Annagee, while Mr. Grant's superintendence applies more directly to San Fernando, Marabella, Union and Picou.

WELLINGTON AND VICTORIA VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

In all the Estate Schools religious instruction is imparted, but that in San Fernando being a government school the same course cannot with propriety be followed and those willing to attend are convened and taught on Sabbath morning and Tuesday evening, in the new Church. In the same place instruction is given to young men by the missionaries in succession.

A Sabbath School is taught in the Church by the wives of the missionaries, aided by young men from the Presbyterian Church, which has enrolled 70 scholars, of whom one half are Asiatics. Fourteen possess and read the Bible, and the conduct of the pupils is becoming and respectful.

In the second place they labour in the preaching of the Gospel.

Mr. Morton preaches every Sabbath in Hindastani, and in English at Iere, then returning to St. Fernando preaches in the Church conversing afterward with enquirers, and frequently holding a fourth service toward evening on some estate.

Mr. Grant attends Sabbath School in the Church, then with an assistant holds brief services on one or two estates, and then returns to assist Mr. Morton in the afternoon service, which now averages in attendance from 50 to 60 Hindoos, and a sprinkling of Chinese. Week-day services are further held by both as time and strength permit.

That our missionaries have been enabled to go through this large amount of toil in a climate so enervating, without any protracted sickness is cause for gratitude, but reminds us of the wisdom as well as of the duty of giving them an opportunity to rest and recruit by a visit to their friends and to the Church of their native land within a reasonable period.

RESULTS.

First, *what are these in an educational point of view?* Three hundred and seven Coolies besides Creoles are on the School Rolls, and 132 Coolies besides Creoles have daily attended on an average, and this notwithstanding the wide spread prevalence of Small Pox in a virulent form, which affected the attendance at all the schools, but more especially at San Fernando. The results appeared very striking to the Mayor and public of San Fernando when at an examination of children gathered from the schools within reach they heard 120 little Coolies with 20 Chinese children singing a Hymn, followed by specimens of reading in various degrees of advancement, and the two higher classes reading with accuracy and taste, and shewing an intimate acquaintance with geography, and great quickness in mental arithmetic, when Messrs. Morton and Grant received the congratulations of their fellow citizens through His Worship for the results which had astonished and delighted them.

But to secure a continuance of these results and further progress, the teachers must be taught, and for ten days a Normal School was superintended by Mr. Morton, at which Charles Soudeen, Thomas W. Cockey, Azis Ahmud, J. Annagee, T. Vishnoo and Lal Behari, became pupils and studied, some the more common and others the higher departments of Arithmetic, Grammar, with English History and Algebra. Where such a readiness to use the means of advancement within their reach is shewn by these interesting and devoted young men, we may confidently anticipate further results.

Secondly, *what are these in a religious point of view?*

One of the missionaries says, "Many hear the word most attentively and give evidence that they have actually received it, but are not yet prepared to break with their countrymen: they shudder at the thought of renouncing the faith of their

fathers. We hope for accessions from the ranks of our young people at no distant day."

But the Lord has given them to rejoice over souls turned from Satan to Christ within the year, and declaring their choice by a public profession. Kantoo and Juran have been baptized at Iere, and not the least satisfying mark of their sincerity is that they are by labour and study qualifying themselves to be the instructors of their countrymen in the truth.

There have also been five adult baptisms at San Fernando, three being Chinese, Joseph Cheoising, Mary Jacksey and Sarah Aiyung, and two Hindoos, Lal Behari and George Sadhapal, these two giving this among other proofs of earnestness that they gave the price of ten days of labour \$3, to purchase for themselves copies of the Hindi Scriptures. Two Hindi children were also baptized on the profession of a Planter by whom they were adopted, in all nine, and seven on their own profession of trust in the Lord Jesus, up to the close of 1872 at which time the missionaries prepared their reports. But to this we must add that on February 23rd Isaac Ramdeen a first fruit of the San Fernando school was baptized, and another intelligent young Hindoo who can read the English Scriptures with freedom added to the Church.

It may here be stated that the Lord's Supper has been twice dispensed in the little mission band in San Fernando, first shortly after the opening, and immediately after the baptism of Lal Behari, and more recently after the baptism of young Ramdeen when 14 Asiatics commemorated the decease accomplished at Jerusalem. The services on both occasions were impressive, and the missionaries felt as if the Master were present indeed.

HYMNS IN HINDI.

When the Synod was in Session in Halifax thirty hymns were in the printing office in manuscript ready to be set up and printed. After some delay these were printed with the approval of the Board, and one hundred having been sent by mail for despatch, the remainder 400 were kindly forwarded, free of charge and with the greatest cheerfulness, by J. G. Allen, Esq., of Lockport, who is always ready to aid the mission in this way. The Board recorded their gratification at this valuable accession to the means of praise in public worship, their appreciation of Mr. Morton's labours and of the aid received from Thos. W. Cockey. These Hymns printed with care, and corrected by one who had no knowledge of the language, have been pronounced very accurate in execution, welcomed joyfully by the Coolie children and adults, and highly prized by the mission-

aries. Specimen copies will be furnished to members of Synod.

THE REFORMATION OF THE PRESBYTERY OF TRINIDAD

has occurred within the year, and official notice from the Clerk of Presbytery laid before the Board with a copy of the constitution. The Board approved of the step, and beg leave to submit the constitution for the consideration and if approved, sanction of Synod.

THE OUTLOOK.

What then are the prospects of the future? Certainly of widening fields, fields white unto the harvest. Our missionaries have had more success than could have been anticipated from the small means and short time. They have had enough success to fill their hearts with gratitude for the past, and hope for the future. Mr. Morton writes, "there is an open field and urgent need for a third missionary, but in the present circumstances of the Churches at home I feel restrained from urging the case, the harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few, pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He may thrust more labourers into His harvest;" and Mr. Grant says, "Hundreds of Coolies arrive almost weekly, and in a few weeks our population will be swelled by the arrival of 3500 Hindoos. *What are we amid such a mass?* But the word is mighty. Would that the number who publish the same were greatly multiplied!"

While our Brethren were thus at a loss whether to forward an appeal for another missionary, which the Church might possibly feel unable to answer favourably, the means of support seem to be provided by the hand of Divine Providence, independently of this Church. The visit of Mr. Burnley, of Glasgow, a Christian Proprietor of an Estate in Couva, suggested to the brethren that the present was the time to remind him of an offer made some time ago of £100 stg. per annum for the support of a missionary. The step was taken, their application, submitted to him and other proprietors, was entertained most favourably and though the final reply was not given when the last communication was mailed, it seems now nearly certain that these Christian proprietors in Couva will authorize without delay the securing the services of another missionary on the basis of a salary to be provided by them. The way has thus been prepared for taking another step in advance, and the Board, grateful for the leadings of Divine Providence in the past and trusting that they will enjoy the guidance of the same gracious Leader in the future, have taken the initiatory steps toward securing the services of the third missionary for Trinidad to take part in the

work there at the commencement of next year.

Our Church is increasing in numbers and wealth, but her work is developing much *more rapidly* still, and cannot be overtaken and discharged without great growth in spirituality and consecration to the Lord's service. Our missionaries ask our prayers and must have material and spiritual support. God grant us the spirit of prayer and of abounding liberality. Oh that we were through a Divine Anointing taught and transformed, so as to be one with our Redeemer, in desire, in zeal, and in effort, that God might be glorified in the salvation of sinners, in Christ's setting "judgment on the earth" and in the "isles waiting for His Law."

Respectfully submitted,
P. G. MCGREGOR, Sec'y.

Our Foreign Missions.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Steel.

77 MACLEAY ST., SYDNEY, N. S. W., }
24th March, 1873. }

My Dear Sir.—I regret to be again, as on so many occasions, the narrator of heavy tidings regarding the New Hebrides Mission. The *Dayspring* became a complete wreck in Aneityum harbour, on the 6th January. I send you the particulars for publication. The Captain and crew arrived here on the 13th March. We had been waiting very anxiously for two months. We were daily expecting the vessel, and began to fear for her safety. No tidings, however, arrived till the shipwrecked company came in the steamer from New Caledonia. We are thankful that no lives were lost.

We have lost no time in convening the Board appointed to superintend the ship in Sydney. We have resolved to charter a small vessel for the remainder of the year, and have advertised accordingly. We will endeavour to send a vessel away, as soon as possible, with necessary supplies; and, if it can be arranged, under the command of Captain Jenkins, who has commended himself to the Missionaries.

Mrs. Goodwill has arrived from Espiritu, Santo, for the benefit of her health.

Mr. Annand and his wife arrived from Melbourne on the very day that the shipwrecked company came with the tidings of the wreck of the Missionary vessel! It was trying to the courage of the new missionaries; but they bear it bravely. We trust they may soon be enabled to reach the sphere of their labours.

Mr. Inglis advises that no steps be taken

for a new vessel till the Missionaries assemble, and full time be allowed for consultation.

The cost of bringing the crew from Aneityum to Sydney, was £190, besides expenses paid in New Caledonia for three weeks' stay there.

I trust that this trial and loss may be over-ruled for the good of the Mission.

I am yours very sincerely,

ROBERT STEEL.

REV. P. G. MCGREGOR.

Letter from Rev. Dr. McDonald.

THE MANSE, EMERALD HILL, }
26th March, 1873. }

My Dear Sir,—Our worst fears about the dear little *Dayspring* have proved to be too true. She drove from her anchors in a hurricane at Aneityum, on the 6th January, and, at once, became a total wreck.

I take it for granted that Dr. Steel and others will send you all the particulars by this mail; and I write now chiefly to assure you that the insurance of the vessel is safe.

Besides the Insurance Fund, which was collected chiefly by myself, a few years ago, the vessel was insured in Melbourne offices for £2,000, which sum will now be available towards a new vessel, leaving the Insurance Fund intact, as it always must be left.

I do not think that we should be in any hurry in deciding what is to be done for a new vessel. Australia should raise at least £1,000, and I am sure that Nova Scotia will be good for her share.

Happily, no lives were lost by the wreck of the *Dayspring*.

I am suffering very much from influenza to-day, and I must bring my letter to a sudden stop.

Ever yours,

D. McDONALD.

REV. P. G. MCGREGOR.

Letter from Rev. Joseph Annand.

SYDNEY, N. S. WALES, }
March 22, 1873. }

Dear Mr. McGregor,—It is three months since we landed in this southern clime, so that you may think that I am very slow in writing, but I am still in time for the first mail. There is only one mail a month hence since the San Francisco one stopped; but we hope for better things before long, as the people here are again agitating for a renewal of that line.

We had a fair passage out from England, being 68 days from London, and 62 from Plymouth. There was very little to relieve the monotony of our long and comfortless voyage. Land never seemed so beautiful to us before, as it did that Saturday morn-

ing, the first of March, when we steamed up Hobson's Bay. I shall not be surprised if our first impression of Australia prove rather too favourable.

Our kind friend, Dr. Macdonald, met us on the pier, and brought us to his home, where we remained ten days. We were somewhat disappointed to learn from him that we had still another voyage to make before we could meet the *Dayspring*. However, as there was no intelligence of her arrival in Sydney, we were in no hurry to leave Melbourne. After visiting all the places interesting to strangers in and around the city, we bade our hosts farewell, and embarked in the Steamship *City of Adelaide* for Sydney. A very pleasant passage of two and a quarter days brought us into the finest harbour in Australia; and a few hours after, we were comfortably settled down in a hotel.

I have said that we were disappointed on our arrival in Melbourne in that the *Dayspring* was not coming there in future; but here we were doubly disappointed, for we learned that our favorite little vessel was lying a total wreck on a coral reef in Aneityum harbour. Captain Jenkins and crew reached Sydney the same day that we did (the 13th); and they report that, having completed the voyage among the islands and returned to Aneityum, while lying at anchor awaiting the final orders for Sydney, a violent hurricane arose and drove her upon the reef. The Captain was absent from her at the time at Mr. Inglis' station; but the mate and crew did all that was possible to endeavor to save her. The yards and topmasts were all sent down, and the cables paid out, but all in vain, for the wind and waves were too much for her. She dragged her anchors a considerable distance in the direction of the open sea, but, the wind suddenly shifting, she caught the reef and became a total wreck. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The women and all, except the crew, were sent on shore when the storm began.

The hurricane lasting only a few hours, the vessel held together, so that nothing was lost from her, except what was destroyed by the salt water. After all was taken from her that was of any value, the hull was sold at public auction for £38. Thus ended the career of the children's first *Dayspring*. She had many warm friends here, and great regret is felt at her loss; but in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, P. E. Island and New Brunswick, I am sure that the children will be very sorry to hear that their favorite mission vessel is destroyed. However, I hope that it will not be long till they have another one as good, if not better than the first.—The Marine Board here investigated the circumstances connected with the *Dayspring's* loss; and

they pronounced the Captain and mate entirely free from blame; hence there will be no difficulty about receiving the £2,000 insurance.

The *Dayspring* Board have decided to charter a schooner for nine months, to take supplies, &c., to the Mission field. There may be some difficulty in getting a vessel; but we hope to sail for the islands inside of a month from this time.

The hurricane did a large amount of damage to the Mission premises, and destroyed about three months' supply of native food. There is little other news of importance from the islands.

Mrs. Goodwill and child came up with the *Dayspring* crew. All the Mission families are well.—Mrs. Copeland lost a child lately.

I have many things to say, but I am so hurried now that I must draw to a close.

We were very sorry to learn, on our arrival in Melbourne, that Dr. Geddie had passed to his rest. The news would reach Nova Scotia about the time we got it.

Faithfully yours,
JOSEPH ANNAND.

Letter from Rev. James D. Murray.

ANELCAUHAT, ANEITYUM,
NEW HEBRIDES, Feb. 10th, 1873. }

My Dear Sir,—I gladly embrace the opportunity of sending you a few lines by a vessel which is expected to sail from here for New Caledonia to-day. I am sorry to say that at present we have no mission vessel to carry our mails. We had here on the night of the 5th ult., and the morning of the 6th, the most violent hurricane that has occurred on this island, it is said, during the last twenty years, the barometer having fallen as low as 28° 30'. It was a truly terrific and most desolating storm. One of the many disastrous effects of its fury was the total wreck of the "*Dayspring*." The good little vessel had just arrived in the harbour here on her return from the northern islands, and was almost ready to set out again on her voyage to Sydney, when the hurricane came and brought her missionary career so abruptly to a close. She was dragged by the force of the revolving tempest from her moorings, and at length driven on the reef, from which she is now being daily removed in many pieces. The wreck was sold to a European whaler, who resides on this island, for the sum of thirty-eight pounds! It is well for the Mission that she was insured fully to the amount of her value. It is also a matter of thankfulness that, whilst the vessel was lost, all the lives on board were saved. Most of the ship's stores too were rescued from destruction. The Captain and his wife, the officers and crew, and

some of the passengers have been living on our premises. We have happily been able to provide them with ample sleeping accommodation. Some of the passengers have been spending part of the time at Mr. Inglis' side. There are eighteen people of them all, and they have now been upwards of five weeks on our island, and until the day before yesterday we had very faint hopes of their getting away before the month of April or May, as it is a rare thing to see a vessel sailing in these seas during the hurricane months. But suddenly our prospects brightened, as we observed a ship making for this harbour on Saturday last. As soon as she came to anchor, I had my boat launched, and Captain Jenkins and I went out to confer with the master with the view of making arrangements with him to carry the shipwrecked crew to New Caledonia. We found the vessel to be a trader, with a cargo of natives from Mallicolo, Apiti, and Espirito Santo, and bound for Fiji. The Captain said that if the crew asked him to take them to Fiji he would be bound to do so gratis, according to law, but that, as New Caledonia was out of his course, he could not take them for less than £20 sterling. After mature consideration, Mr. Inglis, Captain Jenkins, and I agreed to give him this sum for his trouble. And so they are all (the *Dayspring* crew) engaged just now in putting their luggage on board. They will probably sail from here in the course of two or three hours. As there is regular mail communication between New Caledonia and the Colonies, our friends there will soon we trust hear of our circumstances and charter a vessel to be sent down in place of the "*Dayspring*," without delay.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Our Mission premises suffered considerably from the hurricane. All our houses were more or less unroofed by it, our fences blown down, fruit trees uprooted, and plantations reduced to a state of desolation. About two-thirds of the windows of the church are blown in and dashed to pieces and upwards of a hundred panes smashed. The posts of the verandahs of the church and dwelling house were much damaged, especially those of the church verandah. Even one of the massive stone walls of the church was cracked from end to end—the effect of the force of the wind against the roof and large cross beams. Thus the buildings on which I had expended so much time and toil for eight months previously, and which I had succeeded in getting into a state of tolerably good repair, were reduced in a single night to a worse state of dilapidation than ever. And so I am busy again at rebuilding and repairing houses. I am thankful to say that already all the

most clamant wants have been met. On the morning of the hurricane, there was just one corner of the house—a part of the dining room, in which we could secure a dry spot to sit or stand in. The natives, however, as soon as the storm had abated, very cheerfully set to work to repair the thatching, and before night we had the most of the apartments in the house pretty well protected again.

HEALTH OF MISSIONARIES.

By the "Dayspring," and other vessels, we have recently heard from all the missionaries on the group. They were well, and diligently at work. Mrs. Goodwill, however, is an exception. She was one of the passengers of the "Dayspring," and is now here. She is taking a trip to Sydney for the benefit of her health. Mr. Macdonald has had some troubles to try him at his station on Fate. By a letter which Mrs. Murray had from Mrs. Neilson, it would appear that the hurricane on Tana was much less severe than it was here. On Eromanga, however, it was very violent. Mr. Robertson's new house was blown down by it, and some vessels wrecked at Dillon's Bay and Elizabeth Bay.

DISPENSING MEDICINES.

Mrs. Murray and our little boy and I are in the enjoyment of good health. Thus far we have escaped the *malady of the land*, as the Aneityumese express fever and ague. Among the natives, however, this and other diseases have been very prevalent since we came to the island. Not a day passes without my having applications from them for medicine. At first they used to come every hour of the day for this purpose, which I found was fast becoming to me an intolerable tax on my time. I have therefore set apart a particular hour every day for meeting with them in the dispensary. In extraordinary cases they understand, of course, that I am willing to administer medicine whenever I may be called upon. But ordinarily this part of my work I manage to discharge from 1 P. M. to 2 P. M. daily, and accordingly I am much less interrupted in other departments of my duty than I otherwise would be.

THE LANGUAGE.

As regards our acquisition of the native language I am thankful to say that our progress has exceeded my best expectations. We can now converse with the natives quite intelligibly, and I have been preaching in Aneityumese regularly every Sabbath for the last five months. I have visited most of our schools and catechised them in their own tongue. The native books to which I have access have of course been of very great assistance to me. Most of my Aneityumese I have learned out of books,

whilst most of Mrs. Murray's has been acquired by personal intercourse with the natives. The consequence is that I know more of the grammatical construction of the language than she, and especially of the more sacred terms and idioms, while she has excelled me in mastering the more colloquial forms of Aneityumese expression.

STUDIES.

My biblical, theological, and literary studies, I make it a matter of conscience to prosecute here, as I was wont to do at home. I devote a certain portion of the day to the grammatical and critical examination of the Scriptures in their original languages in connection with which I study more or less of Syriac and Arabic. I also endeavour to keep up my acquaintance with classical Greek and Latin. In Divinity I am perusing at present with much satisfaction, Dr. Hodge's excellent work on "Systematic Theology," and in history I am perusing Gibbon's immortal work on "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" and as a practitioner of the healing art, the study of medicine, of course, comes in for a share of my time. From this you will at once understand that my time is pretty well occupied. Our work has indeed been various since we came here, and, at times, pretty arduous. But as long as God gives us health and strength, we wish to be found diligent in His service.

EARTHQUAKE.

I almost forgot to mention to you that we had also an unusually severe earthquake here about ten days ago. Slight shocks of earthquake are quite frequent on Aneityum, especially during these hot, rainy months; but such a shock as that to which I now refer, Mr. Inglis says, he never felt on the island before. For a few seconds the house rocked like a cradle, and the plaster in some places cracked. One of the lamp chimnies fell off by the shaking, and several other effects have been observed, such as fissures on the sides of the hills, the removal of rocks from their old resting places, &c.

J. D. MURRAY.

REV. P. G. MCGREGOR.

Letter from Rev. John Inglis.

The following letter was written by the Rev. John Inglis to Rev. Dr. Steel, Sydney:

"ANEITYUM, NEW HEBRIDES, }
January 29th, 1873 }

"My Dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you that the *Dayspring* is lying a total wreck at the mouth of Aneityum Harbour, having been driven on the 6th inst., during one of the most terrific hurricanes that ever passed over this island—at least, since any white man lived on it. No lives were lost; but,

for several hours, those on board, about thirty souls in all,—there being a number of native passengers in the vessel,—were in imminent peril. For the last twenty-five years—that is, since missionaries were settled on this island—the only other hurricane equal to this, or at all approaching to it, was that of the 14th and 15th of March, 1861, when Mr. Copeland had charge of this station, and Mrs. Inglis and I were home on a visit. Mr. Copeland published a full and carefully prepared account of that hurricane, a copy of which is lying before me; I am thus enabled to compare the two. The hurricane of 1861 was of longer duration than this one. On that occasion, the sea rose higher on this side of the island than during this hurricane. At that time it rose nine feet above high water mark, at this time it only rose seven. The destruction of food and houses was greater on that occasion than on this, owing to the sea rising so much, and inundating all the low lands; two vessels went ashore in that hurricane, and one went to pieces. But both the natives and white men residing then on the island, say that the wind was considerably stronger on this occasion. During this hurricane the aneroid barometer fell twenty points, or one-fifth of an inch lower than in 1861. On that occasion it fell 1.40, or one inch and two-fifths of an inch. At this time it fell 1.60, or one inch and three-fifths of an inch. This is more than an inch lower than I have ever known it to fall. The strength of the hurricane came from the N.N.E.; when the hurricane was approaching its height, the wind veered round to the N., then to the N.W., and finally, when it began to abate, to the W. It was but of short duration—not more than three or four hours; indeed, it was during one short hour that almost all the damage was done. It was at the height about 5 in the morning. The glass then began to rise, and rose as rapidly as it had fallen.

DAYSPRING AT ANCHOR.

“The *Dayspring* had come to anchor in Aneityum harbour at noon on Friday, the 3rd inst., and all arrangements were made for her sailing on the Tuesday morning following. She had called at every mission station for the last time this season, except *Fortuna*, the wind not permitting her to make that island on her way south. Captain Jenkins wished to see me on business of importance connected with the vessel, and also to obtain here some supplies of native food for the voyage. Mrs. Goodwill of *Santo*, who was on her way to *Sydney* for medical advice, wished also to come round to see if she could obtain a native woman to go with her, as nurse for her baby. To lose no time, Captain Jenkins came off that afternoon in the ship's

boat, bringing with him Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Goodwill and her child, expecting to reach this station that night, and return to the ship on the following day. But the wind was much stronger, and the sea much rougher, on this side of the island, than he expected, and they were obliged to put in at a whaling station about half way, and remain there for the night. Next morning the captain borrowed a whale boat as being more easily pulled than the ship's boat, which he left till he should return. After a hard pull, they reached this place about mid-day. Business matters were arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, and they expected (D.V.) to return on Monday morning—the wind being highly favourable for going back to the ship—and that the vessel would sail on Tuesday, call at *Fortuna* on Wednesday morning, and thence take her departure for *Sydney* on Wednesday afternoon. But the Lord had willed it otherwise.

THE HURRICANE.

“On Sabbath the weather was squally, and the glass fell a little; but there was nothing to excite alarm. It was just such weather as we frequently have at that season of the year; moreover, no hurricane had ever been seen by anyone connected with the mission till nearly a month after that date. The first mate, Mr M'Arthur, however, had taken every precaution on Sabbath; both anchors were down, every inch of chain was paid out, the topmasts and yards were sent down, and everything was done to secure a firm hold and lessen the strain upon the ship. The wind, too, was blowing from the land and out of the harbour. The harbour is open to the S.W., and it is when the wind blows from that point, and brings in a heavy sea, that danger to vessels arises. I have known six vessels driven ashore in this way here, but I have not known of anyone being injured while the wind blew from the land. About 4 o'clock on Monday morning, however, the wind blew with such irresistible violence that both anchors were started, and the vessel, dragging her chains and anchors, ran out of the harbour, as if she had been a mail steamer going at full speed. She was all but clear of the harbour, and out to the open sea, where she would have been safe, when the wind suddenly veering or a cross sea coming up, or both, she was struck with such force on the broadside as, notwithstanding the breadth of her beam, all but capsized her; a tremendous sea at the same time bearing her along, pitched her right up on the edge of the reef. Here she was exposed to the full force of the breakers; and had she remained in that situation, the possibility is that she would soon have gone to pieces, and every one on board have perished. But a second tro-

mendous sea came on, lifted her up, and carried her a considerable way on to the reef—as far, indeed, as the chains would permit, the anchors being caught by the coral. As soon as daylight enabled the sailors to see, they cut down the foremast, fearing lest the working of the mast would have split up the vessel. When the rain, mist and spray had so far cleared off as that the vessel could be seen from the mission house, flags of distress were observed flying, and men were noticed perched on the rigging. The ship's boats were smashed, and the people on board had no means of escape. But the storm rapidly subsided; and as soon as it was safe to go out to the vessel, Mr. Joseph Underwood, of the whaling establishment on Inyeny, went out with his boat to render what assistance he could. Manura, a Tahitian, belonging to the other whaling establishment, also went out in his boat; and Mr. F. A. Campbell, a young gentleman, son of the Rev. A. C. Campbell, of Geelong—who was a passenger in the *Dayspring*, but who had gone ashore when the vessel came into harbour—went out with Mr. Murray's boat. All on board—men, women and children—were got safely on shore.

CAPTAIN'S RETURN.

“As soon as walking was possible, from the violence of the wind, Captain Jenkins and the second mate, a young man, who has come with him in the boat, set out to walk to the harbour along the shore, a distance about fourteen miles. When about half-way, they met a messenger with a note from Mr. Murray, stating that the vessel was on the reef! They reached the mission house early in the afternoon—all but dead with exhaustion—the walking was so bad, and they had pushed on so fast.

“As fine weather set in, and as the vessel was only in four feet of water, the passengers and those connected with the vessel saved the most of their personal effects, though considerably damaged. The most of the ship's provisions were also saved, though some were a good deal injured; sails, ropes and most of things belonging to the ship were also got ashore. After this, a jury of three ship's carpenters held a survey of the vessel; they pronounced her to be a total wreck, and recommended her to be sold without delay. She was accordingly sold by public auction for the benefit of the insurance, but realized only £38

“We feel sorry, chiefly for his own sake, that Captain Jenkins was not on board when the hurricane came on; not that the fate of the vessel would have been otherwise than it was. But people will talk, and some may blame him. I have stated the circumstances under which he left the

vessel; even had the captain been on board, no more anchors could have been let go, no more chain could have been paid out, no more masts or yards could have been set down, and no human power could have parried off the fury of the wind.

DETENTION OF DAYSPRING.

“Our arrangements here to have always been to have the *Dayspring* away from these islands before the end of December, although for several years past some leading members of this mission considered it quite unnecessary to hurry her away so soon. ‘No hurricane,’ said they, ‘has ever been seen in January; trading vessels almost always remain down till January, some of them all the year through; the *Dayspring* is a stronger vessel, better manned, and better found than any of these. Why then should she hurry away before any other vessel?’ I never concurred with these views although it was difficult to meet them with any other than common places as, ‘that it is wise to err on the safe side,’ and ‘there may be danger in staying, but there can be none in leaving.’ So little danger was apprehended in this group, that one or two members proposed doing away with the insurance. This was the first year that she was not out of the group before the end of December, but it was the force of circumstances, not any change of plan, that kept her so long this year, and yet but for the hurricane of the 6th, her anchor would have been weighed for the last time on the 7th January.

DEFENCE OF CAPTAIN.

“But no blame can be attached to Captain Jenkins for this delay. The second voyage to Melbourne, in September last, added to the unusual amount of labour which the vessel had to perform in the early part of the season threw her more than a month behind her time for her last voyage among the islands. It was the first voyage Captain Jenkins had had command of the *Dayspring*, and he did his very utmost to economise time. The voyage from Melbourne to Aueityum was, perhaps, the shortest on record, and the *Dayspring* remained only one day in Aueityum harbour; and notwithstanding there was more than the average amount of calms, currents and unsettled weather, the voyage round the islands was performed in less than the average length of time, and the vessel was brought back to Aueityum without the slightest mishap.

DESTRUCTION.

“When daylight opened on us on the morning of the 6th inst., everything on and around my station bore the aspect of utter desolation. I had two houses blown down, and every building more or less injured.

Two whaleboats—the one borrowed by Captain Jenkins, the other borrowed by myself—each dashed into a hundred pieces. At both the whaling establishments, boat-houses were carried away, and boats smashed in the same manner. The natives have lost fully three months' provisions, but I cannot at present enter into details."

TRINIDAD MISSION.

Private Letter From Rev. J. Morton.

SAN FERNANDO, April 25th, 1873.

My Dear Mr. McGregor,—

I had much pleasure on receipt of your kind favor of 24th ult. I think if some of the brethren at home knew how much cheer a good letter can give us, they would occasionally take the trouble to write us. In the midst of friends and surrounded with cheering influences, they forget, I think, how much we are cut off from the world. Dr Geddie's death—a fit close of a noble, devoted life—is no cause for grief. He "hath entered into his rest," a rest to which, by divine grace, he was well entitled. Who dare grudge him his reward? I felt when reading of Dr. Guthrie's death that sorrow would be out of place. Indeed when reading the account to Mrs. Morton, who was unwell we both felt like taking up a song of thanksgiving, and victory. Dying thus 'tis happiness to die.

I note what you say about a trip home. I believe it would be well for the Board to make some arrangement for the return of missionaries to recruit. But I could not think of returning now unless ordered away by the Doctor. My health is good, with the exception of occasionally suffering from sore-throat. And the work to be done is too great to think of absence. The only comfort is to keep busily at it. My conscience would not allow me, this year at least, if well, to return even for a few months. I have thought of sending my family home, but Mrs Morton refuses to leave me unless ordered by the Doctor. Indeed two years ago they counselled her to go home, but she set their counsels at defiance, and got better, and I believe it was better for us all that she did not go.

On March 31st the house was enlivened by the advent of a little boy claiming to be the second son of your humble servant. We admitted the claim and took him in. The Lord help us to train him if spared for His service.

Last week I spent two days in company with Thos. W. Cockey, preaching to those who live solitarily in the wood.

I hope to go again next week, and then I will probably send you a note for the Record. At present you seem to have plenty of matter on hand.

Pray for me, my dear brother, and stir up ministers and people wherever you go to pray much for us. O Lord confound our unbelief, and make us as men that dream, by turning the captivity of this people.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

The Foreign Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces in acct. with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

1873.		Cr.	
June 1,	Monies received during the year.....		\$8276 21
	Balance due Treasurer.....		617 27
			<hr/> \$8893 48
1872.		Dr.	
June 1.	To Balance \$325.20 less by \$20 error in the acct. of May 31st, 1872.....		\$ 305 20
July 3.	Joseph Annand, Travelling Expenses to date.....		16 00
	H. Primrose, Esq., Treasurer of Ministers' Widows Fund for		
	Rev. Dr. Geddie.....	\$20 00	
	" J. D. Murray.....	20 00	
	" J. W. McKenzie.....	20 00	60 00
	W. Silver, Esq., for Rev. J. Morton's $\frac{1}{2}$ year's Salary in advance, at £250 stg.....		608 34
	Peter Grant, Esq., for Rev. K. J. Grant, do., do.....		608 34
25.	Robert Gordon, Esq., of Alberton, by request of Rev. J. D. Gordon, £5 stg., Mr. Gordon directing Dr. Steel to give credit for amount...		24 33
	H. Primrose, Esq., Treasurer of Ministers' Widows' Fund, for Rev. Wm. McCullagh, said amount being paid into Dr. Steel's hands..		22 40
Aug. 31.	H. Primrose, Esq., Widows' Fund Treasurer, Payment for Rev. J. Annand.....		20 00
Oct. 3.	Cash paid for Bill of £70 stg., remitted to London for Photographic Views, Pictures, &c., of Mission Premises, and Views to be sold for benefit of Missions.....		341 22

Oct, 10.	To N. S. Printing Co., 100 Postal Cards, printed for Circulars.....	\$3 50
	Rev. J. Annand, Travelling Expenses in Cape Breton.....	£29 20
	Truro Presbytery.....	8 63
	Eastern Shore.....	3 00
Nov. 4.	Mr. and Mrs. Annand's Expense in Farewell tour from Halifax to St. John, N. B., P. E. Island, to Halifax	47 70
	Rev. J. Annand—Half Year's Salary to Jany. 1st, 1873, at £150 stg..	365 00
	do do for Orphan School, Anceytum.....	50
	Expense on Mission Goods—Wallace Package from Truro.....	\$ 30
	Bedeque do do Pictou.....	40
	Carpenter.....	1 00
	Nails, Tacks, Cards.....	20
	Truckage.....	50
	Rev. J. Annand, Personal Outfit.....	200 00
	Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Annand to Liverpool.....	150 00
	Sight Bill in London, for £100 stg., to meet passage of Mr. and Mrs. Annand from Liverpool to Melbourne.....	492 22
	Halifax Contributions for Medicine Chest Joiners Tools, &c., &c.....	177 07
	Salaries of Rev. Messrs. Murray and McKenzie, remitted in advance for 1873, £150 stg. each, Bill for £300 at 9½	1400 22
	Mrs. Mary McNair, allowance for repairs on Mission Premises, Error by her late Husband £6 stg.	29 20
18.	Salaries of Dr. Geddie and Rev. J. Annand, for 1873, remitted in advance, £300, and £150 stg., £450 stg., at 9½	2190 00
	Freight of second Bedeque Box of Mission Goods from Pictou.....	\$ 35
	Truckage	15
	From Halifax to Liverpool.....	1 25
Dec. 7.	Nova Scotia Printing Company, 150 Circulars.....	3 00
	Envelopes, Postage, and Posting.....	3 00
1873.		6 09
Jan. 3.	Wm. C. Silver on acct. of St. John's Church Miss. Assoc'n....	20 00
	“ “ Annie McCulloch's Contribution.....	1 85
	“ “ Half Year's Salary for Mr. Morton.....	608 34
	Peter Grant, Esq., “ for Rev. K. J. Grant.....	608 34
24.	D. Laird, price of draft deducted from P. E. Island contributions.....	2 73
April 19.	Wm. C. Silver, Contribution from St. John's Church Missionary Association for Mr. Morton's Schools..	30 00
May 31.	Postage.....	10 00
	Commission on \$8275 81 at 5½ p. c.....	\$455 16
	Deduct.....	15 16
		440 00
		\$8893 48
	To Balance due Treasurer.....	\$617 27

The Crerar Foreign Mission Fund in acct. with Rev. P. G. McGregor
Treasurer.

1872.	Cr.	
June 1.	By Balance.....	\$ 59 00
Sept. 1.	Dividend on 100 Shares in Union Bank at \$1.60 per share.....	160 00
Nov. 1.	Stock Sale, 20 share Union Bank at \$54.50.....	\$1090 00
	Less by Commission to Messrs. Farquhar & Forrest.....	10 90
		1079 10
1873.		
Jan. 10.	Interest from Mortgage \$1362.67 Dom. Cy	81 76
Feb. 27.	Dividend on 80 shares Union Bank Stock at \$1.60 per share.....	128 00
Mch. 6.	Interest on \$1460 10 Dom. Cy., to date.....	87 60
	Interest on \$584 Dom. Cy., to 19th May.....	35 04
May 31.	Interest on Deposit Receipt for \$200 for 3 months at 4 p. c.....	2 00
		\$1632 50
1872.	Dr.	
Nov. 4.	To Cash paid into Foreign Mission Fund to meet outfit and passage of Rev. E. Annand from Halifax to Liverpool and from Liverpool to Melbourne.....	\$ 842 22
	Balance on hand.....	790 28
		\$1632 50
June 1.	By Balance.....	790 28

The "Dayspring" Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces in acct. with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

1872.		CR.	
June 1.	By Balance.....		\$ 900 00
1873.			
June 2.	Receipts during year.....		846 14
			<u>\$1746 14</u>
1872.		DR.	
June 30.	To Cash paid for Bill on London to be remitted to Rev. D. McDonald of Melbourne, £250 stg.....		\$1216 66
1873.			
Mch. 1.	Stationery for two years....		1 00
May 31.	Postage for 1 year		78
	(ommission on \$546.14 at 5½ p. c.....		30 03
	Balance.....		497 67
			<u>\$1746 14</u>
June 1.	By Balance.....		497 67

The San Fernando Church and Manse Fund in account with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

1873.		CR.	
June.	By Receipts.....		\$1441 98
1872.		DR.	
Dec. 28.	To Cash paid Rev. K. J. Grant for the San Fernando Church.....		\$ 400 00
Feb. 6.	1500 Collecting Cards		\$15 00
	Postage on do		3 93
May 31.	Commission on \$ 1441.98 at 5½ p. c.....		79 30
	Cash paid for transmission to Rev. J. Morton		471 87
	" " " " K. J. Grant.....		471 88
			<u>\$1441 98</u>

The Home Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces in account with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

1872.		CR.	
June 1.	Ry Balance.....		\$1371 71
1873.			
	By Receipts to June.....		2507 25
			<u>\$3878 95</u>
1872.		DR.	
June 1.	To Cash to A. F. Thompson.....		\$ 11 30
	Cash to " " travelling expenses to Tobique.....		10 00
	James Rosborough " " from Princeton.....		18 00
	John Pollock " " to Margaree.....		13 00
	Hugh McMillan, supply of Bedford and Fall River.....		19 47
29.	Angus McLeod, Gaelic Catechist, C. B. Presbytery.....		20 00
	Donald McDonald " " " ".....		40 00
	Donald Ross " " " ".....		48 00
	Angus McLeod " V. & R. Presbytery.....		20 00
	Malcolm McLeod " " " ".....		20 00
	Donald Campbell " " " ".....		20 00
	A. McLean " C. B. Presbytery.....		40 00
	Donald McDonald " " " ".....		20 00
	Charles Dawson " " " ".....		20 00
July 4.	Cash paid into Supplementing Fund by direction of Synod.....		1500 00
Aug. 1.	Rev. A. Grant, services in 1871, Presbytery V. & R.....		54 00
	Rev. D. Drummond " " " ".....		30 00
	Rev. A. B. Dickie, aid to Church Building at Moser's River.....		40 00
	Rev. James Rosborough, Balance from Halifax Presbytery.....		11 44
	" " " " expenses of travel from Miramichi to Digby and Musquodoboit Harbour.....		15 31
Sept. 9.	John Gerrard, travel from Northfield to Glassville....		7 00
	Isaac Simpson, Halifax Presbytery.....		7 00

Sept. 9.	To John C. Meek, Pictou.....	\$3 00	
	John Pollock.....	30 06	
	John Gerrard, Presbytery of Lunenburg and Yarmouth.....	50 00	
	" " St. John " 	30 00	
	John Hales, St. John " 	\$56 85	
	Draft.....	20	57 05
	John Richards, Halifax Presbytery.....	30 09	
	John Gillis P. E. I. Presbytery.....	18 00	
	" " travel from Mabou to P. E. Island.....	10 00	
	" " deficiency of travelling expense from New York in April..	9 00	
	John Richards.....	9 00	
30.	Samuel McNaughton, Bedford and Fall River.....	42 43	
	Rev. John Sutherland, Board in Halifax, and expense to Woodville..	20 00	
	Thomas Christie, Halifax Presbytery.....	10 00	
	Rev. W. Richardson, Pictou Presbytery.....	12 00	
	Rev. P. McDermid, Balance from Presbytery of Yarmouth and Lunenburg.....	2 00	
	Rev. P. McDermid, Presbytery of Halifax—Clam Harbour.....	6 00	
	John Leishman, St. John Presbytery.....	25 00	
	A. F. Thomson, " " 	13 00	
Oct. 10.	Rev. M. Allan, travelling expenses from St. John to Stewiacke.....	6 50	
	John Pollock, travelling expenses, Margaree to Halifax.....	11 40	
	Roderick Bethune, Gaelic Catechist.....	20 00	
	Rev. Mr. Gauld, St. John Presbytery.....	18 00	
Nov. 28.	Thomas Christie Lun. & Yar. " 	30 00	
	" Halifax " 	18 29	
	John Leishman, St. John " 	16 45	
	John M. Allan, Truro " 	6 00	
	Rev. Hugh McMillan, Halifax " 	8 90	
	J. C. Meek, Lun. & Yar. " 	6 00	
	R. Murray, Halifax " 	2 50	
	S. McNaughten, Halifax " 	30 77	
	Rev. H. McMillan, Halifax " 	10 88	
	Rev. D. Drummond, C. B. " 	40 30	
Jan. 8.	A. F. Thompson, travelling expenses, Pictou Presbytery.....	10 00	
	Rev. James Watson, supply of Wentworth.....	20 00	
	Rev. E. Grant, Clam Harbour.....	6 00	
	Presbytery of Prince Edward Island for relief of congregation of West River and Brookfield from all old claims.....	40 00	
	A. F. Thompson, St. John Presbytery.....	11 61	
Mch. 1.	Stationery for two years.....	15 00	
	John Gauld, travelling expenses, 5 months in New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Nova Scotia.....	30 00	
April 10.	Thomas Christie for expense of travel of Mr. Hageman's from New York to St. John.....	\$15 00	
	" Gardiner " " 	15 00	
	" Russel " Princeton " 	15 00	
	" Richards " " " 	15 00	
	" Talbot " New York " 	15 00	
	" Robinson " " Digby.....	18 00	
	" Pettinger " " Halifax.....	20 00	
	" Adams " " " 	20 00	
	" Bayne " " Pictou.....	20 00	
	" Rosborough " St. John to Tobique.....	10 00	163 00
	Draft for do., at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....		82
12.	Charles McLean, Gaelic Bursary.....	40 00	
	Adam Gunn, Catechist, travelling expenses to Ship Harbour.....	6 00	
	E. Scott " " St. Crane.....	2 00	
	Isaac Simpson, Presbytery of Truro.....	32 00	
	Thomas Christie, for passage of Mr. Junor from N. York to Bermuda..	30 00	
	" " expenses for transmitting monies for Board & postage	1 00	
May 1.	Rev. John Gauld, travelling expenses for 2 months.....	12 22	
	Ernest Bayne, travelling expenses, Pictou to Margaree.....	10 00	
	A. B., loan for Passage from Britain, £15 stg.....	73 00	
	Advances to Catechists—James Robinson.....	\$15 00	
	H. A. Talbot.....	9 00	
	H. D. Adams.....	20 00	
	Mr. Pittinger.....	10 00	54 00
	Isaac Simpson, travelling expenses, Pictou Presbytery.....	12 00	
26.	A. F. Thomson, P. E. Island Presbytery.....	14 00	
	P. G. MacGregor, Secy., Expense on Railway to Westville to prevent disappointment.....	4 00	
	Postage.....	17 00	

IN PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN.			
Jan.	To Rev. John D. Murray	.....	\$ 50 00
	“ James Gray	.....	50 00
	“ Lewis Jack	.....	50 00
	“ Andrew Donald	.....	50 00
	“ J. K. Bearisto	.....	50 00
	“ Joshua Burgess	.....	50 00
	“ William Millen	.....	50 00
	“ William Stuart	.....	100 00
	“ J. W. Nelson	.....	50 00
			500 00
IN PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI.			
	Rev. A. McMaster	.....	50 00
IN PRESBYTERY OF P. E. ISLAND.			
	Rev. Allan McLean	.....	\$60 00
	“ Charles Fraser	.....	60 00
	“ J. G. Cameron	.....	40 00
	“ D. McNeill	.....	40 00
	“ S. G. Lawson	.....	20 00
			220 00
IN PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA AND RICHMOND.			
	Rev. K. McKenzie	.....	40 00
	“ Wm. G. Forbes	.....	40 00
	“ Alex Grant	.....	40 00
			120 00
IN PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON.			
	Rev. C. E. McLean	.....	65 00
	“ James Fraser	.....	30 00
	“ A. Farquharson	.....	25 00
	“ D. McDougald	.....	40 00
	“ D. Drummond	.....	50 00
			210 00
IN PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.			
	Rev. A. P. Miller	.....	30 00
IN PRESBYTERY OF TRURO.			
	Rev. Duncan McKinnon	.....	\$50 00
	“ Jacob Layton	.....	50 00
			100 00
IN PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.			
	Rev. D. S. Gordon	.....	100 00
	“ E. Grant	.....	40 00
	“ A. Stuart	.....	60 00
			200 00
IN PRESBYTERY OF LUNENBURG AND YARMOUTH.			
	Rev. M. G. Henry	.....	55 00
	“ E. McNab	.....	55 00
	“ J. C. Meek, 1 month	.....	12 50
	Half per per cent. on \$450 remitted by draft to New Brunswick	.....	2 25
Feb. 1.	Rev. T. Sedgwick, Secretary, postage for 1871	.....	2 58
	“ P. G. MacGregor, Stationery for two years	.....	4 00
May 31.	Postage of Treasurer	.....	3 00
	1 Telegram	.....	25
	Commission on \$3228.99 at 5½ per cent.	.....	177 25
	Balance on hand	.....	846 21
			\$4688 53
June 1.	By Balance	.....	846 21

The Education Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces in account with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

1872.		CR.	
June 1.	By Interest and Dividends \$2200.67, Bal. from Profess'l Fund \$88.38	.....	\$2289 05
	Congregational and Personal Contributions	.....	1085 70
	Balance due Treasurer	.....	806 87
			\$4182 62

The Synod Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces,
in acct. with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

		Cr.	
1873.			
May 31.	By Receipts to date		\$1055 84
	Balance due Treasurer.....		250 11
			\$1305 93
1872.		Dr.	
June 1.	To Balance due Treasurer		130 10
July 1.	Cash paid to Members of Synod as travelling expenses		774 21
4.	Dr. Bayne's expenses to Montreal	\$30 00	
	G. A. Blanchard's do.	34 25	
	H. B. Webster's do.	34 25	
	Rev. G. Christie's do.	34 26	
	Rev. James Bennet's do.	28 00	
	Rev. G. Patterson's do.	40 00	
	Rev. R. Sedgwick, Balance due on Expense Bill	10 00	210 76
	Rev. E. A. McCurdy Expenses on Systematic Benevolence Commit- tee, Printing Bill.....	\$ 9 50	
	Stationery and Postage	5 60	14 50
	Synod Officers—Rev. P. G. MacGregor.....	80 00	
	" A. Falconer	25 00	
	Janitor, \$7.25; ice, 75 cents	8 00	113 00
Aug. 1	Dr. Bayne, expenses on duty to Charlottetown.. ..	3 00	
	Rev. P. G. MacGregor.....	6 00	9 00
	150 Postal Cards to Members of Synod, May 17	2 50	
	300 Emendations on Rules of Procedure.....	12 00	
	Postage on do.	1 26	
	Statistical Tables in June Record.....	10 00	
	70 Circulars to Ministers and Elders west of Halifax to entitle them to return tickets on the W. & A. Railway.....	1 25	
	200 Abstracts of Accounts, by order of S. P.	2 50	
	200 Reports of Business Committee.....	2 51	
	1600 " of Committee on Insurance of Churches	12 00	
	300 Circulars, two kinds	3 00	
	Postage on the whole	3 75	50 76
	Rev. A. McKnight, Postage on Statistical Blanks		1 60
	Postage of Synod Clerk.....		2 00
			\$1355 93
June 1.	Balance due Treasurer		250 11

Acadia Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Pro-
vinces, in acct with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

		Cr.	
1873.			
May 31.	By Receipts for the year		\$746 22
	Balance due Treasurer.....		98 84
			\$845 05
1872.		Dr.	
June 1.	To Balance		\$ 134 28
Aug. 1.	Rev. S. Houston for Messrs. Paradis and Brouillette	\$ 60 00	
	Charges on above, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	30	60 30
Sept. 25.	Rev. N. McKay, for Messrs. Paradis and Brouillette	150 00	
	Charges on above, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	75	150 75
Oct. 1.	Rev. N. McKay, remitted to Grand Falls	40 00	
	Charges on above, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	20	40 20
	T. Muir, Depository, Montreal, Bible Socy. for French Testaments	27 00	
	Charges on above, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	14	27 14
Nov. 1.	Cash to Messrs. Paradis and Brouillette	200 00	
1873.	Charges on above, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1 00	201 00
Feb. 1.	A. McKinlay, Stationery account for 2 years.....		1 00
May 17.	Paid Rev. M. Paradis, Balance	126 37	
	Exchange on Draft, Montreal, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	63	127 00
21.	Advance to M. Brouillette on Salary for 1873	50 00	
	Charges on above, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	25	50 25
	Postage of Treasurer		1 00
	Commission on \$948 16, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		52 14
			\$845 06
June 1.	Balance due Treasurer.....		98 84

Foreign Mission Bursary Fund, in acct. with Rev. P. G. McGregor, Treas.

1873.		Cr.	
Jan. 2.	By Cash from Dr. ———	.....	\$50 00
	" K. J. G. ....	.....	50 00
	" P. G. ....	.....	50 00
	" J. G. ....	.....	50 00
	" G. P. ....	.....	60 00
	" A. McB. ....	.....	20 00
			\$280 00
May 31.	Balance in Treasurer's hands	.....	70 00
1873.		Dr.	
Feb. 1.	To Cash remitted to T. C. ....	.....	\$70 00
	" paid to W. T. B. ....	.....	70 00
	" " D. F. C. ....	.....	70 00
	Balance in Fund. ....	.....	70 00
			\$280 00

Jewish Mission Fund, in acct. with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

1872.		Cr.	
Jan. 1.	By Balance on hand N. S. \$59 76...	.....	58 25
1873.			
	Mrs. D. Murphy, Antigonish	.....	2 00
May 31.	Interest of \$60, 1 year at 4 per cent	.....	2 40
	Balance in Treasurer's hands	.....	\$62 65

Italian Mission in acct. with Rev. P. G. MacGregor, Treasurer.

1873.		Cr.	
Feb. 10.	From Bible Class of Rev. J. C. Meek of Yarmouth	.....	\$10 00

HALIFAX, June 5th, 1873.

P. G. MACGREGOR, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

GEORGE WALKER, }
 J. W. CARMICHAEL, } Auditors.
 G. W. UNDERWOOD, }

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since last issue of the RECORD:

FOREIGN MISSIONS.	
Sharon Church, Stellarton (credited by mistake in a former Record to Supplementing Fund	\$ 40 41
Princetown, additional	38 00
John Archibald, per R. Smith, Esq.	3 00
Salmon River Sewing Circle, by Alison Johnson	4 00
Mrs. O'Brien, Walton	1 00
Coldstream, per J. C. Archibald	4 80
Juv. Miss. Soc'y, Maitland, \$19.39 in last No., should be	19 59
Saltsprings	2 10
TRINIDAD MISSION PREMISES.	
Lilly Gibson, \$0.40; Arthur Stewart, \$0.70; Wyman's Gift, \$0.75	2 85
Bedeque, col. by Miss H. P. Hooper	5 63
A Friend, Alberton	1 00
HOME MISSIONS.	
Mrs. O'Brien, Walton	1 00
Bedford, per P. Smith	8 25

Coldstream, J. C. Archibald	\$5 00
Col. Primitive Ch., New Glasgow	139 77
EDUCATION.	
Sharon Church, Stellarton	20 25
Princetown	23 25
ACADIA MISSION.	
Chalmers Church, Halifax	19 92
Coldstream	5 00
Bedeque, col. by Miss H. P. Hooper	6 93
Mrs. J. McLean, Fraser's Mt., N. G.	1 00
Thank-offering from a friend, per Rev. E. A. McCurdy	1 00
A Friend, Alberton	1 00
"In Memory of Rev. J. Campbell"	5 60
SYNOD FUND.	
West Bay	10 00
GRAND FALLS CHURCH.	
Bedeque, col. by Miss Hooper	\$26 41
William Coe, Taylor Head included in acct., but omitted in last acknowledgement	1 00
FOR MR. CHIRIQUY'S MISSIONS.	
Miss Mary Elizabeth Grant, Stellarton	1 00
Mr. James Weir	1 00