

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

FOR

PROMOTING THE RELIGIOUS INTERESTS OF
SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIANS IN THE COLONIES.

GIVEN IN BY

THE REV. PROF. STEVENSON, D.D., CONVENER.

MAY 1864.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY THOMAS PATON, 18 GEORGE STREET.

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* *With power to add to their number.*

FORM of a BEQUEST or LEGACY to the Fund of the General Assembly's Committee on Colonial Churches.

I give and bequeath the sum of _____ to the Committee of the General Assembly for Promoting the Religious Interests of the Scottish Presbyterians in the British Colonies, and the receipt of the Convener or Treasurer of the Committee for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge of the same.

MISSIONARY SCHEME OF THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE
FOR 1863-64.

Name.	Presbytery.	Station.	Designation.	Salary or Allowance.		
				£	s.	d.
Rev. J. S. Burnet	Hamilton	Brantford	} Missionary and Minister }	125	10	0
" F. Nicol	London	London		Minister	150	0
" A. Forbes	Quebec	} Leeds and Inverness }	Minister	50	9	0
" W. Cochrane	Montreal		Elgin	Missionary	137	10
" W. Masson	Do.	Russeltown	Minister	25	0	0
" John Hay	Guelph	Mount Forest	Minister	75	0	0
" J. Wilson	Bathurst	Lanark	Minister	60	0	0
" D. Stott	Toronto	...	Missionary	73	19	5
" G. W. Stewart	Halifax	...	Missionary	53	0	0
" J. Martin	Do.	...	Miss. Sup.	100	0	0
" W. M. Philip	Do.	Truro	Minister	40	0	0
" R. M'Cunn	Pictou	River John	Minister	43	15	0
" A. M ^r William	} Prince Edward Island }	...	Missionary	12	10	0
" G. Law		Pictou	Pugwash	Missionary	40	0
" W. Stewart	Do.	MacLennan's Mount	Minister	40	0	0
" W. Cullen	} Prince Edward Island }	...	Missionary	92	0	0
" John Ross		St John	St Andrews	Missionary	82	10
" H. J. M ^r Lardy	Do.	Woodstock	Missionary	57	10	0
" P. Keay	Do.	Nashwaak	Missionary	53	15	0
" J. Mackie	Do.	Moncton	Minister	81	17	4
" J. Kidd	Do.	Richmond	Minister	102	0	0
" J. Murray	Miramichi	Tabusintack	Minister	37	10	0
" J. A. Murray	Restigouche	Bathurst	Minister	20	0	0
" W. Murray	Do.	Dalhousie	Minister	35	0	0
" J. Wells	Do.	N. Richmond	...	40	0	0
" A. J. Milne	...	Jamaica	...	45	11	0
" D. Maclean	...	St Vincent	Minister	100	0	0
" R. Hogg	Ceylon	...	Missionary	150	0	0
" J. Nimmo	...	British Columbia	Missionary	75	0	0
" J. Macbean	...	Adelaide	...	40	0	0
				£2041	17	9

TO THE
VENERABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
THE
REPORT OF THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE,
FOR THE YEAR FROM APRIL 1863 TO APRIL 1864.

IN submitting to the Venerable the General Assembly an account of their administration during the past year, the Colonial Committee have, as usual, arranged the details in a tabular form. This document prefixed, and the accounts appended, will amply shew how the funds placed at their disposal have, by the Committee, been appropriated and disbursed. With a constant reference to these sources of special information, the Committee beg to lay before the Venerable Assembly the following brief review of the state of the Colonial Mission.

I. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Of the Annual Report, which has been duly received from the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, all that is material will be found in Appendix No. I. The continued prosperity of that institution, and especially the marked progress of its Theological department, cannot fail to gratify the parent Church, as well as her Colonial representative. The severe and protracted illness of the Reverend Principal, whose rare ability, sound judgment, and self-denying zeal, have done so much to further the interests and extend the usefulness of the College, is for the present a subject of far greater anxiety to the Committee than anything else contained in the Report. Later accounts are still unfavourable. May it please the Great Head of the Church to spare the life of one who has proved himself so well qualified for the duties of the office which he holds.

The Theological department of Queen's College continues to be subsidized by the Committee. In other respects, their operations in Canada during the year consist of grants in aid of stipend, contributions to the cost of churches, both of which are recorded in the tabular view, and in the appointment of missionaries, viz.,—the Rev. Daniel M'Dougal, commissioned to the Presbytery of London; the Rev. A. Spencer, to the Presbytery of Guelph; and the Rev. Niel Macdougall, to the Presbytery of Glengarry. From the Presbytery of Toronto an urgent application for two missionaries has just been received; and the Committee have resolved to comply with the request contained in this application as soon as they possibly can.

In *New Brunswick* the assistance of the Committee has, for the year, been restricted to four grants in aid of stipend. A missionary who was selected in August last for the Presbytery of St John, ultimately declined the appointment. The Rev. J. Mackie has returned home to Scotland from Moncton, and besides the blank thus left to be supplied, the want of at least one missionary in the province will require the early attention of the Committee.

Of *Nova Scotia* the immediately pressing necessities were fully met by the large number of missionaries sent out in the early part of last year. Accordingly, in this province, the Committee have, during the year now closed, appointed only one missionary, the Rev. J. Macdonald, who, to his other qualifications, adds that of being able to preach in Gaelic. They have also made a supplementary grant of £60 to one of the ministers of the Presbytery of Halifax. The Rev. J. Sinclair, Gaelic-speaking missionary, has returned to this country, after having laboured acceptably among settlers from the Highlands of Scotland for a period of five years; and from Prince Edward's Island, within the Synod of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Mr Cullen has, to the great regret of the Committee, returned in consequence of bad health. Of the other ministers and missionaries in that quarter, the most favourable reports continue to be received. A letter from the Rev. J. Martin, Superintendent of Missions, will be found in Appendix No. II.

From *Newfoundland* no recent intelligence has reached the Committee, but there is every reason to believe that our minister there prosecutes his duties with his wonted zeal and efficiency. And thus, with the exception of the Presbytery of

Toronto, whose application has just come to hand, and of New Brunswick, whose requirements are less urgent as well as also recent, the most pressing wants of all the older provinces of British North America have been considered and met.

The new colony of *British Columbia* engaged the attention of the Committee no less than five or six years ago. About that time a missionary was advertised for, at a guaranteed salary of £300 per annum; but as no one who was deemed to be suitable presented himself for the office, and as a heavy drain on the funds of the Committee arose out of the British Guiana Commission, the claims of this new colony remained in abeyance till last summer, when the Rev. J. Nimmo was sent out to organize a congregation among the Scottish settlers and other Presbyterians at Victoria, in Vancouver's Island. It was known to the Committee before he left this country that the proposed salary might prove to be altogether inadequate, and he was encouraged to believe that, in the event of this turning out to be so, the Committee would, on sufficient information, consider the propriety of temporarily increasing their grant. Not long after he had reached his destination, such intelligence, ample and conclusive, was sent home, whereupon the Committee voted an addition, for one year at least, of £150. Heavily as the stipend, thus allotted, presses on their funds, the Committee felt that they had no choice between directly meeting the emergency as the one alternative, and promptly withdrawing the mission as the other. The documents which have been transmitted prove to demonstration that even a salary of £450—such is the cost of living in the colony—is miserably inadequate for a clergyman with a family; and it is needless to say that an unmarried clergyman should never be sent to a station like that which Mr Nimmo occupies.

Even now, this mission to British Columbia cannot be contemplated without grave anxiety. The delay in its commencement, however inevitable, was variously injurious. An Episcopalian mission, with a bishop at its head, and as many subordinate clergy as could well find employment among the settlers, amply endowed from England, and costing its adherents nothing, naturally drew into itself Protestants of every name, and among them many Presbyterians. A minister of the latter denomination, moreover, from the Canadian union, established himself in Victoria, and many attached friends of the

Church of Scotland not only availed themselves of his ministrations, but became pecuniarily involved with his congregation in the building of a church. In consequence of these previously formed ties, the flock which Mr Nimmo has been able to gather around him is, by last accounts, very small, with no prospect of immediate or speedy increase. Still, such as it is, its members are able to undertake, at the price of £300, the purchase of a site for a church, on the erection of which they think their stability and permanence depend. They are of opinion that, if they only had the church, they could undertake, perhaps not without some help, but mainly, the stipend of their minister. They are, however, quite unable to meet the cost of building; and hence, they apply earnestly for assistance on that account from home. Professing to be entirely satisfied with their minister, and manifesting a laudable zeal and generosity in the cause, they are entitled, as the Colonial Committee think, to the benefit of a special effort on the part of the Church at home.

II. THE WEST INDIES.—In *Jamaica*, our Church continues to enjoy, at Kingston, the efficient services of the Rev. J. Radcliffe, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Milne. A slight increase to the still inadequate salary of the latter, who is at the head of a flourishing collegiate school, has in the course of the year been granted by the Committee. The dreary question regarding the church at Falmouth on Montego Bay, in spite of Mr Radcliffe's indefatigable efforts, remains still unsettled. But the struggle has been transferred from the law courts to the Colonial Legislature, and it may be hoped that the end of it cannot now be far distant.

From *Grenada*, favourable reports of our minister and congregation have been received. Impressed with the deplorable state of the Coolies, who have been imported from the eastern world to labour in the sugar plantations, the Rev. G. Mitchell, our minister in that island, has applied himself to the study of Hindostanee, with a view to missionary efforts; and the Committee have not hesitated to comply with his application for some of the requisite books. These were immediately sent out, with assurances of the Committee's hearty interest in the operations on which Mr Mitchell has entered.

In *St Vincent's*, the claims of the Rev. Mr McLean and his congregation to be placed on the Colonial establishment, have obtained full recognition and effect,—the sanction both of the

Local Legislature and of the Home Government. The negotiations carried on for several years by the representatives of the congregation in the island, and by the Committee here, had sometimes seemed discouraging enough ; but confidence in the goodness of their cause, sustained these parties through every disappointment ; and their perseverance has been rewarded by the restoration of a charge which had long been deserted. Relieved and cheered by this improvement in his position, Mr M'Lean labours with diligence, and the Committee have reason to be grateful for the measure of success which appears to have attended his ministrations.

III. BRITISH GUIANA.—Here the beneficial effects of the late special commission still continue to be apparent, and our ministers, both in Demerara and the Berbice, are reported to be discharging their duties in an efficient and laudable manner.

But our Church at large has sustained a severe loss in the death of the Rev. A. D. Murray, and this heavy blow naturally falls with special weight on the Presbyterians of British Guiana, among whom, as indeed among all classes of the colonists, Mr Murray was deservedly held in the highest estimation, both as a man and as a Christian minister. Of a life which extended altogether to only thirty-seven years, he had spent nine in the colony, first as assistant to Dr Struthers, and afterwards as first minister of St Andrew's Church and parish, Georgetown, Demerara ; abounding in labour, and distinguished as much by his general beneficence and true Christian charity, as by meek devotion and ministerial faithfulness. Honoured and loved by his congregation, which increased greatly under his pastoral care, he was also the organ of communication between the Local Government and the Presbyterian Church in the colony,—a function, in the exercise of which, notwithstanding its delicacy and the jealousies to which it inevitably exposed him, he continued till the day of his death to deserve and to enjoy the confidence of all parties concerned. “His manner of life,” said the Rev. Gordon Lillie, in his funeral sermon, “since he came to the colony is known to you all. Singularly gentle in his manners, utterly devoid of sectarian zeal, deeply imbued with the spirit of the Gospel, and devoted heart and soul to the duties of his sacred calling, he took an active and efficient part in every catholic scheme of Christian usefulness in the city ; while to his own congregation, both in the public and private duties of his

office, he was all that a faithful and loving pastor can be. And God gave him to 'see the pleasure of the Lord prospering in his hand.' His own church rose to a position in respect of attendance, and of the character and conduct of many of its members, which it never had acquired before. The number of the children attending the Sabbath school greatly increased, and continued to increase up to the day of his death; a numerous and effective staff of teachers was obtained; a well-attended and eminently profitable weekly prayer-meeting was established; the fabric of the church itself, with its environs, was materially improved under his energy and care. The wider and undenominational undertakings also for the spread of religion, to which he gave his untiring and liberal support, such as the Union Prayer-meetings and the Scripture-readers' Association, were attended with a marked success that greatly rejoiced his spirit. As a member of our Presbytery, again, I am sure I but re-echo the sentiments of my brethren when I say, that in upholding the discipline, in conducting the business, and in facilitating arrangements for increasing the usefulness of our Church, his enlarged Christian prudence and sagacity were invaluable. It is well known that to him, more by far than to any one else, are due the establishment and the success hitherto of the greatest and most important undertaking of the Presbyterian Church in the colony—the Missionary Association. And in connexion with this I may mention, what I trust will stimulate us all to increased interest in this most valuable scheme, that the drawing up of the Report of its transactions during the past year was the last earthly work he engaged in, and that the pen literally dropped from his fingers as he was writing it, under the increasing strength of the fever which brought him to his grave. It is generally known now, and therefore, as an additional characteristic mark of his unwearied activity in well-doing, may I be allowed to allude to it, that he had begun of late anxiously to address himself to the work of erecting an additional Presbyterian church in Georgetown, for which he had long considered there was urgent necessity, and in which he thought the growing usefulness of St Andrew's was vitally bound up. He had obtained promises of contributions to a considerable amount before he found that several, for whose opinion he had the highest respect, though cordially approving of the scheme in itself, were afraid that the difficulties in the way of its accom-

plishment were too arduous for it to be proceeded with in the present, or rather the just passed away, depressed state of the colony. But now that the material interests of the colony are undergoing very considerable, and, I trust, permanent improvement, may I be allowed to hope that we shall one and all regard the erection as in a manner the dying trust he has committed to us, and that all the difficulties being firmly and deliberately met and surmounted, at no distant day *Murray Chapel* shall rise to perpetuate the name, and to fulfil the anxious desire of him whose loss we deplore."

To this tribute of affection, which expresses the sentiments of a large community, the Committee have little on their own part to add. Their opportunities of personal intercourse with Mr Murray had necessarily been few and brief, and his characteristic quietness of manner had imposed some restraint on its freedom. But now, when the anxious task of recommending a successor has been, by the Secretary for the Colonies, devolved on them, they deeply feel the want of counsels, on which a rare combination of intelligence, discretion, and Christian zeal, had taught them to rely with the utmost confidence.

IV. THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—In this region of the South American Continent, where it is at present impossible that we should have a colony, there is nevertheless a large community of settlers from Scotland. Of the three congregations in connexion with our Church, which have been organized among them, one at Buenos Ayres is on the consular establishment; and two, in the interior, are self-supporting. From no part of the world have the Committee received more grateful and pleasant acknowledgments of the aid afforded by the parent Church; and the congregation of the Rev. Mr Smith at Buenos Ayres has repeatedly sent home liberal contributions to our funds. A movement towards the formation of a fourth charge has been intimated, and it will be a welcome duty for the Committee, in due time, to foster and assist the efforts of emigrants who have hitherto merited their most favourable consideration.

V. NEW ZEALAND.—For many years our Church was very insufficiently represented, having only one minister, in this important colony; while yet the Committee were unable to re-inforce her strength, because they had no security that there was another congregation ready to receive and support a minister. In

the course of last year, however, they have been able to take one step in advance. The Rev. Mr Kirton having removed to a new charge in Canterbury, the Rev. J. S. Muir was appointed to Wellington. There has, as yet, been time only to hear of Mr Muir's arrival and entrance in favourable circumstances on the duties of his office. Still, in a colony where Scotch settlers are numerous, our Church is inadequately represented by two ministers. It will therefore be the duty of the Committee to watch for the earliest opportunity of increasing their number.

VI. AUSTRALIA.—The union of the various Presbyterian bodies, which has been formed or is in course of formation, in this dependency of our empire, seems to have put an end to the correspondence of Presbyterian ministers there, whether jointly or severally, with the Church of Scotland at home. For the province of *New South Wales*, the Committee have been able to do nothing, because they have received no definite application; and *Victoria* is under the spell of the union just referred to. In the public prints of this country, a notice has appeared, setting forth that a deputation from some of these colonies had been sent hither for additional clergymen; and the names of some ministers of our Church were mentioned among those to whom that deputation were said to be referred. The Committee have no means of knowing whether the representation thus circulated was true to any extent whatever, since they have never had any communication at all on the subject. They have, nevertheless, voted for one year more, a supplementary grant to the Rev. Mr M'Bean, at Inverbrackie in *South Australia*; and they have, since their last Report was presented, sent out the Rev. Mr Roddick to occupy the station of Barossa in the same province. In the new colony of *Queensland*, the union, if not already completed, is in progress; and the Committee, though anxious to have our Church represented there, have found no basis for action. Of the Rev. Mr Service, however, who has gone out on his own account to this province from Glasgow, the Committee have had so favourable a report, in every way and from various sources, that they have promised, on receipt of satisfactory intelligence, some temporary assistance to any congregation which he may be able to form in connexion with our Church.

VII. MAURITIUS.—The Rev. Mr M'Irvine who has, for a considerable number of years, with remarkable ability and suc-

cess, done the work and sustained the credit of our Church in this island, reluctantly returned home some months ago, with a view to the restoration of seriously impaired health. Happily, the voyage, the change of climate, and complete cessation from labour, have, to a great extent, fulfilled the expectations of his medical advisers ; but his return must depend on their further advice. Meanwhile, the state of the charge which he has been compelled at least temporarily to abandon, engages the anxious consideration of the Committee. Some time ago they had resolved on an effort to secure for Mauritius the services of a minister or preacher who should, like the Rev. Mr Milne in Jamaica, take the superintendence of a seminary, and at the same time act as Mr M'Irvine's assistant,—an object towards which the Presbyterian congregation in the island agreed to contribute liberally. Hitherto, however, in spite of their earnest desire to complete so important an arrangement, the Committee have been prevented from acting, partly because they were scarcely prepared to meet their share of the necessary expenditure, and partly because they have not hitherto met with any preacher who seemed to them suitable, and who was himself willing, to undertake the duties required. Now, the question has assumed a serious aspect, and in effect comes to this,—whether in every instance of so isolated a charge, a strenuous effort should not be made to have the minister, as soon as he shall have formed a congregation, supported on the spot by some one who could assist him always, and supply his place in times of sickness. Some such provision seems to be especially desirable, under the trying contingencies of a tropical climate, with a view both to the comfort of ministers, and to the profit as well as stability of congregations. Mr M'Irvine has suggested that the charge in Mauritius might be attached to the Presbytery of Ceylon ; in which case, though the distance is still great, an advantageous exchange of services might occasionally be attainable between the ministers of the two colonies. This is a subject for consideration and correspondence with the brethren in the island last named ; but even though the plan should be deemed eligible and be carried into effect, it cannot be expected to meet the emergency.

VIII. CEYLON.—The Presbytery, consisting of six clerical

members, which has been formed in the colony, continues to prosecute the work of the Church with laudable energy. On the formation of their ecclesiastical court, the brethren issued a Pastoral address to the Presbyterian population of the island,—a document of great interest, and calculated, with the divine blessing to produce the best effects. In the course of the year, the Rev. Mr Burnet, a seventh minister there, has been sent out to labour as a missionary under the superintendence of the Church Extension Society of Ceylon. The deed of constitution of the new Presbytery will be found in Appendix No. II.

It ought to be added here, that the Rev. Mr Mitchell has for some time been engaged in studying the language of the Tamil-speaking Coolies, with a view to missionary operations among those benighted labourers. He has also organized a school for the Christian education of their children, a movement of which the Committee so heartily approve, that they at once undertook to defray one half of the expenditure requisite for its support.

While they contemplate these things with unmixed satisfaction, the Committee regret that Jaffna still remains unsupplied. The minister, whose appointment to that station was reported a year ago, subsequently declined to undertake the charge; and a preacher who was nominated in the end of 1863, afterwards, in February last, for personal reasons, withdrew his acceptance. Aware that the delay thus inevitably incurred, has disappointed and discouraged the Presbyterians at Jaffna, the Committee will let no time or opportunity escape in their endeavour to find a suitable pastor for a faithful and long neglected people.

The Committee also regret that all the efforts which have been made, both in the colony and at home, with a view to procure an equalization of the salaries paid to Presbyterian ministers in Ceylon, with those paid to the ministers of the Episcopal Church, have hitherto failed. The distinction is not only invidious, but unjust besides, and variously prejudicial. It is hoped that the presence of the Rev. Mr Sprott, of Kandy, in this country (and he has obtained leave of absence with a view to recruit impaired health), may enable the Committee to bring before the Home Government such a representation of the case as will lead to the revisal of an arrangement which throws a

stigma on our ministers, and degrades them in the opinion of others, while it entails embarrassment and penury on themselves.

Finally, in the face of some failures and some discouragements, the Committee venture to think that neither they nor the Church of Scotland at large, have reason to be ashamed of their Colonial Mission. And yet, the Committee will be misinterpreted if it be not distinctly understood that every paragraph of this Report contains an appeal for more liberal contributions on the part of the Church. Irksome as it is to beg, the Colonial Committee, though grateful for the confidence reposed in them, and for the support which they have received, must continue to beg—to beg always, and to beg importunately. They deem their object to be both thoroughly Christian and thoroughly patriotic; and without claiming exemption from mistakes, or even errors, they are confident that their stewardship has never been unfaithful. Give them larger means and they will shew results both greater and better. Especially, let such a clamant case as that of British Columbia be laid solemnly to heart, and met in a generously Christian spirit. It may abstractly be of little moment whether we shall have a congregation on the shores of the Northern Pacific or not; but it cannot be a matter of indifference to us, whether or no we shall provide for Scotchmen in that remote region, religious services such as they prefer, and to which their hearts are bound by the tenderest and strongest ties of memory and feeling. Then let the case of Mauritius be considered;—and the wants of the ever widening Canadian frontier. Nor let it be forgotten that we are working in a field where success itself infers fresh necessities and growing demands, both on effort and on expenditure. If the Committee were doing nothing, they would urgently beg for the means of doing something; and now, when they have been able to do much, they find themselves in a position so open, inviting, and encouraging, that they most urgently implore the means of doing more, and more, and more.

Nevertheless, the Committee have gratefully to report that, during the last year, there has been no shortcoming in their funds, as compared with the past. Notwithstanding an in-

creased expenditure during the past year, as compared with the preceding, the balance in favour of the Committee remains about the same as at this date in 1863. In fact, their revenue, from all sources, has exceeded that of the previous year by about two hundred pounds. It is, accordingly, no more in a complaining, than it is in a desponding spirit that they solicit enlarged contributions; but because they see scope for work to be done, and work too in which the honour of our Church and the welfare of immortal souls are both concerned.

In name and by appointment of Committee,

WM. STEVENSON, D.D.,

Convener.

May 1864.

EXTRACT DELIVERANCE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON THE FOREGOING REPORT.

At Edinburgh, the twenty-first day of May, eighteen
hundred and sixty-four,

The which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met and constituted, *inter alia*, the General Assembly called for the Report of the Colonial Committee, which was given in and read by Professor Stevenson, the Convener.

It was then moved, seconded, and agreed to, that the General Assembly approve of the Report, and direct that an expression of their thanks to the Committee be placed on the record.

The General Assembly, continuing to take a lively interest in the welfare of all Presbyterian colonists, re-appoint the Committee, with the addition of Mr Phin and Mr Macduff, and power to appoint a vice-convener; and instruct them to prosecute the objects of the Colonial Committee with the utmost diligence.

The General Assembly further, having regard to the peculiar position of their mission to British Columbia, authorize the Committee to use their best endeavours, by procuring special subscriptions, to promote the building of a church at Victoria in Vancouver's Island, and heartily recommend this important object to the liberality of the Church at home.

Extracted from the Records of the General Assembly of the
Church of Scotland, by

JOHN COOK, D.D., *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ANNUAL REPORT of the TRUSTEES of QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY at Kingston, Canada West, to the COLONIAL COMMITTEE of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND.

THE Trustees of Queen's College, deeply grateful for past favours, again lay their Annual Report before the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland. In doing so they express regret that, owing to the long-continued and still alarming illness of the Principal, by whom they expected to have been furnished with *data*, they will be unable to enter into details so fully as in former years. They feel assured, however, that the Committee will sympathize with them in the position in which they are placed, and accept, as a proof of the continued efficiency of the University, and of the estimation in which it is held by the country, their statement that the number of students who have, during the past session, enrolled in the various faculties, has been larger than on any former occasion.

The following is a list :—

In Arts,	40
In Theology,	20
In Medicine,	79
Total	139

The number of students in Arts, who have declared their intention of studying for the Church, is 22.

The number of Professors and lecturers is—

In Arts,	5
In Theology,	2
In Medicine,	8
	15

The number of Graduates last year was—

Arts,	15
Medicine,	30
Theology,	1
Law,	7
	53

Two changes have taken place in the Professorial staff of the Arts' Faculty during the year.

Since last Report, among other improvements, the Observatory has been placed on a more effective footing by the appointment of a permanent Observer, who will devote his whole time to the work. Considerable additions have also been made to the apparatus; and within the last few days a valuable Transit instrument has been received from London. The Observatory is maintained by a Government grant and private subscriptions, and is still under the control of Professor Williamson (who is a thoroughly efficient director). It is a most valuable auxiliary to the Collegiate course.

Several valuable donations have been made to the Library during the past year. Among these we shall only specify one of above sixty volumes of rare and valuable works from John Smith, Esq., of Montreal.

A very valuable collection of plaster relief medallions has also been received for the Museum from Donald Ross, Esq., of Montreal. They are tastefully and systematically arranged in cases of the form of imperial octavo volumes, to the number of twenty-five. Each case contains, on an average, forty of these little gems of art, so that the whole collection numbers about one thousand. There is a complete series of casts, from antique gems and cameos, of subjects from the mythology and history of Greece;—another, illustrative of the history of Rome under the the Republic and the Empire—another, comprising portrait-medallions of the most illustrious men of ancient and modern times—and yet another very extensive one, shewing the historical development of plastic art, from the earliest Egyptian and Etruscan period to the decadence of art which attended the decline of the Roman Empire. The modern schools of sculpture are well represented by reliefs from the most beautiful productions of Canova, Thorwaldsen, and Gibson. Several volumes are filled with views, in basso-relievo, of the edifices of Palladio, and other masters of the Italian Renaissance. The copies of the cameos and gems form in themselves a perfect treasure of art.

A gentleman of Montreal has also, with commendable liberality, put at the disposal of the Principal, the sum of £50 for the benefit of the student who last year gained the Theological Fellowship. Four Fellowships were instituted, one in

each of the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Theology, and Law. They were intended to be merely honorary at first, but it was hoped that they would be ultimately endowed, so that the holders, after completing their studies in this country, might have the means of travelling or studying in Europe. It is desirable that young men destined for a provincial career should be educated in Canada, but it is also desirable that the most promising should have the means of enlarging their views by European travel.

The Bursary Scheme continues to occupy much of the attention of the Board, and they earnestly trust that the annual grant from the Colonial Committee will be renewed. A committee is annually appointed by the Synod to aid in the work of collecting funds, and the following extract from the circular just issued to each minister of the Church in Canada, will shew with what earnestness the appeal is made.

KINGSTON, 15th March 1864.

“REV. SIR,—The first of April having been appointed by the Synod for a collection in aid of the Bursary Fund, it is earnestly hoped that a liberal response will be given to the call then to be made. There is no scheme of the Church which deserves a more cordial support. Many pious and talented young men are in a great measure dependent on it for defraying their necessary expenses. Although they may labour unremittingly during the summer months as school teachers or missionaries, the pecuniary profits of such labour are rarely adequate for their maintenance during the ensuing session, and too often they are unable to return to College at the regular periods; thus protracting their Divinity course over four or five years, instead of three. This delay in their entrance upon the duties of the ministry is greatly to be regretted, when there is such pressing need of increased zeal and activity on our part in reclaiming the waste places of our province, unless we would see ourselves far out-distanced by sister churches in the glorious work of giving the precious Gospel to those of our fellow-countrymen who are without Christian ordinances.”

The trustees again refer with renewed expressions of thankfulness and satisfaction, to the number of young men now studying at Queen's College for the work of the ministry. There are now 42 in attendance at the various classes who have devoted themselves to the sacred employment, and among these there are very many of earnest piety and high promise. During the painful and trying illness of the Principal, the work of the Theological department has been carried on with scarcely a day's interruption, and the Trustees cannot refrain from expressing their gratitude to the Rev. J. B. Mowat, Professor of

Oriental Languages, who has, in addition to his own duties, undertaken the greater portion of those which the Principal was accustomed to discharge. The Lectures in Theology, prepared by Dr Leitch, have also been regularly read.

In addition to the usual class work, the system of pastoral visitation, planned by Dr Leitch, has also been regularly pursued, and the students have received most valuable lessons in conducting services at the Hospital, Gaol, House of Industry, &c., besides in maintaining Sabbath Schools, cottage lectures, and visitation of the sick.

In conclusion, the Trustees consider it a matter of great thankfulness, that after all the difficulties they have had to encounter in accommodating the plans of the University to the exigencies of the times and the spirit of the country, their exertions have, at least to a considerable extent, been crowned with success. They have still, however, much to which they may aspire. Canada is a vast and rapidly growing country, and many are the fields over which it is desirable that ministers should from year to year be sent to labour. The Trustees, therefore, considering the educating of these the primary object of the University, are deeply sensible of their responsibility, and the more so from knowing that, were the means placed at their disposal, out of families still ardently attached to the Church of Scotland they would experience no lack of young men willing to come forward and qualify for the Master's service.

Feeling their indebtedness to the Colonial Committee for the numerous favours conferred in the past, the Trustees of Queen's College would again respectfully submit their Report, necessarily brief from the melancholy circumstance stated at the outset, in the earnest hope that the usual grant will be voted to them, and that they will thereby be enabled not only to maintain their present position, but, by increased efforts in this country, to meet the rapidly advancing demands of the Church.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order of the Board of Trustees,

W. IRELAND,
*Secretary to the Board of Trustees
of Queen's College.*

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
KINGSTON, CANADA WEST,
4th April 1864.

No. II.

LETTER from the SUPERINTENDENT of MISSIONS, Halifax,
Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 27th April 1864.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am convinced that I owe an apology to you and to your Committee for this brief communication. I had intended, some time ago, to prepare a full and detailed account of the state of our ecclesiastical affairs in this province, when severe illness, which laid me upon a bed of sickness for the last month, and from which I am only slowly recovering, prevented me from undertaking this important duty. I had abundance of materials at my command, but I was unable to collect and prepare them as I could wish. I am happy to say that this inability on my part is abundantly supplied by your able correspondents, the Rev. Mr M'Kay, Pictou; the Rev. Mr Grant of this city, the Rev. Mr Philip, of Truro, and other clergymen, whose communications, in advocacy of our cause, appear from time to time in your monthly *Record* and other religious periodicals. A condensed report of all their letters is all that could be desired for your annual communications to the General Assembly. I am happy to say that, so far as my information extends, our affairs in this province are in a growing and prosperous condition. All the clergymen sent out by your Committee last year arrived in Nova Scotia in safety. They are all fully occupied; some of them in our old-established congregations, and others in new stations, and I believe are meeting with much encouragement and support from our people. Large as is the accession to our numbers, our field of labour and usefulness, although liberally and acceptably supplied, is not yet fully occupied. The increase of our clergymen has been attended, during the past year, with a diminution of our officiating pastors. The Rev. Mr Sinclair, of Rogershill, Pictou, one of our ablest ministers and most devoted missionaries, has left this province and returned to Scotland. The Rev. John Scott, who for thirty-seven years was one of the ministers of this city, and sustained through life a high and honourable character as a minister of the Church of Scotland, departed this life in February last, and his place has been most acceptably supplied by the Rev. George M. Grant, one of your missionaries. Our Church is beginning to occupy a prominent and most respectable position in the colony. We have a number of our members and office-bearers in the Legislature—large and prosperous congregations in many parts of the province—as able and faithful clergymen as are to be found in any

part of the world, and all that we now want is an increase of strength and an enlarged supply of the ordinances of religion amongst our warm and attached, but much neglected, population. I think I mentioned last year that efforts were being made by religious denominations in this province to open Dalhousie College on the plan of the University of Edinburgh. This institution has since been regularly organized. Five Professors have been appointed, classes regularly opened, and courses of lectures delivered on classical and philosophical subjects during the past season. An opportunity is now afforded to the youth of our province of acquiring an excellent liberal education, of which many of them are beginning to avail themselves of the advantage. We shall soon be able to obtain all the elementary branches of education, and in all probability to establish a regular theological institution within our borders. This will be an important step in advance, if we wish to lay a firm and solid foundation for the prosperity of our Church in Nova Scotia. We are still struggling as an infant Church with pecuniary difficulties. Many of our congregations, although large, are not in affluent circumstances. A number of our churches are in debt; our missionary funds are scanty, and raised with considerable difficulty. Our people are, however, beginning to see from year to year more clearly and distinctly their privileges and obligations as members of one of the best Churches of the Reformation. Reviewing the state of our affairs for more than forty years, what a wonderful change, what astonishing progress, have I witnessed! Few now living can tell what will happen for the next forty years. We must be diligent in our day and generation, and with our increasing numbers, and extended boundaries, we have encouraging hope for great future success.

With great respect and gratitude to all the members of your Committee, and the highest personal respect for yourself, I remain, &c.,

JOHN MARTIN,
Superintendent of Missions.

*To S. S. Laurie, Esq.,
Edinburgh.*

No. III.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PRESBYTERY OF CEYLON.

At Kandy, on the 15th day of April 1863.—The Rev. Charles Merson, M.A., minister of St Andrew's, Colombo; the Rev. George Washington Sprott, B.A., minister of the Scotch Church, Kandy; the Rev. Robert Hogg, M.A., minister at Badulla; the Rev. Alexander Young, M.A., minister of the Wolfendhal Church, Colombo: the Rev. John Watt, minister at Malelle; the Rev. H. L. Mitchell, M.A., minister at Gampolle, met together according to previous arrangement with one another.

The Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Session 9, May 24, 1833, was read.

The Rev. brethren present having severally produced certificates of their ordination, or other satisfactory proof of their being ordained ministers of the Church of Scotland in accordance with the requirements of the said Act of the General Assembly, resolved to form themselves, and hereby do form themselves, into a Presbytery, to be called The Presbytery of Ceylon, adhering to the standards of the Church of Scotland, and maintaining her form of government and worship.

The Rev. C. Merson was chosen Moderator, and constituted the meeting with prayer.

The Rev. H. L. Mitchell was elected Clerk *pro tem*.

The meeting thereupon adjourned for half-an-hour, the sederunt closing with the benediction.

(Signed) CHARLES MERSON, *Moderator*.

Extracted from the Records of the Presbytery of Ceylon, by

(Signed) HENRY L. MITCHELL, *Clerk p. t.*

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15th APRIL 1864.

CHARGE.

I. FUNDS ON HAND AT 15TH APRIL 1863,—		
Sum per Abstract of last Year,		£2929 8 1
II. INCOME OF THE SCHEME FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15TH APRIL 1864,—		
1. Collections and Contributions,—		
From 937 Parishes and Chapels,		£2924 12 1
<i>Note.</i> —From 174 Parishes and 100 Chapels no contributions have been received.		
From Parochial, Congregational, and Missionary Associations,		92 19 4
From Individuals,		51 4 10
		<hr/>
		£3068 16 3
2. Legacies,		351 10 2
3. Contribution from "Lay Association" for the year 1863-64,		157 15 2
4. Interest on Bank Account,		60 15 3
	TOTAL INCOME, 1863-64,	<hr/>
		3638 16 10
	SUM OF THE CHARGE,	<hr/>
		£6568 4 11

DISCHARGE.

I. EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 15TH APRIL 1864,—		
I. Payments to Missionaries and Catechists,—		
1. Synod of Canada.		
Presbyteries,—		
(1) Hamilton,—		
Rev. John S. Burnet,		£125 10 0
(2.) London,—		
Rev. Francis Nicol,		25 0 0
(3.) Quebec,—		
Rev. Alexander Forbes,		50 0 0
(4.) Montreal,—		
Rev. William Cochrane, Elgin,		£137 10 0
Rev. William Masson, Russelstown,		25 0 0
		<hr/>
		162 10 0
	Carry forward,	<hr/>
		£363 0 0

	Brought forward,	£363	0	0	
(5.) Guelph,—					
Rev. John Hay,		75	0	0	
(6.) Bathurst,—					
Rev. James Wilson, Lanark,		60	0	0	
(7.) Toronto,—					
Rev. David Stott,		73	19	5	
2. Nova Scotia					
Presbyteries,—		£571	19	5	
(1.) Halifax,—					
Rev. Geo. W. Stewart, Missionary,	£53	0	0	0	
Rev. John Martin, Superintendent of Missions,	100	0	0	0	
(2.) Truro,—		£153	0	0	
Rev. W. M. Philip,		40	0	0	
(3.) Pictou—					
Rev. Robert M'Cunn, River John,	£43	15	0		
Rev. Alex. M'William,		12	10	0	
Rev. George Law,		40	0	0	
Rev. Will. Stewart, M'Lennan's Mount,		40	0	0	
(4.) Prince Edward's Island.		136	5	0	
Rev. William Cullen,		92	0	0	
3. Synod of New Brunswick.					
Presbyteries,—					
(1.) St John—					
Rev. John Ross, St Andrew's,	£82	10	0		
Rev. H. J. M'Lardy, Woodstock,		57	10	0	
Rev. Peter Keay, Nashwaak,		53	15	0	
Rev. Jas. Mackie, Moncton,		84	17	4	
Rev. Jas. Kidd, Richmond,		102	0	0	
		£380	12	4	
(2.) Miramichi,—					
Rev. Jas. Murray, Tabusintac,		47	10	0	
(3.) Restigouche,—					
Rev. Jas. Alister Murray, Bathurst,	£20	0	0		
Rev. William Murray, Dalhousie,		35	0	0	
Rev. John Wells, New Richmond,		40	0	0	
		95	0	0	
			523	2	4
		£1516	6	9	
4. West Indies.					
Kingston—Jamaica,—					
Rev. A. J. Milne,		45	11	0	
Kingston—St Vincent,—					
Rev. D. MacLean,		100	0	0	
5. Ceylon,—					
Rev. Robert Hogg,		150	2	3	
6. British Columbia,—					
Rev. James Nimmo,		75	0	0	
7. South Australia.					
Adelaide,—					
Rev. John M'Bean,		40	0	0	
		£1927	0	0	
II. Outfits and Passage Monies,—					
To Canada, two Ministers,	£85	13	0		
" Nova Scotia, seven do.,		373	0	0	
" New Zealand, one do.,		119	0	0	
" British Columbia, one do.,		124	10	0	
" South Australia, one do.,		95	0	0	
" Ceylon, one do.,		105	0	0	
" Passage Monies of Missionaries from the Colonies,		50	0	0	
			952	3	0
Carry forward,		£2879	3	0	

	Brought forward,	£2873 3 0
III. Grants to Churches,—		
To Beechridge Church, Montreal,	£40 0 0	
" St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, Canada,	35 0 0	
	<hr/>	75 0 0
IV. Grant to Queen's College, Canada,—		
For College,	£300 0 0	
" Bursaries,	50 0 0	
	<hr/>	350 0 0
V. Travelling Expenses of Candidates,		17 19 0
VI. Expense of <i>Missionary Records</i> for the Colonies for the past year,		24 15 11½
VII. Expense of Books, &c., sent to Missionaries,		6 14 9
VIII. Proportion payable by this Scheme, of Expense of furnishing Copies of <i>Missionary Record</i> for gratuitous circulation among the Clergy, &c., one-sixth part.		
1. Of quarterly accounts,	£29 17 6	
2. Of additional account,	6 3 8	
3. Of expense of despatching <i>Records</i> ,	2 11 1	
	<hr/>	38 12 3
IX. Schemes' Office—Share of Expenses,—		
1. Collectors' and Officers' Salaries,	£29 0 0	
2. Taxes, Coals, Gas, &c.,	12 2 0	
3. Printing, Books, and Stationery,	4 12 10	
4. Postages and Incidents,	4 4 1	
	<hr/>	49 18 11
X. Printing Annual Report, Circulars for Meetings, &c.,		27 5 10½
XI. Expenses connected with Annual Collection,—		
1. Printing and despatching 125,000 Notices of Collection,	£31 12 0	
2. Advertising,	8 17 0	
3. Postages, &c.,	11 1 0	
	<hr/>	51 10 0
XII. General Advertising and Stationery,		3 2 0
XIII. Postages, Parcels, and Incidental Expenses,—		
1. Postages, Parcels, and Incidents incurred in the general Management of the Scheme during the past year,	£16 18 8	
2. Annual Allowance to Mr M'Callum, Glasgow, for Circulating Notices, &c.,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	21 18 8
XIV. Expenses of Management,—		
1. Salary to Secretary and Treasurer,—		
A year to 31st January 1864,	£60 0 0	
2. Salary to Clerk to the Committee,—		
A year to 31st December 1863,	25 0 0	
	<hr/>	£85 0 0
3. Allowance to Auditor and Accountant,—		
For Auditing, Framing, and Reporting upon the Accounts, for the year ending 15th April 1863,	£13 13 0	
Proportion of General Allowance for Superintending the Funds, Auditing Collector's Book, &c., during the current year,	2 12 6	
	<hr/>	16 5 6
		<hr/>
		101 5 6
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1863-64,	£2647 3 11
II. FUNDS ON HAND AT 15TH APRIL 1864,—		
1. Balance in Bank,	£2763 5 10	
2. Contribution from Lay Association for 1863-64,	157 15 2	
	<hr/>	2921 1 0
	<hr/>	
	SUM OF THE DISCHARGE,	£6568 4 11
		<hr/>

EDINBURGH, May 19, 1864.

GEORGE MURRAY, Auditor.