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REPORTS  
ON THE  
SCHEMES  
OF THE  
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND  
*FOR THE YEAR*  
1880



WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS  
EDINBURGH



## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, . . . . .	1
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS, . . . . .	53
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOME MISSIONS, . . . . .	157
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL MISSIONS, INCLUDING REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEES ON CONTINENTAL CHAP- LAINCIES AND ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS, . . . . .	185
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONVERSION OF THE JEWS, . . . . .	289
REPORT BY THE ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE, . . . . .	335
REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL LIVINGS, . . . . .	363
—————	
Report of Committee on Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund,	381
Report of Committee on Patronage Compensation, . . . . .	399
Report of Committee anent Deputations to the Highlands,	409
Report of Committee on Psalmody and Hymns, . . . . .	419
Report of Committee on Christian Life and Work, . . . . .	459
Report by Committee on Sabbath Schools, . . . . .	475
Report of Committee on Indian Churches, . . . . .	529

Report of Committee on Correspondence with Foreign Churches, . . . . .	537
Report of Committee on Statistics of the Christian Liberality of the Church. . . . .	551
Report of the Trustees for Managing the Fund established for a Provision for the Widows and Children of the Ministers of the Church, and Professors in the Universities, of Scotland, . . . . .	563
Report by the Committee on Intemperance. . . . .	599

Church of Scotland.

REPORT

OF THE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

24th MAY 1880



**EDUCATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY FOR 1880-81.**

<p>Very Rev. Principal TULLOCH, St Andrews.</p> <p>Rev. Professor DICKSON, Glasgow.</p> <p>... Dr STEVENSON, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... Dr SCOTT, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... CORNELIUS GIFFEN, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... Dr MARSHALL LANG, Glasgow.</p> <p>... Dr DODDS, Glasgow.</p> <p>... Professor BLACK, Aberdeen.</p> <p>... Professor MILLIGAN, Aberdeen.</p> <p>... Professor CROMBIE, St Andrews.</p>	<p>Rev. A. F. SMART, Chirnside.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>Lord BALFOUR of Burleigh.</p> <p>DAVID SMITH, Esq., Edinburgh.</p> <p>WM. J. MENZIES, Esq., Edinburgh.</p> <p>JOHN COOK, Esq., Edinburgh.</p> <p>J. W. WINCHESTER, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh.</p> <p>JAMES KING, Esq., Glasgow.</p> <p>DANIEL FORBES, Esq., Glasgow.</p> <p>J. N. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Glasgow.</p> <p>WILLIAM YEATS, Esq., Aberdeen.</p>
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Rev. Professor DICKSON, D.D., *Convener.*

DAVID SMITH, Esq., W.S., *Vice-Convener.*

Professor S. S. LAURIE, *General Secretary and Treasurer.*

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N.B. — *Contributions may be remitted to Mr GEORGE B. WILSON, Acting  
Collector for the Schemes of the Church, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh ;  
or Mr LAURIE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee.*

FORM OF A BEQUEST OR LEGACY

*To the Fund of the General Assembly's Committee.*

“ I give and bequeath the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ to the Education Committee of the  
General Assembly for Promoting Religious Instruction throughout Scotland ;  
and the receipt of the Convener or Secretary of the Committee for the time  
being shall be a sufficient discharge.”

**SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE LOCAL SUPERVISION OF THE  
EDINBURGH TRAINING COLLEGE.**

Rev. Professor DICKSON, <i>Convener</i> . DAVID SMITH, Esq., <i>Vice-Convener</i> . Rev. Dr STEVENSON. ... Dr SCOTT.		JOHN COOK, Esq. WILLIAM J. MENZIES, Esq. Dr WINCHESTER.
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Professor S. S. LAURIE, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

**SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE LOCAL SUPERVISION OF THE  
GLASGOW TRAINING COLLEGE.**

Rev. Professor DICKSON, <i>Convener</i> . ... Dr MARSHALL LANG. ... Dr DODDS.		DANIEL FORBES, Esq. JAMES KING, Esq. J. N. CUTHBERTSON, Esq.
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Professor S. S. LAURIE, *Secretary*.  
 G. W. SNODGRASS, Esq., *Treasurer*.

**SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE LOCAL SUPERVISION OF THE  
ABERDEEN TRAINING COLLEGE.**

Rev. Professor DICKSON, <i>Convener</i> . ... Professor BLACK, <i>Vice-Convener</i> .	Rev. Professor MILLIGAN. WILLIAM YEATS, Esq.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., } <i>Joint-Secretaries and</i> GEORGE CRUDEN, Esq., } <i>Treasurers.</i>	

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*Correspondent in St Andrews*, Rev. Professor CROMBIE, D.D.



## R E P O R T.

IN accordance with the Deliverance of the last General Assembly, the Committee took the necessary steps to bring to a close their operations under the scheme for the inspection of religious instruction in schools. They were careful to avoid the incurring of fresh liabilities; and they are glad to be in a position to report that, with the help of the payment due by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, a grant of £300 from the Baird Trustees, and other contributions, they have been able to discharge the debt of about £1000 reported to last Assembly.

As the Committee now receive no Church collections for educational purposes, they will henceforth keep only one account, into which all receipts from invested money, from individual contributors or from other sources, will be paid.

As will be seen from the accounts at the end of this Report, the investments of the Committee consist chiefly of buildings in connection with the Training Colleges, which yield an annual rent. This annual revenue is charged with the payment of superannuation allowances to former Assembly teachers to the extent of £327 per annum, leaving thus only a small margin of free income to meet other claims.

### THE TRAINING COLLEGES.

The five Training Colleges in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen are all in excellent working order. Separate reports by the respective Sub-Committees will be found in the Appendix. The following is a summary of the results of the year 1879 :—

## RESULTS OF THE CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION OF 1879.

EDINBURGH.				
	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	
Males—				
1st year, . . .	9	18	13	
2d year, . . .	16	15	15	
Females—				
1st year, . . .	17	25	2	
2d year, . . .	22	24	1	
	—	—	—	
Total, . . .	64	82	31	

GLASGOW.				
	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	
Males—				
1st year, . . .	11	21	9	
2d year, . . .	24	20	3	
Females—				
1st year, . . .	26	18	0	
2d year, . . .	24	21	3	
	—	—	—	
Total, . . .	85	80	15	

ABERDEEN.				
	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	
Females—				
1st year, . . .	25	7	1	
2d year, . . .	21	17	0	
	—	—	—	
Total, . . .	46	24	1	

All the students—429 in number—were presented, and of these only one failed, while 195 passed in the first class.

The new Training College in Edinburgh was opened in September last, and has been found admirably adapted to its purposes. The rooms left free at Castle Hill by the removal of the male students have been taken into the Practising School. This has enabled the Committee to add classes representing 7th and 8th Standards, and so far to afford a model of a Scottish Public School in its fullest development.

The buildings in Aberdeen have been further extended, and the Boarding-house there has received additions which make it a very suitable, and indeed attractive, residence, for young women in training to be schoolmistresses.

The Education Department unexpectedly last September

intimated their intention to reduce the number of Queen's Scholars on account of whom grants would in future be made. The Committee having represented the hardship that would be inflicted by so sudden a reduction, the Department postponed giving effect to their proposal till 1881. The Committee, however, have urged that, in their opinion, the number of Queen's Scholars trained for the office of teacher is not yet in excess of the demand; and that if it be found, after inquiry, to be so to a slight degree, this is mainly due to the facilities afforded by the Department itself to young men and women to obtain recognition as teachers without having undergone an adequate course of training. It seems to the Committee that the granting of Certificates qualifying for the office of public teacher to young people whose attainments on examination are, in the judgment of the Department, too low to warrant their admission to a Training College, cannot but be hurtful to the education of the country generally, in so far as it permits it to be intrusted to a less competent agency. The Committee are still urging a reconsideration of the Government proposal.

Those Queen's Scholars who pass the admission examination in the first class, and obtain marks showing that they have done well in Latin or mathematics or Greek, may be sent (as the Assembly is aware) to the Universities for a two sessions' course of study. This arrangement has been in operation now for three years, and there can be little doubt that the general result will be highly beneficial to the education of the country. Some difficulties in working the Training College and University system concurrently have arisen, but these are not insuperable in their character, and will ere long be overcome. The Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow are understood to be making arrangements—specially calculated to meet the circumstances of such students—for granting a certificate carrying with it the title of Literate in Arts, upon examination, after an attendance on five classes in the Faculty of Arts.

As regards the finance of the Training Colleges, the Committee have, on the whole, a satisfactory report to make. The Glasgow Training College still shows a deficiency, occasioned chiefly by the reduction of receipts from the Practising School,

owing to the opening of Board Schools in the vicinity ; but this will be gradually reduced by the measures that have been taken. While no contribution to the expense of Training Colleges is asked from the General Assembly, the Committee think it right to call the attention of the Church to the fact that there are various objects in connection with the working and development of the Training Colleges, for which they will be glad to have additional resources put at their disposal.

### TEACHING OF LATIN—PUPIL-TEACHERS— CHANGES IN THE CODE.

In compliance with their duty “to watch the progress of education, and to report to the Assembly annually on any matters that may be of interest to the Church,” and the special injunction of last Assembly to make a strong representation, by means of a deputation, to the Education Department as to the instruction in Latin of pupil-teachers, the Committee have to report that at an interview with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Vice-President of the Council, last July, a deputation submitted their views as embodied in the following Memorandum :—

The General Assembly having instructed the Education Committee to wait by deputation on the Scotch Education Department, the following summary of the objects of the deputation is submitted :—

1. The chief educational question in Scotland at present is that of the preparation and training of teachers. The Department have acknowledged this ; and to meet the requirements of Scotland they have taken steps to promote the University instruction of Queen’s Scholars in conjunction with Normal-School training.

2. It has been found, however, that the candidates for admission to the Training Colleges come up so insufficiently prepared, especially in the department of languages, as to restrict within narrow limits the number of those really qualified to benefit by University classes. The object which the Department and the Training College authorities had in view when they recognised arrangements for University instruction, is thus to a large extent defeated.

3. This insufficient preparation of Queen’s Scholars is due to

the low standard of the curriculum prescribed for pupil-teachers in public schools, from among whom candidates for admission to the Training Colleges almost exclusively come. Boys desiring to be apprenticed as pupil-teachers are, at the age of fourteen, not required to know so much as boys of thirteen belonging to the Sixth Standard in the very schools in which the pupil-teachers are to serve.

4. So humble a measure of requirement affects the estimation in which pupil apprentices are held among their fellow-scholars. One consequence of this must be to lower in the minds of the young the importance of the teaching profession, and indirectly to make the office of pupil-teacher less desired by the more capable boys.

5. The requirements of the Sixth Standard (intended for boys of thirteen) are demanded of pupil-teachers only at the end of their second year, when they are sixteen years of age. In the department of languages the requirements throughout the apprenticeship are meagre. *Latin is not demanded*: it is optional.

6. The result is that, while the few Queen's Scholars who voluntarily pass in Latin at the admission examination do, in the course of their two years' Normal School and University course, obtain a sufficient knowledge of Latin to enable them to teach it in public schools, those who have not passed the preliminary examination in Latin are, with few exceptions, not competent to give sound instruction in the language.

7. It is evident that the whole question of instruction in "University subjects" in the public schools is ultimately determined by the amount of Latin with which Queen's Scholars *enter the Normal Schools*; and the Committee would therefore earnestly urge on the attention of the Department a revision of the pupil-teachers' schedule in this direction.

8. They would suggest that candidates for apprenticeship (who must be 14 years of age) should be required to pass the Sixth Standard, and, *in addition*, the "first stage" of Latin; that at the end of their first year they should be required to pass the second stage of Latin, and so on.

9. The Committee would also take this opportunity of urging the Department to increase the requirements in History and Political Geography to such an extent as would enable the students to devote themselves immediately on entering the Training Colleges solely to Physical Geography and to some special and limited period of History, and to drop even these departments of study entirely during their second year. It is not too much to expect youths of eighteen or nineteen (the age of admission to Training Colleges) to have a sufficient acquaintance with the facts of British

History and with general Chronology, and also to be able to fill up an outline map of any quarter of the globe generally, and of the British Isles in detail.

10. Whatever may be the case in England, the Committee are of opinion that such requirements, if made, would be at once and easily met throughout Scotland; and they would respectfully urge that they be enforced for all male pupil-teachers now passing through their apprenticeship, as well as for those who are being apprenticed this year. The matter is one of urgency in the interests of the teaching profession and of the general education of the country.

The Education Committee would take this opportunity of renewing a suggestion already laid before the Department in the interests of the Training Colleges and the teaching profession. The suggestion was that Articles 78 and 79, and above all, 94 (a)—whereby young men and women who are not qualified to enter a Training College are accorded the same qualification and status for the work of school assistants as teachers who have received two years' preparation at a Training College—should be rescinded. These rules operate injuriously against Training Colleges, by placing fully-trained Queen's Scholars at a disadvantage when they enter the profession, inasmuch as they have to compete for employment with inferior applicants who are prepared to accept very small salaries. Whatever need there may have been at one time for such provisions, it can hardly be deemed any longer desirable to maintain special arrangements under which the work of instruction may be committed to instruments inadequately fitted for the duty. It also appears to the Committee that the Articles complained of tend to discredit Training Colleges.

WILLIAM P. DICKSON, D.D.,  
*Convener.*

EDINBURGH, *July 1879.*

After the points urged in the Memorandum had been discussed at some length, the deputation were assured that they would receive due consideration when the Code for 1880 was being prepared. On the 11th of March the Committee received the following letter:—

“ SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,  
WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.,  
*10th March 1880.*”

“ SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 24th December last, I am directed to state that my Lords have carefully considered the various suggestions which your Committee have, from time to time,

made to them, with respect to several articles of the Code, which apply to the examination, training, and future prospects of pupil-teachers and Queen's Scholars.

"They hoped to have received, before the Code of 1880 was issued, the report of the Commissioners appointed under the Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act of 1878, on the conditions under which the Parliamentary grant is administered, as specially affecting higher education.

"That report, however, has not yet reached them; and as my Lords feel that it may have an important bearing upon some important questions raised by your Committee, they have deferred the consideration of those questions for the present, and desire me to inform you that no final decision has been, or can yet be, come to, with respect to the suggestions which have been transmitted to the Department, or brought before their Lordships by deputation.— I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"F. R. SANDFORD.

"S. S. LAURIE, Esq.,  
*Education Committee of the Church of Scotland,  
Chambers Street, Edinburgh.*"

The Code of 1880, in so far as it differs from that of 1879, differs for the better. The changes are, however, slight. A second adult certificated assistant is now required in schools attended by 180, instead of 220 as formerly; and only two pupil-teachers are recognised for every certificated teacher employed, instead of three as formerly. These are decided improvements. They tend to throw the education of children more into the hands of properly-qualified masters and mistresses.

The Endowed Institutions Commission is still sitting, but expires on the 31st of December next. Their report on the "conditions according to which, in their opinion, the Parliamentary grant for public education in Scotland may be most advantageously distributed for the purpose of promoting education in the higher branches of knowledge," is anticipated with much interest.

*In name and by appointment of Committee,*

WILLIAM P. DICKSON, D.D.,  
*Convener.*

EDINBURGH, *May* 1880.

## APPENDICES.

	PAGE
1. <i>Training College, Edinburgh—Report by the Rector,</i> . . . . .	13
2. <i>Training College, Glasgow—Report by the Rector,</i> . . . . .	17
3. <i>Training College, Aberdeen—Report by the Rector,</i> . . . . .	21
4. <i>Training Colleges—Reports by Examiners in Religious Knowledge,</i> . . . . .	24
5. <i>Training Colleges—Candidates who passed for Certificates, Dec. 1879,</i> . . . . .	28
6. <i>Training Colleges—Prospectus for 1881,</i> . . . . .	31
—————	
7. <i>List of Superannuations,</i> . . . . .	39
8. <i>Accounts,</i> . . . . .	40



*TRAINING COLLEGES.*

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APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON THE EDINBURGH TRAINING COLLEGE.

*April 1880.*

The results of the examination for certificates, held in December last, are exhibited in the following table:—

*Male Students.*

	1st Year.	2d Year.	Total.
Passed in First Class, . . . . .	9	16	25
„ Second „ . . . . .	18	15	33
„ Third „ . . . . .	13	15	28
„ Fourth „ . . . . .	0	0	0
Failed, . . . . .	0	0	0
Total presented, . . . . .	40	46	86

*Female Students.*

	1st Year.	2d Year.	Total.
Passed in First Class, . . . . .	17	22	39
„ Second „ . . . . .	25	24	49
„ Third „ . . . . .	2	1	3
„ Fourth „ . . . . .	0	0	0
Failed, . . . . .	0	0	0
Total presented, . . . . .	44	47	91

It thus appears that the entire number of students presented for examination was 177—of whom there passed in the first class 36.1 per cent ; in the second 46.3 per cent ; and in the third class 17.5 per cent.

The course of religious instruction was modified last year so as to divide the entire ground to be gone over amongst candidates for admission, and students of the first and second years respectively. Old Testament History, up to the period of Judges inclusive, being prescribed for candidates, students of the first year are required to profess a knowledge of the period of the Hebrew Monarchy, together with

a Gospel (last year, St Luke's), and the Shorter Catechism, 1-81. Students of the second year study, as hitherto, the Acts of the Apostles, with one of the shorter Epistles (last year, 1st Peter), and the remainder of the Catechism. Referring for details to the Report of the examiners themselves, I may state here that the numbers which passed were—*excellent* 39, *good* 68, *fair* 51, and *under fair* 14.

At the examination in Science, which is now held as part of the Christmas examination, there were presented in Magnetism and Electricity 43 students, of whom 31 passed and obtained certificates accordingly. Owing to the special conditions, however, laid down by the Department for their examinations, the above statement by no means represents the entire scientific work of the College. A large proportion of the senior male students were prepared in Mathematics, though they did not take the Department's special "Science" paper on this subject; and the female students receive an amount of instruction in Geometry and Physiography that is most valuable to them, both from the knowledge they acquire and the training to which they are subjected.

The Drawing examination took place in November. The full certificate (D), which is granted by the Department to all candidates who pass in the five branches recognised—viz., Free-hand, Geometry, Models, Perspective, and Blackboard Drawing, was awarded to 13 students; whilst 25 prizes were given for excellence in particular papers. The total number of passes in all papers was 147. As I have stated in previous reports, the amount of preparation with which students come up to College in this subject—particularly the female students—is less than one could desire to see.

The same remark falls to be made about singing. At Dr Hullah's examination in November, where 94 students (seniors only) were presented, there were classed as *good and upward* 20, and *fair to good* 42, whilst *below fair* there were 22. The bulk of the female students have evidently had some practice in singing beforehand; but that cannot be said of the male students. A few of these, who have a natural liking for the subject, do very well; the majority, with neither special aptitude nor special disqualification, have not done enough at the subject beforehand to awake their interest in it. With them it has virtually to be begun at the beginning. I have not hitherto reported specially on the Pianoforte instruction. As may be seen from Dr Hullah's reports, it has been given for the last six years with remarkable success; I am able to add that, given in the manner in which it is given, it is not only of great use to the students as part of their professional equipment, but it is much appreciated by them. All the members of this class are required to give one hour a-day to practice at their homes,—a share of their time, not perhaps as large as the subject would require, but as large as can be afforded to it compatibly with other claims on the student's time. Sixty-six students are now receiving this instruction; so that, with the present fee, the class may be said to be quite self-supporting.

The number of second-year students who completed their attendance at the College last Christmas was 94—of these 47 being male and 47 female. Of the male students, 22 have been appointed to schools, 10 are still attending the University—3 of them for a third session; the

remainder are waiting for appointments. Of the female students, 23 are already appointed.

The number of students in attendance during the current session is as follows :—

*First-Year Students.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Queen's Scholars—			
(a) Pupil-Teachers, . . .	45	18	63
(b) Non-Pupil-Teachers, . . .	0	3	3
2. Self-supporting—			
(a) Pupil-Teachers, . . .	0	17	17
(b) Non-Pupil-Teachers, . . .	0	7	7
	—	—	—
Total, . . .	45	45	90

*Second-Year Students.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Queen's Scholars—			
(a) Pupil-Teachers, . . .	38	16	54
(b) Non-Pupil-Teachers, . . .	2	2	4
2. Self-supporting—			
(a) Pupil-Teachers, . . .	0	19	19
(b) Non-Pupil-Teachers, . . .	0	5	5
	—	—	—
Total, . . .	40	42	82

The entire number of students in training thus appears to be 172—of whom 85 are male and 87 female. The entire number in 1876 was 182.

Of the male students, 28 have enrolled themselves at the University under Art. 102 (b), of whom 15 are first-year students attending the classes of Latin and Literature, and 13 are second-year students who are, with four exceptions, attending the same classes. The conditions of this attendance are, as is known, that the students shall have passed the July entrance examination in the first class, and also have, in the estimation of the Education Department, shown a certain proficiency in Latin or Mathematics. The Prospectus of the Training College for session 1881 bears that the latter of these conditions will undergo modification, in the sense that those who aspire to University attendance will be required to show proficiency in Latin (or Greek), on the undeniable ground that it is not Mathematics *per se* but Latin that is the key to the University position. In addition to the 28 above mentioned, there are 9 of last year's senior students to whom the Committee granted the privilege of University attendance as a reward of merit—3 of whom are now attending their third session, and 6 for their first.

The new Training College in Chambers Street (adjoining the University) having been completed at midsummer 1879, the male students entered into occupation of their new premises in September last. The building area has proved fully adequate for the purpose; and the accommodations provided are ample and even elegant. As special

features of the College, may be noted the spacious lobbies and landings, the well-lighted laboratory, and the examination-hall (used also as an Art class-room). Altogether the male students have reason to congratulate themselves on the facilities and comforts that have been provided for the carrying on of their work.

The premises vacated by the male students in the Training College at Castle Hill have been placed at the disposal of the Practising School, which has thus not only obtained much-needed relief, but has extended itself in the direction of its senior classes. There are now two classes corresponding to Standards VII. and VIII., in which the most advanced stages of the common subjects, and, in addition, the higher subjects of French, and the elements of Mathematics, Science, and Latin, are taught to boys up to the age of about 15, and girls from 15 to 18. A blank in the curriculum of the school is thus filled up, and the education of girls is now carried on till the period at which they may present themselves as candidates for admission to the Training Colleges. The increase of numbers in the senior department more than compensates for a certain diminution in the infant and junior departments, resulting inevitably from the great increase of school accommodation that has of late years been provided in the city. The number of the pupils on the roll at the present date is : of boys 308, of girls 330,—total 638. Tested either by the reports of H.M. Inspector on its general condition, or by the results of the annual Government examination, both in common and in special subjects, it continues to maintain its high efficiency both as a school and as a department of the Training College.

JAMES CURRIE,  
*Rector.*

*Approved by the Sub-Committee, and ordered to be forwarded  
to the Committee.*

S. S. LAURIE, *Secy.*

EDINBURGH, *April 1880.*

## APPENDIX II.

## REPORT ON THE GLASGOW TRAINING COLLEGE.

April 1880.

1. *Entrance Examination.*—257 candidates for admission were examined in July last, with the following result:—

	Passed in 1st Class.	Passed in 2d Class.	Passed in 3d Class.	Failed.	Total.
Males, . . .	18	47	6	26	97
Females, . . .	50	63	13	34	160
Total,	68	110	19	60	257

45 males from among those who passed in the first and second classes, and an equal number of females, all first class, were selected for training, and entered the Institution in January last. Nominally, admission to the Training Colleges is open to all candidates who pass high enough at the Entrance examination; but, practically, it is restricted, at least in the case of this College, to those who have been pupil-teachers. This is the natural result of the great increase in recent years of the number of pupil-teachers in Scotland, and of the award of marks for skill in teaching to those candidates only who have served an apprenticeship. All the male students admitted this session, and all but three of the females, have been pupil-teachers.

2. *Number in Training.*—The number of students at present in training is 176, distributed thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Year, . . . . .	45	45	90
2d Year, . . . . .	42	44	86
Total,	87	89	176

3. *Bursars.*—All the male students, and 40 female students, are in receipt of bursaries, which vary in value from £10 to £24:—

	Value of Bursaries.	Number of Bursars.		Total.
		1st Year.	2d Year.	
Males, . . . . .	{ £24	15	10	25
	{ £22	...	32	32
	{ £20	30	...	30
Females, . . . . .	{ £18	1	1	2
	{ £15	5	5	10
	{ £10	14	14	28
Total, . . . . .		65	62	127

4. *Appointments.*—Of 48 male students who left the Institution in December last, 32 have been appointed to schools in Scotland, and one to a school in England; 7 still attend the University of Glasgow, and 9 are unappointed. Of 48 females who left at the same time, 20 have been appointed to schools in Scotland, 10 to schools in England, and 18 are yet without appointment.

5. *Christmas Examination.*—At the Christmas examination for certificates of merit 181 students were presented. The results are tabulated below:—

	Presented.	Passed and Rated.				Failed.
		1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	
Males—						
1st year, . . .	41	11	21	9	0	0
2d year, . . .	48	24	20	3	0	1
Females—						
1st year, . . .	44	26	18	0	0	0
2d year, . . .	48	24	21	3	0	0
Total, . . .	181	85	80	15	0	1

These results show that the superior standing of the female candidates on admission gives them an advantage over the males, which they continue to retain throughout the whole of the first year of training. At the end of the second year's course this difference has quite disappeared, through the males attaining the same high standard of pass as the females. The natural inference is that, previous to admission, greater zeal and care have been shown in preparing the female than the male candidates. The attainment of the females now admitted leaves little to be desired; the attainment of the males shows a gradual but slow improvement, and in the case of half their number, is much too low to enable them to enter at once with success on their higher studies.

6. *Science.*—In the Science examinations, now held in December, the standard of pass has been raised very much above that of the former May examinations. In Mathematics and in Electricity, 4 passed in the first, and 50 in the second class,—a result much higher than that of the previous year.

7. *Drawing.*—Last session 225 passes were made in Drawing, 60 prizes were awarded, and 38 students obtained the full second-grade Art Certificate, in addition to 13 who were then in attendance, but who had previously completed their certificate in this subject.

8. *Modification of Course of Study.*—At the Christmas examination all but three of the present class of senior male students passed with credit in History, and a considerable majority were equally successful in Geography. It has therefore been resolved to omit History from the second year's course, and to confine the teaching of Geography almost entirely to its scientific and physical aspect, as treated in the study of Physiography. The time saved will be chiefly devoted to further study in Science and Language.

9. *University Study*.—37 students attend the University of Glasgow—7 from the class which left in December last, and 15 from each of the classes now in training.

Students from—	CLASSES ATTENDED.				
	Latin.	Greek.	Literature.	Logic.	Mathematics.
Senior Class of 1879, .	0	4	1	4	2
Senior Class of 1880, .	15	9	0	5	3
Junior Class of 1880, .	14	2	1	13	0
Total, . . .	29	15	2	22	5

At the end of last session 17 University prizes were awarded to 9 of the students from this Institution, and others were honourably mentioned. Nevertheless, various circumstances presented difficulties in the combination of University with Normal School instruction. The Professors have been communicated with, and have expressed anxiety to remove, where possible, any obstacle to the realisation of the Committee's scheme. The necessity for the recognition of some University curriculum for teachers (whether trained or untrained) who may not be able to take all the Arts course, is becoming every day more urgent, and may well claim the immediate and earnest consideration both of University and of Normal School authorities.

10. *Religious Knowledge*.—The examination of students in Religious Knowledge was held by the Committee as usual, and the reports of the results are subjoined. (*See Appendix.*)

11. *Boarding-house*.—20 senior and 12 junior female students reside in the Boarding-house at Garnet Bank.

12. *Medical Officer's Report*.—The Medical Officer reports:—

“The health of the students attending the College has been very satisfactory. The cases of sickness which I attended during the year were of a trivial nature, and occasioned only a brief absence from study. The sanitary arrangements of the School and College are in excellent condition. The Boarding-house continues to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner; the dieting is excellent, and there has been great freedom from sickness. During the year a systematic course of gymnastic exercises was given at the Boarding-house, and has, in my opinion, led to a marked diminution of dyspeptic disorders amongst the inmates.”

13. *Pianoforte*.—Instruction in pianoforte music is given by Dr Peace at the Boarding-house to 20 female students, who are taught in four classes.

14. *Practising Schools*.—In the Practising Schools the gradual reduction of the staff is being proceeded with, and thus in time the income will be able to meet the expenditure. Of the instruction and efficiency Dr Kerr, H.M. Senior Inspector, reports:—

“This Institution is throughout in a state of highly satisfactory efficiency. The Standard work is unusually accurate, expeditious, and careful. A large proportion of the written work is faultless. Geography and History are taught with great intelligence. The Discipline, Organisation, Singing, and Industrial Work are all that could be

wished. The Infant Department is conducted with great kindness and tact, and the instruction is considerably ahead of what is required of infants. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature is the excellence of the Specific Subjects. I have seldom got such satisfactory answers in Animal Physiology, Physical Geography, and Domestic Economy. The pupil-teachers are very well trained, and have written most creditable papers. Exercises in Military Drill were gone through with great precision."

In Religious Knowledge the several departments were carefully examined by the Rector, at the season when the Committee's Inspector used to visit the schools. The classes made, without exception, so good an appearance, as to justify the statement that all the departments would again have been classed *excellent* had the Committee's Inspector been the examiner.

15. *Discipline*.—I have again to report in favourable terms of the discipline and moral tone of both Training and Practising Departments.

DAVID ROSS, B.A., B.Sc.,  
*Rector.*

*Approved of by the Sub-Committee, and ordered to be forwarded  
to the Committee.*

S. S. LAURIE, *Secy.*

GLASGOW, *April* 1880.



## APPENDIX III.

## REPORT ON THE ABERDEEN TRAINING COLLEGE.

*May* 1880.

The Session closed as usual with the examination for certificates, commencing on the 15th of December, and the following are the results :—

	1st Year.	2d Year.	Total.
Passed in First Class, . . . . .	25	21	46
„ Second, „ . . . . .	7	17	24
„ Third, „ . . . . .	1	0	1
	—	—	—
Total presented, . . . . .	33	38	71

The number of students that entered at the beginning of last session was 74—viz., 39 of the second year, and 35 of the first. Of the former, one caught fever, and died in the month of November ; and of the latter, one left ill early in the session, and failed to return ; while another died during the midsummer holidays, after a lingering illness.

Of those who completed their course in December last, upwards of half have now received appointments in schools, being a smaller proportion of the class than at this date in former years,—a result not difficult to explain, when it is remembered that, in addition to the fully-trained candidates, so many have availed themselves of the short and easy method of acquiring the certificate qualification hitherto permitted by the Code regulations. The candidates being thus in excess of the number of vacancies, another natural consequence has been, that the salaries offered have been considerably reduced.

The examination in Religious Knowledge took place on the 20th of June, and the following is the classification according to the usual method of marking : Of the 39 senior students, 2 were classed “ excellent,” 13 “ good,” 15 “ fair,” and 9 “ under fair.” Of the 33 juniors, 20 were classed “ excellent,” 8 “ good,” and 5 “ fair.”

The examinations in Drawing were held on the 8th and 11th of November. Of the senior students, only 3 left possessing the full “ D ” certificate, which one junior student also succeeded in obtaining. The passes in individual subjects amounted to 64, earning a grant of £29. This cannot be called an improvement on last year ; and improve-

ment, I fear, cannot be looked for unless the subject be taken up at an earlier age in the schools, and taught systematically through the various grades.

The following is the classified attendance for the present session :—

*First-Year Students.*

1. Bursars—		
(a) Pupil-Teachers,	. . .	15
(b) Non-Pupil-Teachers,	. . .	5
2. Self-supporting—		
(a) Pupil-Teachers,	. . .	8
(b) Non-Pupil-Teachers,	. . .	7
Total,		<u>35</u>

*Second-Year Students.*

1. Bursars—		
(a) Pupil-Teachers,	. . .	11
(b) Non-Pupil-Teachers,	. . .	8
2. Self-supporting—		
(a) Pupil-Teachers,	. . .	9
(b) Non-Pupil-Teachers,	. . .	4
Total,		<u>32</u>

At the entrance examination, held in July last, the number of candidates was 119, being just one more than the number the previous year. Of this number, 53 passed in the first class, 37 in the second, 4 in the third, and 25 failed. The important regulation made by the Education Committee, to the effect that none of the second class should be received into any of the Church of Scotland Training Colleges till all the first class were exhausted, resulted in an offer of admission being made to almost the whole of the first-class candidates.

The proposed enlargement of the Boarding-house, referred to in my last report, has now been carried out; and it is not too much to say that admirable provision has been made for the comfort and convenience of the resident students, as well as for giving practical lessons in Cookery and Domestic Economy. While the buildings ought now to be regarded as ample and complete for our requirements, we have just succeeded in obtaining a lease of an adjacent feu, whereby our approaches and surroundings will be materially improved.

The prosperity of the Practising School may be inferred from the large attendance—860—as well as from the subjoined extracts from the Inspector's report, and from the grant earned—£521, 14s.—which is £30 higher than that of the previous year.

*Infant Department.*

“The discipline and general management of the children are admirable, and not equalled in any of the Aberdeen schools under my inspection.

*Junior Department.*

“It gives me great pleasure to report that Miss Webster’s classes are also in a high state of proficiency, and under excellent control. Their fitness in every particular for the Standards under which they are presented for examination points to the exercise of great diligence, skill, and care on the part of the teachers concerned in their instruction, and gives abundant proof that Miss Webster and her assistants are, equally with Miss Ross and Miss Milne in the Infants’ room, fully abreast of their duty, not only to their own classes, but also to the school as a whole.

*Senior Department.*

“The scholars taught in the Senior room are, as a body, not reaching an equal measure of proficiency with those of the Infant and Junior classes ; but in some respects the Department has made a good step in advance since my last inspection of it—the Third Standard in respect of Elementary Grammar, the Fourth in Grammar and Arithmetic, and the Sixth, which is also well taught in Composition, in Grammar and modern Grammatical Analysis.”

In proof of the amount of attention paid in the school to elementary Drawing, it may be added that a sum of about £30 has been earned annually from the Art Department,—no inconsiderable amount, made up as it is of the small allowances for individual passes.

Miss Ogilvie, one of the assistants in the Senior Department, resigned at Christmas last, and her place has been supplied by Miss Bissett, one of the best of the outgoing students of the Training College. During the past year this Department was so full, that it was found necessary to add another certificated assistant ; and Miss Cruickshank, also a distinguished student of the same class, was selected. They have now been at work for several months, and have given good proofs of their qualifications for the various duties devolving on them.

I must speak with commendation of the energy and devotion manifested by the teachers, both in the Training and in the Practising Departments, and of their loyal co-operation with me in everything calculated to sustain and promote the efficiency of the Institution.

JOSEPH OGILVIE, A.M.,  
*Rector.*

*Aberdeen, 5th April 1880.*—The above Report was read and approved of by the Sub-Committee, and directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Education Committee of the Church of Scotland.

JOHN BLACK, M.A.,  
*Convener of Sub-Committee.*

## APPENDIX IV.

## CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TRAINING COLLEGES.

## EXAMINATION IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE, 1879.

*SENIOR STUDENTS.*

The Examination was conducted simultaneously at the several Training Colleges on the 20th June 1879.

The following are the results, according to the same general method of judging and classification as I have previously followed :—

## 1. EDINBURGH.

In the senior male class 45 students appeared for examination (2 being marked as “absent from illness,” and 1 as “unexpectedly called home”). Of these, 2 have been classed as “excellent,” 15 as “good,” 18 as “fair,” and 10 as “less than fair.”

In the senior female class 44 took the paper (2 were “absent from illness,” and one “from family bereavement”). Of these, 3 have been classed as “excellent,” 21 as “good,” 18 as “fair,” and only 2 as “less than fair.”

## 2. GLASGOW.

In the senior male class 49 students presented themselves, being the whole number in attendance. Of these, 20 are classified as “good,” 11 as “fair,” and 18 as “less than fair.”

In the senior female class there were also 49 present at the examination, of whom 3 were ranked as “excellent,” 20 as “good,” 18 as “fair,” and 9 as “less than fair.”

## 3. ABERDEEN.

39 students of the second year appeared for examination. Of these, 2 were ranked as “excellent,” 13 as “good,” 15 as “fair,” and 9 as “less than fair.”

These results are alike interesting and gratifying, from whatever point of view they are regarded. They are satisfactory in themselves, as showing that the Religious Instruction in the several Training Colleges is communicated with efficiency and success. They seem, moreover, to prove that in this respect the three institutions in Edin-

burgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen stand very much on the same level as regards the successful working of the system. For in the senior female class (which alone brings Aberdeen into the comparison) the numbers stand thus :—

	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Less than fair.	Total.
Edinburgh,	3	21	18	2	44
Glasgow,	3	20	18	9	50
Aberdeen,	2	13	15	9	39

Further, when compared with the results of the examination as given by me last year in regard to the junior class (practically the same students at an earlier stage), they present a considerably higher average, and thus attest a decided progress, more especially as regards the number transferred from the class of "fair" to that of "good" in Glasgow and Aberdeen. I observe with pleasure (having happened to retain a scroll copy of last year's lists and marks) that, while the students who stood near the head of the lists last year generally occupy a similar position in those of the present year, most of the others have made a creditable advance on last year's marks, and but few have shown a falling off from their earlier percentage.

As regards the character of the papers given in, it may be stated that many of the answers were marked by greater precision and freedom from superfluous details than was formerly the case; and others showed, by their deviation from the more common track, evidences of special reading or reflection. There was, however, also a tendency, in various cases, when the proper answer to the question was not known or clearly apprehended, to take refuge in vague general remarks, which have little real bearing on the matter at issue, and which detract from the value of the answer, while they add unnecessarily to its bulk.

The individual results are exhibited, as usual, in the classified lists sent in along with this Report.

WILLIAM P. DICKSON.

UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW, *30th September 1879.*

### *JUNIOR STUDENTS.*

THE UNIVERSITY, ABERDEEN, *15th July 1879.*

I have this year examined the papers of the junior students at the different Training Colleges of the Church. These papers will be found separately valued and marked in the documents accompanying this Report; and all that I propose to do now is to make one or two remarks upon them as a whole.

Except in the case of one class of those papers, on which I feel bound to make a few special observations, I have been much pleased with the result of the examination. For the most part, the students have answered carefully and well the questions set for them. They have ex-

hibited a most creditable acquaintance with the prescribed field of study, and have given ample testimony alike to their own faithfulness and to that of their teachers. It is true that there is still more of the text-book style of answering than I should like to see ; but it is fair to remember that where a limited field is carefully studied with the aid of a text-book, it is hardly possible to avoid a large measure of similarity in answers given to questions upon that field. Teachers, however, will do well to guard as much as they possibly can against the tendency to learn by rote either from text-books or notes of their own lectures. It is not easy to estimate aright the amazing power of memory which pupils often display in preparing for an examination. The only thing equally remarkable is the speed with which what at one time seemed to have such complete possession of the mind is forgotten.

It seems to me that I notice improvement this year in two very important points.

(1.) The knowledge of the Shorter Catechism displayed by the students, so far at least as merely giving the words of the answer goes, is very nearly all that one could wish. The attempt to analyse the answers, or to fix clearly upon the thoughts contained in the separate clauses, is not, indeed, quite so satisfactory. Only by such analyses can the truths contained in the answer be intelligently impressed upon the minds of the young. Yet mere correctness in repeating the words is of more value than is often supposed, and I at least attach much importance to it.

(2.) The spelling is this year decidedly better than I have sometimes seen it. Still it is not quite so good as it ought to be ; and the students cannot have it too deeply impressed upon them, that if there be one thing more than another which will suggest to those inquiring after teachers the thought of imperfect education and inferior culture, it is bad spelling.

The exception to the satisfactory state of matters of which I have thus spoken is connected with the junior male students at Glasgow. I do not understand the amount of deficiency here. It does not mark the papers of the female students, which exhibit as large a proportion to be ranked "excellent" or "good" as one has any reason to expect. It must therefore be the fault of the students themselves ; and carelessness, rather than want of ability, must be at the bottom of it. The explanation, given by a very large number, of the clauses of the Gospel of St Luke proposed in the 7th question is very poor ; and the result has been (though owing also to deficiency in other parts of their papers) that too many of these students have found their place in the columns marked "fair," and even "under fair." I am satisfied that things need not be so, and I trust that there will be decided improvements against another year.

The papers marked "excellent" and "good" in the following tables may be recommended for some special recognition of their merit.

The following is a summary of the results in the individual Colleges :—

## EDINBURGH.

Forty male students presented themselves for examination. They may be thus classed :—

Excellent (70 per cent and upwards),	.	.	14
Good (60 per cent to 70 per cent),	.	.	15
Fair (50 per cent to 60 per cent),	.	.	9
Under Fair (under 50 per cent),	.	.	2
			—
			40

Forty-three female students presented themselves for examination. They may be thus classed :—

Excellent (70 per cent and upwards),	.	.	20
Good (60 per cent to 70 per cent),	.	.	17
Fair (50 per cent to 60 per cent),	.	.	6
Under Fair (under 50 per cent),	.	.	0
			—
			43

## GLASGOW.

Forty-two male students presented themselves for examination. They may be thus classed :—

Excellent (70 per cent and upwards),	.	.	3
Good (60 per cent to 70 per cent),	.	.	5
Fair (50 per cent to 60 per cent),	.	.	17
Under Fair (under 50 per cent),	.	.	17
			—
			42

Forty-four female students presented themselves for examination. They may be thus classed :—

Excellent (70 per cent and upwards),	.	.	13
Good (60 per cent to 70 per cent),	.	.	16
Fair (50 per cent to 60 per cent),	.	.	12
Under Fair (under 50 per cent),	.	.	3
			—
			44

## ABERDEEN.

Thirty-three female students presented themselves for examination. They may be thus classed :—

Excellent (70 per cent and upwards),	.	.	20
Good (60 per cent to 70 per cent),	.	.	8
Fair (50 per cent to 60 per cent),	.	.	5
Under Fair (under 50 per cent),	.	.	0
			—
			33

WM. MILLIGAN.

## APPENDIX V.

## CLASS-LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES IN THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TRAINING COLLEGES, YEAR ENDING 31st DEC. 1879.

NOTE.—The Students in the First and Second Divisions are placed in order of merit. Brackets denote equal merit. "D" indicates that the Student has obtained a Certificate of Competency as a Teacher of Drawing.

## I.—ABERDEEN.

## FEMALE STUDENTS.

<p><i>Students of the Second Year.</i></p> <p>FIRST DIVISION.</p> <p>Morrison, Jessie. Bissett, Maggie M. Reid, Margaret A. Smith, Mary A. Ross, Margaret. Ross, Isabella. Clark, Jane. Massie, Jane A. Lobban, Isabella. (D) Kemp, Jane. Cameron, Isabella. Cruikshank, Margaret W. L. Forbes, Annie. Mowat, Annie. Gill, Jeannie. Duncan, Christina. Smart, Mary. Gillanders, Mary. (D.) Johnstone, Isabella M. Taylor, Mary A. Reid, Jessie.</p> <p>SECOND DIVISION.</p> <p>Tough, Annie. Milne, Barbara J. (D.)</p>	<p>{ Hunter, Margaret R. { Watt, Christina B. Coutts, Charlotte. Caldler, Jessy. Dick, Annie. Strachan, Helen. Reid, Jane. Gray, Helen. Scott, Jane. Lamb, Agnes. { Duff, Agnes. { Duguid, Maggie. Taylor, Eliza M. Coutts, Margaret. Kennedy, Isabella M.</p> <p><i>Students of the First Year.</i></p> <p>FIRST DIVISION.</p> <p>Begg, Jessie. Lamb, Eliza. Leslie, Jessie. Kemp, Margaret. Berry, Jane. { Anderson, Jeanie. { Balfour, Catherine. Chrystie, Maggie. Rennett, Isabella M. (D.)</p>	<p>Garrow, Jessie. Gray, Helen M. Lumsden, Jane. Aitkin, Agnes H. { Johnstone, Anne E. { Tocher, Agnes. Cheyne, Jessie A. { Jackson, Mary. { Stephen, Mary M. Robertson, Christina. Kerr, Margaret. Reid, Helen. { Moir, Jane. { Taylor, Louisa S. Keith, Georgina. Mackie, Barbara M.</p> <p>SECOND DIVISION.</p> <p>Young, Margaret. Maitland, Jessie. Creighton, Jane. Duffus, Maggie. Finnie, Mary A. Wilson, Ellen. Mackay, Christina.</p> <p>THIRD DIVISION.</p> <p>Robertson, Isabella A.</p>
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## II.—EDINBURGH.

## (1.)—MALE STUDENTS.

<p><i>Students of the Second Year.</i></p> <p>FIRST DIVISION.</p> <p>* Middleton, Charles J. (D) * Hamilton, James. * Crombie, Robert. * Williamson, Robert. (D) * Hunter, Kirkpatrick. * Marshall, James. Elliot, William. { * Mitchell, John. { * Savage, Robert F. (D)</p>	<p>* Fraser, James. Ross, John C. Clark, Thomas. Bell, John. (D.) M'Curach, Edward. * Smith, Francis W. Crawford, Charles. (D.)</p> <p>SECOND DIVISION.</p> <p>Kerr, William. Grieve, William. Young, John.</p>	<p>Burt, William. Martin, Robert. Dunlop, John. M'Lellan, Thomas H. Bowie, James. Dodds, James. M'Chlery, Charles. Whyte, Richard. Yule, William. Valentine, Robert. Smith, James. (D.) Forsyth, Hugh A.</p>
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\* University Students under Article 102 b. Scotch Code.



MALE STUDENTS—*continued*¹

THIRD DIVISION.  
 Barnes, Gavin J. D.  
 Black, David.  
 \*Cook, John.  
 Cowan, Alexander.  
 Hall, James.  
 Hamilton, Thomas.  
 Hewit, Thomas.  
 Jenkins, William.  
 Kay, George.  
 Kellock, Andrew.  
 \*Landes, William R.  
 M'Innes, Martin B.  
 M'Phail, Alexander.  
 Turnbull, James.  
 Vandepeear, Thomas.  
*Students of the First Year.*  
 FIRST DIVISION.  
 Hutcheson, Alexander.  
 \*King, Thomas.

Izatt, Andrew.  
 Hewit, William.  
 Montgomery, George.  
 \*Burnett, Alexander.  
 Weddell, Bowmont J. H. R.  
 Richard, Charles.  
 \*Farquharson, William H.

{ Christie, James.  
 { Russel, Alexander.  
 Cunningham, John.  
 Sanderson, John C.  
 { M'Laren, William.  
 { Fewster, Joseph A.

SECOND DIVISION.  
 Morgan, Alexander.  
 Richardson, John.  
 Brown, John.  
 Taylor, Charles.  
 Johnston, Alex. J. (D.)  
 Belford, Frederick.  
 Currie, James.  
 Turnbull, David L.  
 Mitchell, John.  
 \*Kean, Charles G. (D.)  
 Simpson, William.  
 Scott, Robert.

THIRD DIVISION.  
 Birrell, Andrew.  
 Blake, Charles B.  
 Douglas, Thomas F.  
 Duthie, Alexander M.  
 Goodall, Peter.  
 Greenwood, Samuel. (D.)  
 Lowson, Alexander.  
 M'Callum, John.  
 M'Callum, Thomas.  
 Pratt, William.  
 Seath, William S.  
 Shedden, George.  
 Wight, Alexander.

(2.)—FEMALE STUDENTS.

*Students of the Second Year.*  
 FIRST DIVISION.  
 Johnstone, Wilhelmina.  
 Ritchie, Margaret A.  
 Macpherson, Mary. (D.)  
 Mitchell, Agnes. (D.)  
 Riach, Margaret. (D.)  
 Skell, Elizabeth D. (D.)  
 Graham, Christina.  
 Stewart, Jemima C. (D.)  
 Sim, Margaret.  
 Hobb, Eliza.  
 Blyth, Catherine.  
 Kennedy, Kate.  
 Alexander, Jane. (D.)  
 Foggie, Mary L.  
 Malleigh, Mary.  
 Drummond, Margt. M'N.  
 Somers, Muir.  
 Scott, Maggie.  
 Smart, Isabella.  
 Hall, Elizabeth N.  
 Robertson, Jane.  
 Stewart, Annie.  
 SECOND DIVISION.  
 Allan, Janet S.  
 Cuthbert, Janet G.  
 Hornell, Elizabeth H.  
 Foggo, Jane.  
 Mackenzie, Christina J.  
 Mackay, Isabella M.  
 Farrel, Isabella.  
 Peace, Eliza.  
 Ostler, Mary J.

Robertson, Jane A.  
 Inglis, Elspit J.  
 Campbell, Anne.  
 Ferguson, Maggie W.  
 Gardner, Jane A.  
 { Clark, Maria.  
 { Nicholson, Catherine.  
 Croal, Christina M.  
 Lees, Maggie.  
 Munro, Mary.  
 Burns, Wilhelmina H.  
 Hynd, Agnes L.  
 M'Arthur, Christina.  
 Hunter, Helen M'L.  
 Macleod, Wilhelmina.  
 THIRD DIVISION.  
 Crerar, Helen.

Danks, Christina P.  
 Cameron, Marjory.  
 M'Callum, Christina.

SECOND DIVISION.  
 Fergus, Jane.  
 Stewart, Elizabeth.  
 Smythe, Jane H.  
 Mackay, Helen.  
 Brown, Jeanie O.  
 Wardrop, Jane P.  
 Goodlet, Anne.  
 White, Helen.  
 { Drummond, Helen.  
 { Stewart, Marion.  
 Mollison, Sarah.  
 Stevens, Elizabeth.  
 Fowlie, Margaret.  
 M'Walter, Jessie H.  
 Brabner, Jemima.  
 Walker, Jessie.  
 Inglis, Isabella I.  
 Henderson, Margaret F.  
 Liddle, Mary.  
 Richardson, Jane.  
 Dickson, Jane.  
 Laverock, Janet L.  
 Dickson, Jessie.  
 Mackay, Jane Y.  
 Campbell, Sarah.  
 THIRD DIVISION.  
 Gerrard, Jeannie E.  
 M'Neil, Minnie.  
 Wylie, Christina J.  
 Wyness, Annie.

*Students of the First Year.*

FIRST DIVISION.  
 Dawson, Mary N.  
 Reid, Margaret.  
 Young, Maggie. (D.)  
 Nicholson, Alexina.  
 M'Gregor, Elsie.  
 Forsyth, Christina.  
 Traill, Alison S.  
 Leitch, Jane B.  
 Brown, Janet Y.  
 Clark, Wilhelmina.  
 Learmonth, Agnes.  
 Galloway, Janet W.  
 M'Glashan, Margaret.  
 Stobie, Jane.

III.—GLASGOW.

(1.)—MALE STUDENTS.

*Students of the Second Year.*  
 FIRST DIVISION.  
 \*Aitken, David. (D.)  
 \*Mitchell, William.  
 \*Macfarlane, Malcolm. (D.)

\*Bennie, James. (D.)  
 \*Jarvie, Robert.  
 Crawford, Robert G. (D.)  
 \*Taylor, John (No. 2). (D.)  
 Lambie, Thomas S. (D.)  
 \*Walker, William. (D.)

\*Moffatt, William. (D.)  
 Montgomery, Robert (D.)  
 Smith, John. (D.)  
 Baillie, James G. (D.)  
 \*Schultz, Henry B.  
 Douglas, Thomas. (D.)

\* University Students under Article 102 b. Scotch Code.

MALE STUDENTS—*continued.*

M'Millan, David. (D.)  
Maitland, Peter (D.)  
Fairlie, James. (D.)  
\*Robertson, Robert. (D.)  
Patrick, John (D.)  
Taylor, John (No. 1). (D.)  
Wylie, Alexander.  
Duncan, Robert (D.)  
Russell, James.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Bannerman, David. (D.)  
Black, John. (D.)  
Finlayson, Peter. (D.)  
\*Saunders, James.  
Nisbet, James. (D.)  
Hunter, Robert.  
Strathdee, Robert.  
Mackellar, Archibald. (D.)  
{ Brown, William.  
{ Ritchie, James. (D.)  
{ Stevenson, John. (D.)  
Dykes, Andrew. (D.)  
Howat, James.  
Wilson, William. (D.)  
Topping, James. (D.)  
Bell, Thomas.  
Gray, John.

{ Nisbet, James.  
{ Reid, Robert H.  
M'Gregor, Duncan.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Hay, John.  
Lockhead, George. (D.)  
Watt, John (D.)

*Students of the First Year.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Paterson, James. (D.)  
Connor, Albert. (D.)  
\*Synington, Charles.  
\*Purdie, William.  
Robertson, Charles S.  
\*Crawford, Thomas. (D.)  
\*Aird, Robert. (D.)  
Marshall, John.  
Fisher, Alexander B.  
Gilmour, Duncan P. (D.)  
Brown, William.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Ferguson, William.  
Morton, Alexander.  
\*Beveridge, John A.  
Hannan, Thomas.

\*Wyllie, Alexander L.  
Allan, James B.  
Russell, James H.  
M'Laren, John.  
Jarvie, James.  
{ M'Intosh, John A.  
{ Peacock, John.  
Simpson, John.  
Borrowman, Andrew.  
Innis, George A.  
Smith, William J.  
Barr, Thomas.  
\*Wilson, Andrew.  
Young, Alexander.  
Currie, James.  
Watt, James N.  
Stitt, Robert J.

## THIRD DIVISION.

\*Allan, John.  
Anderson, John.  
Heard, James.  
M'Adam, James.  
M'Knight, George D.  
M'Knight, John.  
Millar, Archibald.  
Miller, George.  
Smith, John.

## (2.)—FEMALE STUDENTS.

*Students of the Second Year.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Bennie, Annie C. (D.)  
Finlay, Elizabeth S. (D.)  
Williamson, Janet.  
Maxwell, Jane D.  
Kinloch, Annie.  
Dickinson, Frances J.  
M'Kell, Helen. (D.)  
Black, Margaret F.  
Boyd, Helen B.  
{ Lindsay, Jane M. (D.)  
{ M'Intyre, Isabella. (D.)  
Cunningham, Annie M.  
Muir, Janet C. (D.)  
Morton, Jessie G.  
M'Culloch, Marion. (D.)  
Norman, Mary.  
Paul, Annie.  
Gillespie, Maggie.  
Beaumont, Jessie M.  
Ker, Mary.  
Currie, Ruth M. (D.)  
{ Johnston, Jane A. (D.)  
{ Richmond, Elizabeth M.  
Dunlop, Eliza S.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Andrew, Maggie.  
Kennedy, Jane.  
{ Johnston, Johanna J.  
{ Phillips, Emily.  
Nutt, Caroline P. (D.)  
Scott, Isabella C.

Young, Mary.  
Rankin, Marion B.  
{ Dunn, Martha G.  
{ Walker, Mary.  
Ewen, Mary.  
Thomson, Ellen.  
Forsyth, Mary.  
Ingram, Jane H.  
{ Watson, Jane  
{ Young, Maggie J.  
{ Fraser, Jessie.  
{ M'Farlane, Mary L.  
Hay, Mary.  
Thomson, Jeannie B.  
Warden, Agnes.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Darrington, Isabella G.  
M'Andrew, Julia.  
Miller, Janet.

*Students of the First Year.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Fish, Elizabeth J.  
{ Lamont, Annie C.  
{ M'Kechnie, Ellen M.  
Chalmers, Helen M.  
Cooke, Kate. (D.)  
Shearer, Annie.  
Baxter, Janet S.  
Haining, Jessie.  
Murchie, Mary J.  
Fry, Marianne.  
Hunter, Maggie A.

Craig, Maggie.  
Gibson, Jessie. (D.)  
Gibson, Elizabeth J.  
Andross, Emma E.  
Tait, Jane H.  
Anderson, Marion C.  
{ M'Intyre, Margaret C.  
{ Spence, Ann.  
Jackson, Agnes.  
Sclanders, Catherine  
M'Kenzie, Mary S.  
Kerr, Janet S.  
{ Fisher, Jane W.  
{ Scott, Jeannie.  
Logan, Mary.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Auchinachie, Maggie.  
Reid, Helen C.  
Wardlow, Isabella.  
{ Horn, Agnes.  
{ Walker, Agnes.  
Livingston, Mary E.  
Sinclair, Catherine J. E.  
Russell, Catherine.  
Macintosh, Isabella.  
Johnston, Sarah.  
Bertram, Jane.  
Murray, Agnes S.  
Livingstone, Catherine M.  
Campbell, Magdaline E.  
Stewart, Charlotte.  
Cochrane, Jane E.  
M'Lean, Janet.  
Stewart, Isabella B.

\* University Students under Article 102 b. Scotch Code.

APPENDIX VI.

PROSPECTUS OF  
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TRAINING COLLEGES.

*Under the Control and Management of the Education Committee of the Church of Scotland.*—REV. PROFESSOR DICKSON, D.D., *Convener.*

*General Secretary*—PROFESSOR LAURIE, A.M., F.R.S.E.

*Examiners in Religious Knowledge*— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{REV. PROFESSOR DICKSON, D.D.} \\ \text{REV. PROFESSOR MILLIGAN, D.D.} \end{array} \right.$

The Church of Scotland Training Colleges are situated in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. Those in Edinburgh and Glasgow are double Colleges; that is to say, they train both Masters and Mistresses. That in Aberdeen trains Mistresses only. Accordingly, the number of single Training Colleges is five.

The Students at present (February 1880) in training in these Colleges are distributed thus :—

	Male Students.	Female Students.
EDINBURGH, . . . .	90	90
GLASGOW, . . . .	90	90
ABERDEEN, . . . .	...	70

The total number of Students in training under the superintendence of the Church is thus 430.

The course of training extends over two years, and none are admitted as Students except those who have passed an Entrance Examination, conducted by the Scotch Education Department. From among those who pass the Entrance Government Examination the Committee select as many as they can accommodate and train, *after giving due consideration to the results of their own examination in Religious Knowledge and Singing.* In selecting from among the Candidates, the Committee follow the Government order of merit, but always reserve to themselves a discretionary power of departing from it. Their general rule is not to take *any* Queen's Scholars from the Second Class if the aggregate number of First-Class successful Candidates is sufficient to supply the Training Colleges.

The Programme of Instruction in the Colleges is prescribed by the Education Department, but the Education Committee of the Church are not limited by this Programme. They give instruction in Religion, on the basis of the Bible and Shorter Catechism, and they promote as

much as possible in their own Institutions, and in connection with the Universities, the study of Latin, Mathematics, and Elementary Science.

Students do not enter until they are eighteen years of age at least, and are thus sufficiently advanced to make satisfactory progress under the tuition of the Masters.

Among the subjects of instruction, the principles and practice of teaching have a prominent place assigned to them. The lectures of the Rectors on methods of instruction and school organisation are practically illustrated in the Elementary or Practising Schools, which form an integral part of the Training Colleges. In these Schools about 2100 children, from the age of four to sixteen, are on the roll.

Bursaries of the average value of £20 per annum, in addition to free education, are given to all the Male Students; a considerable number of Bursaries, of the average value of about £9, is given to Female Students. A fee for Education is exacted from Female Students.

These Bursaries, as well as all other expenditure connected with the Training Colleges (including the Practising Schools), amounting in all to about £24,000 a-year, are paid by the Education Committee; and for the means of paying them they are dependent,—*First*, and mainly, on Grants from Government, which are calculated on the attendance at the Colleges, but are always limited by the number of Teachers who have been successfully trained and have held schools for a period of probation averaging about two years; *secondly*, on the fees of Students in the Colleges and children attending the *Elementary* or *Practising* Schools; and *thirdly*, the usual Parliamentary Grants in terms of the Code.

On next page will be found a list of the Staff of each Training College, and it is followed by a Prospectus showing the terms of admission, which are the same for all the Training Colleges, these being all alike superintended by the Education Committee in Edinburgh, assisted by Sub-Committees composed of its own members in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.

N.B.—*For List of Sub-Committees, see beginning of this Report.*

1.—EDINBURGH TRAINING COLLEGES, JOHNSTON TERRACE AND CHAMBERS STREET.

(FOR MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS.)

Rector—The Rev. JAMES CURRIE, M.A., LL.D.

<i>Religious Knowledge and Principles of Teaching,</i>	}	THE RECTOR.
<i>Mathematics, Physics, and Geography,</i>		PETER MACKINLAY, M.A.
<i>English Literature and History,</i>	}	REV. A. TROTTER, M.A., B.D.
<i>Latin and Drawing,</i>		EDWARD KIRKPATRICK, M.A. OXON.
<i>French,</i>	}	VICTOR RICHON, B.A. (Paris).
<i>Singing,</i>		JOSEPH GEOGHEGAN.
<i>Pianoforte,</i>	}	ALEX. C. MACKENZIE.
<i>Music Governess,</i>		MISS SMITH.
<i>Training College Superintendent and Teacher of the Female Industrial Department,</i>	}	MISS GRANT.
<i>Senior Master of the Practising School,</i>		JAMES M'N. STEELE.
<i>Superintendent of Boarding-House,</i>	}	MRS HARROWER.

2.—GLASGOW TRAINING COLLEGE, NEW CITY ROAD.

(FOR MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS.)

Rector—DAVID ROSS, B.A., B.Sc.

<i>Religious Knowledge and Principles of Teaching,</i>	}	THE RECTOR.
<i>Mathematics and Physical Science,</i>		J. KERR, M.A.
<i>Grammar, Geography, Natural Science, &amp;c.,</i>	}	D. FORSYTH, M.A.
<i>Latin, Greek, History, Grammar,</i>		J. WATT, M.A.
<i>French,</i>	}	MR GORECKI.
<i>Drawing,</i>		D. FORSYTH, M.A.
<i>Needlework,</i>	}	MISSES E. FOULIS and DICKSON.
<i>Singing,</i>		D. B. JOHNSTON.
<i>Pianoforte,</i>	}	DR PEACE, assisted by MISS OATT.
<i>Senior Master of Practising School,</i>		W. YOUNG.
<i>Superintendent of Boarding-House,</i>	}	MRS NAIRNE.

3.—ABERDEEN TRAINING COLLEGE, GEORGE STREET.

(FOR FEMALE STUDENTS ONLY.)

Rector—JOSEPH OGILVIE, M.A.

<i>Religious Knowledge and Principles of Teaching,</i>	}	THE RECTOR.
<i>English History, Geography, Arithmetic, &amp;c.,</i>		R. M'WILLIAM, M.A.
<i>Industrial Teacher,</i>	}	MISS VOLLAR.
<i>Drawing,</i>		JOHN P. FRASER.
<i>French,</i>	}	MISS CLELAND and Assistant.
<i>Singing,</i>		JAMES WILSON.
<i>Pianoforte,</i>	}	SEPTIMUS PARKER.
<i>Music Governess,</i>		MISS CLELAND.
<i>Senior Master of the Practising School,</i>	}	JAMES KERR, M.A.
<i>Superintendent of Boarding-House,</i>		MISS VOLLAR.

## PROSPECTUS FOR MALE STUDENTS.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

N.B.—*The next Entrance Examination will be held at the Edinburgh and Glasgow Training Colleges, beginning on Tuesday the 6th of July 1880, at 9.30 A.M.*

*The Session does not begin till 30th January 1881.*

*All intending Students, whether Candidates for Bursaries or not, must present themselves at the Entrance Examination, and intimate their intention to do so on or before 1st June.\**

*Along with the intimation, a Certificate from the Minister of the Church to which the Candidates belong, and from the Correspondent of the School in which they have served their apprenticeship, must be sent.*

*The Bursaries are now thrown open to all young men, whether they have been Pupil-Teachers or not, who are prepared to accept the instruction and submit to the discipline of the School. Candidates who have NOT been Pupil-Teachers must be above 18 years of age on 1st January 1881, and must send a certificate of their age.*

From among those returned by the Privy Council as having passed the Examination successfully, a certain number of Male Candidates, not fewer than 40, will be *selected* by the Committee for admission to each Training College, and will receive (during the pleasure of the Committee) a Bursary which will amount to £20 per annum. Those who pass in the First Class, and have *L* appended to their names, signifying that they have passed in Latin, will receive a Bursary of £22. Preference will also be given, in making the selection of successful candidates to be admitted, to those who have passed this Government Examination in *Latin*. These Bursaries may be withdrawn or suspended at any time if the Students are not giving satisfaction.

All Students are required to pay annually £2 each as a contribution to the Book Fund of the Training Colleges, in return for which all necessary books will be given to them by the Committee. This payment must be made by all, whether the books are taken or not. The books required by University Students will be paid for to the amount of one-half the cost.

Successful Candidates, to the number specified above, will be admitted only on their being certified to be in vigorous health, and on their signing a stringent obligation by which they will undertake to complete a two years' course at the Training College (should the Committee see fit to prolong their attendance for two years), and immediately thereafter to serve in an Elementary School under inspection, until they have received from the Education Department, London, their parchment certificates, which are issued after about two years' probation in a school under inspection. Students breaking this obligation will, besides incurring other pen-

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\* Apply for Forms of Application for the Edinburgh Training College to Professor Laurie, Training College, Chambers Street, Edinburgh; for Glasgow, to Mr D. Ross, Training College, New City Road, Glasgow.

alties, be required to repay the full amount of the Bursaries paid to them by the Committee. In the event of a Student's health failing, or of his not having made progress satisfactory to the Committee during his first year, or of misconduct of any kind (of which the Committee is the final judge), his attendance for a second year will be dispensed with.\*

### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.†

*Candidates are specially requested to practise a neat clean style of Handwriting, as this has an important bearing on their chances of success.*

The subjects of Examination are the same as those entered in the Pupil-Teacher's broadsheet for the fifth year, First Schedule, Scotch Code, viz. :—

- (1.) Reading with good articulation and expression, Dictation, and Penmanship.
- (2.) English Grammar, with the Elements of the Analysis of Sentences, and a knowledge of the Latin Prepositions. Questions on the sources and growth of the English language.
- (3.) Composition (on some simple subject).
- (4.) Arithmetic—Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Simple Interest; three Books of Euclid, and Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
- (5.) The general Geography of the Earth, especially that of the British Isles and Colonies. Maps to be drawn from memory.
- (6.) Outlines of British History.
- (7.) Music—The elements of Notation and Transposition—Singing.
- (8.) School Management—Elementary Questions.
- (9.) Latin, or some other language.

*The Authorities of the Training Colleges will also examine Candidates (1) in the Outlines of Scripture History to the period of the Judges inclusive; the Parables of our Lord; and the Shorter Catechism. (2) In Singing. (3) As to the general fitness of the Candidate for the work of a Public School. Ability to sing is a very important qualification: Candidates will be expected to be able, at least, to sing and to sol-fa a few ordinary Psalm-Tunes.‡*

### UNIVERSITY STUDY.

I. *Queen's Scholars who pass in the First Class, and are marked by the Scotch Education Department as having satisfied the Department in Latin or Greek, will be sent to the University for a two years' curriculum on the 1st November 1880. This curriculum is entirely regulated by the Committee.* These University

\* There are not now any Bursaries for Gaelic-speaking Students who fail to pass the Government Entrance Examination. The Bursaries offered by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and by the Ladies' Gaelic Association, now enable Gaelic-speaking Students to obtain preparatory instruction.

† A list of the questions (price 7d. post free) proposed to Candidates last year may be procured from Messrs Longmans & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C., and should be purchased by all intending Candidates.

‡ The Education Department allows additional marks to those who pass the following examination:—(1.) Sounding single notes or passages of two or more notes in a given scale from dictation; or naming such notes sounded by the Examiner. (2.) Sol-fa-ing or reading without musical intonation a unison passage of one or more measures in time; or giving the time, names of such measure or measures, recited by the Examiner.

Queen's Scholars will receive in addition to their Bursaries their class and matriculation fees. They are required to attend such classes at the Normal Schools, after they open, as the Committee may fix. This privilege, like all others, continues only during the pleasure of the Committee.

II. Arrangements have also been made with the Department to secure permission to Queen's Scholars, who fulfil the above requirements, to attend the Universities of Aberdeen or St Andrews, should they prefer either of these Universities to Edinburgh or Glasgow, provided not fewer than six desire to attend at each University. Their ordinary Normal School instruction will be arranged for both in Aberdeen and St Andrews.

*Note.*—The Committee would press on Pupil-Teachers the importance of coming up to the examination *thoroughly disciplined* in the elements of Latin and Mathematics.

## PROSPECTUS FOR FEMALE STUDENTS.

### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

N.B.—*The next Entrance Examination will be held at the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen Training Colleges, commencing on Tuesday the 6th of July 1880, at 9.30 A.M.*

*The Session does not begin till 30th January 1881.*

*All intending Students, whether Candidates for Bursaries or not, must present themselves at the Entrance Examination, and intimate their intention to do so on or before 1st June.\**

*Along with the intimation, a Certificate from the Minister of the Church to which the Candidates belong, and from the Correspondent of the School in which they have served their apprenticeship, must be sent.*

*The Bursaries are now thrown open to all young persons, whether they have been Pupil-Teachers or not, who are prepared to accept the instruction and submit to the discipline of the Colleges. Candidates who have NOT been Pupil-Teachers must be above 18 years of age on 1st January 1881, and must send a certificate of their age.*

From among those returned by the Privy Council as having passed the Examination successfully, 20 Female Candidates will be selected by the Committee for admission to each Training College, and will receive (during the pleasure of the Committee) Bursaries as follows :—

- (1.) One of £18.†
- (2.) One of £15.†
- (3.) Eighteen of £8.

These Bursars will be allowed the full equivalent of the above sum in the form of board and lodging in the Boarding-Houses, 12

\* Apply for Forms of Application to Professor Laurie, Training College, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, for the Edinburgh College; Mr D. Ross, Training College, New City Road, Glasgow, for the Glasgow College; and Mr J. Ogilvie, 9 Bon Accord Square, Aberdeen, for the Aberdeen College.

† In Glasgow this Bursary is called the "Ferguson Scholarship."



Picardy Place, Edinburgh; 442 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; and 12 Charlotte Street, Aberdeen,—that is to say, they will be boarded, lodged, &c., for £2, £5, and £12 per annum respectively. *Non-bursars* residing in the Boarding-Houses pay £20 per annum.

Bursars who fail to pass higher than the *third division* at the end of the first year will forfeit their Bursaries for the second year.

In addition to the Bursars, Candidates not fewer than 14 in number, selected from the list of all who have passed at the three Training Colleges, will be admitted at their own charges to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Training Colleges, and 8 to Aberdeen Training College, but subject to the same conditions in all respects as the Bursars. Bursars are required to pay an Education Fee of £3 per session. *Non-bursars pay a reduced fee of £2.*

All Students are required to pay annually £2 each as a contribution to the Book Fund of the Training Colleges, in return for which all necessary books will be given to them by the Committee. This payment must be made by all, whether the books are taken or not.

Successful Candidates, to the number specified above, will be admitted only on their being certified to be in vigorous health, and on their signing a stringent obligation by which they will undertake to complete a two years' course at the Training Colleges (should the Committee see fit to prolong their attendance for two years), and immediately thereafter to serve in an Elementary School under inspection, until they have received from the Education Department, London, their parchment certificates, which are issued after about two years' probation in a school under inspection. Students breaking this obligation will, besides incurring other penalties, be required to return the full amount of the Bursaries paid to them by the Committee. In the event of a Student's health failing, or of her not having made progress satisfactory to the Committee during her first year, or of misconduct of any kind (of which the Committee is the final judge), her attendance for a second year will be dispensed with.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.\*

*Candidates are specially requested to practise a neat clean style of Handwriting, as this has an important bearing on their chances of success.*

The subjects of Examination are the same as those entered in the Pupil-Teacher's broadsheet for the fifth year, First Schedule, Scotch Code, viz. :—

- (1.) Reading with good articulation and expression, Dictation, and Penmanship.
- (2.) English Grammar, with the Elements of the Analysis of Sentences. Questions on the sources and growth of the English language.
- (3.) Composition (on some simple subject).
- (4.) Arithmetic—Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Simple Interest.
- (5.) The general Geography of the Earth, especially that of the British Isles and Colonies. Maps to be drawn from memory.
- (6.) Outlines of British History.
- (7.) Music—The elements of Notation and Transposition—Singing.
- (8.) School Management—Elementary Questions.
- (9.) Domestic Economy, including Needlework and Shaping.
- (10.) French (voluntary, but marks are assigned to it).

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\* A list of the questions (price 7d. post free) proposed to Candidates last year may be procured from Messrs Longmans & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C., and should be purchased by all intending Candidates.

*The Authorities of the Training Colleges will also examine Candidates (1) in the outlines of Scripture History to the period of the Judges inclusive; the Parables of our Lord; and the Shorter Catechism. (2) In singing. And (3) as to their general fitness for the work of an Elementary School. Ability to sing is a very important qualification in the case of all Female Candidates, and will be regarded as indispensable to the obtaining of a Bursary. All Candidates will be expected to be able, at least, to sing and to sol-fa a few ordinary Psalm-Tunes.*

*Note.*—Pianoforte Instruction is provided for those who have already some knowledge of the instrument. The Committee will determine which of the Students shall take this instruction. A fee of three guineas per Session will be the entire charge for Lessons, use of Instruments, and Music.

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*N.B.*—*Contribution to Book Fund and Fees of Students are payable at the beginning of the Session.*

*Boarders will be required to contribute one-half of the sum payable by them for Board at the beginning of the Session, and the remaining half on 1st September. Special attention is directed to this rule.*

## APPENDIX VII.

## SUPERANNUATION LIST.

	Yearly Allowance from Committee.		Yearly Allowance from Committee.
1 Duncan Cameron,	. £20 0 0	James M'Millan,	. £5 0 0
David Duff, .	. 15 0 0	Thomas B. Reid,	. 10 0 0
Duncan Fisher, .	. 15 0 0	William Robertson,	. 10 0 0
J. Galbraith, .	. 8 0 0	Duncan Ross, .	. 25 0 0
5 James Kissack, .	. 8 0 0	15 William Stewart,	. 30 0 0
Duncan M'Arthur,	. 10 0 0	Rev. Andrew Taylor,	. 75 0 0
Robert M'Donald,	. 6 0 0	Rev. William Telfer,	. 15 0 0
John M'Kelvie, .	. 15 0 0	John Urquhart,	. 10 0 0
Roderick M'Kenzie,	. 10 0 0	19 Donald Whyte, .	. 30 0 0
10 Donald M'Lean,	. 10 0 0		
			<hr/> <hr/> £327 0 0

## APPENDIX VIII.

## ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

For Year to 31st December 1879.

## I.—GENERAL FUNDS.

## CHARGE.

I. <i>Income of the Scheme for Year 1879—</i>		
1. Collections and Contributions—		
From Churches and Chapels, . . . . .		£79 3 6
From Associations, &c.—		
Society for Propagating Christian Know-		
ledge, . . . . .	£300 0 0	
Baird Trustees, . . . . .	300 0 0	
Lay Association, . . . . .	6 5 0	
Collection at Blantyre Mis., East Africa,	1 0 0	
		607 5 0
From Individuals, . . . . .		32 8 4
		£718 16 10
2. Legacies, . . . . .		665 15 10
		£1384 12 8
	Together, . . . . .	
Deduct Interest charged on overdrawn Bank Account		
for year 1879, . . . . .		24 9 10
		£1360 2 10
II. <i>Balance due by the General Scheme at 31st December 1879—</i>		
Due to the Union Bank, . . . . .	£27 8 4	
Less balance due by Secretary, . . . . .	18 0 3	
		9 8 1
		£1369 10 11
SUM OF THE CHARGE,		

DISCHARGE.

I. *Balance due by the Scheme at 31st December 1878, as per last Account, viz.:*—

Due to the Union Bank, . . . . .	£179 9 1
Due to the Secretary, . . . . .	26 11 9
	<hr/>
	£206 0 10

II. *Expenditure during 1879—*

1. Grants for Religious Instruction, . . . . .	£657 0 0
2. Salary to Mr Macquarrie, Inspector of Religious Instruction in Schools, to 31st May, . . . . .	145 16 8
3. Printing, Advertising, and Stationery—	
1. Report to General Assembly, including copies for annual volume of Reports, and proportion of expense of binding and distributing volume, . . . . .	£71 15 10
2. General Expenses, . . . . .	8 8 11
	<hr/>
	80 4 9
4. Travelling Expenses, &c., incurred by Mr Macquarrie, . . . . .	122 17 2
5. Convener's expenses, . . . . .	10 0 0
6. Travelling expenses of Members of Committee, . . . . .	16 3 6
7. Share of Expenses of Schemes' Office—	
1. Balance for 1878, . . . . .	£6 7 8
2. For 1879, . . . . .	24 0 0
	<hr/>
	30 7 8
8. Secretary's Postages and Incidental Expenses—	
1. Postages, &c., incurred by Secretary during 1879, . . . . .	£7 19 6
2. Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	14 18 6
	<hr/>
	22 18 0
9. Expenses of Management—	
1. Proportion of Secretary's Salary chargeable upon the General Fund from 31st December 1878 to 30th June 1879, . . . . .	£75 0 0
2. Auditor and Accountant's Fee for 1878, . . . . .	15 7 4
	<hr/>
	90 7 4

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £1175 15 1

From which deduct amount received for books sold, . . . . . 12 5 0

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1163 10 1

SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, EQUAL TO THE CHARGE, £1369 10 11

## II.—RESERVE FUND.

## CHARGE.

I. <i>Income during the Year 1879—</i>		
1. Interest on Investments :—		
1. On £1500, due by the North British Railway Company on Debenture No. a/3132, . . . . .	£55	1 7
2. On £2000 due by do. on do. No. a/3556, . . . . .	£73	8 9
Add excess over capital sum realised for Debenture on its being sold in December, . . . . .	3	7 4
		<hr/>
		76 16 1
3. On Deposit Receipts with Union Bank, . . . . .		127 19 3
		<hr/>
		£259 16 11
Less interest charged by Union Bank on account current kept with them for year to 31st December 1879, . . . . .		43 0 4
		<hr/>
		£216 16 7
2. Rents—		
1. For Boarding-House No. 12 Picardy Place, payable by the Edinburgh Normal School, for year to 31st December 1879, . . . . .	£270	0 0
2. For Boarding-House connected with Aberdeen Training College, for year to 31st December 1879, . . . . .	120	0 0
		<hr/>
		390 0 0
3. Feu-duties—		
1. Of ground at Johnston Terrace, Edinburgh, to Martinmas 1879, . . . . .	£40	0 0
2. Of Aberdeen Training College, for year to Martinmas 1879, . . . . .	10	0 0
		<hr/>
		50 0 0
II. <i>Sum in North British Railway Debenture No. a/3556 realised,</i>	2000	0 0
III. <i>Deposit Receipts with Union Bank uplifted,</i>	5172	12 7
		<hr/>
		£7829 9 2

## DISCHARGE.

I. <i>Balance against the Fund as per last Account,</i>		£683	19	6
II. <i>Allowances to retired Teachers, &amp;c.,</i>		244	10	0
III. <i>Feu-duty, Taxes, Repairs, &amp;c., affecting House No. 12 Picardy Place—</i>				
1. Feu-duty for year to Martinmas 1879, less tax 12s. 6d., . . . . .	£29	15	0	
2. Road Assessment on Broughton Street Lane, . . . . .	18	1	8	
3. Insurance for year to Whitsunday 1880, . . . . .	1	14	6	
4. Repairs, . . . . .	5	3	1	
				<hr/>
			54	14 3
				<hr/>
Carry forward, . . . . .	£983	3	9	

	Brought forward,	£983	3	9
IV.	<i>Insurance on New Normal School Buildings,</i>		7	1 10
V.	<i>Interest on £5000 Loan over New Normal School Buildings for half a year,</i>		73	8 9
VI.	<i>Payments on account of erection of New Normal School Buildings—</i>			
	1. Sums paid to Messrs Geo. Roberts & Son, builders,	£5105	15	10
	2. Sums paid to architect, being balance of his fee,	236	0	0
	3. Wages to clerk of works,	94	10	0
	4. Account for heating-apparatus,	160	0	0
	5. Accounts for grates, gasfittings, &c.,	158	10	3
				<u>5754 16 1</u>
VII.	<i>Law and Conveyancing expenses,</i>		126	4 4
VIII.	<i>Sum lodged with Union Bank on Deposit Receipt, (Being Ferguson Legacy for bursary in Glasgow Training College.)</i>		1192	5 2
	SUM OF THE DISCHARGE,		<u>£8136</u>	<u>19 11</u>
	The sum of the Charge is, as on page 42,		£7829	9 2
	The sum of the Discharge is, as above,		<u>8136</u>	<u>19 11</u>
	Balance against the Fund at 31st December 1879,		£307	10 9
	Composed of—			
	Balance due to the Union Bank on account current,	£300	0	9
	Add draft issued but not cashed prior to close of Accounts,		7	10 0
			<u>307</u>	<u>10 9</u>

### III.—EDINBURGH NORMAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR TO 31st December 1879.

#### I.—TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

##### C H A R G E.

Balance on 1st January 1879—				
	In Bank,		£217	5 4
	In Secretary's hands,		10	0 0
				<u>£227 5 4</u>
	1. Grants from the Scotch Education Department,	£5130	8	3
	2. Grants from Science and Art Department,	112	0	0
	3. Students' fees,	117	0	0
	4. Amount received from Students for Books sold to them,	364	0	0
	5. Fees for board,	684	10	0
	Carry forward,	£6407	18	3
			<u>£227</u>	<u>5 4</u>

	Brought forward,	£6407 18 3	£227 5 4
6. Current Income arising from other sources,	viz.—		
Annual Grant from Glasgow Sub-Committee of Education Committee, .	£167 0 0		
Interest on Bank Account,	10 13 3		
Fees received for Instruction in Music, . . . .	189 0 0		
Grant from Practising Department of Edinburgh Normal School, . . . .	750 0 0		
Grant from Aberdeen Training College, . . . .	55 0 0		
	<hr/>	1171 13 3	7579 11 6
Balance on 31st December 1879—			
Due to Bank, . . . . .	£51 7 7		
Less due by Secretary, . . . . .	9 10 0		
	<hr/>		41 17 7
		SUM OF THE CHARGE,	<u>£7848 14 5</u>

## DISCHARGE.

*Expenditure during 1879—*

1. Salaries of Teachers, . . . . .	£2145 12 0	
2. Books, Apparatus, and Stationery, . . . . .	492 4 6	
3. Printing, Postages, and other Office Charges, . . . . .	476 9 10	
4. Bursaries, . . . . .	2240 5 0	
5. Wages of 2 Servants not engaged in Instruction or Discipline, . . . . .	101 1 6	
6. Fuel and Light, . . . . .	46 18 1	
7. Medical Attendance, . . . . .	23 8 11	
8. Replacement of Furniture, and Repairs to Buildings, . . . . .	617 16 1	
9. Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, . . . . .	84 9 8	
10. Boarding-house expenditure, . . . . .	1447 13 11	
11. Instruction in Arts Subjects, £11 0 0		
12. Expenses connected with Annual Examination of Students, . . . . .	31 14 11	
13. Fees to Examiners in Religious Knowledge, . . . . .	105 0 0	
14. Expenses of Deputation to London, . . . . .	25 0 0	
	<hr/>	172 14 11
		7848 14 5
		SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, <u>£7848 14 5</u>



II. PRACTISING DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st May 1879.

CHARGE.

I. <i>Balance in favour of the Practising Department at 31st May 1878—</i>			
Per last Account, . . . . .		£1247	1 4
II. <i>School Fees received—</i>			
Balance for quarter commencing 6th May 1878, referred to in last Account, . . .	£10	0	0
Add later Fees received on 18th July, . . .	11	6	6
	£21	6	6
For quarter commencing 10th September 1878,	289	4	6
Do. do. 25th November 1878,	277	3	0
Do. do. 10th February 1879,	277	3	6
Do. do. 5th May 1879, . . . . .	254	15	6
			1119 13 0
III. <i>Grants—</i>			
1. From Privy Council for Augmentation of Teachers' Salaries and Gratuities on account of Pupil-Teachers, . . . . .	£525	8	0
2. From Science and Art Department, . . . . .	20	1	6
			545 9 6
IV. <i>Interest on Bank Account—</i>			
Interest allowed by Bank for year to 15th April 1879, . . . . .		13	7 2
			SUM OF THE CHARGE, £2925 11 0

DISCHARGE.

I. <i>Salaries—</i>			
1. To Teachers, . . . . .	£654	10	9
2. To Assistants, . . . . .	539	14	0
3. To Pupil-Teachers, . . . . .	77	18	4
4. To Clerk, . . . . .	45	16	8
5. Payments for services at examinations, . . . . .	2	10	6
			£1320 10 3
II. <i>Stationery and Incidental Expenses,</i> . . . . .		49	1 3
III. <i>Sum paid over to Training College on 27th February 1879,</i> . . . . .		500	0 0
			SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, £1869 11 6

The Sum of the Charge is, as above, . . . . . £2925 11 0  
 The Sum of the Discharge is, as above, . . . . . 1869 11 6

Balance in favour of the Practising Department at 31st May 1879, . . . . . £1055 19 6

Being Amount due by the British Linen Co. Bank on Account kept with them.

## IV.—GLASGOW NORMAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

FROM 1st January to 31st December 1879.

## I.—TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

## INCOME.

To Grants from Scotch Education Department, . . . . .	£5957	14	6
„ Grants from Science and Art Department—			
Art Grant, . . . . .	£90	10	0
Science do., . . . . .	39	10	0
			<hr/>
		130	0 0
„ Students' Fees, . . . . .		195	18 0
„ Amount received from Students for Books sold to them, . . . . .		396	5 5
„ Boarding-house Receipts—Fees for board, . . . . .		883	3 6
„ Balance due to Royal Bank, . . . . .		1011	6 11
			<hr/>
SUM OF THE INCOME, . . . . .	£8574	8	4

## EXPENDITURE.

By Balance on 1st January 1879, . . . . .	£1027	19	0
„ Salaries of Teachers, . . . . .	2145	11	6
„ Books, Apparatus, and Stationery, . . . . .	673	11	11
„ Printing, Postages, and other Office Charges, . . . . .	119	19	9
„ Bursaries to Students, . . . . .	2525	0	0
„ Servants' Wages, . . . . .	117	3	9
„ Fuel and Light, . . . . .	40	8	5
„ Medical Attendance, . . . . .	50	0	0
„ Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Building, . . . . .	87	7	1
„ Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, . . . . .	52	8	6
„ Cost of Garden, . . . . .	3	12	5
„ Boarding-house Expenditure, . . . . .	1091	18	7
„ Teachers' Salaries—Art Department, . . . . .	45	5	0
„ „ „ Science „ . . . . .	50	0	0
„ Apparatus „ „ „ . . . . .	4	3	10
„ Contribution to General Expenses of Education Committee, . . . . .	125	0	0
„ Fee to Examiners in Religious Knowledge, . . . . .	42	0	0
„ Religious Knowledge Prizes, . . . . .	16	4	8
„ Church Seats, . . . . .	36	0	0
„ Board of two Servants, . . . . .	49	8	0
„ University Students' Class and Matriculation Fees, . . . . .	256	10	0
„ Interest on Bank Account, . . . . .	14	15	11
			<hr/>
SUM OF THE EXPENDITURE, . . . . .	£8574	8	4

## II.—PRACTISING DEPARTMENT.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st March 1880.

## INCOME.

To Grant from the Committee of Council on Education, . . . . .	£772	16	6
„ School Fees, . . . . .	1286	5	4
„ Amount received from Children for Books sold to them, . . . . .	74	14	10
„ Grants from the Science and Art Department, . . . . .	96	16	6
„ Balance due to Royal Bank, . . . . .	572	18	9
SUM OF THE INCOME, . . . . .	£2803	11	11

## EXPENDITURE.

By Balance on 1st April 1879, . . . . .	£162	19	1
„ Teachers' Salaries, . . . . .	1621	10	8
„ Pupil-Teachers' Salaries, . . . . .	421	16	10
„ Books, Apparatus, and Stationery, . . . . .	115	5	0
„ Printing, Postages, and other Office Charges, . . . . .	113	2	5
„ Servants' Wages, . . . . .	97	13	0
„ Fuel and Light, . . . . .	31	3	1
„ Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Building, . . . . .	176	15	1
„ Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, . . . . .	33	5	7
„ Household Expenses, . . . . .	12	1	9
„ Expenses in connection with Science and Art Examinations, . . . . .	2	18	4
„ Interest on Bank Account, . . . . .	15	1	1
SUM OF THE EXPENDITURE, . . . . .	£2803	11	11

## V.—ABERDEEN NORMAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FROM 1st January to 31st December 1879.

## I.—TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

## INCOME.

To Balance on 1st January 1879, . . . . .	£1018	7	3
„ Grants from the Scotch Education Department, £2446, 8s. 8d., less £310, 17s. 2d., . . . . .	2135	11	6
„ Grants from Science and Art Department—Art grant, for 1878, £33; for 1879, £29, . . . . .	62	0	0
„ Fees of 32 Students, paid by themselves or their relatives, for instruction in Pianoforte Music—the full fee being £3, 3s. per head, . . . . .	100	16	0
„ Fees of 40 Students, paid by themselves or their relatives, for education, said Students being Bursars, . . . . .	120	0	0
„ Amount received from Students for Books sold to them, . . . . .	148	0	0
„ Boarding-house receipts—Fees for board, . . . . .	302	0	0
„ To current income arising from other sources—viz., interest on account current with Bank of Scotland, . . . . .	19	2	9
SUM OF THE INCOME, . . . . .	£3905	17	6

## EXPENDITURE.

By Salaries of Teachers or Officers engaged in discipline, . . . . .	£1052	15	0
„ Books, Apparatus, and Stationery, . . . . .	181	3	1
„ Printing, Postage, and other Office Charges, . . . . .	103	4	3
„ Bursaries to (a) 33 Female Students not residing in Boarding-house, £376; (b) 7 Female Students residing in Boarding-house, £90, . . . . .	466	0	0
„ Wages of one servant not engaged in instruction or discipline, . . . . .	40	10	0
„ Fuel and Light, . . . . .	36	16	0
„ Medical Attendance for 72½ Students ( <i>i.e.</i> , doctors' bills only), . . . . .	31	5	0
„ Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings (of this sum £81, 1s. 10d. represents the expenditure on buildings and fixtures), . . . . .	96	9	6
„ Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, . . . . .	34	1	11
„ Boarding-house expenditure, . . . . .	469	2	6
„ Current expenditure not included above, viz.—			
Additional furniture, . . . . . £25	15	6	
Proportion of general expenses of Education Committee for Training Colleges, . . . . .	35	0	0
Do. of fee to Examiners in Religious Knowledge, . . . . .	20	0	0
Prize books for Religious Knowledge, . . . . .	5	5	4
Expenses of Social Meeting with Students at close of the Session, . . . . .	4	5	8
Sittings in West Church, . . . . .	7	0	0
			97 6 6
Expenditure on additional class-room, . . . . . £64	6	10	
Do. on addition to Boarding-house, . . . . .	800	0	0
			864 6 10
„ Balance on 31st December 1879, . . . . .	432	16	11
			<u>£3905 17 6</u>

SUM OF THE EXPENDITURE,

£3905 17 6

## II.—PRACTISING DEPARTMENT.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st October 1879.

## INCOME.

To Balance on 1st November 1878, . . . . .	£237	0	9
„ Grant from Committee of Council on Education, . . . . .	492	15	0
„ Voluntary contribution, Kirk-session of West Parish, . . . . .	10	0	0
„ School-pence paid by Scholars, . . . . .	766	17	8
„ Amount received for books, &c., sold to Children, . . . . .	35	12	3
„ Income arising—			
From Department of Science and Art, . . . . . £31	17	0	
Bank Interest on account current, . . . . .	5	11	8
Amount overpaid to John Adam, Bookseller, on 31st October 1878, . . . . .	0	10	0
			37 18 8
			<u>£1580 4 4</u>
			<u>£1580 4 4</u>

SUM OF THE INCOME,

£1580 4 4

## EXPENDITURE.

By Salaries—			
Teachers, . . . . .	£188	0	0
Special Grant for Religious Instruction, . . . . .	41	0	0
Drawing Grant, . . . . .	19	17	0
			£551 17 0
Assistants, . . . . .	423	12	0
Drawing Grant, . . . . .	11	0	0
			434 12 0
Articled Pupil-teachers, . . . . .			117 10 0
			£1103 19 0
„ Books, Apparatus, and Stationery, . . . . .			26 7 10
„ Fuel and Light, . . . . .			9 12 3
„ Replacement of, and repairs to, furniture, . . . . .			27 11 6
„ Cleaning, . . . . .			12 10 0
„ Repairs to Buildings, . . . . .			66 10 6
„ Rent, temporary additional accommodation, . . . . .			10 8 4
„ Other expenses, viz.—			
On account of Printing and Advertising (including expense of printed Prize Certificates), . . . . .			23 11 8
„ Office expenses, Secretaries' salaries, &c., . . . . .			27 1 0
„ Interest on account current, . . . . .			0 10 5
„ Balance on 31st October 1879, as per Pass-book with Bank of Scotland, . . . . .			272 1 10
			£1580 4 4
			<u>£1580 4 4</u>

STATE OF PROPERTY AND FUNDS AS AT  
31ST DECEMBER 1879.

1. Amount invested in Schemes Office, and in Glasgow Normal School Buildings, . . . . .	£800	0	6
2. Value of House No. 12 Picardy Place, and furniture therein, &c., . . . . .	3000	0	0
3. Value of Aberdeen Training College and Boarding House, . . . . .	3500	0	0
4. Value of ground adjoining Edinburgh Normal School, acquired in 1876, . . . . .	900	0	0
5. Value of New Edinburgh Normal School and furniture, . . . . .	10,000	0	0
6. Sum invested in Railway Debenture—			
In North British Railway Debenture No. a/3132, repayable at Whitsunday 1882, interest at 4 per cent, . . . . .	1500	0	0
7. Sum in Union Bank on Deposit Receipt—			
On D.R. dated 22d April 1879 (representing the Ferguson Bequest, specially destined for Glasgow Training College, and interest thereon), . . . . .	1192	5	2
			£20,892 5 2
Carry forward,	£20,892	5	2

	Brought forward,	£20,892	5	2
Less—				
1. Sum due to the Trustees of the late Dr Bell, on bond and disposition in security over New Normal School buildings,	£5000	0	0	
2. Balance against this Fund, as on p 43,	307	10	9	
			<u>5307</u>	<u>10 9</u>
			£15,584	14 5
From which falls to be deducted balance against the General Scheme,				<u>9 8 1</u>
Net amount of Education Committee's Property and Funds at 31st December 1879,			<u>£15,575</u>	<u>6 4</u>
Irrespective of balances on the Accounts of the Normal Schools,				

Prepared and submitted by

GEORGE MURRAY, *Auditor.*

12 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH,  
17th March 1880.

*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland  
on the foregoing Report of the Education Committee.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of May Eighteen  
hundred and eighty, Session five :

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 Committee on  
Education, which was given in and read by Dr Dickson, Convener.

It was moved, seconded and agreed to, that,—

The General Assembly receive the Report, and record their thanks  
to the Committee.

The General Assembly are glad to learn that the several Training  
Colleges are doing their work with efficiency and success, and that the  
recent additions to the buildings at Edinburgh and Aberdeen afford  
increased facilities for its prosecution. They trust that the measures  
adopted for enabling Training College students to attend University  
classes, may conduce to a yet fuller equipment of the future teachers  
of the country for their important functions.

The General Assembly approve generally of the steps taken by  
the Committee to carry out the special instructions of last Assembly  
regarding the provision for the training of pupil-teachers in Latin, and  
they cherish the hope that due effect may be given to the representa-  
tions made by the Committee to the Scotch Education Department on  
the subject.

The General Assembly reappoint the Committee with the same  
powers,—Dr Dickson, Convener, and Mr David Smith, Vice-Convener.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS,



# R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE  
GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

E S P E C I A L L Y I N I N D I A

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

GIVEN IN BY

THE REV. JAMES C. HERDMAN, D.D., CONVENER

M A Y 1 8 8 0



## COMMITTEE, 1880-81.

Rev. JAMES C. HERDMAN, D.D., Melrose, *Convener*.

Rev. Professor CHARTERIS, D.D., Edinburgh.	Rev. JOHN PAGAN, M.A., Bothwell.
... Professor FLINT, D.D., Edinburgh.	... ROBERT PATERSON, B.A., Glasgow.
... GEORGE COOK, D.D., Borgue.	... JOHN PATON, Dumfries.
... J. E. CUMMING, D.D., Glasgow.	... DAVID PLAYFAIR, B.A., Abercorn.
... ROBERT JAMIESON, D.D., Glasgow.	... ALEXANDER WALKER ( <i>of Madras</i> ).
... J. MARSHALL LANG, D.D., Glasgow.	... ALEX. WILLIAMSON, Edinburgh.
... DONALD MACLEOD, D.D., Glasgow.	... JAMES WILLIAMSON, M.A., Edinburgh.
... JOHN MACRAE, D.D., Hawick.	... GEORGE WILSON, Cramond.
... K. M. PHIN, D.D., Edinburgh.	... STEWART WRIGHT, Blantyre.
... JAMES RANKIN, D.D., Muthill.	The Right Hon. Lord POLWARTH.
... ARCHD. SCOTT, D.D., Edinburgh.	W. L. BUCHANAN, Esq., Glasgow.
... ROBERT STEVENSON, D.D., Dalry.	JAS. ALEX. CAMPBELL, Esq. of Stracathro, M.P.
... ARCHD. WATSON, D.D., Dundee.	J. N. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Glasgow.
... JAMES BRYCE, Glasgow.	THOMAS FARQUHAR, Esq., M.D., Aberdeen.
... JOHN CAMPBELL, B.D., Airdrie.	WM. GRAHAM, Esq., C.A., Glasgow.
... R. F. COLVIN, Edinburgh.	ROBERT GRAY, Esq., Edinburgh.
... HENRY COWAN, B.D., Aberdeen.	JAMES HANNAN, Esq., Glasgow.
... HENRY DUNCAN, Crichton.	JAMES KING, Esq. of Leverholm.
... CHARLES M. GRANT, B.D., Dundee.	J. T. MACLAGAN, Esq., Edinburgh.
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... JAS. P. LANG, Stirling.	ALEX. PRINGLE, Esq. of Whytbank.
... JOHN MACKINTOSH, B.D., Uddingstone.	JAMES ALEX. ROBERTSON, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh.
... J. M'MURTRIE, A.M., Edinburgh.	JAMES WILSON, Esq. ( <i>of Calcutta</i> ).
... WILLIAM MAIR, M.A., Earlstoun.	JAS. W. WINCHESTER, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh.
... J. MITFORD MITCHELL, B.A., Aberdeen.	
... ROBERT K. MONTEATH, M.A., Glasgow.	
... R. H. MUIR, Dalmeny.	
... T. B. W. NIVEN, Glasgow.	

THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., C.A., 17 Hill Street, Edinburgh,  
*Honorary and Consulting Treasurer.*

J. T. MACLAGAN, Esq., 6 North St David Street, Edinburgh,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## STANDING SUB-COMMITTEES.

## CORRESPONDENCE—

Dr HERDMAN (*Convener*), Drs CUMMING, LANG, PHIN, SCOTT, and WATSON;  
Messrs GRANT, M'MURTRIE, MUIR, ALEX. WILLIAMSON, GEORGE WILSON,  
PRINGLE, and MACLAGAN.

## FINANCE—

Mr CUTHBERTSON (*Convener*), Messrs J. A. CAMPBELL, GRAHAM, R. GRAY, HANNAN,  
JAS. KING, NIVEN, PEARSON, ROBERTSON, WINCHESTER, and MACLAGAN.

## DELEGATES TO JOINT-COMMITTEE.

The CONVENER, Mr M'MURTRIE, Mr MACLAGAN.

*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland  
on the following Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-seventh day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty,—

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 Foreign Mission Committee, which was given in by the Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—

The General Assembly approve of the Report, record their thanks to the Convener, the Correspondents, and other members of Committee, to the Corresponding Boards in India, and to their Missionaries ; and they appoint as a Committee for next year the gentlemen whose names have already been submitted by the Joint Committee—Dr Herdman, Convener, with all the usual powers.

The Assembly record their deep thankfulness to Almighty God for the continued and steady progress that has been made at all our stations, for the increase in the number of agents, the considerable accession of converts from heathenism, and particularly that already the first-fruits have been reaped in China. While regretting that the income of the scheme has fallen off, at a time when extended operations had led to increased permanent expenditure, they trust that with revived national prosperity there may come also augmented offerings for the carrying on of the Church's great Missionary work, and cordially commend the Foreign Missions of the Church to the increased liberality of her people.

Recognising their entire dependence upon the Divine blessing for beneficial results from the labours of their missionaries, the General Assembly commend the whole work to the earnest and persevering prayers of the office-bearers and members of the Church : they concur in the suggestion that, where practicable, the Wednesday nearest to the 30th of November should annually be observed as a day of intercession for Missions ; and they recommend that on Sabbath the 5th December next, ministers should take occasion, when intimating the collection for Foreign Missions to be made on the following Lord's Day, to direct the special attention of congregations to their duty and privilege in being the Lord's fellow-labourers in the extension of His kingdom throughout the earth.

The Assembly rejoice to hear of the continued progress of good work among the females of India, carried on in connection with the Ladies' Association for the Advancement of Female Education in India, which they commend to the prayers and liberality of the Church.

The Assembly defer pronouncing a Deliverance on the questions affecting the African Mission, and the proposed United Christian College at Madras ; and they renew to the Committee the remit of last year regarding a formula for the use of Native Churches in India.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

## R E P O R T.

THE past year has been one of unusual strain. The experience has been very varied both at home and abroad. Apprehensions have arisen, and again been quieted; difficulties that caused anxiety have found a satisfactory conclusion; and discouragements in one quarter have been more than balanced in others by manifest blessing. Amid all, your Committee rejoice to believe that the important interests with which they are charged have made some real progress; and they gladly record much reason for gratitude to God.

## FUNDS.

For several years the Committee have been happily in a position to consult and act for the advancement of the great scheme intrusted to their care without being hampered by an empty exchequer. As has often been observed of the ways of God, His providence and His grace concurred in the lengthening of Zion's cords and the strengthening of her stakes. The discoveries and death of Livingstone drawing attention to Africa, that country was found to be open to the explorer; and speedily funds were supplied by members of the Church of Scotland to send a Mission thither. The wall of China presenting many a gap, Scottish Christians were prompted to offer the means of penetrating with the Word of Life into the interior; and suitable agents were provided. A visitation of cholera sweeping over Darjeeling awoke the hearing ear, and, by the Comforter, not a few hearts touched with sorrow were won to the Saviour. Tidings of this induced some of our ablest young preachers to volunteer for such a field.

With thankfulness for the past, we take courage to set plainly

before the Church the present condition of her finances. The following figures speak for themselves :—

Income of	Collections.	Donations, &c.	Legacies.	Total.
1875,	£6619	£3353	£2444	£12,416
1876,	7091	3215	4490	14,796
1877,	6363	2795	1155	10,313
1878,	6093	2700	4892	13,685
1879,*	5660	2800	2554	11,014

The expenditure has been as follows :—

In 1875, £8679; in 1876, £13,881; in 1877, £11,541; in 1878, 13,367; and in 1879, no less a sum than £16,062.

The cause of this increase of expenditure has been an expansion of operations. It is a permanent cause; and, in consequence, the close of the current year is likely to see the entire surplus of £5242 exhausted.

The Committee have no desire and no right to reflect on the inadequacy of recent receipts. The unprecedented depression throughout the country, the heavy losses of multitudes, and the lessened resources of nearly all, must be borne in mind. Many, doubtless, have given out of their poverty and straits; and some may have been disposed to give sparingly, by the knowledge that a considerable balance stood on the right side.

But now, what is to be? May we plead with the Church to keep alive the remembrance that her Foreign Missions demand a very large measure of sympathy and support?—that the number of her agents is double what it was five years ago?—that we have entered on fields which will necessitate a material and sustained increase of annual contributions? In the undertaking of Chumba, the stationing of a second European at Vellore, and the strengthening of the Calcutta staff, the cost of the *India* Mission has been raised by £1500 a-year. Our East African enterprise claims at least £2000; and we cannot expect the new Mission to China to be carried on for much less. If in the time of Dr Robertson and Dr Macleod a sum of £8000 to £10,000 per annum was estimated for India alone, it is evident that now for all our stations an outlay of £16,000 should be contemplated.

It is a grand opportunity, such as never before has been within

\* In obedience to the orders of last Assembly, a list of non-contributing parishes has been prepared, and will be laid on the table of the Assembly.

reach of the National Church, to carry the saving truth not only to our fellow-subjects in Hindostan, but to the benighted descendants of Ham, and the teeming millions in the land of Sinim. It is through ministers and kirk-sessions that the facts must make their appeal to congregations ; and to them also the people will look for an example in giving. Let us but keep our people well informed, set before them a high standard of giving, and furnish every facility for systematic contribution, and, without doubt, the treasury will receive all needful supply. Fidelity to the Redeemer, with a survey of the state of the nations, summons all who love Him to immensely more missionary service than for the most part Christians have yet learned to render. And it will be a positive blessing to our own parishes if, on evangelical grounds and adequate information, they are led to deeper compassion for the perishing far away ; and, remembering the Master's words, "the field is *the world*," are roused to do what they can for its countless inhabitants who still sit in darkness and the shadow of death.

#### MISSIONARIES.

After being ordained for Darjeeling, the Rev. J. W. Fleming was unexpectedly and reluctantly obliged to change his destination, owing to health, which had been impaired during his last session at College. His friend, the Rev. Archibald Turnbull, B.D., an eminent student from the Edinburgh Hall, at once stepped forward to fill the vacancy ; and he was followed by the Rev. W. S. Sutherland from Aberdeen. Both have joined Mr Macfarlane at Darjeeling. An excellent young man—Mr Charles Paterson, M.A., LL.B.—was sent out in January last to take charge of educational matters at Vellore ; and an experienced Professor of English—Mr W. Fish, M.A.—was appointed to the Calcutta College. It will be the paramount aim of these missionary teachers to lead their pupils to the foot of the Cross.

Dr Macklin is absent on furlough from Blantyre, but his place has been taken by Dr Peden ; and Mr Henry Henderson has gone back to assist in the formation of a branch in the neighbourhood of Mount Zomba, to utilise the Mission produce, and to stimulate and direct the native industries of the district. The

'Record' for October notices the lamented death of the Rev. Daniel Jacob at Madras. Let the Lord's goodness be acknowledged in sparing the lives and health of all His other servants!

#### SOUTH INDIA COLLEGE.

Obstacles have arisen in giving effect to the deliverance of last General Assembly with regard to the projected United Christian College at Madras. There has been no interruption, indeed, to the friendly character of the negotiations with the Free Church Committee. But the scheme threatens to be so costly, and so many points of uncertainty attach to it, that the Committee have resolved to print the minutes on the subject and refer the matter to the Assembly for decision. The documents appear in the Appendix.

#### BAPTISMS.

There is a gratifying increase in the number of converts—men and women who, coming out from heathenism, have made a public profession of faith in Jesus. In the 'Missionary Record' interesting accounts have been given of several—from China, the Punjab, Darjeeling, and Bengal. Altogether, 55 adults were baptised last year, 17 of them females—viz., at Calcutta, 11; Madras, 6; Vellore, 12; Poona, 3; Sealkote, 3; Gujrat, 1; Darjeeling, 13; Chumba, 4; and I'chang, 2.

#### FORMULA FOR NATIVE CHURCHES IN INDIA.

At the time when these sheets must go to press, no final report has been received from the Formula Sub-Committee. It is understood, however, that their deliberations, in conference with the representatives of other Churches, are almost ripe; and there may be a statement ready for this General Assembly. If not, the Assembly may be pleased to renew the remit on this important and difficult matter.

The Correspondents, who so largely aid in carrying on the business of the Committee, have prepared the following accounts of their several stations. Readers must be impressed with the genuineness of the work, its variety, and its promise. At the



worst, it is a "going forth weeping, bearing precious seed." We endeavour to sow the good seed widely, notwithstanding the multitude of birds of the air ready to devour it up, in hope that some may take root, and bring forth fruit unto life eternal.

## I.—CALCUTTA.

*Correspondent*—Rev. Dr HERDMAN, Melrose.

*Ordained Missionaries*—Rev. W. HASTIE, M.A.

„ J. EDWARDS, M.A.

„ J. THOMSON, B.D.

*Missionary Teachers*—Mr JAMES WILSON (on furlough).

Mr W. FISH, M.A.

*Pastor of Native Church*—Rev. BIPRO C. CHUCKERBUTTY.

*Licentiate*—Rev. GOPAUL CHUNDER LAHA.

*Catechists*—UMA CHARN BANNERJI.

ISAAC B. L. SING.

SHRISTY DHAR GHOSH.

*Christian Teachers*—BADDAN CHANDRA SARKAR.

JADU NATH BANNERJI.

SHRIKANTA BISSWAS.

KRISHNA DHON MUKERJI.

HERA LAL DE.

*Scripture Reader*—PURNA CHANDRA SING.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Mr Hastie has been not only unwearied in his labours, in the Institution and out of it, but prolific with his pen in writing of them week by week to the Convener; yet it is much to be regretted that his annual Report has not been received even at the beginning of May. He has a stirring story to tell—of great academical vigour and success, and of strenuous effort to render our oldest Mission more aggressive and evangelistic. His narrative, including that of the Rev. Gopaul C. Laha, must needs go into the Appendix—should it arrive in time for that.\*

\* In the Appendix will be found a Report of the distribution of prizes at the Institution, with an address by the Bishop of Calcutta, who presided. Mr Hastie's Report will be found in a Supplementary Appendix.

Mr Edwards reports that his special work has been the teaching of Mr Wilson's classes. He has also conducted a daily Bible-class of over 100 boys, belonging to the "Entrance Class," or those just preparing for the College department, and he finds them attend with greater interest to Scriptural instruction than do the more advanced students. He has also had a very interesting Sunday class, of picked boys personally invited during the week—the course of study being the Character of Jesus—using, along with the New Testament, Bushnell's Chapter published in a convenient form by the Christian Education Society. He commenced the preaching station for coolies at Garden Reach. His closing remark is, "We have need of patience. I am very happy to say that we are enjoying a fair measure of true prosperity, for which we have reason to be very grateful."

Mr Thomson's strength has hitherto been devoted mainly to the College; and so far as his short experience has gone, he considers it desirable that the same man should teach secular as well as sacred subjects. At present, also, he is of opinion that "the systematic teaching of the great truths of Christianity in our College classes, if faithfully carried out and carefully prepared for, is productive of more real good than isolated public addresses, or than a series of lectures before fluctuating audiences, which, now that the novelty of such has worn off in Calcutta, are not found to be so large as our College classes, while chiefly recruited from them." Outside of the Institution he has tried to do a little, chiefly in Sunday classes, but as yet with no great success. "Upon the whole," he concludes, "I consider the work of a missionary here engaged in educational and evangelistic work as pleasurable in the greatest degree,—as productive of manifest results, national, social, and individual,—and as assuredly tending to the spread of Christianity, not, perhaps, rapidly for some time to come, but in the not very distant future."

## II.—MADRAS.

*Correspondent*—Rev. STEWART WRIGHT, Blantyre.

*Mission Stations*—Madras, Vellore, Arcunum.

*Ordained Missionaries*—Rev. ANDREW DOWSLEY, B.A., Madras.  
Rev. G. W. LEGATE, M.A., Vellore  
and Arcunum.

*Principal of Institution*—Madras : Mr DAVID SINCLAIR, M.A.

*Head-Master of Institution*—Vellore : Mr CHARLES A. PATERSON,  
M.A., LL.B.

*Native Pastors*—Rev. D. COOMERAPPEN, Vellore.

Rev. W. SAMUEL, Madras.

Our Institution at this Presidency town continues to maintain its high position as a Christian educational seminary. The Principal, Mr Sinclair, has been permitted, in unbroken health, and with undiminished vigour, to discharge his onerous duties; and the various communications received from him from time to time tell of a healthy activity characterising all under his charge—both the assistant-teachers and the numerous pupils.

Your Committee regret to report that the Rev. Daniel Jacob, pastor of the Native Church, died in the month of August last. He was the last of three young students who joined our Mission more than twenty years ago. They knocked, and were admitted; they craved to be educated for the holy ministry, and were. In due time they were licensed to preach the Gospel; and now, after years of a devoted ministry, and having witnessed a good confession of Jesus Christ before many witnesses, they three “do rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.”

Mr Jacob is succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. W. Samuel, who was formerly at Secunderabad. One of Mr Samuel's first duties has been the very pleasing one to announce to your Committee the opening of the St Andrew's Native Church for public worship. This took place on the 29th of February. The morning service was conducted in Tamil by the Rev. P. Rajahgopaul, of the Free Church Mission—“one of the ‘first-fruits’ of the higher class educational school so wisely begun by our Church in 1837,

and now one of the brightest ornaments of the Native Church of Southern India." In the evening the Rev. Mr Liston had service in English, assisted by the Rev. Mr Dowsley. There were present many members of St Andrew's Church, and others who had taken an interest in and subscribed towards the erection of the sacred edifice. Mr Sinclair's letters on the career of the late Mr Daniel Jacob, and the opening of the Native Church, will be found in the Appendix, and read with interest.

In last year's Report your Committee announced that the Government of Madras had entirely handed over the higher education of the youth in the province of Vellore to our Mission. This, of course, has brought upon us increased responsibility; but it is a responsibility which it was our aim to acquire, and our ambition to accept and meet. The Rev. Mr Legate has been labouring during the year both zealously and well, and now his hands are strengthened by the arrival of Mr Charles Paterson, who has assumed the superintendence of our educational seminary in the town of Vellore. Mr Paterson is a graduate of the Glasgow University, and for a short time practised as an advocate at the Scottish Bar. His arrival and assumption of his duties have enabled Mr Legate to devote himself entirely to the preaching of the Gospel throughout the province; and certainly it is pleasing to the Committee to know and to report that Mr Legate has made such advancement in the acquiring of the vernacular language that he is now able to proclaim to the people, "*in their own tongue*, the wonderful works of God."

### III.—BOMBAY.

*Correspondent*—Rev. G. COOK, D.D., Borgue.

*Ordained Missionary*—Rev. A. BOURQUIN.

*Superintendent of Institution*—Mr W. F. MELVIN.

*Catechists*—BHIVAJI MAHAJAN; JATIA MAHAJAN.

*Catechist at Poona*—RAMCHUNDER KRISHNA.

From the Reports received, your Committee are thankful to observe no change in the staff of the Mission.

As usual, a full and satisfactory Report has been received

from Mr Melvin, the indefatigable superintendent of the Institution. Your Committee regret that, from want of space, they are compelled both to place this interesting Report in the Appendix, and, as far as possible without withholding valuable information, to curtail it and the Report from Poona.

Mr Melvin writes to the Correspondent:—

“It is again my pleasant duty to send you a Report on what we have been doing during another year. The Institution work has gone on pleasantly and energetically, and the financial results have exceeded my expectations. Religious instruction has been given regularly, and, I trust, faithfully, in hope that the truth may sooner or later reach the hearts of those who are yet young. Much sickness prevailed in the monsoon, and, for the first time, I had a sharp attack of dysentery, which, however, soon passed away.

“From the last Report of the Director of Public Instruction, which I received only to-day, I see that as regards numbers we were last year first of the Mission schools. The numbers learning English were :

General Assembly Institution,	.	.	306
Robert Money Institution,	.	.	278
Free General Assembly Institution,	.	.	191

And, with the exception of two Government High Schools, we have the largest Hindu school in the Presidency. The Government grant was Rs.212 more than I looked for at the beginning of the year, and the fees were Rs.14 in excess ; whereas the expenditure was less—somewhere over Rs.212 for teachers' salaries alone.

“Mr Sakharam continues to perform his work carefully, and as successfully as of old ; and I must say he is of great use to me as clerk for admissions and withdrawals, and all official correspondence.”

In almost every respect Mr Melvin's report is satisfactory and encouraging.

Your Committee regret much to learn that during the past rainy season, which seems to have been peculiarly unhealthy, Mr Melvin suffered from severe illness ; whilst they congratulate the Church that an agent so devoted and valuable seems to be restored to his usual good health and energy. They commend him to the gracious protection of the great Head of the Church, to whose service his life and strength are devoted.

#### POONA.

A short abstract of the year's labours of Mr Ramechunder Krishna has been forwarded to the Convener by the Rev. Thomas H. Greig, Presbyterian chaplain, Poona, from which the following extracts are taken :—

“ Mr Ramchunder Krishna has been working faithfully as usual, in the city and surrounding villages, throughout the year now being reported upon ; and I have much pleasure in testifying to my continued satisfaction with him. His work has been of the usual routine character, and has presented no results calling for special report. He has occasionally varied his method of reaching the villagers and securing their confidence, and in some instances with considerable success. Having a little knowledge of agriculture, he is able to take an intelligent interest in the farming questions of the day ; and being himself intimately connected with the land interests, he can enter into the farmers' anxieties, and doubts, and fears with complete sympathy, and let them feel that he shares their feelings and bears a share of their own burdens. By introducing himself to them through conversation on these subjects, he so won a few in one village that they listened attentively to his remarks on the great subject and theme, and cordially invited his return to them, though some time before that the catechist of another Mission had given up the village as hopeless, and withdrawn from it as from a place in which all Christian labour is utterly in vain.

“ The city of Poona has of course received the chief share of his time and attention ; and though an occasional stone is still thrown at him while preaching in the streets, and into the room while preaching therein, there are signs that the Word is taking hold of Poona, and that in spite of themselves former bitter opponents are being ‘ brought in.’ The recent epidemic of cholera may have tended to soften down the hostility of some, and to reduce the bulk of the bitterest enemies of the Gospel to such a condition of anxiety and fear that they are willing to listen to any message that will give even a pretence of comfort and consolation to their souls.

“ Fourteen villages have been visited during the year. On the whole, the work has been satisfactory, the encouragements very fair and substantial, and the hopes resulting therefrom bright,—though the visible results have been, as regards conversions, *nil* ; and as regards spiritual enlightenment and permanent impressions on the hearers, not such as our measuring apparatus can detect. It is hard and trying to labour on and see no visible fruit of the year's labours and prayers ; so we bespeak your sympathy and prayers on behalf of your agent here, that his faith and patience fail not, but that he may plant and water with all diligence, and constancy, and zeal—doing his duty faithfully, and prayerfully, and humbly, where and as the Master lets him, while he leaves with Him who keeps in His own unerring and unfailing hand the quantity and quality of the fruits that labour is in proper time to yield.”

Your Committee regret very much that the limited space at their disposal compels them to confine themselves to little more than a grateful acknowledgment of Mr Ramchunder's able and interesting Report of his year's labours.

Sympathising with him in his many trials and discouragements, they heartily wish him God-speed, and the blessing of the

Great Head of the Church on his labours. The time of harvest will come, when doubtless "he will come again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

The sky seems at present dark, but there is a light of hope of coming day. Let him 'stablish his heart in patience, "for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

The journals of this Catechist will be made over to the Aberdeen University Missionary Association, by whom he is supported.

#### IV.—PUNJAUB MISSION.

*Correspondent*—REV. DONALD MACLEOD, D.D., Glasgow.

During this year Mr Bailey was transferred from Chumba, and by order of your Committee was put in charge of the Wazirabad branch of this Mission. A proposed union with the American U. P. Mission, with the object of securing division of labour and co-operation in the district, has been under consideration. A sum of Rs.1147 = £114, 14s., has been subscribed in the Punjab, and Rs.445 = £44, 10s., received from St Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

#### SEALKOTE.

*Ordained Missionary*—REV. WILLIAM HARPER, B.D.

*City Schools.*

*Head-Master*—HEZEKIAH DAVID, B.A.

*Subordinate Christian Teachers*—TAHAL SINGH, P. D. SINHA,  
DADIR BAKHSII. Eight other Teachers.

*Cantonment School.*

*Head-Master*—PALA MAL.

*Christian Teachers*—RAMOL, IMAM DIN. Two other Teachers.

*Catechist*—KARM CHAND.

*Girls' School and Zenana Teacher*—MRS ISMAEL.

*Baptisms.*—There have been three adults and four children baptised during last year—the infants being all children of

native Christian parents. Of the adults, one was an orphan in the Girls' Institution, and the others young men whose conversion to the truth was remarkable and interesting. One of them was a Mohammedan, who, after long inquiry and some natural hesitation, finally joined the Church. He is now engaged in the postal service at Duska. The other was a Hindoo of good family and highly educated. The seeds of divine truth had been imparted in youth when attending one of our schools, and after passing through many religious experiences, he finally received baptism. Serious anxieties are now entertained for his personal safety, in consequence of his having been carried violently off by his friends to Cashmere territory.

The *Native Congregation* numbers 59 souls. Mr Harper has regularly ministered to it; but he is now anxious to procure a small endowment for the Church, so as to secure the services of a permanent native pastor. About Rs.10,000 (£1000) will be required for that purpose, of which Rs.642 (£64) have already been subscribed.

*Bazaar-Preaching* and *Itineration* in the district around Sealkote have been continued by Mr Harper and the catechist, Karm Chand.

*City High School*.—The attendance has been as high as 370 boys, and the fees amounted to Rs.412. 13. 3. The majority of the boys are Mohammedans. Eight boys passed in the Middle-Class School Examination. None went up this year for either of the University Entrance Examinations. There are 12 young men reading in the High School classes. Mr Harper conducts the religious instruction. He speaks most favourably of the efficiency and energy of the native teachers.

*Cantonment School*.—There are 83 boys in attendance at this school. One boy passed the Middle-Class Examination. Mr Harper usually visits this school three days in the week, and gives the four highest classes a course of religious instruction.

*Book Shop*.—Rs.138. 8. 9 worth of books have been sold during the year.

*Out-Station—Duska*.—The catechist, Nathoo Mal, has laboured faithfully during the year, and has seen the fruit of his work in the baptism of one of the converts already alluded to.



## GUJRAT MISSION.

*Ordained Missionary*—The Rev. WM. YOUNGSON, M.A.,  
Christian Head-Master and Catechist, with Eight subordinate  
Teachers.

1. *Boys' School*.—The highest number of scholars was 322, and the largest amount of fees Rs.40. 8. 0. Three young men educated in this school passed the Government Middle School Examination. The Scriptures have been taught in all the classes.

2. *Converts*.—Kehar Singh, whose nephew was baptised last year, received baptism during the year. He is a man of good family, and of considerable influence among the Sikhs. He is of independent means, and shows great fidelity to the truth. Several families in the town of Qiluhdar profess themselves Christians, but they have not yet been baptised.

3. *The Church*.—Fifteen communicants sat at the Lord's Table at the last celebration of the Sacrament. There are 19 adults and 20 children connected with the congregation.

4. Mr Youngson, assisted by his catechists, Baldeo and Didar Singh, has *itinerated* widely through the district around Gujrat, and was gladly heard by his people. *Bazaar-preaching* has also been regularly conducted. Large numbers of books have been disposed of, both at the book-shops and during itineration.

## WAZIRABAD.

*Evangelist*—Mr WELLESLEY C. BAILEY.  
*Head-Master*—RALLIA RAM,  
Assisted by subordinate Teachers.

Mr Bailey took over this Mission in September 1879, and is now resident in Wazirabad.

*School*.—The number on the roll in December was 278, and the daily attendance 211. The Bible is taught daily in each class.

Bazaar-preaching is sometimes conducted by Mr Bailey, assisted by the catechist.

## V.—DARJEELING.

*Correspondent*—Rev. J. M'MURTRIE, M.A., Edinburgh.  
*Special Treasurer for Darjeeling Mission Institution*—  
 J. N. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., 29 Bath Street, Glasgow.

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*European Missionaries*—Rev. WM. MACFARLANE, M.A.  
 Rev. ARCHIBALD TURNBULL, B.D.  
 Rev. W. S. SUTHERLAND, M.A.  
 Miss MACFARLANE (*on sick leave*).

*Catechists in charge of the Church in*  
*Darjeeling*—NUND LALL ROY; GANGA PARSHAD.  
*Kalimpoong*—SUKHMAN.  
*Sidyang*—NAMTHAK.  
*Sitong*—DYONGSHI.  
*Kurscong*—SURJMAN.

*Normal and District Schools with twenty-four Teachers and eleven Pupil-Teachers.*

This Mission has had an interesting history during the past year. The work of our missionaries has continued to be honoured with God's blessing—twenty-two persons, of whom thirteen were adults, from among the heathen being added to the Church, besides four children of Christian parents. On 31st December 1878, as mentioned in last Report, the number of baptised persons was 120. On 31st December 1879, twenty-six names had been added; while the removals from the roll, owing to death, changes of residence, &c., had been sixteen. The total number of baptised persons at all the stations of the Darjeeling Mission is thus increased to 130. Of these there are—

Communicants (24 men and 10 women),	.	34
Adult non-Communicants, . . . . .	.	42
Children, . . . . .	.	54
		<hr/>
		130

There are four principal stations: (1) Darjeeling; (2) Kur-

seong ; (3) Kalimpoong ; and (4) Sidyang and Sitong. The printing-press is now under the charge of the senior catechist at Darjeeling, Nund Lall Roy, to whose faithful and valuable services, both in this capacity and as a preacher, Mr Macfarlane bears witness. The other Darjeeling catechist, Ganga Parshad, is also Nepaulese translator. In addition to the Normal schools, the Mission has fifteen district schools, with a roll of 450 boys and 55 girls, and an average attendance of 350 boys and 40 girls.

The Mission staff has been strengthened by the ordination of two young missionaries—the Rev. Archibald Turnbull, B.D., of Edinburgh University, and the Rev. W. S. Sutherland, M.A., from Aberdeen. They have reached their destination and sent home their first letters. The Rev. James W. Fleming, B.D., mentioned in last year's Report as being about to go to Darjeeling, was duly ordained to this Mission by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, having previously passed a satisfactory medical examination. But on a second examination being made when he was about to sail, it was considered that his constitution was not well fitted for an Indian climate ; and Mr Fleming, with great regret, abandoned his cherished desire, and proceeded to a charge in South America. It was at this crisis that Mr Turnbull declared himself ready to go at once in place of his friend—and that in circumstances which made the offer peculiarly honourable to himself and pleasing to the Committee. Mr Macfarlane, whose services to the Church and to the cause of Christ in India can hardly be over-estimated, must be cheered by seeing that the example of his patient self-sacrifice is bearing fruit at last ; and it may be hoped that he will soon see his way to take his much-needed furlough. His equally devoted sister, Miss Macfarlane, is resting at home, slowly regaining the strength which she spent in the Lord's work. May she soon be completely restored !

Details will be found in the Appendix. Interesting letters have been received from the two young missionaries, which will be sent to the ' Missionary Record.'

## VI.—CHUMBA.

*Correspondent*—Mr J. T. MACLAGAN, Edinburgh.

*Medical Missionary*—Mr JOHN HUTCHESON, L.R.C.P. & S., E.

*Native Pastor*—Rev. SOHAN LAL.

*Medical Assistant*—ARAM.

## I. THE CHURCH.

The Native Church has during last year been passing through a season of trial. Four adults and two children out of the small Christian community have been removed by death. "Yet," Dr Hutcheson writes, "with so much to sadden us, we are thankful to say that there has been more real encouragement than during any year since we came to Chumba." There has been a considerable increase of numbers. At the beginning of the year there were 35 persons (20 communicants, 6 adherents, 9 children) connected with the Church. During the year there were 12 accessions by baptism from heathenism (4 adults and 8 children). Four children of native Christians were baptised; 6 persons were admitted from other stations; and 11 persons previously baptised in Chumba were readmitted to connection with the Church, though not all to communion. Thirty-three in all have thus joined the Church, which, deducting those who have died, now consists of 27 communicants, 14 adherents, and 21 children—in all 62. The following is an extract from Dr Hutcheson's annual report:—

"A word of explanation is necessary with regard to these persons previously baptised in Chumba, who have shown signs of returning to us. You are aware that between 1863 and 1873 over 120 persons were baptised in connection with this Mission. Of these many apostatised, or at any rate ceased to call themselves Christians, or to have any relations with Christians. Some of these, however, turn up from time to time, who still profess their faith in Christ. Such persons are received as adherents, and are subjected to careful observation before being readmitted to the communion of the Church. The admissions from heathenism consist of two families of four adults with their children. The names of the men are Heera and Makoru. They had been under instruction for more than a year, and had made considerable progress in their knowledge of the Scriptures, under Sohan Lal's teaching. Their conduct and conversation had been entirely satisfactory, and after

being examined in the presence of the Church, they were admitted into Christian fellowship by baptism, along with their wives and children. They are both, so far as we have seen, honest, simple-hearted men ; and though in poor circumstances, they earn their living as zemindars by the labour of their own hands. Three of their children are under instruction in the Mission-school. Makoru lives near Chumba, and Heera at Mahla, a place about seven miles from here, with a very interesting history in the records of the Chumba Mission. May they be enabled to remain faithful to their profession ! There are several inquirers still under instruction.

“The Sabbath services under Sohan Lal’s charge have been well attended, but the prayer-meeting during the week not so well. The services used to be held in Darogh, as most of the Christians lived there ; but since the spring of last year they have been transferred to the church in the Mission compound, as most of the Christians now live in the city. Another reason for this transference was that the building in Darogh had become too small for the increased congregation—the living Church had overgrown its earthly tabernacle. An English service for the European residents is also held in the same building. The Lord’s Supper has been celebrated four times during the year. There was one case of discipline, the offender being put under Church censure. And this leads me to say a word with regard to the organisation of the church. You will remember that when the Chumba Mission was taken over by the Foreign Mission Committee, the church here was in charge of three ordained elders. There was a fourth—Sohan Lal—who was then absent. These elders collectively constituted the Peer-punch or elders’ court,—a body which was formed by Mr Ferguson in 1868. This body still exists as a kirk-session, subject to the Presbyterial body of Northern India. Only one of the original elders remains—viz., Sohan Lal—and his ordination has been recognised by the Presbytery, so that he now ranks as the pastor of the church. In addition to this, he is engaged for about four hours daily in giving religious instruction in the boys’ and girls’ schools, and also takes a large share in the bazaar-preaching. The instruction of inquirers is also in his charge. I have to speak very highly of his work.”

## II. THE MISSION.

The work continues, as formerly, to be carried on in four ways—Medical, Bazaar-preaching, Itineration, Schools. The following is Dr Hutcheson’s report :—

“*Medical.*—I regret to say that for several months I was prevented by illness from taking any but a general part in this work. Assistant-surgeon Barkhurdar relieved me of the heavy duties. In the dispensary 5400 new cases have been treated, and 160 in the hospital. The number of out-patients is about 400 in excess of what it was last year, and more than double of what it used to be previous to last year. This is partly due to increased sickness ; but also, I believe, to the fact that our work is more and more gaining in the estimation of the people. Several major operations were performed, one of them being

excision of the knee-joint, which was successful. This is the first time the operation has ever been performed in Chumba, and it has caused considerable astonishment in the city. My medical work takes up, on an average, about three hours daily. As far as possible it is made to have a missionary bearing; and its indirect influence for good in this direction is, I believe, very great. It disarms opposition, and gains for the Mission's work a place in the goodwill of the people which it probably would not otherwise have. It may be safely concluded that most of those who pass through my hands in the dispensary and hospital have a warmer and more friendly feeling towards the Mission and its work than they ever had before. This, apart from any impression made on individual patients, is undoubtedly a great gain, and must be fruitful of good to the cause we have at heart.

*“Bazaar-preaching.”*—This has been regularly carried on five days a week throughout the year, though I am sorry to say that for several months I was unable to be present on account of sickness. Sohan Lal has had the greater share in this work. It is a work which in some respects is not very pleasant or encouraging; yet it is by no means without its attractions, and the sense of its great importance grows upon me year by year. The audiences were, as they generally are, good during the cold weather, when many from the outlying parts of the state come down to Chumba to escape the heavy snow. During the hot weather it is often difficult to get an audience.

*“Itineration.”*—There has not been so much done as during previous years, owing to sickness in the Mission and among the Christians. Still a little was done. We hope to do more this year. In last report I made reference to Pangî, and said I hoped to be in a position to send some one to work there. Arrangements have been made for sending an agent over in the beginning of the hot weather, to itinerate in the valley throughout the summer. I am not yet in a position to open a school in Kelar, as the Pangî people wish us to do. I hope this also may soon be possible.

*“Schools.”*—These are two in number—one in the city and one in Darogh. They had, on 1st January, 65 pupils on the roll. Of these, 47 were in the city and 18 in Darogh. These numbers show a slight increase in the attendance at the former, and a falling off at the latter school. Otherwise both schools have been in a more satisfactory condition than they were last year. Sohan Lal has charge of the Darogh school, as, owing to its being held during dispensary hours, I am not often able to visit it. There has been much more cause for encouragement than formerly, especially in connection with one or two of the more advanced pupils. In the city school the work has progressed satisfactorily. Up till October I had the teaching of the first class for three hours daily. I was then able to secure a very competent Christian teacher, which set me free for other work, in connection with the training of two of our young men who are themselves teachers.”

Mr Bailey, who has laboured in Chumba for some years, was in autumn last transferred to Wazirabad, of which station he is now in charge. No report of his work has reached the Committee, possibly in consequence of this change having been made.

## VII.—EAST AFRICA.

BLANTYRE, SHIRÉ (15° 45' S., 35° 14' E.)

*Convener of Sub-Committee*—Rev. JOHN MACRAE, D.D., Hawick.*Ordained Missionary*—Rev. DUFF M'DONALD, B.D.*Medical Missionaries*—Mr T. THORNTON MACKLIN, M.B., C.M. (*on leave*); Mr WILLIAM K. PEDEN, M.B., C.M.*General Agent*—Mr HENDERSON.*Artisans*—Messrs JOHN BUCHANAN, GEORGE FENWICK, JONATHAN DUNCAN, and WM. S. MILNE.*Schoolmistress*—Miss PITHIE.*Dairy-woman*—Mrs MILNE.

Since the Report of last year, several changes have taken place in the constitution of the Mission staff. Dr Macklin came home in November on leave, and with much zeal went about to further the interests of the Mission by addressing congregations and other meetings throughout the country in its behalf. The Committee appointed as his substitute Dr. William K. Peden, assistant house-surgeon to Dr George Buchanan in the Western Infirmary of Glasgow. From that gentleman and other medical men of high standing, and from various ministers, the most satisfactory testimony was received to Dr Peden's professional attainments and high character. Before leaving this country on 20th March, a meeting was held in Blythswood Church, Glasgow, to commend him and his work to the Divine favour, when a special charge was delivered by Dr Cumming. Last summer Mr Henderson's offer to assist and extend the Mission was accepted, and in autumn he entered on his work. Previous to this, Mr and Mrs Milne\* and Miss Pithie had arrived at Blantyre. Mr John Walker ceased to be a member of the Mission in January last. In view of his retirement, and looking at the extension of the Mission at Zomba, it may be necessary ere long to increase the Mission staff, and to appoint a Kaffir teacher and evangelist.

\* Mr and Mrs Milne have returned home since this Report was given in.

## WORSHIP AND INSTRUCTION.

The general course remains as before,—a Sabbath service as at home, conducted by Mr M'Donald, for the members, who also meet for morning and evening worship daily. On Sabbath there are two native meetings; also a daily evening meeting, and a class for the practice of psalmody. Mr M'Donald has now mastered the native language, and has made translations into it for the use of the school, and among these, of Genesis, Jonah, and Matthew. These portions are now printed and read in Chiao; and as the work goes on, a large part of the treasure of Scripture will be accessible to the native population, both at the meetings for religious worship and in their own houses. Mr M'Donald continues to have a high opinion of the readiness of the native mind to receive spiritual instruction.

## THE SCHOOL.

The work continues to be done by Mr and Mrs M'Donald and Miss Pithie; and Mrs Milne has a class also for garden boys. There are now 140 upon the roll—more than double the number of last year—several of whom were the boys and girls of native chiefs—a fact which adds to the security of the Mission, and extends its influence. The addition to the number in attendance has rendered necessary a large extension of the school buildings. A considerable number of the children now bear our home names, and are supported by our Sabbath-school and other children, at the rate of £2 per annum. All these can be satisfactorily reported of to their young patrons. Mr M'Donald constructed a native alphabet, and has had portions of our school-books and of the Scriptures printed in Chiao, which are daily used in reading. The boys and girls are taught also writing and arithmetic, the girls sewing, and the more advanced washing and ironing as well. Nor is the playground neglected, with its appropriate amusements. Out of school they are set to learn making of baskets, straw-hats, &c. The boxes of dresses kindly sent out by our ladies are distributed as prizes, and these are looked for with much eagerness. Mrs M'Donald has a special class for grown-up men, who go through the same exercises, and are preparing with new powers to enter the world of light thus opened to them.



## AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

There is a great advance in this work since last year. Before Mr Buchanan left Blantyre for Zomba, he had erected a large building in stone, and has thus shown his capacity of excelling in more departments than one. Mr Duncan has since had the agricultural charge, and it prospers and increases under his care. The work continues to give employment to a large number of people, who are paid in calico, and is thus favourable to the up-growth of civilised habits, in clothing the native families, in teaching them gardening and farming, and in inducing them to extend the cultivation of their own grounds. Mr Fenwick and Mr Milne have been fitting up the stone buildings and other houses, along with native workmen, and are instructing the bigger boys. In connection with Mr Henderson's department, and by the employment of machinery on a small scale, the time may, it is hoped, come when the cultivation of the Blantyre grounds will be a source of profit to the Mission.

## ZOMBA.

This Mission-station is about forty miles from Blantyre, is on the southern side of the mountain, is about 3500 feet in height, and is in a land of many streams, of great fertility, and very populous. Mr Buchanan is in charge, and in a short time has done much and well. Already the school-dwelling and other houses have been built. About twenty acres of land are under cultivation with the usual crops, including sugarcane. The attendance at school averages between thirty and forty—several are girls. The school is opened and closed by singing and the Lord's Prayer. A short time is occupied daily in speaking on some Bible topic. Great pains have been taken to impress the natives that our people are there for the teaching of the children. The course of religious teaching is as at Blantyre, and goes on daily. Mr Buchanan, along with a native, goes to some of the villages and gives an address.

The chiefs and people are in general very friendly. As in the neighbourhood of Blantyre, however, so here, there are exceptions. One of them, supplied with guns and powder by the Arab traders,

ravaged a friendly chief's village and took twenty women and children away slaves. These traders are the one grand curse of the land.

Notwithstanding this, the prospects of the Mission in relation to chiefs and people are excellent. In the many villages all round there are said to be about 4000 people, and we may well entertain the hope that, by the blessing of the Church's great Head, many of them will soon be gathered into the Divine family.

#### SLAVERY.

The number of slave refugees has greatly increased since last year, owing to the activity of certain Arab traders in the neighbourhood, who have found a willing agent for their work in the chief M'Kanda, who some months ago made a raid upon one of our small villages, killing a man and carrying away his wife and the children captives. The Blantyre natives willingly give shelter to refugees, who, like themselves, wish to enjoy their freedom in peace. To avoid quarrels, however, Mr M'Donald endeavours to arrange compensation with any chief who demands a runaway slave, and when the compensation is accepted, the slave is asked to give so much work as an equivalent. An old native servant of Dr Livingstone's fled some time ago to, and found an asylum at, Blantyre.

#### JURISDICTION.

Questions connected with jurisdiction and punishments in the Blantyre territory having led to careful inquiry and consideration, a letter on the subject, which will be found in the Appendix, was addressed to our agents, restricting their action to the great object for which the Mission was founded—to bring the people to the knowledge of Christ's Gospel, and to train them and their children in the usages of Christian life.

To the great God our Saviour, who has thus far prospered our infant enterprise for the good of Africa beyond our most sanguine expectations, we commend it for the future, entreating His continued protection, His unerring guidance, His indispensable favour and blessing.

## VIII.—CHINA.

*Correspondent*—Rev. Dr CUMMING, Sandyford, Glasgow.

—————  
*Mission Station*—I'chang.

*Agents*—

*Ordained Missionary*—Rev. GEORGE COCKBURN, M.A.

*Medical Missionary*—Mr EDWARD P. MACFARLANE, B.M.

*Colporteurs*—Messrs PETER WOOD and THOMAS PATON.

*Native Agents*—

LIN—*Preacher and Catechist.*

SHIANG—*Teacher* (baptised).

MEDICAL ASSISTANT DISPENSER.

We thank God that there is progress to report in China, and that there are many tokens of blessing.

On Mr Cockburn falls the chief burden of responsibility. He continues to devote himself to the study of the language, in which he is said to have made remarkable progress. But this does not interfere with much labour and many efforts for the advancement of the Mission. He takes part in the daily services at the dispensary and in meeting with inquirers, besides services every Lord's Day. With constant difficulties, and amid disappointment, he holds bravely on, waiting for the promised blessing, which already he is beginning to reap.

Dr MacFarlane, after his visit to Shanghai (where his marriage took place in the end of the year), has returned to I'chang and resumed work at the dispensary. The attendance had, of course, fallen off during his absence, although the native assistant proved of great use, his success in curing a case of opium-poisoning having had a very good effect among the people. The daily average of patients at the dispensary in autumn was 25, and from its opening in March 1879 to 9th January 1880, no fewer than 4182 separate patients had been treated. These had all been seen in the front hall of the house occupied by Messrs Wood and Paton; but as this arrangement was in every way inconvenient, a large

native house has now been rented for a moderate sum, suitable for both a dispensary and hospital, to which the doctor has transferred the staff and furniture. Service is held every day with the patients, who assemble in the morning; and it is reported that they not only listen attentively to the Gospel, but frequently come again to inquire concerning what they have heard. Subscriptions to the dispensary have been received from European residents in I'chang, to the extent of £23, 18s. 8d., which shows that the work is appreciated by those on the spot; and Dr MacFarlane has been appointed customs medical officer, with a salary of £200 a-year, which, according to agreement, is paid over to the Dispensary Fund. In January last he reported that, after paying all the expenses of the dispensary, there was a balance in favour of the Fund, from these various subscriptions and payments, of not less than £100.

The two colporteurs, Messrs Wood and Paton, have been busy during the past year, both in study and in the sale of books. They have undertaken long, tedious, and even dangerous journeys in the prosecution of their duty, and have distributed a large number of copies of the Scriptures, and tracts. Quarterly reports of their sales have been sent to the National Bible Society of Scotland, to which, as heretofore, we are indebted for payment of a considerable portion of their salaries.

A fairly large native agency has already gathered round our Mission. A native Christian, called Lin, trained at Hankow, has been engaged as preacher at a salary, in the meantime, of £16, 16s. a-year. He preaches to the dispensary patients every forenoon, and meets with inquirers in the afternoon, besides conducting a Chinese service on Sunday. The attendance is gradually increasing, and it is evident that at no distant time a chapel must be secured, as at present the only accommodation is the open verandah of one of the missionaries' houses.

A Christian teacher has also been secured for a school, which, with the sanction of the Committee, Mr Cockburn has arranged to open. The story of this teacher is shortly told as follows:—

“Five months ago a man came about us interested in Christianity. As he had once been a teacher in a village twenty miles from I'chang, Mrs Cockburn engaged him as her teacher. Some time afterwards I

had to part with my old teacher, who had got to be very remiss in his duties, and I engaged this man, who is called Shiang, to be my teacher. He bears a good reputation, and is a good, if not a first-rate, scholar. He professes his belief in, and understands the Gospel, being of the greatest assistance to me. . . . He has been of the greatest service in not only pointing out the proper language to be employed, but in also showing how the truths of religion must be put to a Chinese audience, so as best to enable them to be understood. He also points out the arguments which are most effective. Had this teacher not been in our own service he would have been baptised already, and I expect he will be baptised long before you read this. He is competent to teach a school, and is a Christian."

The expectation held out in the foregoing extract has been realised. On the 25th of January last, two adults were baptised at I'chang. One was this man Shiang, the other a servant of Mr Paton, whose elder brother has been a Christian for several years. After this service the Holy Communion was celebrated, in which fifteen took part,—eight belonging to the Mission party, four native Christians from Hankow, Lin the preacher, and the two newly-baptised converts. *It was the beginning of the infant Church of Christ at I'chang.*

As already mentioned, there have been various inquirers from time to time. These have been dealt with individually and carefully, Mr Cockburn being desirous rather to err on the side of caution than of haste. He has discovered that some of those who looked most promising have not been good cases. There are others, however, as to whom there seems good ground for hope. And as a specimen of these, we add the following story of an inquirer :—

"Some time ago I had a most interesting case. One day, whilst preaching, I observed among the audience the man who first came as an inquirer more than fifteen months ago. I spoke to the man, and both I and the native preacher had a long conversation with him. He says that, since he met us, he has been convinced of the uselessness of vegetarianism and other acts of asceticism, by which he had previously hoped to purify his soul. He has been reading and trying to understand the New Testament and Christian books, being sure that this is the true doctrine. He maintains family worship according to his ability, and has reasoned with his neighbours to such effect that five of them are converted to his views. We exhorted the man, and tried to explain his difficulties, inviting him to visit us as often as he could, and promised to pay him a visit at his own house. As soon as we can, I and the preacher will go to his village, which is eighty miles distant from I'chang among the mountains. It is only by doing so that the real

nature of the movement can be known. Many are the false cries raised in China, but I think this is genuine, and my hope is that the result will be many souls led to Jesus. There are other cases, but none so decided as this, which may stand for a type; and you will see that, although we are not without the consciousness of work being done, there is no human rule by which it can be measured."

It is therefore with thankfulness to God that we record the condition of the China Mission, and ask the prayers of the Church that He would raise up to us another missionary to take part in the work, and would accompany by His Spirit the work that is being carried on, to the saving of souls and the glory of the name of Jesus Christ!

### FEMALE MISSIONS IN INDIA.

The operations of the Ladies' Association have been brought into somewhat closer connection with your Committee, who last year contributed £453 to its funds. The principal parts of the Association's new Report are presented in the Appendix; and a recognition by the General Assembly of its very important and hopeful work is respectfully solicited.

The following from the Rev. Norman Macleod tells of the satisfactory manner in which his congregation continue to carry on their own particular work in India, while contributing liberally to the funds both of the Ladies' Association and of the General Assembly's Mission:—

“EDINBURGH, *April 27, 1880.*

“MY DEAR DR HERDMAN,—You have asked me to let you know the present position of the ‘St Stephen’s Mission’ in India. You are aware that we have undertaken the special charge of one of the schools and zenana districts embraced in the operations of the Ladies’ Association. At Pursewaukum, in the neighbourhood of Madras, we now support a school taught by ‘Joshua,’ the Christian head-master; while ‘Ruth,’ his wife, is the zenana worker of the district. The school is attended by upwards of 100 children, who receive a good secular and Christian education. ‘Ruth’ has the reputation of being singularly painstaking and industrious, and, upon the whole, is an admirable worker. The funds necessary for the maintenance of this work are cheerfully provided by the congregation. Last year a sum of £130 was

raised, besides £54, 16s. 6d. contributed to the general fund of the Ladies' Association. This expenditure in no way interferes with the collection for 'Foreign Missions.' On the contrary, I am disposed to think that the general missionary interest which is created by a 'congregational mission' of this nature tends to an increase of liberality towards all Missions."

#### SPECIAL PRAYER.

It has been agreed by the other Presbyterian Churches in Britain to keep the Wednesday next to 30th November as a day of intercession for Missions; and your Committee trust that the General Assembly will be pleased to concur in the same, and to issue the alternative, or rather additional recommendation, that on the following Lord's Day (December 5th), when it will fall to intimate the Annual Collection for Foreign Missions which is appointed to be made on the second Sabbath in December, ministers take occasion to draw the special attention of their people to the Saviour's great commission to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and to urge them to importunate prayer for the energy of the Spirit of grace to accompany all our missionary work.

#### CONCLUSION.

Fifty years have elapsed since the Church of Scotland began direct evangelisation in foreign parts—viz., in the metropolis of India; and your Committee close their report of the jubilee year by this concluding paragraph, from an account which has just reached them of the St Andrew's Bengali Church, Calcutta.

"We feel deeply that it is only 'the day of small things' with us. But there is much in our past progress, and in our present peace, to encourage us to go forward in the new paths opening up before us, in the spirit of Truth and Hope and Love. What a change has passed over Hindu society for the better since the boyhood and during the ministry of the first ordained pastor of St Andrew's Bengali Church! In his early years dark idolatry and cruel rites perverted and degraded almost all around him, and light was only beginning to dawn. His own mother was the last widow in Bengal who was allowed to immolate herself upon

the funeral pile of her husband. And since he was called, thirty-seven years ago, from the unhallowed priesthood of his ancestral faith to the glory and liberty of the service of Christ, he has been privileged to watch the spread of enlightenment and the gradual planting of the true religion in all the dark and waste places of the land. With gratitude to God he has rejoiced over the growth of the Church of Scotland Mission ; and it has been his great joy to work from year to year with the devoted missionaries of the General Assembly's Institution, whose faithful labour has made it so great. The memory of the noble ones who have gone will be ever sacred to him, and for those who remain he prays for blessing and progress. In the evening of his life light seems to be breaking forth anew ; and he cannot doubt that God will even more abundantly prosper all our missionary efforts. We commend our little church anew to the sympathy and prayers of our faithful friends in Calcutta and in Scotland, and to all who love the Lord Jesus, and whose hearts yearn for the salvation of this still benighted people. The work required of us is too great for our own strength to avail anything ; but we would go forward in it with renewed faith, seeing our testimony to the Gospel of Christ as ' the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth,' and confidently relying upon the unfailing promises of Him who hath declared, ' Thy people also shall be all righteous ; they shall inherit the land for ever, the branch of my planting, the work of my hands, that I may be glorified. A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation : I the Lord will hasten it in his time.' ' For as the earth bringeth forth her seed, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth ; so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations.' "



## APPENDIX.

**A.**—THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE “SCOTTISH LADIES’ ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA,” in connection with the Church of Scotland, and under the superintendence of the Foreign Mission Committee.

YOUR Committee are glad to report that at the principal Stations where the work of the Association is carried on, the schools are filled to overflowing; the desire for the education of girls is increasing, and there is seldom any objection to giving Bible instruction to the pupils. The want of funds to pay for a larger number of teachers alone prevents many more zenanas being added to those already visited, as the present superintendents and teachers cannot overtake any additional labour. Several ladies in the houses visited profess belief in the Lord Jesus Christ, and seem sincere in that belief; but they have not yet found courage openly to avow it by being baptised; and indeed for them that is a step surrounded by difficulties and trials we can hardly realise.

### WORK ABROAD.

#### I. CALCUTTA.

In her report for 1879, Miss Pigot refers the Committee, in enthusiastic terms, to the testimony she is sure will be borne to the success of her work by her beloved pastor, the Rev. John Macalister Thomson, who had carefully watched over it from its commencement. This year, alas! we are called to mourn, with his afflicted family, the sudden death of that faithful friend of our Mission, for whom a fair prospect of happy usefulness in an important Scottish parish had newly opened. In this prospect we cordially rejoiced, hoping to have long enjoyed the aid he always readily gave us by judicious counsel at home, as he had formerly done by personally superintending our affairs at Calcutta. But it has pleased the Lord to take him in a moment from work on earth to rest in heaven; and the Committee here record the sympathy in their bereavement which has been already expressed in writing to his widow and family.

## 1. SCHOOLS.

Miss Pigot has a staff of 60 teachers of both sexes engaged in giving instruction to 11 schools (the Orphanage included), attended by 765 pupils—72 more than last year. Of these, 213 were examined in Bengali literature by Principal Mohesh Chandra Nyaratna of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, assisted by five graduates. The text-books were the ‘Bengali Entrance Course,’ from which the girls were asked to read, to explain, and to write out from dictation. Of the results the learned Principal (whose presence at the Bow Bazaar examination was a feature of the greatest importance in native opinion) thus writes: “I have the highest pleasure in testifying to the very satisfactory progress I marked in most of the girls examined. It will suffice to say that they were generally not much inferior to boys of an equal age in any other vernacular institution. The results of the examinations were highly satisfactory, and reflect great credit on the teachers and on Miss Pigot, the superintendent of the Institution. Miss Pigot is highly entitled to the thanks of our countrymen for the able and successful manner in which she has been helping the cause of female education in our country.”

The first three classes of the Upper Christian School were examined by written papers in English literature, history, geography, and mathematics, taking Bengali as a second language. The examinations were conducted by various native gentlemen of scholastic reputation. The Rev. A. Bomwetsch, of the Church (of England) Missionary Society, undertook the Scripture examination.

The Rev. Mr Gillan and the Rev. James Thomson of our own Church examined in the various subjects orally; and the infant department was examined by Mrs Gillan.

Several of the girls at this school are the daughters of native Christian gentlemen of high position; and their conduct was so good, that to six of them prizes were given for not having failed in the smallest degree.

“Much time,” writes Miss Pigot, “is occupied in Bible teaching; verses are committed to memory by all according to their capacities, and the teaching is graduated from ‘Peep of Day’ and ‘Barth’s Bible Stories’ to reading the Gospels.” The children readily buy Catechisms and Bibles. To secure that they all learn portions of Scripture, Miss Pigot, when teaching, calls upon any scholar to repeat several of the verses, which is deemed a privilege, many clamouring to do it.

The Dhobaparah and Shoba Bazaar Schools are carried on by girls trained in our Orphanage, and these schools comparatively made the best appearance at the examination, ranking with those taught by pundits. Aladie, the head teacher at Dhobaparah, did best in every subject in the first class, and obtained a certificate for proficiency in the Bengali Entrance Course; also Sona, her colleague, similarly trained, thus testifying to the usefulness of the Orphanage to our Mission. The readiness of these teachers to work inspires their pupils with the same spirit of energy.

## 2. ZENANAS.

In February there were only 109 houses visited by the 19 teachers who assist Miss Pigot, but from April she expected to have more on the list, which includes some of the best families in birth, wealth, and learning. The pupils (each house contains from 1 to 5) take the same routine of study as in the schools; some who have been educated in childhood would be satisfied with further instruction in fancy work, and a few would add music and singing. When encouraged by their husbands, they try to learn English, and some have succeeded fairly. Besides these 109, there are several houses where Miss Pigot herself visits only to give Bible instruction. For some time the zenanas have been preparing to be examined by her on ten chapters of St Luke's gospel, and all the grown pupils have been so anxious to excel that nowhere have fewer than five chapters been committed to memory. In one house the pupil gave her the open book, and, as if repeating an ordinary lesson, steadily went through three chapters. At another house were two young wives of 15 and 16, and while they recited, the husband's sister brought her an Ooriya Testament, which I had given. I said, "Repeat the 8th chapter, then the 4th, next from a verse in the 6th," which was done with remarkable accuracy; one particularly knew every chapter and verse taken in any way. This new feature in the examination pleased and surprised Miss Pigot, who had only asked for the substance of the chapters, and who prays that the heart may be enabled to receive the truths committed to memory.

## II.—MADRAS.

Mrs Drury reports her great satisfaction with the new mission premises, which, after much search, she lately secured on very reasonable terms. "It is a cool, comfortable house," she says, "easily divided between the lady superintendent and the lady who takes charge of zenana work; yet united when union is necessary." The Committee regret to say that Mrs Drury finds her health so uncertain that she has sent in her resignation, and only remains in charge of the Madras work till November. They beg to express the great regret which they feel that she is unable longer to continue her zealous and devoted labours; and they desire to record their gratitude to her for the order into which she has brought their work at Madras. It was a great disappointment to the Committee to receive, some months ago, a medical opinion that Miss Bourne, who assisted Mrs Drury in zenana-teaching, for which her knowledge of Tamil peculiarly fitted her, was so seriously ill as to be obliged to give up mission-work, and to leave India.

## I. ZENANAS.

Of Mrs Dawson's faithful zenana-work Mrs Drury says:—"About 55 or 60 houses are regularly visited, and about 70 or 80 pupils well taught twice a-week by four Bible-women, and their excellent superintendent, Mrs Dawson, of whose worth I cannot say too much. I

hope friends at the Annual Meeting will pray for a blessing on her labours 'in the heat of the day.' In very deed she works untiringly with her whole heart for the bringing of heathen souls out of darkness into light."

Mrs Drury is making it the primary object of zenana work to follow to their homes the girls who, at the early age of 11 or 12 years, leave the "Caste Schools," and by this means hopes to continue their Bible instruction, besides giving a little geography and arithmetic as time permits. Mrs Dawson writes: "I was visiting one of our pupils in Pursawaukum shortly after the Pongul Feast. After giving her a Scripture lesson, in which she showed a lively interest, I said, 'Well, how did you enjoy the Pongul?' 'I took no interest in it at all,' she replied; 'I believe in the true God, and wish to serve Him, and I know that this and all other feasts are a part of the service of Satan, and him I do not wish to serve any longer.' This was music to my ears, as you may imagine, and I thanked God heartily for it."

## 2. SCHOOLS.

Upwards of 500 "high caste" children receive instruction in the day-schools, and the teachers are, with one or two exceptions, native Christians.

## III.—POONA.

Miss Eleanor and Miss Emily Bernard continue here their zealous and devoted work in such sisterly one-mindedness, that it is alike difficult and undesirable to describe separately the share of each. To most of our contributors it is well known that the expenses of the Orphanage and Day-school attached to it are defrayed from the Central Fund of the Association; while those of the Zenana and general Mission, involving a large proportion of the funds required for the station, are contributed by the Aberdeen Association, which has for the last eight years made Poona its special object. By the energy and zeal of the Aberdeen Branch, and their affection for and confidence in Miss Bernard, a missionary spirit has been developed in that county which might well be imitated elsewhere. The correspondence and business of the Mission are conducted directly from Aberdeen; and the members have, in doing so, had "a hallowing sense of responsibility in connection with their Association, and a stimulus to work, by the feeling that it depended upon them not merely to raise money, but to see that the money was used to the best advantage."—(*Speech of the Rev. Henry Cowan, at the recent Meeting of Aberdeen Association.*)

### 1. ZENANA VISITING.

In Zenana visiting, upwards of thirty families are under regular weekly instruction, besides others having only occasional visits. Miss Bernard is assisted by Mrs Edwards, and by Venotai, the young Hindu widow who joined Miss Bernard soon after her arrival at Poona, besides several native teachers.

## 2. SCHOOLS.

Extracts from Miss Emily Bernard's last letter show how this branch is worked:—

“The Girls' School in the city has 38 children in attendance. High and low caste are taught there. It has a Brahmin pundit, and also a Christian woman, as teachers. We have a Sunday-school, as at Bamboorda, on Sunday mornings.

“The School for Boys and Girls at Yermoda.—It has an attendance of 25 boys and 5 girls. We are not able, as yet, to have a Sunday-school there. I go once a-week to examine the school and give a Bible-lesson. Yermoda is a village about a mile and a half from Poona.

“At the School at Dapiolie, newly begun, only boys as yet come: the attendance is 28. This has not, as yet, a Sunday-school, but I hope will have soon. I go there also once a-week. In Dapiolie and Yermoda, when there is time, I visit women. One new thing, and a most joyful one, is two little Sunday-schools begun by Jewish women in their own houses. We look after them a little. Twelve meet in each house. One of the teachers is asking for baptism; the other, I believe, is a Christian.”

The village Mission-school at Bamboorda, mentioned in previous reports, is in active operation. In her last letter Miss Bernard mentions that the Government Inspector had told her he thought it the pattern of a village school. The attendance is 40, of whom 7 are girls. Of 17 boys presented at the examination, 13 passed, and only 4 failed. The Sunday-school is always encouraging, four or five adults being generally present along with the children; and there is a weekly evening service.

There are about 24 girls living under the Misses Bernard's care. Twelve were transferred from the Orphanage; of the others, who are younger, 2 are little famine waifs; the others are destitute or unclaimed children, whom the magistrate or other official has sent. Two girls and a boy were found under a tree beside the dead body of their father, who had died of want. Though not desirous of maintaining the Orphanage on its old footing, the Misses Bernard have not been able to resist the call to receive these children; and we must hope and pray that they may be able to repay, in some degree, the love and care now lavished on them.

The day scholars at the Mission-house School amount to 21, one of whom has been lately appointed a pupil-teacher. In November the first inspection took place, when the girls acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the examiner.

## 3. MEDICAL BRANCH.

The Medical Branch is still restricted to the dispensary work carried on by the native apothecary, Dargie, whose monthly returns show a large average of patients—nearly 300—at from fifteen to eighteen villages.

Your Committee have made searching inquiry as to the possibility of finding a medical lady to undertake the work in Poona, but without success.

As to baptism, candidates for that ordinance have been pretty numerous, but only two have been baptised during the year—a Mohammedan lad, who has been under instruction for some time, and a woman, of whom Miss Bernard writes: "I have seen in her nothing but Christian conduct during the last six months, in which we have met almost daily." It is extremely difficult to raise the mind, trained in heathen ways, to the higher standard of Christian life; and the fear of accepting to church membership those who may afterwards prove unworthy, makes our missionaries very cautious.

#### IV.—SEALKOTE.

##### MRS HARPER'S REPORT.

Owing to the long and serious illness of one of her boys, Sally was unable to do her usual work for several months during the hot weather. I have not been able to accompany her in zenana work, but she reports that it is going on well.

##### GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Sally being off duty, and my being away at the hills for several months, the attendance at the schools fell away. The Mohammedan school was down to 26; but it has steadily increased again till it has reached the number of 40. There are 14 girls attending the Hindu school. We have thus 54 pupils,—one more than at the same time last year. Krim Bibi still continues to do exceedingly well. The annual examination was held a few days ago. The specimens of sewing, knitting, and embroidery, were very creditable. The pupils also passed a good examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The highest class answered questions well from Barth's Scripture History, and they all showed acquaintance with a children's Scriptural Catechism. Some kind ladies in Scotland sent a parcel, through Miss Sanders, which arrived in time for the examination, with many pretty and useful articles to give away, for which our best thanks are due to the kind donors.

#### V.—CHUMBA.

##### GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

These are two in number, one in the Kashmiri quarter, with an attendance of 45, of whom most are Mohammedans; the other in the upper city, with an attendance of 51, all of whom are high-caste children. The first is conducted by Sohan Lal's wife, by whom it was originally set agoing four years ago. Her services are given gratuitously; and she deserves great credit for the way in which she has kept up the work. The subjects taught are reading, writing, and

singing; they also learn knitting. The school in the upper city was started by Mrs Hutcheson two years ago. We were at first rather doubtful of its being a success, as that part of the city is inhabited exclusively by high-caste people. Results, however, have not merely shown that our fears were groundless, but have far surpassed our highest expectations. The girls come most willingly, and take a great interest in their lessons. The subjects taught are the same as in the other school; and all the teaching is in Hindu. A pundit from the city has charge, and the more advanced classes are taught by Sohan Lal, who goes for an hour and a half daily. Mrs Hutcheson visits the school for an hour daily, and teaches the knitting, in which the girls take a special interest. The reading of the Bible is just being introduced into the school. In the other school it has been in use for some time.

Teachers, 3; schools, 2; pupils, 76.

## VI.—CEYLON.

Both the schools at Moratumulle and Rawatawatte have made fair progress during the year, with an increase of 10 pupils in the former and 20 pupils in the latter. The Government grant-in-aid examination took place on the 17th October.

After the examination, it was arranged by the Rev. J. Burnet to take the children on an excursion to Maradana, and give them a treat for the second time. On account of rain, it was postponed to 22d December, when about 70 children, accompanied by their teachers and a few friends, spent some time in seeing the Government museum, and afterwards enjoyed tea and sweetmeats, provided by the ladies, &c., of St Andrew's congregation, returning full of gratitude to Mr Burnet for the great interest he takes in the schools.

Teachers, 2; schools, 2; pupils, 119.

## VII.—HOME.

FUNDS.—The Committee regret to have to report that during the past year there has been a falling off in the income of the Association as compared with the previous year, and although the expenditure has been considerably decreased, it has been necessary, in order to carry on the Association's work, to make an inroad into capital to the extent of £571, 18s. 1d. The total amount received in 1879 by subscriptions was £2957, 4s. 10d.; while the subscriptions received in 1878 were £3459, 16s. 11d., showing a falling off of £502, 12s. 1d. under that head. Part of this, however—viz., £97, 14s.—arises from the expenses of the branch of the work at Poona under the charge of the Aberdeen Auxiliary having been to that amount less last year than in the previous year; and as the Committee only charge themselves with having received from Aberdeen what is actually remitted to Poona, it will be seen that, to this extent, the deficiency is only apparent, and has not caused any loss to the Association. The sums drawn from capital in

this and in the previous year have also caused a falling off in the sums received as interest. As against this decrease in revenue, there has been effected a considerable saving in expenses. At the Indian stations the outlay for 1879, even after payment of the unforeseen expenses arising at Madras—from Miss Bourne's illness requiring additional assistance there, as well as her passage home, &c.—was less than in 1878 by £97, 16s. 1d., while the expenses of management in this country are less by £256, 16s. 10d. than in the previous year. The total expenditure for 1879 was £4064, 8s., as against £4419, 0s. 11½d. in 1878; or £354, 12s. 11½d. less in 1879 than in 1878.

While the Committee are thus doing everything in their power to reduce expenditure, so far as can be effected without impairing the usefulness of the Association, they trust that their friends in all parts of the country will support them with such an increased liberality as will enable them to meet the expenses of the current year without having to draw any further on their already reduced capital. External causes, such as the great depression in trade, and the losses occasioned by the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank, may have led to last year's deficiency, but their effects have been passing away for some months, and the Committee trust that the amount subscribed this year will be such as to make it unnecessary for them in any way to contract the great work which the Association is at present carrying on.

RULES.—The rules for the management of the Association, drawn up in 1841, when its operations were on a very small scale, and the facilities for the education of women in India very limited, have for many years back been found to be unsuitable to the altered circumstances of the Association, both at home and abroad, and so indefinite as often to lead to misconstruction.

Your Acting Committee, therefore, after carefully revising and adjusting the Rules, where alterations seemed to them desirable, submitted them to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, as they held it an integral part of the constitution of the Ladies' Association that it should continue as formerly under the superintendence of the Church, through its Committee on Foreign Missions. Repeated conferences took place between the General Assembly's Committee and that of the Ladies' Association; and the "Rules and Regulations," as finally adjusted by the two Committees, will, it is hoped, meet with the approval of the Association.

The 'News of Female Missions' has of late frequently recorded the warmest thanks of the ladies superintending the stations for the liberal gifts of clothing, *prepared* needlework, illuminated texts, articles suitable for prizes, and a magic lantern for school entertainments, which have been sent by work-parties in Scotland.

The encouraging accounts given by our agents abroad are accompanied by constant representations of many available openings for the Gospel in the homes of India, and requests to be allowed to take advantage of these. These should be accepted as an imperative call for increased home organisation, as well as redoubled efforts on the part of present workers; but the statement of funds shows that, so far from extending our operations, they must be diminished, if the yearly income is not greatly improved. There are only 193 Auxiliaries, which it is evident might very well be multiplied through the parishes of



Scotland. The Committee have had it brought very prominently under their notice, that this very partial support, accorded throughout the Church to the work of the Association, is due in great measure to a widespread ignorance of its character, and even of its existence. They venture to say, that wherever the cause of Female Education in India is made known, it will find friends; and that if set forth by ministers as an essential part of the great Scheme of Indian Evangelisation, and acting as the supplement to the Foreign Missions of the Church of Scotland, seeking to carry the Gospel to the *women* as the other does to the *men* of India, its claims will be acknowledged by an increased support of Foreign Missions on the part of the people.

The Committee would recommend the circulation of the 'News of Female Missions' in parishes as a means of information, and they will gladly give every assistance in their power towards the establishment of new Branch associations and Working-parties, so as to make up in some measure for the want of the personal services of their late travelling secretary, Mrs Ferguson, now in Cyprus. The work of the Association has, it seems to the Committee, reached a crisis in its history when much depends on its being more widely recognised as an integral part of the missionary enterprises of the Church of Scotland, in which all have a call to labour who look for the fulfilment of the promise, "I will bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth."

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## B.—CALCUTTA.

### General Assembly's Institution.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Institution took place on Tuesday, 6th April, in the large hall of the Institution, which was gracefully decorated for the occasion. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta presided, and he was accompanied to the platform by the principal and missionary professors of the Institution, and by the Rev. Dr K. M. Banerjea, and the Rev. G. G. Gillan, M.A., minister of St Andrew's Church and secretary to the Church of Scotland Mission Board. Among those present were the Rev. Brook Deedes, M.A., the bishop's chaplain; the Rev. W. R. Blackett, M.A., Christ's Church, Cornwallis Square; the Rev. W. Milne, M.A., minister of the Free Church; the Rev. A. F. Bamford, B.A., minister of Union Chapel; the Rev. J. Hector, M.A.; and the Rev. R. N. Macdonald, M.A., of the Free Church Institution; the Rev. J. James, of the Baptist Mission; Dr T. Edmondston Charles, C. Gregory, Esq., and J. Wetherill, Esq., members of the Church of Scotland Mission Board; Major Cowan, Kali Churn Banerji, Esq., W. Osmond, Esq., of Messrs Mackintosh, Burn & Co., and others. There was also a large attendance of European ladies; and in the body of the hall, which was completely filled, were the native ministers, professors, teachers, and students.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the principal of

the Institution, the Rev. W. Hastie, B.D., gave a brief summary report of the past session. He began by expressing regret that the distribution of prizes had been accidentally delayed till the hot season was so far advanced, and by thanking the ladies and gentlemen present for attending in so large a number to show their sympathy with the work of the Institution. The following were the principal points mentioned in Mr Hastie's statement:—

#### I.—THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The graceful and commodious new College buildings in front had been finished and opened during the past year. This important addition to the building had been necessitated by the large increase of students in the College department in recent years. It had been erected by Messrs Mackintosh, Burn & Co., at a cost of more than Rs.50,000, and furnished a substantial proof of their architectural taste and building skill. The outlay had mainly been met by an advance from the funds of the Foreign Missions Committee; but it was expected that it would gradually be repaid by means of the annual surplus. The thanks of the Mission were due to the building committee of the Corresponding Board, and especially to the treasurer (Mr O. Steel), for the care and judgment they had exercised in connection with the new buildings.

#### II.—THE ATTENDANCE IN 1879.

1. The school department had fallen in the past year in numbers to 687; but as the decrease was owing mainly to the opening of elementary schools by native gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the fact was not regretted, but rather regarded with satisfaction as indicating progress in native education. The missionaries would willingly be relieved, were it possible, of the charge of elementary education, in order to give all their attention to the higher College classes, according to the original intention of the founders of the Institution.

2. The College department had again been very largely attended. It had been considered by some that the popularity of the College in recent years might be transitory, and that changes in the teaching staff might prejudicially affect the attendance. But it had not proved so. There were enrolled up to 325 students at one time in the College during the last session, so that the Institution had been attended by over 1000 native pupils in the several classes.

#### III.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

All the pupils had been regularly examined in the Institution in the several departments of study, and had been very favourably reported of. In the University examinations, where the severest and most impartial tests had been applied, the success of the students had been unprecedented in the history of the College.

In the entrance examination, of 60 candidates sent up, 17 passed,—1 in the first division, 4 in the second, 12 in the third.

In the F.A. examination, of 153 candidates sent up (the largest number from any college in Bengal), 40 passed,—6 in the first division, 14 in the second, 20 in the third.

In the B.A. examination, of 49 candidates sent, 18 passed,—4 in the second division, and 14 in the third. These all passed in the A. or Literary course, which is alone taught, and their number is incomparably greater than those from any other affiliated college in that division.

Some of the students obtained eminent distinction in Philosophy and Sanskrit, and valuable Government scholarships were awarded to them.

## IV.—FINANCES.

The financial department had shared in the general prosperity.

Receipts—College fees, . . . .	Rs.14,600	
School fees, . . . .	8,700	
Government grant, . . . .	4,200	
		Rs.27,500
Disbursements—Salaries of native professors, teachers, and servants, taxes, &c., . . . .		19,000
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Surplus to be paid into Building Fund, . . . .	Rs.8,500	

In addition to this, the Church of Scotland had spent about Rs.24,000 on the Institution, in the salaries of the European missionaries.

The Provident Fund, founded for the benefit of the native professors and teachers, had been considerably increased, so that it had now Rs.3000 invested in Government paper.

After paying a high compliment to the ability and faithfulness of the native professors, and to the students for their uniform courtesy, perseverance, warm gratitude for all the interest taken in their welfare, and unexceptionable propriety of conduct throughout the year, Mr Hastie referred to the Scripture teaching which had been carried on regularly in all classes, from the lowest to the highest, as in former sessions. This being a missionary institution, founded and supported by the faith of the Church of Scotland, all else was regarded as subordinate and subsidiary to the essential aim of imparting the knowledge of Christian truth to the pupils. What could be done in the circumstances had been done in the face of many obstacles and difficulties; and the fact that the pupils who had gained the highest distinction in the secular branches also stood highest in Scripture knowledge, was a proof that the latter did not interfere with the former, and was altogether a hopeful sign. As regards the result of this teaching upon the spiritual life of the pupils, they could only watch and pray for the fruit of the good seed thus sown, believing that it would be brought forth, according to the great Divine law of the sure but gradual growth of the kingdom of God.

The prizes, which were almost all bestowed for proficiency in Scriptural knowledge, having been distributed by the Lord Bishop, Mr Hastie concluded by saying: "Before giving place to your Lordship, I may be pardoned if I suggest, without dwelling upon, a larger retrospect than that of the past session merely. For to-day we are bringing publicly to a close the work of fifty years, and we do so with a jubilee joy in view of God's good providence over our Mission in the

past, and of the large liberty of the spirit in which the movement of the period is culminating now. In a few days it will be half a century since Alexander Duff, the first and greatest Missionary of the Church of Scotland, arrived in Calcutta, bearing with him a commission from the General Assembly to found a Christian college or institution for imparting true knowledge and true religion to the natives of this country, and glowing with an ardent enthusiasm to give it shape and realisation. He has told us, in his own graphic and powerful language, the romantic story of the beginning of that work which is carried on by direct inheritance in this General Assembly's Institution still. I shall not attempt to pay a tribute, for I could not, to the noble men who have toiled and sacrificed themselves in this great work in the past. Almost all of them now enjoy that reward that is above the meed of human praise; and they have won the admiration of the hour for their self-denying and stainless lives, and for an active philanthropy that has not been eclipsed by anything seen, even in India, in the cabinet or the field. Resting from their labours, their works do follow them: and we enter joyously into their labours. And what strikes us most, in looking over the movement, is its singular faithfulness throughout to the original conception of the father of our Church from whom it sprang, and its unity and progressiveness as a whole. Through all the changes of its workers and in society around, the General Assembly's Institution has still kept true to its educational method of evangelisation, and has never swerved from its high aim of harmonising modern enlightenment and religion in the spiritual life. Undoubtedly there has been much human imperfection and limitation mingled in the movement; yet it seems to be advancing even now more and more towards the form contemplated in the original scheme. I cannot for a moment admit that the General Assembly's Institution, as is sometimes alleged, has proved a failure when estimated by its primary intention and aim. It has borne through these long years a continuous testimony to the power of the living God in presence of the growing decay of all traditional faith around; it has dissipated the repulsive notions of Christianity which it found in the native mind, and has shown the Christ to its pupils as the sum of all that is lovely and pure and of good report; it has removed barriers that hopelessly separated young souls, and awakened in them human sympathies unfelt and undreamed of before; it has trained three generations of students to the exercise of private judgment and the sense of moral responsibility; it has enlarged their thoughts, and elevated their aspirations, and equipped them with knowledge for the struggle of life; it has been the parent and model of kindred institutions where the sacred fire has been kindled on new hearths and fanned betimes into a warmer glow; it has permanently established itself as an energetic protest against the mere secularism and intellectual despair of the time, and as a living symbol of the coming union of Christian faith and modern culture in India. For years it may have spoken rather with the calm whisper of the still small voice than with the roar of the mighty wind; but, methinks, not the less deeply, not the less abidingly. If it be said that its overt converts have been few, it may at least be affirmed that they have been noble; that some of its earliest remain, still working in the loftiest altitudes of the spiritual life, whom we all delight to honour; and that

He only who seeth in secret can number His own children. I believe that while our predecessors have often wisely abstained from the policy of an irritating and fruitless polemic, Christian principle and truth have never been compromised within these walls, and that the laurels won in the educational world in recent years have been gained by honest and persevering fidelity to immediate duty, and as the pledge of higher and more spiritual triumphs yet to come. We would fain believe that there is still a future of usefulness—of even more hallowed usefulness—before the General Assembly's Institution in this community; that many a young heart will yet be kindled to a diviner life in its class-rooms, and gather a strength that will support them in their seasons of trial; ay, even that the vision of a great Christian college in Bengal, which prompted its foundation and nerved Alexander Duff to the glorious achievements of his life, may, ere another half century has rolled away, pass from a great hope into a blessed reality. God so grant; and though none of us may see it, may what is now sown in weakness and tears be reaped again in strength and joy!

“My Lord, I must apologise for detaining an audience that must be impatient to listen to your weightier ‘words of truth and soberness;’ yet I may be excused thus claiming some sympathy for the Church of Scotland in her noble efforts here in the past, and for her humble representatives now, who are striving to carry on this work at a time when it is needed more than ever, with a heavier burden of weakness and imperfection, yet not without somewhat of the old spirit of faith and hope and love. To your own remarks, at this perplexing crisis of the spiritual life in India, I am sure, we shall all listen with the respect that is due to your high office in the Christian Church, and the affection so widely entertained throughout the community for your character and person.”

The Lord Bishop then addressed the large audience of Europeans and natives present. He began by congratulating all connected with the Institution on the remarkable prosperity and success of the past session. He heartily congratulated the students on the high distinction they had gained in the University examinations. The flourishing state of the finances was also a matter of satisfaction, being so different from what was generally found in similar institutions, which were generally in a state of impecuniosity. This was a pleasing evidence of the fact that the value of education was now fully appreciated in this country; it was a sign of a praiseworthy independence of spirit which he hoped would grow more and more—for he was no advocate of what was called “pauper education” here any more than in England, unless absolutely necessary. The present occasion was a peculiarly interesting one to the friends of the General Assembly's Institution, from the fact, to which reference had just been made, that half a century of missionary work had now been completed in connection with it. It occurred to him, therefore, that it would not be inappropriate to give expression to some of the views he had formed concerning the great man who had founded this Institution, and to draw from his work in life certain lessons practically applicable to the present condition of things in our missionary colleges. He was a sincere admirer of the late Dr Duff, having formed the highest estimate of his character; and since coming to India, he had made Dr Duff's work and life a special study for his

own instruction and guidance. { We owed, as was universally acknowledged, much to the great missionary as the populariser of English education in India ; but it ought to be also remembered that in 1830 he was ahead even of the advocates of mass education in England, and could only have drawn his ideas from what he had seen going on in Scotland. In surveying his work, there were especially two things which we owed to him in Indian education. In the first place, he had advocated and exemplified the use of English as the medium of native education, and had thus contributed to the rapid spread of western enlightenment and knowledge among all classes of the community. Again, he had founded the method of employing a general education in English and in modern science as the medium of introducing Christian truth and faith into the native mind. This was the most important part of his work, and its success depended mainly upon the way in which it was done. He saw clearly that education severed from religion is altogether a vain thing, and was often prejudicial rather than beneficial. } We commonly speak of *combining* these, as if they were two separate things ; but neither of them is complete without the other. It would be much better to say, with Dr Duff, that education should be *saturated* with religion. By this was meant that there is a religious way of teaching anything and everything, and that is still what is, above all things, needed in our missionary institutions. Then again, a vast amount of good might be done outside of the teaching work in the classes ; and Duff's example showed that greater efforts might be made in this direction. He was undoubtedly a man of extraordinary working power, so that it was quite astonishing what he had done individually in actual teaching and work of that kind. But the mystery of Duff's success lay still more in the *spirit* of the man, and in his exceptional power of drawing to himself all classes who came to his lectures and to his public addresses. Through these he had exerted a Christian influence upon the whole community. In order to communicate Christian truth, we must, like him, teach it as what we feel to be the *one* thing of supreme importance for our own soul. Without this the souls of others will not be reached or quickened. If the Lord Jesus is not loved and adored by ourselves as the Divine Saviour, we shall not win others to regard Him as their supreme Lord. This is what is required to give force and reality to our Christian teaching ; this is what is wanted still. There seems to be a vast amount of seed-sowing everywhere, which produces nothing, from the want of more carefully and tenderly following the souls of individuals. It is only thus that the fertilising showers of divine grace will be called down from above, and the spiritual fruit attained. These remarks, he hoped, would be taken in good part by those engaged in the work of our Christian institutions, and as arising from a deep sympathy with the great end they had all in view.

“ And now, my young native friends,” addressing the students, “ let me say a few words, in conclusion, to you. You have here great opportunities for improving your minds and laying a foundation for success in life by the education you obtain. And you seem yourselves to recognise this, as is proved by your success in the University examinations. It is well that this should be done ; and, knowing the power for good of all true knowledge to the community, I would encourage you to per-

severe. But what I have been saying already applies, only in different relation, also to you. You can choose your subjects for examination, and study these so as to obtain high distinction in them ; but all this will be of little or no avail without that higher knowledge which pertains to divine things. And this is not gained merely by an intellectual possession of the elements, the evidences, the history, the doctrines even, of our religion. You may have all that, and yet know nothing really of Christ and His saving power. It is only when you come to know Him as the Lord of life and of all, that your souls will be quickened by your knowledge, and you will find the Christ as the one who is to be supremely loved and adored."

His Lordship concluded by expressing his personal interest in the General Assembly's Institution, and wishing it continued prosperity and blessing in the future.

The address was delivered with great energy and directness, and the glow of earnest feeling pervading it evidently made a deep impression upon the whole audience.

The Rev. Mr Gillan, having been requested to move the vote of thanks, rose and said—

"Ladies and gentlemen, especially young gentlemen of Bengal, in the absence of some one better suited for it, there falls to me the pleasing task of asking you to thank Bishop Johnson for his kindness in presiding here this evening, and for the noble, spirit-stirring speech he has addressed to us. Since 'the shades of night,' according to Longfellow, are 'falling fast,' I shall be brief, in case any reporter may state that the minister of St Andrew's was 'left speaking' in the dark to emptiness.

"As far as known to me, this is the first occasion on which any Bishop of Calcutta has acted in this capacity, and on this account alone we thank him. Your Lordship is well aware that, as there are points of diversity between your Church and ours, there also are of agreement. This evening the harmony rejoices over the distinction ; and we are exceedingly glad that you yourself have come as an embodiment of that concord. Our students may perhaps be reminded that the Church represented by you, and that represented by us, are both connected with, and in part supported by, the State,—the Anglican being that division of Christendom which is established by law in England, the Church of Scotland that which is established in Scotland. This is a position on which wise and good men have differed, and are free to differ ; yet, on our part, we crave permission to express our belief that this union is a good thing. Like a well-assorted marriage—though I might fear to use the simile before such eminent bachelors—like a marriage, not between mere children, but between persons of full age and wise discretion, this union of Church and State is productive of much benefit to both parties, and not least to the State.

"But chiefly, I ask you, friends, to thank the Right Rev. Bishop because his being here is a token of a far higher harmony between us,—I mean that, while Episcopacy and Presbytery have stretched, like green leafy branches, on this side and on that, they both have sprung from one central stem, and are nourished by one great root. Shall I say, even to this audience, that that stem, that root, is Jesus Christ ? It is the doctrine of Him, dying for man's evil, living for man's life,

the great truth, which I trust you young men, even through and after your literary and scientific studies, will yet clearly recognise and manfully confess,—it is this truth that forms the life-giving principle of the Anglican Church, of the Presbyterian Church, and of any good in any other Church. Because his presence is a sign of this greatest point of conformity, especially in a land like India, I ask you to thank his Lordship.

“Few men, I think, might more reasonably have excused themselves; few have heavier responsibilities; on him ‘cometh daily the care’ of many churches. Let us thank him, therefore, the more, not only for having expressed willingness to come, which is easy, but for having made the time and taken the trouble to acknowledge, to admonish, and encourage, by his own presence among us, his Presbyterian brethren, in this Missionary Institution of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.”

Mr Hastie also briefly thanked the Bishop, and then announced to the students that Mr Gregory, who took such a warm interest in their spiritual welfare, had intimated that he would give a gold medal annually for proficiency in Bible knowledge, and expressed the thanks of the Mission to the generous donor.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the Bishop pronouncing the benediction.

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### C.—MADRAS.

#### Extracts from Joint-Report by Messrs Sinclair and Legate.

The stations to which our work applies are Vellore, Arconum, and Madras. Before entering on these in detail, however, we would congratulate the native minister and native congregation, Madras, on their now having a church of their own in which to hold their services.

#### VELLORE.

*Native Church.*—Our small native church here has been maintained as formerly. During the first half of the year it was under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. Coomerappen, the native minister, and since his removal to the important station of Arconum, the services have been conducted by Mr B. John, a licentiate of the Church. The sealing ordinances in this church will for the present be administered by Mr Legate.

*School.*—This school during the year has been subjected to considerable trials. At the beginning of the year, when a European missionary went to reside at Vellore, immediately there was a rush to it, and the numbers went up from 183 to 256 on the roll. Extra and more efficient masters were appointed, and the Government increased their grant-in-aid to the school from Rs.74 to Rs.173. 2. 8 per mensem. Such a sudden increase to our numbers was most encouraging, for it clearly showed that the native inhabitants of Vellore would be ready and willing to send their children to a mission-school if there was a European missionary at the head of it. The European missionary that was there,



however, was only to take a nominal supervision of the school while really learning a vernacular to qualify himself for purely evangelistic work. The amount of supervision which he could give we felt to be too little to satisfy the parents, and therefore we addressed the Committee on the subject on May last, pointing out that there was great danger of the wave of popular feeling that had set in in our favour being turned back unless a missionary was sent specially to Vellore. We thank the Committee for at once complying with our request, and we rejoice that now, at the time of writing this report, we have Mr Paterson actually stationed there. . . . The income from fees and grants-in-aid for the year has been Rs.4013. 12. 2, which is an increase of Rs.1654. 2. 8 over 1878. The net cost of the school to the Committee has been Rs.340. 13. 9.

*The Sunday-school* has been continued during the year, and has been well attended. Our thanks are due to Major Gabbett for his kind assistance.

#### ARCONUM.

We are glad to be able to state that the Mission here has been making steady progress during the year. There has been a considerable advance in numbers and in efficiency in both the boys' and the girls' schools, while, as regards the more direct evangelistic efforts, though they have not as yet given us any actual additions to the Church, they have given a few earnest inquirers, who are at present under instruction for baptism.

*Girls' School.*—The number in attendance at the girls' school was 49 at the beginning of the year, and 64 towards the end. . . .

*Boys' School.*—The progress in the boys' school has been particularly encouraging, the numbers having risen from 64 at the commencement of the year to 131 at the close. It has developed during the year from a "Primary" to a "Middle School," according to the Government classification. In this progress we have evidence that the Mission school has gained the confidence of the inhabitants of Arconum, and of the surrounding district.

Besides the religious instruction given in the day-schools, there are two Sunday-schools, with an average attendance of 25 girls and 70 boys. An English service for the East Indian and English-speaking natives of the place has been conducted once a-month by Mr Legate.

As last year, Mr Legate, in company with Mr B. John, made a brief tour through a fresh portion of the Arconum district.

Two things were strongly impressed upon us during our tour—viz., the growing familiarity of the ryots with the facts of Christianity, and the consequent disarming of the earlier prejudices against it, as something evil or dangerous. Through the facilities of communication now available, some from every village have been to the larger centres of population, from which they have brought back with them more enlightened views as to what Christianity is and does. Another matter that struck us was the more or less dilapidated condition in which the village temples are almost universally at present. They certainly are not so religiously cared for now as in bygone days. We may mention a circumstance that will illustrate the fact. The keeper of a large temple at one village, seeing us pass, came and earnestly requested a

donation for the temple, offering, in return, to conduct us through the building, and saying it was not now with the temple treasury as it had been in former times, that gifts now were very few. It seemed somewhat ludicrous to be asked to contribute to the support of a building which we were, in fact, come to destroy.

#### MADRAS—WASHERMANPETTAH BRANCH SCHOOL.

This school, which is under the charge of Mr C. Appasamy, has made a great advance during the year. The number on the roll at the beginning of the year was 76, and at the close 101.

In all our schools religious instruction is given daily, and the missionary object of the teaching is never lost sight of.

#### CENTRAL INSTITUTION.

*Religious Instruction.*—This, the most important part of our work, is attended to by the two European missionaries and four native Christian masters, two of whom are graduates of the Madras University. All the classes were examined in the portions they had read during the year, in December last, and acquitted themselves creditably. The repugnance formerly felt towards being taught from the Scriptures has now almost, if not entirely, disappeared; and if there are still some that would gladly see our Bible hour done away with, yet the majority of our boys take a deep interest in this subject. Without any special rewards being offered them, they come to school with their Bible lessons as carefully prepared as any other. An earnest Christian teacher who has the power of interesting his pupils in secular subjects, will find no difficulty in awakening a similar interest in them for religious instruction; and we hesitate not to say that these pupils, after having been four or more years with us, as most of them are, leave our schools, many of them impressed with the truths that have been taught them; and though they have not had the courage openly to profess their faith in Christ Jesus as the one God and Saviour, still we believe that the seed sown must in many cases be sown in good ground, and that in due time the fruit will be forthcoming. Nay, we know that it is so, for apart altogether from the universal testimony of evangelistic missionaries in the Mofussil,—that in those villages visited by them, where the leading officials are men who have been taught in our mission schools and colleges, the influence of these men is almost universally thrown on the side of the missionary,—we have the testimony of one of the greatest missionaries of Southern India, the Right Rev. Dr Caldwell, Bishop of Tinnevely, as to the conversions to Christianity arising from our mission schools. We quote his own words as published in January last:—

“I restrict my remarks to the Presidency of Madras, but as I have been well acquainted with this Presidency for forty-two years, my remarks may carry some weight. I have also had some experience in the work of conversion myself, and have tried in succession every variety of method. Let me mention, then, the remarkable fact that during the whole of this long period not one educated high-caste Hindu, so far as I am aware, has been converted to Christianity, in

connection with any Mission or Church, except through the Christian education received in mission schools. Such converts may not be very numerous, and I regret that they are not, but they are all that are. In my own sphere of work, in the Missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Tinnevely and Ramnad, I can testify from my own knowledge that the only converts we have had belonging to this class have been the fruit of the teaching of Christianity in our Anglo-vernacular schools. Those converts were at the time, or had formerly been, pupils in those schools, and it was in those schools that they acquired those convictions and impressions that led to their conversions."

*Secular Instruction.*—Our chief aim during the year has been to raise the standards of the classes. The average number on the roll for the third quarter of the year was 363, against 338 in 1878.

*University Examination.*—Of the fifteen pupils recommended by us for the matriculation examination, thirteen were successful, *one* of these taking a place in the *first* class. This result compares favourably with the two preceding years.

There has been a great improvement during the year in the regularity of attendance, particularly in the highest class, and this has told very beneficially on the income obtained from fees,—the amount of fees collected during the year having been Rs.4461. 14, as against Rs.3846. 7. 6 in the previous year. From the 1st of July last, however, the grant-in-aid to our Institution, as also to all other high schools in Madras and some other places, was reduced to Rs.200 per mensem. The result has been, that instead of the Institution having a surplus after paying all its expenses, it has this year cost the Committee Rs.360. 11. 3—the expenditure having been Rs.8709. 1. 3, while the income from fees and grants was Rs.8348. 6.

#### THE LATE REV. DANIEL JACOB.

*Extract Letter from Mr Sinclair, Madras, 20th August 1879.*

"You will be grieved to hear that Mr Daniel Jacob, our senior native minister, is dead. He was attacked with fever about three weeks ago; but as there is a good deal of fever going about just now which is not of a dangerous type, his friends did not feel alarmed. Last Thursday, however, a change for the worse took place; and on Saturday he was pronounced to be dangerously ill. I was with him in the evening. He was then very low, but quite able to talk with me. He knew he was dying, and he was happy. No fears, no doubts, no anxiety, had he; but, strong in the Christian faith, and assured that he had been reconciled unto God through Jesus his Saviour, he expressed his readiness to depart and to be with Him. One only thing, it seemed, he would have liked to have been spared a little longer for, and that was, that he might have preached once to his people in their own church. But this was not to be granted to him. On Sunday I was again with him; but he was so weak that he was unable to speak. On Monday, the 18th inst., he passed away.

"In Mr Jacob we have lost a well-trying and most faithful agent. Employed originally as a catechist, he was, after receiving a course of

instruction from the missionaries, licensed by the Presbytery of Madras in 1860. In 1861 he was sent to Secunderabad, where he laboured till the end of 1876, when, at his own request, he was transferred to Madras. At Secunderabad he had considerable success in his work. He gathered round him a small native congregation, of which he became the ordained minister; and as many as one hundred and twenty-four adults, converts from heathenism, were baptised by him during his ministry there."

#### OPENING OF THE NATIVE CHURCH, MADRAS.

*Letter from Mr Sinclair, Madras, 4th March 1880.*

"It gives me much pleasure to be able to inform you that the Native Church was opened for public worship last Sunday, the 29th February. Interesting and important as the opening of this our first Native Church in Madras was in itself, the circumstances under which it was opened rendered the services all the more impressive and touching; and one could not but trust and pray that this would be the dawn of a better and a brighter day for our Mission in Southern India. Not that our Mission has not been blessed by God in bringing many out of the power of darkness into light—for now we have a goodly roll of such—but still, when we look at the hundreds that have given up their idolatry, and think of the millions that are still in a state of heathenism, we cannot but feel how comparatively little we have yet been able to accomplish, and how much God calleth on us and on the whole Church yet to do.

"From the printed sheet which I inclose herewith, you will see that the Tamil service was held at 9 o'clock in the morning. Some time before this hour, the church, which is seated for two hundred, was filled, and before the service was begun, the passages, doorways, and every available space, were taken up by an eager and attentive congregation. The number of native Christians present must have been rather over than under three hundred. Our own worthy and able native minister, the Rev. William Samuel, began the service by giving out a Tamil hymn, and reading a lesson, after which Mr Legate, of our own Mission, dedicated the church to the service of God—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—in a Tamil prayer. To you and to the Committee, I feel sure, the news that a European missionary of your own was able to take such an important part in such an important service, will be most gratifying. It is very many years now since our Church had a missionary in this Presidency who could speak in a vernacular, and to all of us it must be a matter of much satisfaction that Mr Legate has, in so short a time, been able so to acquire a vernacular that he is qualified now to enter on his work of evangelisation in the Arcanum district.

"The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. Rajahgopaul, one of the 'first-fruits' of the higher-class educational school, so wisely begun by our Church in 1837, and now one of the brightest ornaments of the Native Church of Southern India. The shock given to Hinduism by the conversion of Mr Rajahgopaul, and one or two other high-caste natives attending our Mission school in 1839, the persecution of the converts and of the missionaries who had been the means, in God's hands, of

their conversion, and the ultimate triumph of the missionaries, are now matters of history ; and although, in 1843, Mr Rajahgopaul went over with the missionaries to the Free Church, he has ever had, and still has, a warm heart for the Church that was the means of rescuing him from idolatry. Most pleasing, therefore, was it to have one of the first, if not the very first, convert of the Church of Scotland in Madras, taking a part in the opening of her first native church there.

“In the afternoon there was an English service for the members of St Andrew’s Kirk, and others who had taken an interest in, or subscribed towards, the erection of the church. Mr Liston, our chaplain, with whom, I believe, the idea of having a separate building for our native congregation originated, and who, during the past year, has taken a lively interest in the church, preached the sermon, and Mr Dowsley led the devotions.

“The church is an exceedingly pretty structure. It is of the Gothic style of architecture, and cruciform in design. It measures about 80 feet by 43 feet. It has three gables, each with an oriel window and surmounted with a finial. In the tower there are four Gothic windows ; and it, with the spire, is 70 feet high. I hope in a week or two to be able to send you a photograph of the building.

“The cost of the church and fittings has been Rs.10,100. The total amount expended on the church and native minister’s bungalow has been about Rs.17,000.

“May this work, now successfully finished, be unto the Lord ‘for a name, and for a praise, and for a glory.’”

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## D.—BOMBAY.

### Report by Mr Melvin.

IN sending my Annual Report on the work that has been carried on in the Institution during another year, I may at once say that there has been much hard work, accompanied by steady progress, and great encouragement in some departments. The general tone throughout has been good, and the finances and examination results have considerably improved. With all my teachers I have been thoroughly pleased, and it has given me great pleasure to see the hearty interest they have taken in those intrusted to their care. At the last examination for the degree of LL.B., my first assistant, Mr Pandurang Dhordev Gadgil, B.A., passed in the First Division, in which were but two successful candidates.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The opening exercises have been conducted without interruption ; and in addition to reading and explaining selected portions of Scripture, I used Dr Bogue’s ‘Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament,’ endeavouring to impress on my young audience the chief doctrines of our faith, as well as the evidences on which it rests historically. The only boys specially taught by me were those of the Sixth Standard, with whom I read the whole of the Acts of the

Apostles and the life of Abraham, together with occasional publications of the Religious Book and Tract Society. These boys have been with me for two years, so that they have now a very full and intelligent acquaintance with the various prophecies as to Christ's coming and their fulfilment, His life and work, and the spread of the Gospel by His apostles. Though there was no special inducement to excel in these subjects, and the boys might have looked upon the three-quarters of an hour spent on them daily as but lost time, there was always careful preparation and a deep interest excited, without the slightest attempt to turn any part into an English lesson. Some of the more advanced were very eager in their inquiries as to particular points; but their questions were often far in advance of their age, and most probably they were prompted by clever friends.

Lately an old pupil called on me after an absence of eleven years, which he has spent in travelling in the North-West Provinces with a Bengal native civilian, who supported him, and encouraged him in religious studies. He is deeply versed in Vedic lore, but has now no faith in Hinduism, ancient or modern; and even the Brahma Somaj is not far enough advanced for him. His knowledge of Christianity is also considerable, and he thinks it nearer his ideal than anything else he has studied; but his stumbling-block is still the divinity of Christ. He first thought of turning his attention to such studies, and to devoting his life to them, when he was a pupil here, and it was from our catechists and myself he first learned of Christianity.

#### ATTENDANCE.

The daily attendance has continued to improve, though in the rainy season it was very irregular, owing to excessive sickness, arising from chills and the eating of unripe fruit sold by vendors near the school gates. The past monsoon was the most unhealthy one I have spent here, and many boys were for days ill with fever and diarrhœa—indeed I was myself confined to my room for a fortnight.

The numbers on the register at present are :—

	Brah- mins.	Other Hindus.	Mussul- mans.	Jews.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Anglo-Vernacular,	118	183	14	8	7	330
Marathi, . . .	6	27	—	—	4	37
						367

This shows an increase of 29 over those of the same time last year, the improvement being almost entirely in Brahmins and Mussulmans. Of the latter, we had at one time—1872—none; but last year there was an influx of boys from the Native regiments, sons of Subhedars and Jemadars, most of whom have left for the front, taking their children with them. Throughout the Presidency the Mohammedans show a great disinclination to send their children to other than Arabic and Persian schools, and hence we get few of them; but it is a hopeful sign that there are at present several Moguls attending the elementary class. At one time, one of the teachers was a Jew, and then many of his nationality attended the Institution; but

lately they have fluctuated very much, and only those who are far from their own schools seem to come, chiefly the sons of soldiers and carpenters. The number of new boys admitted during the year was 301, which, with 322 on the rolls at the beginning of the year, made 623 boys who have been at some time under instruction.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

1. *Grant-in-aid*.—In October the Government Inspector and his two assistants spent six days in thoroughly examining all the classes according to the different Standards. The result was on the whole very satisfactory, and the grant was Rs.521 more than for the last examination, being the largest we have gained since 1873, when the new rules were introduced. The passes in some subjects were as high as 85 per cent, and the only weak results were in English dictation.

2. *Matriculation*.—The bad class of which I have written for the last two years has at last disappeared, and as it was the highest last year, we could not look for good results. Only 8 were sent in, and of these 2 passed—243d and 274th in order of merit. The Candidate class is never large, and but seldom good, as most of those who finish the Sixth-Standard subjects prefer to seek situations: however, this year there are 22 in attendance, and of these 8 are promising.

3. *Farish Scholarships*.—This year the competition for these was very keen, and the results so close that they were all divided. For the highest, I examined the Candidate class in religious knowledge and in English, the work prescribed being the life of Abraham, the last eleven chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, together with certain passages to be committed to memory, and grammar, composition, parsing, and etymology. For the others, three classes were examined in much the same way as in previous years, and the results were extremely satisfactory, in that boys of whom I had a high opinion all came to the front.

4. *Stevenson Scholarships*.—For these, 170 boys from eight classes, and ranged under five standards, were examined as usual.

With regard to these examinations, I find that just before they are held the boys are extremely diligent; but after they are over, there is no stimulus for the rest of the year: hence I would much prefer that for schoolboys we had scholarships to be settled every month. In one of the other Mission schools such is the case; and as a result of how that affects us, I may say that the boys who were second and third for the highest Stevenson Scholarships left after the examination, so as to compete for a scholarship there a month or two hence.

W. F. MELVIN.

BOMBAY, 13th March 1880.

## E.—DARJEELING.

Report by Rev. William Macfarlane, M.A., for the Year  
ending 31st December 1879.

In giving the Annual Report of this Mission for the past year, I shall, as usual, first give an account of—

I.—ADDITIONS MADE TO THE CHURCH DURING THE YEAR BY  
BAPTISM.

During the past year twenty-six persons in all were baptised in connection with the Mission. Of these, twenty-two were either adult converts from heathenism or their children. The remaining four were children of Christian parents.

The first persons baptised during the past year were three young Limbu girls, half-sisters of Budhiman, one of our Nepaulese converts, and now one of the teachers in the Darjeeling school. Budhiman's father died when Budhiman was an infant only some two months old. His mother afterwards married his father's brother, by whom she had three children, the three girls just spoken of. She died in 1876, and the three girls lived with their father near Darjeeling till his death, which occurred in July 1878. The girls were then left orphans of the age respectively of 11, 8, and 4 years. As there was no other near relative living, and as Budhiman was their half-brother by the mother's side, and their first cousin by the father's side, he was the natural guardian and protector of these girls, and his right to be so would never have been called in question had he not become a Christian. The Limbus of the neighbourhood, however, declared that, Budhiman having become a Christian, he was, according to their customs, to be regarded as dead, and that the three girls were to be disposed of as if he were verily and truly dead. They farther declared that, as these three girls had no near relative living who could become their guardian, they became, according to their customs, the property of their *Subhá*, or chief, who could dispose of them as he pleased. The Limbus accordingly sent word to Nepaul to their *Subhá*, and he came all the way to Darjeeling to claim these three girls, and to take them away with him to Nepaul, where he would either keep them as his own slaves, or sell them as slaves into the hands of others. Budhiman, and Sukhman, the catechist at Kalimpoong, who is himself by race a Limbu, did their utmost to save the girls from the hands of the *Subhá*, but all in vain. He stoutly maintained that they were his property, and that he could do with his own as he pleased. As we learned that the *Subhá* was making arrangements for having the girls secretly removed to Nepaul, I advised Budhiman, about the middle of September, to apply to the Deputy Commissioner of the district for the protection of his rights, and for saving the girls from being carried away into slavery. The Deputy Commissioner had the case immediately investigated, and finding that the facts were as I have stated them, he ordered that the girls should be made over to Budhiman. For some time after they came to live with Budhiman they kept their caste, but afterwards they broke it. Budhiman then applied to have them baptised. At first I



did not at all feel that I should be justified in baptising these girls in such circumstances, but as Budhiman continued to urge his request, I had the Limbus who had interested themselves in the matter from the first communicated with, and they were asked whether they had any objections to offer against the girls being baptised. They one and all replied that the moment the girls broke their caste, they were, as regards them, dead and gone, and that it was now a matter of perfect indifference to them what was done with them. As there was thus no hindrance to the step on the part of the Limbus, and as Budhiman wished it, I baptised the girls on the 2d of February.

This narrative will enable those who read this report to realise what a formidable obstacle caste is in the way of the progress of the Gospel. Amongst the Nepaulese in this district it is the greatest difficulty with which we have to contend. Caste is the backbone of Hinduism, and until its power is broken I do not see much prospect of the Christian missionary's work amongst the Nepaulese becoming much easier.

On the same day on which Budhiman's sisters were baptised, a young brother of Ganga Parshad, the Nepaulese translator, of the name of Bhagwan Dás, was also baptised. Ganga's father and eldest brother live a few miles from Darjeeling, and for several years this boy has been going backwards and forwards between the different families, sometimes living in Ganga's house, and sometimes living at his father's. He was careful, however, to keep his caste untouched. Latterly he has been living for the most part with Ganga, and towards the end of 1878 he broke his caste. Ganga then applied to have him baptised. Their father and eldest brother were duly informed of the application, and as they had no objections to urge, Bhagwan Dás was received into the Church.

Our next baptism for the year took place on the 6th of July, when two lads from the Normal School, of the name of Kamán and Jasbir, and a whole Lepcha family, numbering five persons, were baptised.

Kamán is a Lepcha. About three years ago he came to attend the Darjeeling school, and since then he has continued with us. He is a very intelligent lad—in fact, the most intelligent Lepcha we have ever had. It is the instruction given to him in the Scriptures which has been blessed to his conversion. Ever since he came he has been regularly attending the morning and evening daily Bible-class, and the Sunday public services. These, with the instruction given in school, made him well acquainted with the contents of the Bible, and the result was that he resolved to forsake the heathen customs of the Lepchas, and to become one of Christ's disciples. Kamán's father is dead, and his father's sister is his guardian. She is married to a Nepaulese, and both herself and her husband did all they could to keep him from becoming a Christian; but I am thankful to say that their efforts were of no avail. When they heard that he had been baptised they threatened to do away with him by violent means, and through fear of them Kamán for some months was afraid to go near them. Latterly, however, their resentment has abated, and Kamán has been several times to see them.

Jasbir, who was baptised along with Kamán, was first taught as a little boy in the Mission Plantation school at Tukvar. He afterwards became a servant to Lachman, the second school sub-inspector, who

is a Christian. While serving in this capacity he learned about the Christian religion, to which his attention was frequently directed. As far as I can make out, it was the influence of the sub-inspector which led him to seek for baptism. He also applied to be permitted to enter the Normal School as a student. As he is an intelligent lad his application was granted, and the instruction which he received in the Normal School completed what Lachman's influence had begun. His parents are dead, and he had no near relatives who interest themselves in him living; consequently, no opposition of any sort was made when he gave up his caste and was baptised.

On the same day on which Kamán and Jasbir were baptised, a whole Lepcha family, numbering five persons, was received into the Church. The head of this family is a man of the name of Lapjang. He came here, along with his wife and three children, to work as a coolie. He is a brother of Bicharsingh, a Christian working as a pressman in the printing-press. Bicharsingh was in the habit of constantly speaking with Lapjang and his wife about the Christian religion. Namthak, the Lepcha catechist, and Dyongshi, also spoke to them, pointing out the falseness and vanity of the Lepcha worship, and showing them that the Christian's Saviour was the only sure refuge of sinners. The result was that both himself and his wife resolved to become Christians, and they applied to the *Panchayat* to be received into the Church. As neither of them could read, they had, as is the custom in the case of all who come to us in such circumstances, for several months to go through a regular course of oral instruction. After passing satisfactorily through their course of instruction and probation, they were both, along with their three children, received into the Church. Since they were baptised this family has left Darjeeling and gone over to Kalimpoong, where Lapjang intends settling as a cultivator beside his wife's relatives.

All the remaining baptisms for the year took place in the month of December. On the 7th of December, five persons, including two children, were baptised in Darjeeling. One of these was Gumansingh, a Nepalese student in the Normal School. This young man is a brother of Surjman, the teacher of the Kurseong school, who has been a Christian for the past four years. Gumansingh came to attend the Normal School some two years ago, but he left, after staying for a short time, and went to Independent Sikhim, where his mother and other relatives, who are all heathens, are living. About the middle of last year he returned from Sikhim and came to live with Surjman in Kurseong. Through Surjman's instruction and influence Gumansingh was led to give up his caste and to resolve to become a Christian. By his brother's advice he resolved to return to the Normal School, which he has attended ever since, and where he has been an exemplary student. As he was acquainted with the Scriptures, there was no difficulty with regard to his instruction in the fundamental truths of our faith; and as the *Panchayat* felt satisfied of his sincerity, he was received and baptised.

Along with Gumansingh, a Lepcha family, numbering four persons, was received into the Church. These were Agat, my own bearer, his wife, and their two children. Agat has been in my service since the beginning of 1878. From so many Christians living in the compound,

and from so many Lepchas every now and again forsaking their heathenism and becoming Christians, the claims of the Christian religion were being constantly presented to himself and to his wife, but he seemed perfectly indifferent to all religion. On account of the nature of his work he was brought very much into contact with Miss Macfarlane, and she repeatedly spoke to him about Christ; but the impression he left upon her was that he was a thorough heathen whom nothing seemed to impress. She took a deep interest in him, however, as, notwithstanding some faults, he is a very good servant. Before her departure to Scotland last April she spoke to him earnestly; and she asked Sukhman, the catechist in Kalimpoong, to join with her in praying regularly for him. Well, certain it is that after she left a change came over him. He told Namthak and Dyongshi that he was persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, and that himself and his wife were resolved to become Christians. They both began to attend the Christian meetings for worship, and applied to the *Panchayat* to be received into the Church. After passing through the usual course of instruction they were both, along with their two little children, baptised.

On the 14th of December, three Lepcha women were baptised at Sidiyang, where one of our schools is situated. These were Abak, and her mother and her mother's sister. The two latter are of a very great age, Abak's mother being said to be 86 years old. This Abak is the mother of Kolpot, a Lepcha who was baptised in 1877. A younger brother of Kolpot had been baptised before he became a Christian; another brother was baptised with him; and since then two of his sisters have been received into the Church. While Abak's children were thus year by year one after another becoming disciples of Christ, she herself and her mother and her mother's sister remained wedded to the old Lepcha heathen customs. They kept aloof from all the meetings of the Christians, and seemed resolved to live and die heathens. Abak's own children, Namthak the catechist, and Phursaring the Christian teacher at Sidiyang and his relatives, were, however, constantly speaking to them. The result was that their hearts changed, and that they too resolved to cast in their lot with Christ's people. Every member of Abak's family has now been baptised, with the exception of one son, who has hitherto turned a deaf ear to all addresses made to him; but Namthak, the catechist, is not without hope that he too will follow the rest of his family.

The last baptism for the year took place in Kalimpoong on the 28th of December. Two of those baptised were a Nepaulese old man of the name of Ransore, and his wife. Ransore came either from Sikhim or from Nepaul to settle in Kalimpoong. He is a relative of Jangabir, our teacher in Kalimpoong, who has been a Christian since 1875, and whose elder brother, Mahabir, is settled as a cultivator near the Mission compound. From being their relative, Ransore came a great deal into contact with these two brothers, by whom he was instructed regarding the truths of the Christian religion, and through whose influence he was induced to give up his caste, and to seek for admission into the Church. Both himself and his wife were duly instructed by Sukhman, the catechist of Kalimpoong, and they were both baptised.

On the same day on which Ransore and his wife were baptised, a

young Lepcha woman of the name of Songmit was also baptised in Kalimpoong. This young woman is a sister of the wife of Lapjang, the Lepcha coolie, the baptism of the whole of whose family I have already described. It was through her connection with Lapjang and his wife that Songmit first became acquainted with the Christians and heard of our religion. As her knowledge of it increased she resolved to embrace it. She has shown from the first exemplary diligence in seeking to prepare herself for baptism and in attendance on the means of grace; and I had much pleasure in baptising her.

These are all the baptisms we have had during the past year of persons who have joined us from amongst the heathen. They were 22 in all. This is but a small number in comparison with the hundreds or the thousands who have been gathered into the fold of Christ in connection with the Missions planted among the pure aboriginal tribes of India. But when we consider the difficulties with which we have to contend in this district, we have reason to thank God for what has been done, and to take courage. Of these 22 persons gathered from amongst the heathen into the Church during the past year, 14 were Lepchas, and 8 were Nepaulese, who all gave up their caste when they joined us. In addition to these, 4 infant children of Christian parents were baptised during the year. Thus the total number of baptisms for the past year was 26.

#### II.—LOSSES OF THE CHURCH DURING THE YEAR.

Five deaths occurred in connection with the church during the year. Three of these were those of infants, one of whom died in Kalimpoong, and the remaining two in Darjeeling; the fourth was that of George Nash's wife, a Lepcha woman, who was in very bad health for about a year before she died; the fifth was that of Pantso, a Lepcha, who, along with his wife, was murdered in Nepal. Pantso and his wife, who was not a Christian, went into Nepal last year for trading. They were accompanied by some Bhutias. According to the report which reached Darjeeling, and of the accuracy of which there seems to be no doubt, as they were returning home they were one night set upon by their Bhutia companions and murdered. The Bhutias then decamped with all their property, and have never since been heard of. In all probability no earnest efforts to discover the murderers were made by the Nepaulese authorities, in whose territory the murders took place. Even in the best of the wild semi-barbarous states by which the British territory is here surrounded, there is little security for either life or property. They are full of robbers and murderers, and every unprotected traveller who enters them does so taking his life in his hand. The Bhutias are pre-eminently a cruel, treacherous race. In Bhutan every man goes about armed, and thefts, robberies, murders, and assassinations are said to be matters of constant occurrence. The Bhutias with whom Pantso and his wife travelled had lived for some time in Darjeeling, and on that account they had been led to trust them. I have nothing striking to report regarding those two adult persons who died in connection with us. Neither of them was remarkable for peculiar faithfulness or steadfastness.

Two families, numbering eight persons in all, left the district for the plains during the year, and, in consequence, their names were removed from our church list. One family was that of Anta, our late catechist, and his wife. In my report for last year, I related how I had to dismiss Anta from his situation as a catechist, and how he entered on various secular employments. As I anticipated, he was not able to continue in these for long, and he soon left the district deeply in debt to those whom he had induced to lend him money to start his various undertakings. He then went to Calcutta, where he still is.

The other family which left the district was that of Mark, who had been employed as a cook with various parties in the district. The family consisted of himself, his wife, and their four children. Mark and his family had not been baptised in connection with us. They belonged to some Mission in the plains; but as they were in Darjeeling when our church was organised, they were asked to join us, and they did so. Mark's conduct, I am sorry to say, was never very satisfactory. On account of his being a Christian some of the Europeans in the district interested themselves in his family. The result was not very encouraging; and at last—chiefly, I believe, through his own misconduct—he had to leave the district and to go to the plains.

I am sorry to have to report that three persons were expelled from the church during the year by order of the *Panchayat*. Two of these were a teacher of the name of Ingah, and the wife of a Chaprassee, who were guilty of adultery. This woman had previously misconducted herself in the same way while both herself and her husband were heathens, and she had then been expelled from the compound. When her husband formed the purpose of becoming a Christian she returned, and on professing penitence, was received. When she again fell into sin, the case was most carefully considered by the *Panchayat*, and the members were unanimously of opinion that the sin was of so heinous a nature that nothing but the expulsion of both parties from the church would suffice. Tsuktring, the Chaprassee referred to, has not put away his wife notwithstanding her repeated offences. She still lives with him, and she comes regularly to public worship with the Christians every Lord's Day. I dismissed the guilty teacher, and he went away across the Teesta to live there. I have not heard anything about him for some time.

The third person expelled from the church was a young man of the name of Joseph who was baptised in 1877. He had not long been baptised when he began to cause us anxiety. He was for ever leaving his work. He would stay for a fortnight or a month at one employment and then take up something else, at which he would continue for an equally brief period. He also began to be rather irregular in attending church on Sundays. We bore with him patiently for a long time, but at last he absented himself altogether from public worship, and then the *Panchayat* took the matter in hand. He was repeatedly spoken to, but to no avail; and at length, his case seeming a hopeless one, the *Panchayat* resolved to expel him from the church.

The following table will show the number attached to the church at the beginning and the end of last year, and the additions and losses during the year :—

Number of baptised persons connected with the church  
on 31st December 1878, . . . . . 120

*Additions in 1879.*

Converts from heathenism, including children, baptised, . . . . .	22
Children of Christian parents baptised, . . . . .	4
Total additions in 1879, . . . . .	— 26
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Total, . . . . .	146

*Losses in 1879.*

Persons who died, . . . . .	5
Persons who left the district, . . . . .	8
Persons who were expelled from the church, . . . . .	3
Total losses in 1879, . . . . .	— 16
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Number of baptised persons connected with the church  
on 31st December 1879, . . . . . 130

III.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OVERSIGHT OF THE CHURCH, AND THE  
EXTENSION OF CHRIST'S KINGDOM AMONGST THE HEATHEN.

These arrangements continue much as they were last year. Our work is carried on chiefly in the four following places: (1) Darjeeling; (2) Kurseong; (3) Kalimpoong; and (4) Sidyang and Sitong.

In Darjeeling we have no catechist specially set apart, whose whole time is occupied in the oversight of the Christians and in aggressive work amongst the heathen. When I am in Darjeeling I conduct the public services on Sunday, along with our senior catechist, Nund Lall Roy, who has now charge of the printing-press; and in my absence he conducts the services wholly. I also conduct a Bible-class every morning and evening for the instruction of the Christians, Normal School students, and others who wish to acquaint themselves with the Bible. In my absence, Ganga Parshad, the Nepaulese translator, has charge of this class. Ganga also preaches in the bazaar on Sundays, and in the mornings before his own work begins he goes round to see any families which have to be visited. Although sixteen out of the twenty-two baptisms which we had last year took place in Darjeeling, yet the town of Darjeeling itself is very unfavourable for mission-work. The native population consists chiefly of two classes: first, plains people, who form a very difficult and hopeless class to work amongst; and secondly, hill people, who are mostly employed as servants. These latter are difficult to get at. The most of them came to Darjeeling to make money. They are away from their families. They are therefore in very unfavourable circumstances for getting impressed with religious feelings and convictions; and when any of them do get so impressed, it is often extremely difficult for them to obtain leave to attend public worship on Sundays. All those whom we baptised in Darjeeling last year either came from the Normal School or were connected with the Mission in some capacity.

Kurseong, as regards mission-work, is just Darjeeling over again on

a smaller scale. We had no baptisms there during the past year. I am sorry to have to report that Srilall, the catechist in Kurseong, left the mission-work during the year to take up work as a *Munshi* in the Terai, where he had the prospect of getting more pay than he had as a catechist. This had a very prejudicial effect upon the work in Kurseong. Since the catechist left, Surjman, the teacher in Kurseong, has been conducting worship on Sundays for the Christians there. This is not a very satisfactory arrangement; but there is no fit man at present available who can be sent there. And I believe that it is far better to leave a place unoccupied for a season than to send to occupy it a worldly-minded man whose heart is not in his work.

Sukhman has had charge of the work in Kalimpoong during the year. Only three persons were baptised there. The caste of the Nepaulese forms a most formidable obstacle to their being brought into the Church. Many amongst them, who seemed to be impressed with the truth, and of whom we entertained hopes that they would follow Christ, have drawn back and altogether left us, when it came to the last and crucial test of giving up their caste for Christ's sake. There are a good number of Lepchas about Kalimpoong, but the difference in race between the Lepchas and Nepaulese is so strongly marked, that we find that a Nepaulese catechist can do little amongst the Lepchas, while a Lepcha catechist can do nothing amongst the Nepaulese. Sukhman, who is a Nepaulese, feels this very much in his endeavours to influence the Lepchas in Kalimpoong. There seems to be a general inclination amongst those connected with the Church in other parts of the district to acquire land, and to settle, if possible, in Kalimpoong. The soil there is good, and, on account of the Kalimpoong subdivision of the district having been occupied only recently, land is there comparatively easy of acquisition. The Government allows no tea-planters to settle there, so that the tenure by which the cultivators hold their lands is very secure. These advantages are attracting settlers from all parts to Kalimpoong.

Namthak, the Lepcha catechist, has had charge of the Lepcha Christians settled in Mangwa or Sidiyang, and Mongpoo, and Sitong. He conducts worship one Sunday in Mangwa. The following Sunday he conducts worship in Sitong. Three Lepcha women were baptised in Mangwa, but no "door" of entrance has been opened for us in Sidiyang during the year. One family seemed to be on the point of coming out and joining the Christians. Just then the head of the family fell ill, and the whole went back to the worship of the Lepcha demons. Recently two or three Lepcha families living at Sitong have manifested an inclination to receive Christian instruction, and have expressed a desire to have a catechist located amongst them. I am at present thinking of settling Dyongshi, who is related to some of them, as a catechist amongst them. Namthak's relatives have also given us some ground of hope that they also may ultimately enter the Church. They used to live about a day's journey from Kalimpoong, but this year they have migrated away to the east too near the Bhutan frontier, so that they are now two days' journey from our out-station. They are now in a wild, jungly tract of country which is most difficult of access, so that I am rather perplexed with regard to making arrangements for working among them.

On the whole, the Lepchas seem to be the most hopeful people for us in the hills; and Kalimpoong seems to be the best centre from which to operate upon them in the scattered localities in which they are settled on both sides of the river Teesta. The Mission has obtained from Government for mission purposes the lease of a piece of land at Kalimpoong, and I am anxious now to see suitable premises erected there, and a missionary permanently settled in them for pushing on the work amongst the Lepchas.

The *Panchayat* meets regularly every month in Darjeeling to consider everything relating to the wellbeing of the Church. It is attended by all the catechists, and to them and to myself is left the work of arranging everything pertaining to the Church. A number of others attended the meetings at first, but they gradually ceased giving attendance, and now none but the catechists come to the meetings. Those connected with the Church do not, as a rule, show much spontaneous, independent, vigorous, spiritual life. As a rule, after they are baptised they settle down and seem almost wholly occupied with their own worldly affairs, showing little anxiety for enlarged Scriptural knowledge, and little zeal for advancing Christ's kingdom. A considerable number of whom I hoped much better things at first have, after a time, become very much like the majority of their brethren. In many things, however, the most of them are very steadfast.

As regards their Church standing, those connected with the Church on the 31st December were divided as follows:—

Male communicants, . . . . .	24
Female do., . . . . .	10
Male adult non-communicants, . . . . .	17
Female adult do., . . . . .	25
Male children, . . . . .	28
Female do., . . . . .	26
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Total, . . . . .	130
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#### IV.—THE SCHOOLS.

These have been carried on during the year much as usual. In addition to the Normal School we have fifteen schools through the district. The average monthly number of children on the rolls in them has been about 450 boys and 55 girls, and the average daily attendance has been about 350 boys and 40 girls. We attempt nothing in these beyond teaching the elements of a simple, vernacular education; and we have to endeavour to get the children taught Hindu reading and writing, and the first simple rules of arithmetic, as well as the carelessness of the parents in sending their children to school, and their unwillingness to provide them with books and slates when they do send them, will enable us. The education given in the schools is thoroughly Scriptural as far as it goes, and no one has the slightest objection to offer to our teaching the Scriptures in them to our hearts' content. The great drawback to the schools, from a missionary point of view, is the smallness of the age of the children who attend them, and the little progress which the children, as a rule, make before they are withdrawn



by their parents from school and sent to work. As far as they go, however, the schools do good work and are worthy of support. It may be that the seed of the knowledge of God's Word sown in many young hearts will bear fruit after many days.

On account of Miss Macfarlane having to leave Darjeeling for Scotland through ill health, in the beginning of April last year, the Normal School and the Darjeeling school suffered a good deal in regard to efficiency. I therefore got Lachman, the second sub-inspector, to come to take charge of the Darjeeling school. At the same time I got Namthak, the catechist, to look after the schools in Sidiyang, Poomong, and Mongpoo. Sukhman looks after the schools in Kalimpoong; and Duldhoz, now the only sub-inspector we have, looks after the schools in the Kainjilia and Kurseong subdivisions. In this country it is no use setting any one to do anything, unless some one else is appointed to look after him; and then the inspectors have to be looked after themselves, or else, along with their charge, they will all fall asleep.

#### V.—THE PRINTING-PRESS.

This department caused me a good deal of anxiety during the past year, owing to the unsteadiness of Mr Armstead, the printer. He was found to be leading such a life that, in July, I had to dispense with his services. I then made over the charge of the printing-press to Nund Lall Roy, our senior catechist, though with some misgivings on account of his not having had any previous experience in connection with printing. I am very thankful to be able to report that since his appointment he has conducted the press most efficiently. Since his appointment this department has caused me less trouble and anxiety than I ever had in connection with it since it was first established. And here I wish to bear testimony to the faithful and valuable services rendered to the Mission during the last year by Nund Lall Roy, both as printer, book-keeper, and preacher. Since Miss Macfarlane left for Scotland, in April, whenever I have had to be away from Darjeeling he has had to look after everything, and I have always found him faithful to the trust committed to him. He has been situated somewhat like myself, for shortly after I had to take Miss Macfarlane to Calcutta to send her away to Scotland, he had to take his wife (owing to her health failing in Darjeeling) and children to Calcutta, and leave them there, where they have been ever since, to return to his work in Darjeeling.

Orders for outside job-work have been executed by the press regularly throughout the year, though these have been fewer and for a much less amount since the Government resolved to have all its own work done at its own presses.

School-books and tracts have been issuing from the press throughout the year. An edition of 1000 copies of a revised translation of the Gospel of St Luke, in Nepaulese, was printed during the year. An edition of 1000 copies of the Gospel of St John, in Nepaulese, is now being printed, and Acts is to follow. For printing these portions of Scripture we received a grant of sufficient quantity of paper from the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. The Monthly 'Masik Patrika,' or 'Mission News,' has been published regularly, and has been of some service to the Mission.

## VI.—CONCLUSION.

As will have been noticed from the preceding Report, the Mission lost one of its labourers during the year through Miss Macfarlane having (in the beginning of April, from sickness) to leave for Scotland, where she still is in indifferent health. After her departure I was here alone, till I was joined by Mr Turbull on the 22d of January. We expect daily to hear of Mr Sutherland's arrival in Calcutta, and to have him with us here about the end of the first week of March. When he arrives, the Mission will have a stronger force of European missionaries in it than it has ever had since it was established.

In conclusion, I have to ask all who are interested in this Mission to join with us in thanking God for all His goodness to us during the past year. I have also to ask them to continue to commend us to the grace of God, and to pray for myself and all my fellow-labourers, that grace may be given us to be faithful in all things, that wisdom may be given us from above to direct us, and that our labours may be owned of God for the fulfilment of the great purpose for which we have been sent—even the establishment of the kingdom of His Son amongst the various races inhabiting this district.

W. MACFARLANE,  
*Senior Missionary.*

## F.—AFRICA.

Letter from the Committee to Rev. Duff M'Donald.

(See page 145.)

## G.—SOUTH INDIA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEES OF THE FREE CHURCH AND OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The various missionary bodies have long felt the exceeding desirableness of some combined action for the support of a United Christian College at each of the Presidency seats in India, instead of the present system of denominational colleges or college departments in the Mission Institutions. It appears that about six years ago the subject was fully discussed at Calcutta by the representatives of the Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Established and Free Churches of Scotland. The scheme being considered at once desirable and practicable, a draft constitution for a united college was prepared, of which all the missionaries in Calcutta, labouring in the colleges of these several Churches or Societies, approved. Said draft was sent to the home Committees; but for some reason or other the scheme was not carried out.

It has been otherwise at Madras. The movement there originated with, and has been ably advocated and vigorously prosecuted by, the Rev. William Miller. In April 1874, Mr Miller addressed a letter to the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church (which was printed and circulated at the time) on "The Need of a Christian College for

Southern India." In that letter he urged the necessity for maintaining in thorough efficiency a high-class Christian college, alike in the interests of the Native Church, and in view of the influence of the Government secular colleges, as regards the Christianisation of the natives. The views therein advocated were endorsed in a postscript (also printed), signed by the representatives in Madras of the Established Church of Scotland, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Christian Vernacular Education Society, and the Doveton Protestant College. In the closing paragraph of their statement, they say: "On every ground we deem it most desirable that the course suggested by Mr Miller should be followed out;" and, a little further on, that "the Free Church could not confer a greater boon on the cause of Christian missions in Southern India than by maintaining its present college on a thoroughly efficient footing in some such way as that indicated." What was sought was not change, but consolidation and efficiency.

Circumstances, happily, were favourable in Madras, inasmuch as, while in Calcutta there were several missionary colleges, at the Southern Presidency seat, no Church, except the Free Church, had a college affiliated to the University. The higher English education there was thus supplied almost entirely by the Government college and that of the Free Church.

Communication was opened by the Free Church Foreign Missions Committee with the Committees of almost all the bodies above mentioned, with the view of ascertaining their willingness to aid in the maintenance of such a college by giving it their moral and material support. The result was, that the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies not only expressed their hearty sympathy, but agreed to contribute each £300 annually for a period of four years. The other bodies sent friendly communications, expressing themselves favourable to a more catholic than the then existing basis.

The Free Church General Assembly of 1875, accordingly, welcomed the proposal with much satisfaction, and empowered the Foreign Missions Committee of that Church to carry it into execution as soon as it might be found practicable.

By the beginning of 1876 the college had been duly constituted, and was then in full operation.

Early in 1878 proposals were submitted by the Free Church Foreign Missions Committee to the Secretaries of the London Societies and to the Committee of the Established Church of Scotland in favour of a plan by which the Christian college at Madras might be further developed, so as to be under joint support and joint management. These were most favourably entertained; some difficulty, however, being expressed as to the most expedient mode of carrying them out.

This new scheme having been submitted to the Free Church General Assembly of 1878, the supreme court of that Church, in its deliverance, expressed the hope that the co-operation that existed in the support of the Madras college might be still further developed and matured.

On 4th July of the same year, a letter, in explanation of the proposed scheme of a united college, was addressed by the Free Church Foreign Missions Committee to each of the missionary bodies whose co-operation it desired.

More recently, on the receipt of a letter from Dr Cook of Borgue, as representing the Foreign Missions Committee of the Established Church, relative to the Madras college and to certain proposals for a united college at Bombay, embodied in a printed statement received from that Presidency seat in 1877, the Free Church Special Committee, which had hitherto been limited to Madras, were requested to confer or communicate with the several bodies interested in both colleges. This having been done, a joint meeting of the representatives of the Established and Free Churches was held on 10th December last.

The Joint-Committee were of opinion that the letter of 4th July last relating to the Madras college forms a suitable basis for united action.

The recommendations adopted at that meeting having been generally approved by the Foreign Missions Committees of both Churches, were afterwards sent to the Committees of the Church, London, and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, and also to the Committee of the Irish Presbyterian Church.

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society, in reply, state that while approving generally of the resolutions with reference to the constitution and management of the proposed united Christian college at Madras, they see some difficulty in their falling in with the Home Committee of Management, which, however, they hope may not prove insuperable; but that they are prepared to continue at least the present grant beyond the period for which, under the existing arrangement, they are responsible, so long as they are satisfied with the conduct of the college.

It is understood that the representatives of the London and Wesleyan Missionary Societies in Southern India are strongly in favour of a united Christian college. The directors of the London Society have intimated that they are precluded by financial considerations from taking part at present in its support and management. The Wesleyan Society has the subject under consideration, and hopes to send a definite reply shortly.

The Mission Boards of the United Presbyterian and Irish Presbyterian Churches are unable, owing to pecuniary considerations, to take part in the proposed united college in Bombay. In the case of the former, there is the further difficulty arising from the great distance of their mission stations in Rajpootana from that Presidency seat. In consequence, the arrangement referred to in the following resolutions is for the present limited to Madras.

At a joint meeting of the Foreign Mission Sub-Committees of the Established and Free Churches, held on 16th April, the recommendations already referred to having been carefully revised, and various additional suggestions having been approved, were adopted as follows:—

I. That there shall be a Home Committee of Management; and that whilst it is desirable that all the parties uniting should share equally in the maintenance of the college, the interest of the several parties in its management shall be proportionate to the measure of support actually undertaken by each—it being understood that if the present buildings of any of the parties be used for the united college, reasonable rent shall be allowed.

II. That the members of the Home Committee of Management shall

not exceed twelve in number, which, on the understanding that the sum to be contributed by the Churches and Societies at home does not exceed £1800 per annum, provides that one representative shall be appointed for each contribution of £150 per annum.

III. That all the Professors shall be appointed by the Home Committee of Management, and shall be under the discipline of the several Churches of which they are members; and that in making appointments, supreme regard shall be had to the qualifications of applicants for the particular Chair.

IV. That the local management of the college shall be in the hands of a College Council, consisting of the Principal and Missionary Professors, *ex officio*, and of representatives, clerical and lay, to be chosen according to rules to be agreed upon by the Home Committee of Management.

V. That in addition to the Council, there shall be a Senatus, composed of the Principal and Professors of the college, which shall regulate the work of the college, subject to the decisions of the College Council, and ultimately of the Home Committee of Management.

VI. That the college shall be conducted on the same Christian basis as that on which the missionary institutions in India were originally established, with the earnest hope that by the Divine blessing the minds of many of the students may be opened to the reception of Christian truth, some of whom may reasonably be expected to devote themselves to the work of the ministry among their countrymen; and that it be left to the parties uniting severally to make such provision for carrying forward the theological training of aspirants to the ministry as circumstance might require.

VII. That Reports concerning the work done by the college shall be regularly presented to the several Churches and Societies.

It was further agreed to recommend that the respective Committees, in submitting their Report to the General Assemblies, should request powers to carry out, as speedily as possible, the scheme of a united college at Madras, as sketched in the foregoing resolutions, and at the same time to express the hope that a similar arrangement may ere long be effected in other parts of India.

*In name and by authority of the Joint Sub-Committees,*

GEORGE COOK, D.D., *Convener.*  
THOMAS MAIN, *Convener.*

EDINBURGH, *April 1879.*

*Extract Deliverance of General Assembly, 29th May 1879.*

The General Assembly rejoice to hear of the friendly and promising negotiation with the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church towards the support of a united Christian college in South India; and they accord their sanction to the scheme on the basis sketched in the Report.

**Extract Minutes of the Acting Committee.**

15th July 1879.—Read letters of dates 11th June and 4th July from Rev. Thomas Main to Dr Cook regarding the proposed united Chris-

tian college at Madras, with reference to which Dr Cook requested instructions for the guidance of the Sub-Committee.

The Committee consider it essential to the success of the proposed College that the Church Missionary Society and Wesleyan Missionary Society should agree to co-operate with the Free Church and Church of Scotland Committees, on such terms as to insure that there will be no abrupt termination of a united action, for which purpose it is considered advisable that there should be a mutual agreement to continue combined action for a term of years (say from seven to ten), the whole arrangements to be revised at least two years before the termination of the period agreed on. Assuming the sum to be contributed from this country to be £1800 per annum, this Committee will be prepared to contribute an amount not exceeding £600 per annum.

The Sub-Committee are instructed to report to a future meeting the progress of negotiations, and not to bind this Committee to specific action until it is known how far the two English Societies are prepared to co-operate.

21st October 1879.—A conversation took place with regard to the proposed united Christian college for South India, and it was remitted to the Sub-Committee to continue their negotiations with the Sub-Committee of the Free Church, and to report to a future meeting.

18th November 1879.—Dr Cook submitted minute of the Joint-Committee on united Christian college at Madras, and read the recommendations contained in it. The following are the recommendations agreed to be made to the respective Foreign Missions Committees :—

“ 1. That they go into the scheme of Union on the datum of the present salaries, making, with the rent of the College building, to be paid by the United College, £2400, but that the share of this £2400 be the maximum of the financial responsibility of each of the contracting parties. Deducting the £600 contributed by the Church and Wesleyan Societies, £1800 thus fall to be met in equal proportions by the Church of Scotland and the Free Church.

“ 2. That such portion of the invested capital and property of the Free Church Institution at Madras as shall not be reserved for the school be still held by the Free Church, the use of it to be paid for by the United College on the principle of rent for a furnished house, thus raising the rental from £150 to such sum as may be agreed on as equitable.

“ 3. That each Professor look to his own Church or Society for the preservation of such rights as he may have under a Widows' or Pension Fund.

“ 4. That on the consummation of the Union, Mr Miller's services as Principal be limited to the College.

“ 5. That the contract be for a term of seven years, but to come under revision at the end of the fifth year.

“ 6. That in the event of any of the contracting parties withdrawing from the united support of the College, it will be for the consideration of the others whether or how far they will continue to be responsible for its maintenance.

“ 7. That in corresponding with the Church and Wesleyan Societies,

the hope be expressed that they may see their way to increase their proportion of support to the college ; and that the London Missionary Society be invited to reconsider their former decision."

On the first recommendation, it was moved and seconded,—“That the Committee are not prepared to guarantee, on the basis of the arrangements as at present proposed, an annual grant of £900 as this Committee's share of the estimated expense of the college.” It was moved and seconded that this amount be guaranteed. On a division, it was found that 14 voted for the first and 4 for the second motion, when the first motion became the resolution of the Committee. It was further moved and agreed to,—“That, inasmuch as the present basis of arrangements in regard to the salaries proposed for the Professors of the united college practically excludes the appointment of missionaries of the Church of Scotland, it be remitted to the Sub-Committee to confer with the Joint-Committee in respect to this matter ; and that, until their report is received, any decision as to the amount of guarantee on the part of this Church be reserved for future consideration.” From this resolution Dr Cumming and Mr Pagan dissented.

16th December 1879.—Read Minute of Joint-Committee on South India Christian College, of date 20th November.

FREE CHURCH OFFICES, 20th Nov. 1879.

*Present*—Mr Main (who presided), Dr Cook, Mr Wright (Blantyre), Mr James Wilson (Calcutta), Mr Laing (Stirling), Mr C. M. Grant (Dundee), Mr Macphail, Mr Macpherson, Mr J. H. Wilson, Dr M. Mitchell, Mr Drybrough, and Dr G. Smith.

The Chairman constituted the meeting.

Dr Cook read Minute of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Established Church of Scotland, containing these resolutions : (1) “That the Committee are not prepared to guarantee, on the basis of the arrangements as at present proposed, an annual grant of £900 as this Committee's share of the estimated expense of the college. (2) That, inasmuch as the present basis of arrangements in regard to the salaries proposed for the Professors of the united college practically excludes the appointment of missionaries of the Church of Scotland, it be remitted to the Sub-Committee to confer with the Joint-Committee in respect to this matter ; and that, until their report is received, any decision as to the amount of guarantee on the part of this Church be reserved for future consideration.”

In the course of a long discussion, Mr Grant and Mr Wilson expressed views as to the cost of the Madras Christian College, compared with that of the Calcutta Missionary Colleges. These views they were requested to put in writing, that they might be considered by the two Committees separately. The Joint-Committee adjourned.

The Secretary was instructed, on receipt of the information to be supplied by Messrs Grant and Wilson, to forward it to Madras for the opinion of the missionaries and the Corresponding Board.

## LETTER FROM REV. C. M. GRANT, ST MARK'S, DUNDEE.

To the Secretary of the Committee on Foreign  
Missions of the Free Church.

November 26, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—At the meeting of the Joint-Committee, in reference to the proposed South India College, held on Thursday last, I was requested to put in writing the views which I then expressed, and in briefest form possible I now do so.

Allow me to express my regret that I was not able to be present at the previous meeting at which Mr Miller's estimates were discussed, in consequence of which I saw them for the first time on Thursday last. Allow me also to say that I obtained only a hasty glance over the estimates, and therefore am not in a position—even if otherwise qualified, which I do not claim to be—to criticise in detail. One other point I call attention to. Mr Miller estimates the Government grants and fees at Rs.13,600, and gives as equivalent £1360. This would make no difference were our disbursements to be in rupees; but it is evident that, *if not all, very nearly all*, of the expenditure, as per estimates, will be in *pounds sterling*. The sum of £2400 to be raised in Britain is thus at once raised to upwards of £2600, or £2000 to be met by the Scottish Churches! I by no means admit that to be the maximum—it is the minimum; for so far as my hasty glance told me, I do not think that incidental expenses, such as that for repairs, are sufficiently provided for.

But admitting that we would not be called on for more than £1000 each annually, the following points will indicate my attitude towards the proposal:—

I. Such an expenditure on one educational mission would be entirely out of proportion to the work which we are able to attempt in other places and in other kinds of operations. I find that our revenue from all sources in Scotland (thus excluding contributions, fees, grants, &c., in India) has, for the past three years, averaged about £15,000. The proposed college would, therefore, absorb at least one-fifteenth (I believe a great deal more) of our income. In other words, to bear something more than *one-third* the cost of educating 235 youths, or to educate 95 young men, we would require to spend that proportion of the total sum placed at our disposal towards the evangelisation of India! Is it too much to say that it is *out of proportion*?

You know better than I whether the same objection would not apply towards yourselves, what proportion of your total revenue (apart from “balances” in Scotland, and fees and grants in India) would be absorbed.

II. The expenditure being thus out of proportion, we could scarcely venture to face our General Assemblies and congregations with it. In the past, having been identified with the school, the cost of the college has not been so startling; but, thus presented, it would revive the slumbering (but by no means dead) popular objections to educational missions, and, I believe, it would be disastrous. The anti-educational forces are strong within our Church. I believe they are at least equally strong within yours. What, then? Am I opposed to a Christian college at Madras? or am I opposed to the Church of Scotland joining in the united effort? Very far from either. But—



III. I believe that the proposal is of too ambitious a nature, that the proposed staff is much larger than is necessary, and that a thoroughly workable college can be carried on for something less than one-half of the expense.

My objection is twofold: (1) Absolutely there are more professors than are required—unless it be a part of the programme to strike the imagination, and to throw the Government colleges into the shade, which, however desirable in itself, is somewhat too ambitious for missionary agencies to attempt. (2) Relatively there is too large a proportion of European, and too small a proportion of native professors. With regard to these points, I expect my friend Mr Wilson to write to you, and no man is better qualified to give an opinion. I merely say that in Calcutta our Institution, embracing a school of 1000 pupils and a college of 300 students, is worked by three European professors; that at least one of these professors gives a part of his time to the higher school classes; and that, notwithstanding, by properly utilising native labour, the work is well done. When you receive Mr Wilson's statement you can compare it with the Madras estimate, and I will be astonished if you will not find the teaching power of the latter to be quite double that of the former.

IV. I believe that three European professors, supported by native professors, either Madrasæ or imported from Bengal, would be quite sufficient for 300 students. If the number grows above that, we can expand our staff easily enough. I have no faith in big beginnings—in full-armed Minervas stepping out of a brain. Let the armour be put on piece by piece.

I quite recognise that local feeling is unanimous in favour of the big college. Probably so would local feeling be in favour of big things everywhere! But it is for us, who know the amount of cloth we have, to determine the size of the coat!

I hope you will not misunderstand my position. I am in favour of educational missions, and I am even more in favour of union; and it is because of this that I wish to save the first effort at union from an over-ambitiousness which would shipwreck it, and provide a ground from which an attack could be made upon all educational missions.—Believe me, yours very truly,

CHARLES M. GRANT.

MINUTE BY MR JAMES WILSON, *Church of Scotland Institute, Calcutta, regarding the projected UNION MISSIONARY COLLEGE, MADRAS.*

The accompanying statement of the receipts and disbursements for 1878, in the General Assembly's College, Calcutta, shows at how small a cost a college can be carried on if native agency is fully employed. The scheme of the Calcutta College cannot perhaps be copied in all its details in Madras; but in the employment of native agency it could, to some extent, be imitated, and a great part of the cost of the existing college might be saved.

For some subjects, native professors may be got quite as efficient as Europeans of average ability. Oriental Languages, Inorganic Chemistry, Mathematics, History, and Deductive Logic, have been taught in Calcutta by native professors with a fair measure of success. On the

other hand, English, Metaphysics, and the Bible have always been taught by Europeans. The merely educational efficiency of the Calcutta College has not been so great as that of the Presidency College with an all-European staff; but this is, to a great extent, accounted for by the fact that the students in the Presidency College are of a superior class, a large proportion being scholarship-holders from all the schools in Bengal.

From a missionary point of view, a college with an all-Christian staff may appear to possess, and may really possess, some advantage over one in which some of the professors are not Christians. But this is not yet an ascertained fact. It would be well to ascertain whether, as a matter of fact, the Madras College, with its large staff of Christian professors, has been more fruitful in converts than other colleges. But the conversion of individuals is not the only thing to be considered. In that respect, the success of all the colleges is so small that, if nothing else were looked to, they might well be abandoned. Looking, then, to the intellectual, moral, and spiritual effects to be produced upon Hindu society at large by our missionary colleges, it does not appear that there is much to be gained by having neutral subjects like Mathematics taught by Christians, especially when this small advantage is to be gained at a great pecuniary cost. J. W.

*The General Assembly's College, Calcutta—cost for 1872.*

Salary of Principal, £560 + £100 (=house)	.	.	£660	0	0
„ European Professor, £460 + £100 (=house)			560	0	0
„ „ „ 410 + 100 (=house)			510	0	0
„ Native Professor of Mathematics (Rs.200 a-month)			200	0	0
„ „ History and Logic (Rs.120 a-month)			120	0	0
„ „ Physical Science (Rs.80 a-month)			80	0	0
„ Two Pundits (Rs.60 and Rs.40 a-month)			100	0	0
Servants, Taxes, Contingencies,	.	.	220	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total,	.	.	£2450	0	0
Deduct—					
Government Grant (Rs.4200)	.		£350	0	0
Fees—300 students (Rs.15,100)	.		1258	0	0
			<hr/>		
			1608	0	0
			<hr/>		
Net cost,	.	.	£842	0	0

*N.B.*—Rupee payments are here converted into sterling at exchange, 1s. 8d. Most of these professors teach in the school also, though their whole salary is here debited to the college. Nothing is put down for rent of college premises, the building being our own. If, for the same reason, the missionaries' houses be kept out, the whole cost would be £300 less—say £542. There was no missionary on furlough. J. W.

20th April 1880.—Dr Cook, on the part of the Sub-Committee on the South India Christian College, submitted the following Minute of the Joint-Committee of the Churches on the subject, of date 14th inst. :—

MINUTE OF JOINT-MEETING of the *Sub-Committees of the Established and Free Church Foreign Mission Committees relative to the MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.*

FREE CHURCH OFFICES, 14th April 1880.

“*Present*—Drs Cook (who presided), Herdman, and Candlish; Rev. Messrs Macpherson, Walker, Macphail, Lang, Cooper (Madras), White, Wright, Grant, and J. H. Wilson; Colonel Young, Dr George Smith, and Messrs Drybrough and Wilson (Calcutta).

“The Chairman constituted the meeting by prayer. Minutes of last meeting read and sustained. It was intimated that the statements prepared since last meeting by Mr Grant and Mr Wilson, with the view of ascertaining whether greater economy in the management of the College might not be secured by the employment of native professors, had been sent by the two Committees to their respective constituencies in Madras, and that the same have been duly considered and reported on.

“Read Minute of College Council, of date 18th December 1879, in which a unanimous opinion unfavourable to the employment of native professors is expressed in very decided terms, it being the belief of the Council that qualified natives are not available, and that even if they were—seeing they would not, in all probability, be Christian men—their employment would be destructive of the Christian character of the College.

“It was reported on the part of the Established Church Committee that they are committed to joint action only on the understanding that their grant for the support of the College does not exceed £600 per annum; and on the part of the Free Church Committee, that a maximum grant of £900 per annum has been agreed to.

“The joint Sub-Committee agree to recommend to their respective Committees the formation, as speedily as possible, of a Home Board of Management for the settlement of details—it being understood that the different Churches and Societies agree to pay such a sum annually as each of them feels able and called upon to contribute; that said Board should charge itself (1) with making the necessary appeals to Government, which, there is reason to believe, would sooner or later result in local resources being considerably increased in one way or another; and (2) with raising whatever funds might be required, beyond what the contributions of the Churches and Societies might amount to; and that the question as to the salaries to be given to the professors in the College be left to that Board.

“A conversation having arisen on paragraph VI. of the recommendations of the joint Sub-Committees, of date 10th December 1878, relating to the question of the theological training of students for the ministry at Madras, it was felt that, as these recommendations in their existing form have been accepted by both the Committees represented, as well as by the Committees of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, no alteration can be made upon them without the concurrence of the said Committees. At the same time, the meeting was generally of opinion that, in accordance with the spirit and intention of said recommendation, no practical difficulty will be found in arranging locally for the training of such students belonging to the two Presbyterian Churches as aspire to the ministry, by the Professors in

the College, either separately or jointly, as may be desired, without detriment to the interests of all the uniting bodies.

“It was agreed that a renewed joint representation by the two Committees be at once made to the London Missionary Society, with the view of securing their co-operation in the support of the College.”

After discussion, it was resolved to print all the Minutes of this and of the Joint-Committee during the past year, as well as the proposed basis of agreement and extract deliverance of last General Assembly, and without giving any decision on the present position of the scheme, to refer the whole matter to the ensuing Assembly.

## SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX.

## CALCUTTA.

Report by the Rev. W. Hastie, B.D.

“Beware of first impressions, and above all, of first judgments. In all your homeward communications beware of inferences from partial induction or ill-digested facts or snatches of observation. Beware, especially, of opinions and statements that may seem to clash with those of your predecessors. It is always better to go slow than to go wrong.”

I feel the force of this judicious caution of our great Missionary on sitting down to write what must necessarily be a brief statement regarding the work of this Mission, founded upon the experience of a single year. But as my study has been mainly confined to the Mission itself during that time, and as I have neglected no source of information regarding it, I shall not shrink from such a general expression of opinion as will be expected by all who are really interested in the progress of the Mission. Avoiding altogether, in the meantime, the very attractive subject of the phases and tendencies of Hindu life and thought in their bearings upon our work, I shall confine myself to a few remarks on : 1. The position of the Calcutta Mission in 1879 ; 2. The value of the General Assembly's Institution as a Missionary Agency ; 3. The principal wants of the Mission at present ; and 4. The apparent possibilities of the Mission in the future.

## I. THE POSITION OF THE MISSION IN 1879.

The careful report of Mr Wilson for 1878 gives a clear and accurate account of the several agencies of the Mission as I found them working in the beginning of 1879 ; and a reference to it supersedes the necessity of describing them again in detail. For several years the work has been mainly confined to the Institution, and its method has been all but entirely educational, with special attention given to religious instruction in the school and college classes. The remarkable success of the college department in recent years has been only the natural result of the faithful and thorough educational work of the Institution. But the very necessities of the position, in consequence, demanded and

absorbed almost the whole energy of the missionaries, and rendered more direct evangelistic work, except in guiding the native agents, almost a practical impossibility. Our missionaries, however, have always been alive, even under the pressure of more immediate claims, to the importance and duty of direct evangelistic work, both within and without the Institution; and nothing could be more unjust than an allegation to the contrary which has gained an undesirable currency. Dr Ogilvie's whole motives and aims converged upon direct conversion; and our Institution was one of the last to be reluctantly affiliated to the University, from an apprehension of this connection interfering with more spiritual efforts. Dr Jardine and Mr Grant did each of them noble evangelistic work in their time, and the good influence of it still remains. Immediately before my arrival, the same spirit, which had been working quietly and unobtrusively, took visible shape in a small station outside, to which I have referred elsewhere. The native agents, too, have also been doing what they could; and they were only suffering from lack of a field of labour where their energy and devotion might be turned to better account.

It is impossible to estimate exactly the missionary value of the Bible teaching carried on in all the classes; but its thoroughness was conclusively demonstrated a few years ago, and is generally recognised. Whatever test we may apply, the fact is a remarkable one, that Christian truth has been here communicated to the intellect and impressed upon the heart of a thousand of the most promising youths of India, year after year. The lectures, Sunday classes, and literary work carried on in the Institution have also been very considerable; and these forms of effort have never been entirely abandoned, although latterly somewhat pretermitted for want of men and time.

It would be difficult, on the whole, to give too high a testimony to the faithfulness and devotion of those who have been doing the work of the Mission in recent years. The state of the Institution itself is their best witness. It is a noble product of earnest Christian labour and thought, deeply rooted now in the confidence of the native community; pre-eminently representative in the Mission-field of the educational system of evangelisation; a visible embodiment, with all its imperfections, of Christian faith and love,—a fit object, surely, of our Church's hope and pride.

## II. THE VALUE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION AS A MISSIONARY AGENCY.

The practical question of the value of the General Assembly's Institution as a missionary agency has been keenly discussed in our Church courts in the past, and there seems more than a probability of its soon passing through the fire again. On looking into the still valuable statements of the Deputation in the Report of 1869, and again of Dr Macleod's Committee in 1872, there seems hardly anything to modify or to add. My own conviction of its value is growing by experience; and I could not conceive a greater calamity befalling the India Mission than any rash resolution to abandon our higher education, or even any expression of opinion that would throw distrust or discouragement upon it. Such a procedure would be immediately construed into a

confession of failure, or of inability to cope, in the highest sphere, with the difficulties of the missionary enterprise. It must always be remembered that it is only in the missionary college that we can gather the young intellect of India around us, and enter into close personal relations with those who are so largely to give tone and character to future Indian society. If such systematic work among the student classes were arrested, almost all Christian effort among the educated natives would be paralysed. A merely occasional lecture or oration would be utterly futile, however brilliant.

Nor should we forget the influence indirectly exercised by the missionary colleges, through the University, upon the teaching of the Government colleges. I do not sympathise with the present outcry against the Government colleges as atheistic and immoral in their teaching. On the contrary, notwithstanding their theory of religious neutrality, the fact is to be recognised that not only are they most potent in the undermining of Hinduism, but they infuse the Christian element, as knowledge, into the minds of their students very largely by their common teaching. The text-books are the same in all the affiliated institutions; and the native students in the Presidency and other Government colleges in Bengal, as in our own, are even now engaged in getting up a detailed knowledge of "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," of Reid's 'Enquiry' and Hamilton's 'Metaphysics,' and, it may be, of the 'History of the Jews,' of Butler's 'Analogy,' and of Paley's 'Evidences,' that would shame nine-tenths of the students in the Scottish Faculties of Arts. The infusion of Christian elements into the teaching of all the colleges affiliated to the University, no doubt mainly arises from the necessities of the case, for English literature cannot be well studied without it; but its prominence has been specially due to missionary members of the Senate; and our position there is entirely dependent upon our connection with teaching colleges. Were we to withdraw from the higher education, and to leave it entirely to Government, there is at least no guarantee that it would not settle into an unmodified secularism; and we are even now engaged in a struggle to avert that issue. It may also be remarked that the future relation of the Government to the higher education is very uncertain; and there is some probability of their even withdrawing in time from such teaching, according to the provisions and intentions of the Educational Despatch of 1854, in order to direct their attention more fully to primary education. In that case the disturbing influence of the Government colleges upon our higher education would disappear, and the secularising tendency of the university system would be more easily obviated. The General Assembly's Institution existed before the Government colleges, and it may survive them.

The disappointment felt by many in the Church regarding the results of our educational system, has arisen from unreasonable anticipations of immediate success, and an under-estimate of the difficulties that have to be contended with. Such ought now to be reassured by the testimony of those best able to judge, that the results are really much vaster and more significant than has been generally believed. "Quite apart from the converts they have won," says Dr Mullens, "the influence which Christian teachers have had in moulding the education, the knowledge, views, and general public opinion of the 50,000 educated

gentlemen of Bengal,\* has been of the highest kind. Had they done nothing else—and they have done a great deal more—all the time, labour, and money they have devoted to education would have been thoroughly well spent.” Innumerable testimonies might be quoted from high authorities to the same effect. No one here can resist the belief that the *direct* fruit of this Christian work, in the moral character and spiritual aspirations of those who have come under its influence, is very great. Opposition to Christianity, on the part of enlightened native gentlemen who have been educated in our Institution, is rare. On the contrary, I have found everywhere among them the most grateful appreciation of our work, and a readiness even to help us in our missionary efforts. Many of our students at this moment are young men of a high moral tone, always ready to listen with respect to earnest expositions of Christian truth, possessing no mean knowledge of Biblical history and doctrine, and not a few openly declaring that they recognise in Jesus the greatest of religious teachers. “Almost persuaded” may be applied to most of them; “persuaded” to many. The psychological problem thus presented is too common and familiar to be dwelt upon; and the special difficulties here are too well known to need recapitulation. It cannot be doubted, however, that the whole tendency of the religious movements going on around us is towards Christianity; and it must be remembered that Hindu society is very much like the poet’s cloud, “which moveth altogether or moveth not at all.” The wave of new thought that is changing the whole aspects of Hindu life is sweeping always more strongly on, and must, at last, carry the young men, in institutions like ours, into the haven of the Christian Church. That consummation may come sooner than is expected, even by the most sanguine.

I believe, therefore, that we may appeal to all parties in our Church for sympathy and support in this educational work. It is in entire harmony with the genius and history of the Church of Scotland in the past. Its national value and significance were strikingly indicated in a letter recently received from the Financial Secretary of the Government of India, and the weight attachable to the judgment of so high an authority, and so warm a friend of evangelistic missions, will justify my quoting his words here: “We must not undervalue,” says Mr Chapman, “the testimony which is given in your halls and those of the other missionary bodies in our Presidency towns, to the rising generation—or rather, to successive generations. I am sure that the seed so sown does yield much fruit among this multitudinous people: principally it may be indirect, but still very important. *You perform a national duty which, AS A GOVERNMENT, we CANNOT do.*” This is exactly the point of view from which the significance of the General Assembly’s Institution should be regarded by the members of our Church; and the more it is pondered the more will importance and value appear.

### III. THE PRINCIPAL WANTS OF THE MISSION AT PRESENT.

The Institution seems to have attained a sufficient development as an educational agency; and the present staff appears competent to

\* This was written more than ten years ago.



maintain its position against all competitors.\* But it cannot be overlooked that there is now even greater need and scope for direct missionary work connected with it ; and I shall briefly indicate this want in two relations.

1. And first of all, it is recognised that there is room for more direct evangelistic work among the students. The present staff of four missionaries, though numerically larger than at any time since the Disruption, cannot reasonably be expected to do much more than keep the educational system going, in its secular and religious departments. There is only one of us who has had an experience of more than one session ; and the burden of work and responsibility was never so great. Be it remembered, however inferior may be the quality of our work, that we have (including the entrance class) thrice as many students to deal with as are enrolled in all the four Divinity Halls of the Church of Scotland with their sixteen professors ; and we have to teach from three to four hours a-day almost all the year round. I observe by this year's report that the Madras Christian College, with only 200 students, has at present five Free Church missionaries. With all this strain of unavoidable teaching upon us in the daily routine, it will be easily inferred that much opportunity for direct spiritual work remains unutilised. We hope to be able to do more by lectures and Sunday addresses when we are strengthened by Mr Wilson's return. I have no hesitation, however, in saying that even then there will still be a sphere for a thoroughly earnest and devoted minister who would give himself wholly to the evangelistic work, and who would "count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus." I have said "minister" rather than missionary ; for, considering the great difficulties of this undertaking, such a one should hardly be an untried student, however enthusiastic or able, but a man of proved capability and faith and tact in dealing with individual souls. The prevailing idea that our main business here is to encounter learned Brahmins in argument is a mere delusion ; that stage, if it ever existed, is now long past, and we have to deal with these young men regarding the question of salvation very much as we would have to do with advanced and indifferent students in a Scotch university. Any of our ministers, therefore, in this superabundance of candidates for vacant parishes, who showed a prominent spiritual energy and attractiveness, and who would consecrate himself to this work, like the saintly John Macdonald, would find a noble sphere in and through the General Assembly's Institution ; and whenever the Committee can discover such an one, he will be welcome. In the meantime, I am not in favour of short flying visits, although a few months' work from a man of real eminence and power would be of inestimable value. The experiment of the new Oxford Mission to the educated natives here will be watched with much interest and hope. Is it too much to expect that some of the learned occupants of our Divinity Chairs, in search of an audience, might even sacrifice temporarily their well-deserved ease and dignity for so grand an end ?

\* There are about 360 students attending at present—considerably the largest number ever enrolled in the General Assembly's College ; and this notwithstanding the opening of B.A. classes free in the native Metropolitan Institution with the view of drawing the students away from us.

2. I am further strongly impressed with the conviction that the time has now come for engaging, from the Calcutta centre, in some more direct form of missionary work upon the simpler population of the country, who are more open to the influences of Christianity, and who yet present the promising conditions of an important future. The other great missionary societies have all adopted this method of operation, and are now prosecuting it with encouraging success. The late Dr Ogilvie recommended the adoption of it by our Church also, and Dr Jardine is said to have accepted his views ; but neither of them found the opportunity or the means of carrying their conviction into practice. The memorable visit of the late Dr Macleod and of Dr Watson to India, led to the first attempt to realise this idea in our Church by the establishment of the aboriginal Mission at Darjeeling, which, under the management of Mr Macfarlane, and through his devoted labours, has been so abundantly blessed. I had the great advantage of spending a month last year at Darjeeling, during which I received my best lessons in missionary work, and was greatly strengthened in my conviction that such a branch would most beneficially react upon our Calcutta agents. But the Darjeeling Mission is necessarily almost entirely apart from our operations, and serves us mainly as a noble model and encouragement. We want a mission-field worked in vital, stimulating connection with our agencies here, at an easily accessible distance from Calcutta, and, if possible, occupied by a mixed Bengali and aboriginal population.

It is only through such localised operations that we can hope for the formation of an important native Christian community in connection with the Church of Scotland for yet a long time to come. The conditions in Calcutta are very unfavourable for rapid extension of the Native Church. The effect of the work in the Institution will long continue to be of a general and diffusive kind, and will not tell very largely in increasing the number of our individual converts. Those who are disappointed by our statistics of conversion, forget that our students generally attend us for short periods only, ranging from a few months to four or five years, and that they mostly come from all parts of lower Bengal, and return when their studies are ended to their homes again, to be reabsorbed, with whatever Christian influence they have felt, into Hindu society. This work is most valuable and important, but it cannot lead to the visible fruit that is to be matured by constant residence and intercourse with a settled population. Hence the advisability of a distinctly local organisation, besides its combining and harmonising the separate force of the two missionary methods.

And such a field as that indicated has now been entered upon by us at Govindpore in Maunbhoom. My attention was directed to it as an unoccupied and promising region about the middle of last year ; and during the *Doorga Pooja* holidays in October I made an excursion into it, along with our native pastor, the Rev. Bipro C. Chuckerbutty, whose assistance and advice were most valuable. The result of our examination and inquiries was that we resolved to begin work there ; but we did not do so until I had communicated with the authorities of the neighbouring German Evangelical (Gossner) Mission in Maunbhoom, and had obtained their hearty approval and encouragement. I also communicated our intentions to the local magistrate and others, who

welcome our Mission, and see in it a pledge of the intellectual and social improvement of the district. Our senior catechist, Wooma Churn Banerjée, started work at Govindpore in November last. During February and March he was assisted by our second catechist, Isaac Behary Lall Singh. They have preached largely throughout the district ; and on the occasion of a recent visit, I had every reason to be satisfied with their work. A few weeks ago Behary was transferred, by his own desire, to the large village of Barrakur, and has begun evangelistic work in that place as a second station. Barrakur is only fifty miles by rail from Calcutta, and Govindpore village is twenty miles further by the high-road. This Govindpore district is a most interesting one. It lies along the Grand Trunk Road from Benares, over which stream hundreds of thousands of pilgrims annually to the great festivals of Jugannath, in Orissa ; and Govindpore is a principal halting-station on the march. The resident population in the villages around the Grand Trunk speak Bengali, and with them our catechists are specially fitted to deal. At the basis of the picturesque mountain-ranges, which half enclose the region, are numerous Santal villages, and among these work will shortly be begun. The success of other Missions to the Santals may well encourage this first effort of our Church among these interesting aborigines. I was not aware until our arrangements were completed that the Free Church missionaries at Pachamba were proposing to extend their work in this direction ; but I regard their vicinity as a great advantage, and expect the same friendly co-operation in the common work there as obtains among us here. I trust that this beginning of new missionary work from this centre will receive the approval and support of the Church.\*

Finally, it may readily be admitted that, with many other wants, we all need more of the active graces of the Spirit to sustain and consecrate all our efforts in the various departments of our work.

\* The evangelistic work has also been extended in Calcutta, and is now being more vigorously prosecuted—particularly at Garden Reach and neighbourhood—the only special effort made among the Ooriyas here. Of the work in Cornwallis Square Chapel, the Rev. Gopaul C. Laha, in his excellent annual report, gives the following account : “Of all preaching-stations in Calcutta, this chapel is most favourably situated, and is on that account largely attended by the educated Hindu and Brahma gentlemen. There is preaching here almost every evening. Our brethren of the Free Church and other denominations co-operate with us in proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ to numerous audiences, composed of people of all classes and conditions, who gather round us, day after day, in this corner of the Mission-field. The service in the chapel extends over several hours. We begin by reading and expounding the Word of God. Discourses on sin and salvation, and on other subjects connected with the great work of evangelisation, then follow. At the close of our preaching the hearers are generally invited to free discussion, when objections are answered, difficulties removed, and every help afforded to inquirers. All this is effected by division of labour—brethren taking part according to their several gifts. This kind of pioneer work is often attended with much opposition, and sometimes with persecution ; but thanks be to God who enables us to carry on our ministrations without fainting, and, let us hope, not altogether in vain.”

## IV. THE APPARENT POSSIBILITIES OF THE MISSION IN THE FUTURE.

Regarding the possibilities of the Mission, one could only be justified in speaking very generally and with great caution in a world of such uncertainty and disappointment. But they are apparently very great, if the elements are properly supported and directed by the Church. Fluctuations of opinion and taste in native society, and changes in the system of higher education, may variously affect the Institution ; but the desire for English education is always increasing, and a competent staff will command at all times a large number of pupils. The value of the Institution as a missionary agency may, at any time, be greatly enhanced ; it will certainly rise in the ratio of the growth of Christianity here, since converts must always rally around such prominent establishments. The Christian element is even now slowly increasing in the several classes ; and something has been done this year to encourage it, by making all Christian pupils free. We have one regular divinity student, Heralal De, and another young catechist, Kristo Dhan Mookherjee, under training ; and some regular theological classes may be opened ere long. Although the Institution is still very far from even approaching the original conception of a Christian college for the training of native missionaries and ministers, we may patiently wait the purpose of Providence and shape our operations ; meanwhile, towards that end, as we best can, I am convinced that the Mission is moving upon safe lines, and as regards both educational and evangelistic work, that a great future is still before it.

With these general remarks, in which—as I have just been authorised to state—all my missionary colleagues concur, and passing over many personal obligations and shortcomings, during my first year's work, that might be acknowledged, I humbly commend the Calcutta Mission, at the close of its first fifty years, to the fervent prayers and sympathies of the Foreign Mission Committee and the General Assembly of the Church.

W. HASTIE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, CALCUTTA,  
21st April 1850.

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-second day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty,—

Which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met and constituted,—*inter alia*,

At the request of the Foreign Mission Committee, the General Assembly appointed the following Committee to advise with the Foreign Mission Committee, and to bring up a separate Report on difficulties which have arisen with regard to their East African Mission—viz., Dr Pirie, Dr Story, Dr Mitchell, Dr Dickson, Dr Dykes, Dr Struthers, Dr Grant, Mr G. S. Smith, Lord Balfour, Sir John Hay, Edmund Baxter, Esq., Professor Black, Charles Dalrymple, Esq., T. G. Murray, Esq., Geo. Maxwell, Esq., W. H. Maxwell, Esq., A. C. Swinton, Esq., D. Milne Home, Esq., The Procurator, Macduff Rhind, Esq., Archd. Robertson, Esq., Alex. Simpson, Esq., David Smith, Esq., John E. Watson, Esq.—Mr Murray, *Convener*.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

YOUR Committee were appointed with instructions to advise with the Foreign Mission Committee, and to bring up a separate report, on the difficulties which have arisen with regard to their East African Mission.

Public attention was called to the position of the Blantyre Mission by the publication, about a fortnight before the meeting of the Assembly, of a pamphlet, titled “The Blantyre Missionaries: Discreditable Disclosures. By Andrew Chirnside, F.R.G.S.” In that pamphlet the gravest charges are made against the Mission.

Mr Chirnside appears to have gone to Africa for sporting purposes, and to have visited the Mission at Blantyre in August last, but the length of his stay is not known. The pamphlet is written with an evident animus against the Church of Scotland, as shown by the preliminary statement that the Mission at Blantyre was only started from jealousy of the Free Church. It is

also inaccurate as regards dates and persons, and is exceedingly sensational in the mode of recounting the alleged facts. But the accusations contained in the pamphlet may be summarised as follows:—

1st, That a native alleged to have committed murder (but whom, Mr Chirnside states, though only on his own authority, to have possibly not been the guilty party), was, after the semblance of a trial, shot by authority of the Mission.

2d, That a state of warfare exists betwixt the Mission at their station of Mount Zomba and the natives, in the course of which several people had been killed, and that this "war" has been caused by the hostile feeling which has arisen among the natives since the shooting of the native for the alleged murder.

3d, That the Mission employed flogging as a punishment, and that one native died under the punishment.

4th, That the Mission had constructed and made use of a pit as a prison, in which natives were kept for three or four days at a stretch.

5th, That on one occasion when Mr Chirnside was at Blantyre his rest was disturbed by the howls of natives, who, having fled to the station for refuge, had been given up to a native chief, "who had every intention of mutilating and then torturing them to death."

In the ordinary case an accusation is not fairly taken up till the accused have had an opportunity of hearing the charges made, and of stating their own defence. A copy of this pamphlet was despatched to Blantyre, the Committee are informed, directly upon its appearance, and information on all points desired to be furnished as speedily as possible. But the charges are so grave that your Committee deem it desirable to make an interim statement, as far as the information they possess enables them to do so, for the satisfaction of the General Assembly, and of those interested in the Mission.

Your Committee having had an interview with the Foreign Mission Committee, requested the Convener to furnish them with a statement of the circumstances, as far as known to the Foreign Mission Committee, and also the instructions sent by them to Blantyre. The statement thus furnished is appended hereto.

Justice to the absent requires that judgment as to the amount of blame deserved by the Mission should be suspended till further information is received. But the letter of March 23, 1880, will show that the Church at home, through her Foreign Mission Committee, whilst viewing that the execution in question may have resulted from an error of judgment in difficult circumstances, repudiated any such action, and warned the Mission that not only did they incur grave personal risk by assuming civil jurisdiction, but that they were seriously hurting the missionary success of the enterprise, and forbade them to exercise any such jurisdiction in the future. By the same letter, and the subsequent Minute of 20th April, the Mission was directed, in case of any dubiety, to understand the instructions as prohibiting any flogging or striking of adults, such as would not be lawful in this country.

The Convener's statement will show that the "war" referred to by Mr Chirnside was in no way connected with the execution of the native, and was really only a skirmish, where, in self-defence, one native was killed.

Of the remaining two charges nothing whatever is known.

Your Committee are of opinion that the General Assembly should send out a Commissioner with full powers to investigate and report on the whole position of the Mission, conferring on him the fullest powers to regulate the whole affairs of the Mission, including power to supersede any of the members of the Mission—all according to instructions to be given him by the Foreign Mission Committee; and failing the finding of a suitable person willing to undertake the duty, that the Rev. Duff McDonald should be instructed to come to this country with all possible speed, with the view of enabling the Foreign Mission Committee to obtain all necessary information by personal communication with him, and also of advising as to the future conduct of the Mission.

When the Foreign Mission Committee have obtained the information required, it will be the duty of the Church to consider whether it is right to allow the Mission to pursue its labours, with a grave admonition and caution, or whether any one or more members of the Mission should be

recalled. A suspension of judgment as to these matters seems consonant with the views of the Government, Sir C. Dilke having answered a question in the House of Commons respecting Mr Chirnside's pamphlet, to the effect that "Lord Granville has received a copy of the pamphlet in question, and her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique has also reported that he had received personal representations from Mr Chirnside to the same effect as the statements now published. Mr Consul O'Neill has written to Mr M'Donald, the manager of the Blantyre Mission, to inquire into the truth of the charges brought against the Mission, and Lord Granville is awaiting the receipt of the explanations which may be afforded to Mr O'Neill on the matter."

In conclusion, the Committee are of opinion that the General Assembly may rely on the Foreign Mission Committee availing themselves of all information procurable, and thereafter acting with vigour and discretion; and should the Committee be of opinion that the matter should be further considered by the Church, they will have an opportunity of bringing it before a meeting of Commission.

Should it be found that the Mission cannot be carried on without exercising civil jurisdiction, the question will arise for the decision of the Church as to the continuance of the Mission itself. But the Committee are reluctant to believe such a step to be necessary or desirable, and will sincerely regret should it be found to be so, and that a Mission should cease which, in many ways, has been reported to them as successful, by those competent to form an opinion.

*In name and by appointment of the Committee,*

T. G. MURRAY, *Convener.*



## S T A T E M E N T

BY THE CONVENER, FOREIGN MISSION  
COMMITTEE,

AS TO THE BLANTYRE MISSION, WITH REFERENCE TO  
MR CHIRNSIDE'S "DISCREDITABLE DISCLOSURES."



ON the evening of the 26th December 1878, a cold-blooded murder was committed at Blantyre—the victim a poor woman living with the headman of one of our villages. Next morning the body was found beside the stream, showing, on examination by Dr Macklin and Dr Laws (of the Livingstonia Mission), two bullet wounds, and part of the flesh cut away with a knife.

The assassins were tracked into the territory of a chief, Kapeni; and he was pressed to take up the case. His promises, however, came to nothing; and it was not till the 3d February that the suspected criminals were, by some of our natives, apprehended and placed in confinement.

Anxious deliberations had meantime been held, and every accessible authority consulted, as to the course which should be followed in the event of their capture and conviction; and there was a general concurrence in the conclusion expressed by Dr Laws, that wilful murderers must be punished, and that by death. This was deemed in the circumstances unavoidable—in accordance with divine law, demanded by the practice of the country, and necessary as a measure of self-defence for the little community. Mr M'Donald was the most reluctant to accept this necessity, and continued long in doubt. He had applied to the neighbouring chiefs to try the murderers, and do justice, but was met by the assertion that

according to native law and custom the jurisdiction went with the territory ; and that as the English were now in possession of the territory of Blantyre, they, and they only, were responsible for its government.

Accordingly, Manga and Piseni were tried on the 6th February, and pronounced guilty. Dr Macklin appears to have presided over a sort of jury, composed of the rest of the staff and the headmen of the villages. Then the people clamoured for their death. Still the missionaries shrank from so grave a responsibility ; but the escape of Piseni on the 19th February precipitated the fate of his companion, who, on the day following, was shot by a volley from native guns on the scene of the murder.

At their first meeting, on 7th May 1879, after receipt of all this sad intelligence, the Acting Committee recorded "the deepest distress with which they learned that their missionaries had thought it necessary to take into their own hands the power of life and death ; but, feeling the gravity and difficulty of the subject, resolved to adjourn consideration thereof for further information and advice." Three weeks after, the following minute was adopted :—

"28th May 1879.—The Committee resumed consideration of the Rev. Duff McDonald's letter of 24th February, with the information obtained from Mr Henderson, their pioneer agent, who was present, and the advice obtained by the Rev. Dr MacRae with reference to the minute adopted on the 7th instant. The Committee, while deeply sympathising with the missionaries in the great difficulties of the position in which they found themselves, feel constrained in the meantime to disavow all responsibility in regard to the infliction of capital punishment in the case in question ; but they resolve still to reserve their final decision in the case until receipt of further information from Africa. The Committee also resolve to request an interview with the Free Church Committee on the Livingstonia Mission, with the view of considering how the Missions in East Africa may be carried on without any risk of the Mission agents being involved in future in the administration of justice, particularly in serious criminal cases."

Subsequently, we had further letters from Mr McDonald, who pleaded mainly that the capital sentence was undoubtedly in itself righteous, and that he was little more than passive in the matter—not preventing the natives from carrying out their own laws. We had more than one interview with Messrs Riddel and Johnstone, Free Church missionaries from Lake Nyassa; and finally we heard details from Dr Macklin's lips.

No later resolution on the subject was minuted. The common feeling corresponded with my own from the first, that our agents did wrong—legally and otherwise—in partially assuming jurisdiction and sanctioning the execution, the step being liable to present them under a false aspect, and to prove prejudicial to their work as missionaries. But we could only regard it as an error of judgment—doubting, indeed, our own competency to judge in opposition to every one on the spot, and to such men as Mr Horace Waller, with African experience. Forbidding, therefore, at once, any repetition of such an act, we set ourselves to consider the difficult questions of government and punishments in connection with our infant settlement. The position of the Free Church Mission, and its policy and practice, being identical with our own, we sought an interview with their Committee in July last, when it was agreed to invite suggestions from the respective agents; and a second conference three months ago found us practically at one as to the aims of the Missions and the spirit and manner in which they should be pursued.

For a long time after that lamentable event of February nothing occurred to interrupt the outward quiet and steady internal progress of the Station.

Towards the end of September came another misfortune. Mitiochi, a neighbouring chief, waylaid our carriers and stole their goods. On a demand for restitution, a hostile attack ensued, when our people were obliged to defend themselves by force, and one man was killed.

Soon after a series of raids were made on our villages to carry off men and women; so that for several weeks,

towards the close of the year, no small alarm and anxiety prevailed.

Mr Chirnside has contrived to connect this distress, without condescending on dates, with the execution—which he represents as taking place in midsummer. In truth, the one was in February, the other did not arise till seven months later; nor had the attacks by slavers any connection with the troubles which went before.

The most shocking pages of the pamphlet are those which describe a habit of horrible flogging and inhuman imprisonment. These charges must be thoroughly sifted; meanwhile they are incredible. It is true, there have been cases of corporal punishment. The first was in 1877, when Mr James Stewart was in charge. The Committee believe the instances to have been rare, and the following melancholy account forms the sole foundation known to them of Mr Chirnside's harrowing picture of a man lashed to death.

*Extract from Mr M'Donald's letter of 11th March, pp. 8, 9, on the Carrier under Walker.*

“The new steamer has had a very long imprisonment on that small river. Those in charge of it have suffered a good deal from fever. Mr Walker has been able for little or no work since he came up. There have been several casualties connected with his trip. When he was starting from Mozaro on his way up, a crocodile killed one of his boatmen. Then, one of his carriers made off with a large box of tea. Worse still—the carrier in question got a flogging, and died the same day. We had Dr Macklin's opinion, to the effect that the flogging was not the cause of his death. He could not say what had caused the sudden death, as we did not think it expedient to have the body examined internally. The natives could not have understood the reason for such dissection, and might have misinterpreted it.”

On a careful review of the whole questions arising out of these painful and perplexing matters, the Committee were led to draw up the letter of 23d March last, containing the Committee's instructions, as follows:—

GLASGOW, 23d March 1880.

DEAR MR M'DONALD,—We write to you, as head of our Mission at Blantyre, to convey our decision in the difficult and painful circumstances in which you are placed.

1. And, first of all, we beg to assure you how deeply we feel the trying character of your position, surrounded by personal dangers, having to deal with questions of great intricacy, and having no one on the spot to consult or turn to for advice. We offer you our deepest sympathy, and we commit you to the care and guidance of that God of love and faithfulness who hath sent you to your post of honour and usefulness, and from whom, we are assured, you do not fail to ask direction and support.

2. We beg to point out to you that, whatever may be the technical tenure by which we hold the land at Blantyre, we wish to regard our occupation of it only as a necessary instrument in our work of Christianising the people, and to regard ourselves as their servants for Jesus' sake. The aim should be that everything may conspire to lead them to receive the impression that you are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech them by you, while you are also, in all the affairs of life, their counsellors and their teachers by precept and example. With this view, you doubtless strive, by all means, to secure their confidence and affection.

3. Your position must be understood as excluding the power and jurisdiction known as civil government. We have no right to give, and you have no right to receive from us, any jurisdiction whatever over the lives, persons, or property of the natives who live round about you. We cannot make you civil magistrates over any portion of Africa, even though we may possess property therein; and we desire you to understand that the only commission which you can hold from the Church of Scotland is that of the ambassadors of Christ, sent to preach the Gospel of His love and grace, and to train the natives by precept and example in the usages of Christian life.

4. So carefully has the Legislature guarded this principle of law, that, within the last few years, numerous Acts of Parliament have been passed, laying down, in explicit terms, that in countries and districts where there is no Government capable of entering into treaty with that of Great Britain, British subjects committing there any act which would constitute an offence at home, are liable to trial and sentence by Courts in her Majesty's dominions. Any assumption, therefore, of jurisdiction by us or by you in Africa, and any act of punishment done in virtue thereof, would, in the opinion of the Committee, make us or you liable to the provisions of these statutes.

5. In the event, therefore, of any offence being committed by any native under your care (that is, living at Blantyre, or your other villages) which is of a nature demanding punishment, we would suggest whether you could have all such cases judged of and dealt with, not by you, but by the civil authority of the natives. We wish you to consider whether it would not be practicable so to train these natives, that they shall take upon themselves the whole care of the investigation and punishment of criminal offences committed within your territory. This will no doubt, for a time, cause you great trouble, and call for the

exercise of much patience on your part ; but you must strive to exemplify Christian forbearance and gentleness, in the blessed hope that the teaching of the Gospel will gradually improve and ennoble the dealings of the natives.

6. We also suggest to you that it may occasionally be necessary to deprive certain persons of the privilege of shelter in the Blantyre villages, and that arrangements might in such a case have to be made with native chiefs for their removal from your settlement. The case of runaway slaves is one of great difficulty. All slaves received under your protection ought to work for their price, which should be paid to the owner, if he will, on receipt, give up his claims to the slave. Great circumspection should be used in receiving or retaining runaway slaves in any case.

7. In any emergency, you will, of course, exercise the right of self-defence. But the effect of conciliation, forbearance, and patience should be tried to the utmost. We know that we are unable to estimate properly the perils of your situation, and therefore we think it is right to assure you that we would not have you labouring under conditions which unduly endanger your lives ; and that it will always be open to you to consider whether it is your duty to withdraw from the field, at least for a time. We need not add how greatly it would grieve us should any occasion arise rendering such a step necessary.

8. We have thus laid down what seem to us the main principles which ought to guide you in the farther prosecution of your duty ; but we are aware that you are in much better circumstances than we are to form an opinion, and we therefore cordially invite from you any suggestions you may think fit to make,—to which we will give our best attention and consideration.

9. Above all, dear Mr M'Donald, we commend you, and all the members of the Mission, to the care and grace of God. "The Lord Himself is thy keeper : the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand." Be much in prayer. Put your trust in God, while yet you relax no effort which experience, or wisdom, or resolution may suggest. With a single eye to the promotion of our Redeemer's kingdom, let the work and the workers be committed as His own, in unceasing prayer of faith, to His guardianship and governance. So may it be said, "We have a strong city ; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks ;" and the heathen also may learn to say, "Who is like unto thee, O people saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help !"

The Lord preserve you from all ill, and guide and prosper you. May the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus our Lord !

*In name and by appointment of Committee,*

JAMES C. HERDMAN, D.D.,  
*Convener.*

J. MACRAE, D.D.,  
*Convener of Sub-Committee on East Africa.*

To preclude dubiety, this Minute was also passed at their next meeting on 20th April: "Resolved to minute, for transmission to our agents, that the letter is to be understood as prohibiting them from flogging, striking, and all such treatment of adults as would not be lawful in Britain."

Of Mr Chirnside's dungeon we never heard before; and what he calls the un-English affair of Chipitula that transpired the last day he was at Blantyre, is equally new to us, and is not likely to be true in view of this authentic fact (of which it is probably a distortion):—

*Extract—Mr M'Donald's account of himself and Henderson regarding the claim to have slaves given up (pp. 18-20, 10th Oct.)*

"The giving up of slaves is not such an easy plan as we might have anticipated. Yesterday (October 13th) Mr Henderson and I ordered a man who came claiming two women ('wives') to have them returned. One of the women had come, and was present at the meeting. Her we consigned to the man. She pleaded with us most pathetically, and we did feel that our action in the matter was a heartless one. Still we had given her no pledge, and looking at the views of a great section of the Committee at home, we were clearly of opinion that we had no option in the matter. The other woman, however, had fled at once; but we told the man that, when she appeared, she was to be consigned in like manner,—that is, we were simply to say, you may have her (we will not go so far as to tie a slave for them; if it were a thief, it would be different). While they were waiting for No. 2, No. 1 seized the opportunity, and somehow ran away also. At a later period, the man found his way into one of our villages, and got rather a rough reception. I went down personally with him, and tried to see who were the offenders, and to find the woman, but all had taken to the bush; and we could only tell him that we had no time to follow them there. The case was rendered more delicate when I discovered that the man who had threatened the slave-owner was the brother of the slave-woman. In the evening, the man came and said that he saw that we had done all for him that we could, and now he wanted to go home. It appears that, a little after, he found his way into the house of the 'brother,' and attempted to carry off

his wife. Four of the villagers set upon him, and he received a cut with a knife on the face. When called down again with Mr Henderson to settle matters, all we could do was to blame him for risking himself in the village again, and to escort him in safety across the stream. The only doubtful point now is, Ought we to prevent these women from living with us? At first I thought that we ought to try it. Mr Henderson thinks we have no call to do so."

May 24, 1880.

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*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty,—

Which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met and constituted,—*inter alia*,

The Assembly called for the Report of the Special Committee on Blantyre Mission, which was given in and read by Mr T. G. Murray, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to: The General Assembly approve of the Special Report now made with reference to the East African Mission, and instruct the Foreign Mission Committee to take action in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee.

The General Assembly direct the Committee to require from any Commissioner who might be sent out, a special Report as to the possibility of maintaining the Mission without having recourse to violence or the assumption of any form of criminal jurisdiction.

The Assembly further resolve to combine with the Foreign Mission Committee the Special Committee appointed at this Assembly to consider the Blantyre Mission, for the purpose of advising with them further as to the circumstances of the Mission, and the action which they have been instructed to carry out.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*



At Edinburgh, the Twenty-first day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty,—

Which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met and constituted, *inter alia*,—

The Assembly called for the Report of Committee on proposed South India Christian College, which was given in and read by Dr Cook, *Convener*. The following is the Report, viz. :—

Your Committee beg to report, that after mature deliberation on the documents submitted to them, they respectfully recommend that the General Assembly authorise the Foreign Mission Committee to proceed with negotiations with the other contracting bodies, with a view to the forming of a United Christian College at Madras, and to contribute a sum, not exceeding £600 a-year, provided the state of their funds will permit of this without curtailing any of the operations in which the Committee are at present engaged.

Dr Cook concluded by moving in terms of the Report. The motion was seconded.

A second motion was moved and seconded: That the words “if they see it advisable” be inserted after the words “to contribute,” in the fourth line from the foot of the Report.

The motion was adopted without alteration.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

## ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

1879.

## I. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

## CHARGE.

I. FUNDS ON HAND AT 31ST DECEMBER 1878, per last Abstract,	£5151	13	6
II. INCOME OF THE SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1879—			
1. Collections and Contributions—			
From Churches and Chapels, . . . . .	£5660	18	2
<i>Note.</i> —From 155 Churches no Contributions have been received.			
From Associations—			
Lay Association, . . . . .	£18	0	0
Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, for African Mission, . . . . .	200	0	0
National Bible Society of Scotland, for support of two Colporteurs in China, . . . . .	130	0	0
Other Associations, . . . . .	635	19	5
			983 19 5
From Individuals, . . . . .			868 0 7
			£7512 18 2
<i>Note.</i> —Sums to the amount of £938, 13s. 8d. and £455, 7s. 11d., on account of the East African and China Missions respectively, are included in the above Collections and Contributions.			
2. Legacies, . . . . .		2604	9 11
3. Interest, &c.—			
1. On Crichton and Wilson Fund—			
Interest on Ontario Savings and Investment Co. Debentures, p. £1500—			
For year to 1st October 1879, less tax, . . . . .	£88	2	6
2. On Scot Mortification Fund—			
Two-thirds of Annual Interest to Martinmas 1879, . . . . .	117	17	8
3. On Loan of £12,000 to Messrs Cowan & Sons—			
For year to Martinmas 1879, less tax, . . . . .	470	0	0
Carry forward,	£676	0	2
	£10,117	8	1
	£5151	16	6

Brought forward,	£676 0 2	£10,117 8 1	£5151 16 6
4. On Brugh Fund—			
One-eighth of annual free proceeds for two years, .	81 16 4		
5. On deposit receipts, .	138 2 5		
6. On Bank Accounts current, . . . . .	3 16 3		
	<hr/>	899 15 2	
<i>Note.</i> —As shown below, the investments forming the Murray Fund and the Affleck Fund have been realised and merged in the General Funds of the Committee.			
	TOTAL INCOME, —————		11,017 3 3
III. Legacy bequeathed by late George Wylie of Ardean, to form Corygaüm Bursaries at Madras, including interest thereon received, . . . . .			1044 12 10
IV. Investments realised—			
1. General Fund—			
£109 Royal Bank Stock, less commission, .	£202 8 2		
2. Murray Fund—			
£645 Royal Bank Stock, less commission, . . . . .	£1206 10 9		
£300 British Linen Company's Stock, less commission, . . . . .	704 9 3		
	<hr/>	1911 0 0	
3. Affleck Fund—			
£450 Royal Bank Stock, less commission, . . . . .	837 5 9		
	<hr/>		2950 13 11
	SUM OF THE CHARGE, —————		<u>£20,164 6 6</u>

**DISCHARGE.****I. GENERAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1879—****1. Expenses of Missionary Establishments—****1. Calcutta—**

1. Drafts by the Corresponding Board on the Home Committee, . . . . .	£1260 0 0
2. Salary and allowance to Mr James Wilson, . . . . .	86 13 4
3. Do. to Rev. James Edwards, . . . . .	460 0 0
4. Do. to Rev. James Thomson, . . . . .	386 9 2
5. Do. to Rev. William Hastie, . . . . .	510 0 0
6. Do. to Rev. John Mackintosh, . . . . .	323 17 5

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£3026 19 11

**2. Madras—**

1. Drafts on Home Committee, . . . . .	£1500 0 0
2. Salary and allowance to Mr David Sinclair, . . . . .	463 6 8
3. Do. to Rev. A. Dowsley, . . . . .	437 16 4
4. Do. to Rev. G. W. Legate, . . . . .	380 0 1
5. Bibles and freight, . . . . .	5 8 3

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2786 11 4

**3. Bombay—**

1. Drafts on Home Committee, . . . . .	£550 0 0
2. Salary and allowance to Mr W. F. Melvin, . . . . .	510 0 0
3. Do. to Rev. A. Bourquin, . . . . .	460 0 0

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1520 0 0

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Carry forward, . . . . . £7333 11 3

	Brought forward,	£7333 11 3
4. Punjab—		
1. Drafts on Home Committee,	£501 6 8	
2. Salary and allowance to Rev. William Harper, Sealkote,	411 8 4	
3. Do. to Rev. J. W. Youngson, Goojrat,	442 0 0	
	<hr/>	1354 15 0
5. Darjeeling—		
1. Drafts on Home Committee,	£500 0 0	
2. Salary and allowance to Rev. W. and Miss Macfarlane,	570 17 10	
3. Payment on account of Rev. W. S. Sutherland,	10 5 0	
4. Payments to and on account of Rev. Arch. Turnbull,	98 0 0	
	<hr/>	1179 2 10
6. Chumba—		
1. Salary and allowance to Dr J. Hutcheson,	£480 0 0	
2. Do. to Mr W. C. Bailey,	380 0 0	
3. Mission expenses,	120 0 0	
	<hr/>	980 0 0
7. Blantyre, East Africa—		
1. Salary to Rev. Duff M'Donald,	£403 2 6	
2. Do. to Dr Macklin,	260 11 10	
3. Salaries to Teacher, Artisans, &c.,	568 1 3	
4. Do. of Free Church staff of Livingstonia Mission, temporarily attached to Mission, repaid,	417 0 0	
5. Passage-moneys, outfits, and allowances during voyage of Mr and Mrs Milne, Miss Pithie, and Mr Henderson,	204 11 0	
6. Travelling expenses of party to London and Southampton, freight of luggage, hotel expenses, &c.,	34 12 10	
7. Stores, furnishings, printing-press, books, &c., less sums received for stores, &c., sold to members of Mission,	262 14 10	
8. Drafts on the Home Committee,	343 8 8	
9. Home allowance to Mr and Mrs Milne,	21 13 4	
10. Extra premium paid on Rev. Duff M'Donald's policy for foreign residence, less portion thereof repaid by him,	15 15 0	
11. Freight and insurance of goods, and incidental expenses,	106 1 6	
	<hr/>	2637 12 9
8. China—		
1. Drafts on the Home Committee for salaries and mission expenses,	£1081 19 7	
2. Payments on account of Rev. G. Cockburn,	10 5 0	
3. Do. do. of Dr M'Farlane,	31 0 5	
4. Do. do. of Mr Thomas Paton,	75 0 0	
5. Do. do. of Mr Peter Wood,	5 10 0	
6. Passage-moneys, outfits, and allowances during voyage of Miss Herriot and Miss Paterson,	210 10 0	
7. Travelling and other expenses of party to Southampton, freight of luggage, &c.,	29 3 6	
8. Medicines, books, and incidental expenses,	27 5 9	
9. Extra premium paid on Rev. G. Cockburn and Dr M'Farlane's policies for foreign residence,	20 0 0	
	<hr/>	1490 14 3
	Carry forward,	£14,975 16 1

	Brought forward,	£14,975 16 1	
2. Allowances to Missionaries at home—			
1. To Mr J. Wilson, . . . . .	£274 14 0		
2. To Mr J. W. Fleming, . . . . .	26 13 4		
	<hr/>		301 7 4
3. Extra premiums of assurance on the lives of Missionaries for foreign residence, in so far as paid by the Committee, . . . . .		90 7 10	
4. Travelling Expenses of Members of Committee, . . . . .		74 7 2	
5. Allowances to Students to attend Universities, . . . . .		77 10 0	
6. Expense of distributing 'Missionary Record,' . . . . .		28 13 10	
7. Printing, Advertising, and Stationery—			
1. Report to General Assembly, including copies for Volume of Reports, and proportion of expense of binding Volume, . . . . .	£66 14 6		
2. Expense of printing and despatching Annual Collection Notices, . . . . .	62 5 10		
3. General Printing, Advertising, and Stationery, . . . . .	45 11 11		
	<hr/>		174 12 3
8. Share of Expenses of Schemes' Office—			
1. Salaries of Collector, Clerk, and Officer, . . . . .	£48 16 5		
2. Taxes, Coals, Gas, &c., . . . . .	15 11 8		
3. Books, Printing, and Stationery, . . . . .	5 15 3		
4. Postages and Incidents, . . . . .	4 16 8		
	<hr/>		75 0 0
9. Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses—			
1. Secretary's Postages, . . . . .	£22 0 6		
2. Correspondents' Postages, . . . . .	5 9 0		
3. Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	77 15 3		
4. Premium on Treasurer's guarantee policy, . . . . .	15 0 0		
	<hr/>		120 4 9
10. Expenses of Management—			
1. Salary to Secretary and Treasurer, in so far as chargeable against the General Scheme, . . . . .	£125 0 0		
2. Auditor and Accountant's Fee, . . . . .	19 11 4		
	<hr/>		144 11 4
			<hr/>
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1879,		£16,062 10 7	

II. EXTRA EXPENDITURE—

1. Grant to Scottish Ladies' Association for Advancement of Female Education in India, . . . . .	£453 5 6		
2. Grant to Church at Dalhousie, . . . . .	70 0 0		
3. Passage Moneys, Outfits, and Travelling Expenses of Missionaries, less sums repaid, . . . . .	306 11 4		
	<hr/>		829 16 10

III. SUM RECEIVED TO FORM CORYGAUM BURSARIES, REMITTED TO MADRAS, . . . . . 1044 12 10

IV. LOAN TO MISSION INSTITUTION AT CALCUTTA, . . . . . 1250 0 0

V. COLLECTION RECEIVED FROM PETERHEAD IN 1878, REPAID, . . . . . 10 4 6

VI. FUNDS ON HAND AT 31st DECEMBER 1879—

Balance in British Linen Company Bank, on Accounts Current, . . . . .	£1774 14 7		
Less—			
Sum due to the Invalid and Retiring Fund Account, . . . . .	£800 0 0		
Balance due to the Treasurer, . . . . .	7 12 10		
	<hr/>		
		807 12 10	
			<hr/>
			967 1 9

SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, £20,164 6 6

## II. INVALID AND RETIRING FUND.

### CHARGE.

I. FUNDS ON HAND AT 31ST DECEMBER 1878—		
Per last Abstract,	£10,065	9 6
To which add proceeds of £3300, Royal Bank Stock, hitherto entered separately in the State of Funds, but now realised,	6756	11 0
II. INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1879—		
1. Interest—		
1. On £6000 Glasgow Improvement Company's Debenture—		
For year to Martinmas 1879, less tax, . . . . .	£249	13 10
2. On £1000 Glasgow Corporation Debenture—		
For year to Martinmas 1879, less tax, . . . . .	39	3 4
3. On Deposit receipts, . . . . .	118	7 1
4. On Bank Account Current, . . . . .	10	10 9
	£417	15 0
2. Feu-duty from 16th August 1879, the date of investment, to Martinmas 1879, less tax, . . . . .	98	19 1
3. Subscription from Blantyre, East Africa, . . . . .	1	0 0
	517	14 1
SUM OF THE CHARGE, . . . . .	£17,339	14 7

### DISCHARGE.

I. ALLOWANCES TO WIDOWS OF MISSIONARIES—		
1. To Mrs Sheriff, . . . . .	£50	0 0
2. To Mrs Ogilvie, . . . . .	50	0 0
3. To Mrs Matheson, . . . . .	40	0 0
	£140	0 0
II. ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED MISSIONARIES—		
1. To Rev. J. Anderson, . . . . .	£35	16 8
2. To Miss Macfarlane, . . . . .	60	16 8
	96	13 4
III. ALLOWANCE TO MR THOMAS SCOTT AS HONORARY AND CONSULTING TREASURER, . . . . .		105 0 0
IV. SALARY TO TREASURER, IN SO FAR AS CHARGEABLE AGAINST THIS FUND, . . . . .		25 0 0
V. FUNDS ON HAND AT 31ST DECEMBER 1879—		
1. Sum invested in purchase of feu-duties in Glasgow, including expenses, . . . . .	£9058	15 3
2. Do. in Debenture Bond of Glasgow Improvement Trust, . . . . .	6000	0 0
3. Do. in do. of Glasgow Corporation, . . . . .	1000	0 0
4. Do. due by General Fund, . . . . .	800	0 0
5. Balance due by British Linen Co. on account current, . . . . .	120	11 0
	£16,979	6 3
Less balance due to Treasurer, . . . . .	6	5 0
	16,973	1 3
SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, . . . . .	£17,339	14 7

## STATE OF FUNDS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

## I. GENERAL FUNDS—

1. Loan to Messrs Cowan & Sons on Heritable Security, . . . . .	£12,000	0	0
2. Floating Balance due to the Scheme at 31st December 1879, as per foregoing Abstract, . . . . .	967	1	9

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£12,967 1 9

From which fall to be deducted—

Murray Fund, . . . . .	£1911	0	0
Affleck Fund, . . . . .	837	5	9
Mr Buist's Donations, specially allocated, . . . . .	3500	0	0
Balance of Special Contributions for East African Mission, . . . . .	1469	15	0

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7718 0 9

*Note.*—The expenses of the China Mission have exceeded the contributions by £777, 11s. 4d.

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£5249 1 0

## II. INVALID AND RETIRING FUND—

Amount of Funds at 31st December 1879, as per foregoing Abstract, . . . . .	16,973	1	3
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## III. SPECIAL FUNDS—

## 1. Murray Fund—

Amount thereof now realised and merged in General Funds  
of the Committee, . . . . .

£1911 0 0

## 2. Crichton and Wilson Fund—

Two Debenture Bonds of the Ontario Sav-  
ings and Investment Co., p. £1000 and  
£500, . . . . .

1500 0 0

## 3. Affleck Fund—

Amount thereof now realised and merged in  
the General Funds of the Committee, . . . . .

837 5 9

## 4. Mr Buist's Special Donations—

For Vernacular Education, . . . . .

£500 0 0

To encourage and aid Preach-  
ers to become Missionaries, . . . . .

500 0 0

To be employed at discretion  
of Convener, . . . . .

2500 0 0

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3500 0 0

## 5. Balance of Special Contributions for East

African Mission, . . . . .

1469 15 0

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9218 0 9

*Note.*—There are no special investments representing  
Nos. 4 and 5—the Funds are included in the General  
Funds of the Committee, as shown above.

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£31,440 3 0

*Prepared and submitted by*

GEORGE MURRAY, *Auditor.*

42 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH,

*April 1880.*

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.



# R E P O R T

BY THE

## HOME MISSION COMMITTEE

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

GIVEN IN AND READ BY

THE REV. K. M. PHIN, D.D., CONVENER.

25th MAY 1880.

## Acting Committee for 1880-81.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Rev. JOHN ALISON, Newington.<br/>         ... GEORGE ALPINE, Coats.<br/>         ... JAMES BARCLAY, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... ROBERT BLAIR, Glasgow.<br/>         ... JOHN BROWNLEE, Rutherglen.<br/>         ... JAS. A. BURDON, Lasswade.<br/>         ... P. CAMERON BLACK, Old Monkland.<br/>         ... DR CÆSAR, Tranent.<br/>         ... Professor CHARTERIS, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... DR CUMMING, Glasgow.<br/>         ... DR DODDS, of St George's, Glasgow.<br/>         ... JAMES FARQUHARSON, Selkirk.<br/>         ... ROBERT FISHER, St Boswells.<br/>         ... Professor FLINT, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... THOMAS FRASER, Newport.<br/>         ... T. GENTLES, Abbey Church, Paisley.<br/>         ... C. GIFFEN, of St Mary's, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... DR GLOAG, Galashiels.<br/>         ... DR GORDON, Newbattle.<br/>         ... ANDREW GRAY, Dalkeith.<br/>         ... DR GRAY, Liberton.<br/>         ... G. GIBSON GUNN, Edrom.<br/>         ... H. M. HAMILTON, Hamilton.<br/>         ... ALEXANDER HARPER, Wishaw.<br/>         ... R. S. HUTTON, Cambusnethan.<br/>         ... G. T. JAMIESON, Portobello.<br/>         ... J. W. KING, New Kilpatrick.<br/>         ... DR LANG, Barony Church, Glasgow.<br/>         ... Professor LEE, Glasgow.<br/>         ... DR LEES, High Church, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... DR M'GREGOR, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... DANIEL M'LAREN, Carluke.<br/>         ... JOHN M'LAREN, Larbert.<br/>         ... PETER M'LAREN, Fraserburgh.<br/>         ... DR MACLEOD, Glasgow.<br/>         ... D. MACLEOD, Jedburgh.<br/>         ... JOHN MACLEOD, Govan.<br/>         ... NORMAN MACLEOD, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... J. M'MURTRIE, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... JAMES M'NAUGHT, Glasgow.<br/>         ... WILLIAM MAKELLAR, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... WILLIAM MENZIES, Dunse.<br/>         ... JAMES MITCHELL, South Leith.<br/>         ... R. K. MONTEATH, Glasgow.<br/>         ... R. H. MUIR, Dalmeny.<br/>         ... T. B. W. NIVEN, Pollokshields.<br/>         ... JOHN PAGAN, Bothwell.<br/>         ... JAMES PENNELL, Ballingry.<br/>         ... DR PHIN, Edinburgh (<i>Convener</i>).<br/>         ... DR RANKIN, Muthill.<br/>         ... F. L. ROBERTSON, Glasgow.<br/>         ... DR SCOTT, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... H. WALLIS SMITH, Kirknewton.<br/>         ... DR STEVENSON, Edinburgh.</p> | <p>Rev. DR STRUTHERS, Prestonpans.<br/>         ... DR STORY, Rosenearth.<br/>         Very Rev. Principal TULLOCH, St Andrews.<br/>         Rev. DR WATSON, Dundee.<br/>         ... J. WATT, Anderston Ch., Glasgow.<br/>         ... JOHN WEBSTER, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... A. WILLIAMSON, Edinburgh.<br/>         ... GEORGE WILSON, Crumond.<br/>         ... THOMAS YOUNG, Ellon.<br/>         ... DR YOUNG, Monifieth.<br/>         Sir WM. BAILLIE of Polkemmet, Bart.<br/>         J. M. BAILLIE, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh.<br/>         Sir J. GARDINER BAIRD of Saughtonhall, Bart.<br/>         JOHN BAIRD, Esq. of Knoydart.<br/>         Right Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kennet House, Alloa.<br/>         EDMUND BAXTER, Esq., W.S., Edinr.<br/>         JAS. ALEX. CAMPBELL, Esq., LL.D., M.P.<br/>         H. W. CORNILLON, Esq., S.S.C., Edinr.<br/>         C. DALRYMPLE, Esq., Arden Craig, Bute.<br/>         J. STORMONTH DARLING, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.<br/>         DANIEL FORBES, Esq., Writer, Glasgow.<br/>         WILLIAM FORD, Esq., Edinburgh.<br/>         THOMAS GIBSON, Esq., Edinburgh.<br/>         WILLIAM GRAHAM, Esq., C.A., Glasgow.<br/>         WILLIAM HANDYSIDE, Esq., Edinburgh.<br/>         THOMAS INGLIS, Esq., Knightsridge, Uphall.<br/>         CHARLES INNES, Esq., Inverness.<br/>         JAS. KING, Esq. of Levernholm.<br/>         Sir ALEX. KINLOCH of Gilmerton, Bart.<br/>         Hon. Lord LEE, Edinburgh.<br/>         W. LINDSAY, Esq., Hermitage Hill, Leith.<br/>         MAURICE LOTHIAN, Esq., Edinburgh.<br/>         JOHN M'CUDDLOCH, Esq., Edinburgh.<br/>         J. MUNRO MACKENZIE, Esq., Garrion Tower, Wishaw.<br/>         W. MACKINTOSH, Esq., Advocate, Edinr.<br/>         JOHN T. MACLAGAN, Esq., Edinburgh.<br/>         C. G. MACRAE, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.<br/>         W. J. MENZIES, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.<br/>         T. G. MURRAY, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.<br/>         A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh.<br/>         C. J. PEARSON, Esq., Advocate, Edinr.<br/>         A. PRINGLE, Esq. of Whytbank, Selkirk.<br/>         DAVID SCOTT, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh.<br/>         DAVID SMITH, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.<br/>         J. TURNBULL SMITH, Esq., C.A., Edinr.<br/>         JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., Townhill, Dunfermline.<br/>         J. W. WINCHESTER, Esq., LL.D., Edinr.</p> |
|--|--|

And one of its Members annually elected by each Presbytery.

*Convener*—REV. K. M. PHIN, D.D., 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—J. B. M'INTOSH, S.S.C., 15 Young Street, Edinburgh.

## R E P O R T.

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THE Committee make the usual classification of the details of their work during 1879.

### I. MISSION STATIONS.

At the request of parish ministers and presbyteries, they voted £1555 to 51 Mission Stations, with an attendance of 6425, and 1850 communicants. 25 of the agents thus subsidized were either ministers or licentiates, and 26 either students of divinity or persons whose qualifications for Mission work were duly attested. Every occupant of a Mission Station is required to visit from house to house in the district assigned to him, to hold stated diets of worship with the people under his care, and to endeavour to form them into a Christian congregation, which will be transferred from the room or hall in which it has been collected to a new church. Neglect of these requirements involves the forfeiture of a grant. That Mission Stations when properly served are productive of most beneficial results a few examples will clearly prove :—

(1.) *Burnbank, Hamilton.*—The opening up of another coal-field at Burnbank, near Hamilton, has caused the influx of a large population from the older colliery districts. Within the last three or four years a new suburb has thus grown up, containing from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants, consisting chiefly of miners and others depending on the coal industry. Two years ago, a licentiate was appointed as missionary in the district, and Sabbath morning and evening services were conducted at first in a cottage rented for the purpose, and, after six months, in the reading-room of a temperance coffee house.

An attendance of from 20 to 30 has grown into a congregation of about 100, with two Sunday Schools, having nearly 300 scholars and 24 teachers; a Bible Class; a Church Temperance Society; a Congregational Penny Savings Bank; a weekly Prayer Meeting; and two weekly Cottage Meetings, which are invariably crowded. The collections at the Sunday services have amounted during the past year to £20, 6s. 1d. When the communion was first dispensed at Burnbank, eight months after the Mission was opened, there were only 26 communicants, but there is now a communion roll of 99, of whom 48 brought certificates from other parishes, and 51 were admitted after examination and instruction. In June of last year, the necessity of a permanent place of worship having become pressing, the ministers and session of Hamilton resolved, notwithstanding the pecuniary depression of the times, to attempt the erection of a suitable church. Their appeal was generously responded to, and by the end of August the whole sum necessary had been secured. Upwards of £700 was raised by the friends of the Church in the town and neighbourhood; this Committee voted its largest grant; £600 was obtained from the Baird Trust, and a liberal donation from the Ferguson Bequest. An encouraging feature, at the commencement of the enterprise, was the promise of £75 from the Mission congregation, to be raised by weekly instalments, of which more than £30 has been already paid. A free site in a favourable position having been generously given by J. C. Burns, Esq. of Glenlee, plans were prepared for a neat church with 388 sittings, to cost about £2200, which, it is expected, will be opened free of debt before next winter.

(2.) *Menstrie, Logie*.—The village of Menstrie, in which, and its immediate neighbourhood, there is a population of more than 1000, is two and a-half miles from the parish church. From the time of his induction in 1872, the present parish minister conducted service every alternate Sabbath evening in the village school-room. It soon became evident that something more was required, and therefore, in order that all parties might be convinced of the need of a church, he began in 1877 to preach at Menstrie every Sabbath afternoon. These services were so well attended that the kirk-session resolved upon building a church, as the parish church was full to overflowing. The first thing done, after receiving promises of support from this Committee, was

to appoint a licentiate to preach regularly, and to visit in the district. After considerable delay a site was procured. Building grants having been voted by the Baird Trustees and by this Committee, and Mr Alex. Macnab, the resident elder of the district, having given £100 towards the same object, a handsome church with 450 sittings was erected, and opened for public worship on the 26th February last. A good many sittings are already let, the average attendance exceeds 200, and the Sabbath School has 100 scholars.

(3.) *Possil Park, Glasgow*.—This station is thus described in a report of the Glasgow Church Extension Association, issued in July 1877 :

“ Towards the close of last report reference was made to the district of Possil Park as being one in which church accommodation was urgently needed. Your Committee had selected a suitable site and made arrangements for acquiring it. They have since got plans of a permanent church and relative hall prepared, and submitted to the superior for approval. His approval was accorded, but in consequence of the financial position of the Association, the finance committee did not see their way to authorise even the cost of erecting the hall, as a means of beginning operations. While deliberating on this subject, your Committee learned that a few parties, resident or otherwise interested in the locality, had formed themselves into a local committee, and had obtained from one of their number the use of a vacant shop for holding meetings and devotional services, and that under their auspices services were there being conducted by such ministers as they could get to officiate. That local committee, having come to learn what your Committee had been contemplating, sought and obtained a conference. This enabled your Committee more fully to explain to the deputation what they had in view. The deputation agreed to convene a meeting of their local committee, which they subsequently did, and the result was a request that your Committee would, in the meantime, take up and provide for services being conducted in the premises so used. After a further conference, your Committee agreed to do so, and to look out for a suitable person to act as a missionary. In pursuance of this arrangement, the mission premises have been enlarged by the removal of some partitions, so as to be capable of accommodating 150 or thereby. The owner of the premises, who is one of the local committee, has liberally allowed the alterations to be made, without asking increased rent, and solely on condition of being relieved of the cost of the operation. Several candidates for the office of missionary have made application, and a sub-committee has been appointed with power to make a selection.”

The Association's next report, dated March 1879, resumes the history of the station, as follows :

“ Shortly after the last report, a missionary was appointed, and although the mission premises had been enlarged by the removal of a partition, it was soon found that greater accommodation had become indispensable. With the view of providing the same, it was ultimately resolved to proceed with the erection of a permanent hall, on a portion of the site which had been acquired, the extent thereof being sufficient both for the hall and a permanent church. Your Committee were the more readily induced to adopt this course because of the energy and zeal of the members of the local committee, who undertook to raise £500 towards the cost of the hall. Although they have not yet succeeded in raising so much, the local committee have made considerable progress. The estimated cost of the hall is between £1000 and £1100.”

The hall has since been erected, and is occupied by a congregation with an ordained missionary, who now states that the population of the district is about 5500 ; that the hall contains 286 sittings, and has a vestry and session-room attached ; that at the second dispensation of the communion in October last, there were 194 members on the roll ; that the Sabbath School has 21 teachers and 296 scholars ; that there is on Sabbath evenings a Bible Class of 36, and that the proposed church, with 936 sittings, is much needed, as, if work gets plentiful, the present accommodation is likely to be insufficient.

## II. MISSION CHURCHES.

The Committee, last year, responded to applications from parish ministers and presbyteries with votes of £3125 to 78 Mission Churches, having 16,900 attendants, and 10,023 communicants. A Mission Church in which public worship is not regularly conducted by a minister or licentiate—in which the Lord's Supper is not dispensed—which fails to promote the social, moral, and religious interests of the inhabitants of the territory attached to it, and which is not likely to be endowed and erected into a Parish Church, the Committee consider undeserving of support. With such Mission Churches as the undernoted, they deal as liberally as their funds permit :—

(1.) *Heatherlie, Selkirk*.—In the year 1863, a new Parish

Church was opened in Selkirk. Seated for 1100, it was more than sufficient to accommodate the existing congregation. So great, however, was the development of the local industry—manufacture of tweeds—for some years after that date, and so rapid the consequent growth of the population, that the church was soon found to be too small, and it became evident that, if the Church of Scotland was to do her duty by the parish, a Chapel of Ease must be provided. Accordingly it was resolved to erect an additional church as soon as the number on the communion roll rose above 1000. This stage was reached in the spring of 1874, when the membership of the church was 1027. By that time, so evident had the need for additional accommodation become, that, when a subscription for a building fund was opened, a ready and liberal response was made by the Selkirk congregation, and numerous large donations were received from persons outside the congregation, including the Duke of Buccleuch, an heritor in the parish; the late Mr Whitelaw, M.P.; the late Mr Ogilvy, W.S., of Hartwoodmyres, &c., &c. Grants were obtained from this Committee, and from the Baird Trust. In addition to a subscription of £50, Sir John Murray, of Philiphaugh, granted, at a moderate feu-duty, an eligible site for church and manse in a rapidly growing suburb of Selkirk; and the erection of the handsome building now known as Heatherlie Church was proceeded with. The church, seated for over 600, and built at a cost of nearly £4000, was opened in February 1877. Upwards of half the sittings were at once taken, and nearly 230 communicants transferred their names from the parish church to Heatherlie. For the first year, and while the congregation was forming, ordinances were maintained by the parish minister and his assistant; but in January 1878 a minister was settled in the church, from which period its prosperity has been most gratifying. At present 383 sittings are let; there are 337 on the communion roll; and the amount reported to the Christian Liberty Committee as contributed during 1879 is £251, 2s. 1d. The Sabbath School and Bible Class are numerous, and the attendance at both diets of worship has been large and steady. The history of Heatherlie Church shows how much need there was for Church Extension in Selkirk; for in this instance there has been no creation of a new congregation at the expense of an old one. The blanks made in the Parish Church have been filled up, and on its roll there are at present 1033 names,—a

number larger than when the first steps were taken for the erection of a Chapel of Ease. Those who form the congregation of Heatherlie could not at present, by any possibility, find accommodation in the Parish Church; and their number marks the growth of the Church in Selkirk during the last five years. The endowment of Heatherlie is now in view. Arrangements are already made for a Bazaar of ladies' work, to be held in Selkirk in October, the proceeds of which, with grants from the Endowment Committee and from the Baird Trust, it is hoped, will enable the managers at once to go into the Court of Teinds. Once established as a parish church, with a district attached to it, Heatherlie will not only be a permanent addition to the strength of the Church of Scotland, but, for generations, a centre of blessing to a large population.

(2.) *Cleland, Shotts*.—This neat and comfortable church was opened on the 22nd September 1878, under very favourable auspices. It is situated in the west end of the parish of Shotts,—distant about five miles from the Parish Church,—and has been the result of Mission operations, carried on so successfully there as to warrant a more permanent provision for the spiritual wants of the people. Immediately after the opening of Cleland Church a minister was ordained to it, and the result has been all that was anticipated. The church is built for 520, with provision for such a gallery as may be needed on increase of population. At once a large number of sittings were taken, and at last period of letting upwards of 200 were let. The attendance during the day service averages 300 in favourable weather, and there is a communion roll of 165. The revenue from seat rents last year amounted to £68, 12s. Not including the opening collection, which exceeded £70, and was applied to the building fund, the ordinary church-door collections were £63. In addition, the Home Mission received £2, 10s; the Endowment Scheme, £2; while £5, 10s. was contributed for the Sabbath School, which has a roll of 150 children, with an average attendance of 120 scholars, and 9 teachers. There is a well attended Bible Class; the district is regularly visited; and weekly Prayer Meetings are held in different houses. On the Sabbath there is a forenoon diet of worship in the church, and, in the evening, another diet either there or in an outlying village. The church was built at a cost of upwards of £3100, towards which grants were given by this Committee, the



Baird Trust, and the Ferguson Bequest Trustees. Handsome contributions were made by the trustees of the church, the heritors of the parish, and other well-known friends of Church Extension. Liberal subscriptions were also received from the people themselves, who have all along manifested a deep interest in the affairs of the Mission. With a view to endowment, should trade revive, the feu-duty has been redeemed on very favourable terms.

(3.) *Oatlands, Govan*.—Oatlands is a large and densely populated portion of the parish of Govan, within the south-eastern district of the city of Glasgow. Shortly after his induction, the present minister of Govan selected it as a suitable field for missionary enterprise, and for many months frequently officiated there. In 1876 the Kirk-Session secured, in a central locality (at a cost of £1900, with an annual feu-duty of £96), a commodious site, on a portion of which a temporary church was erected. Towards that fabric £250 was voted by this Committee, on the usual conditions. A constitution for the charge as a Chapel of Ease was obtained in the following year, and there is now an ordained minister, with a committee of session and a board of management. The church has about 500 sittings, of which more than one-half are let, while, in terms of the constitution, a certain proportion is reserved for the poor. There are 337 communicants, of whom 220 communicated at the last dispensation of the Lord's Supper; and the average attendance at the principal diet of worship is 450. Public worship is held every Sabbath forenoon and afternoon, and there is a monthly evening service. The Sabbath School has 305 scholars, and 36 teachers. There are also, weekly, a Prayer Meeting, conducted by the minister and elders, for people in their working clothes; a minister's Bible Class; a Preparatory Class for Sabbath School teachers, and a class for the practice of Psalmody, all of which are largely attended. A valuable addition was recently made to the committee of session and board of management, and vigorous aid has been rendered voluntarily in the various departments of Parochial and Congregational work by 64 members of the church, who are distributed thus (some holding more than one office):—Elders, 6; Managers, 6; Sabbath School Teachers, 36; Lady Visitors, 6; District Collectors, 15. The district has been divided into six sections, to each of which an elder, visitor, and collectors have been assigned. During the past eight months the

minister has baptised 41 infants, and has admitted 64 communicants—15 on examination and 49 by certificate. While the congregation has thus considerably increased, the revenue of the church has been seriously affected by the great depression in trade—many of the members formerly in good circumstances having been reduced to great destitution through long want of employment. As the Govan Kirk-Session have been compelled to withdraw all pecuniary support from Oatlands (with the exception of the payment of the annual feu-duty), this Committee has made a grant towards the maintenance of ordinances, but it is not anticipated that such aid will be required for more than another year. The district of Oatlands is admirably adapted for endowed territorial work.

### III. CHURCH BUILDING.

The Committee have to report 13 church building votes, amounting to £2435, 15s., and insuring an addition of 3710 sittings to the accommodation of the National Church, at a cost of more than £20,000. The Committee sometimes contribute towards the erection of temporary places of worship, constructed of iron or wood, and, in these cases, receive an obligation from those locally interested that, when no longer used according to the original destination, the structures shall be sold, and the Committee, if possible, repaid their contributions out of the proceeds of the sales. All permanent churches which the Committee aid in building are inalienably attached to the Church of Scotland by feudal titles rendering it impossible to burden the fabrics with debt. The particulars of the Church Building Grants last year may be briefly stated.

(1.) *Abbey Church, Arbroath.*—This church was built in 1796, and endowed in 1869. Having fallen into disrepair, it was renovated in a way which secured an addition of 80 sittings. Towards this enlargement, the Committee voted £50.

(2.) *Bernera, Uig.*—Fifty years ago, the island of Bernera had a church, sometimes supplied by the parish minister, and at other times by a preacher. Latterly, however, it became unfit for use, and the islanders had no place of worship belonging

to any denomination. They could not reach their parish church without a sea voyage of seven miles and a land journey of upwards of three miles. Recently, it was determined to erect a place of worship in Bernera, where the Church of Scotland has many adherents, among whom a resident missionary officiates. Being satisfied that the proposed church was really needed, and that the people were very poor, and unable to do much for themselves, the Committee voted their maximum grant of £219, for a building to contain 292 sittings.

(3.) *Bluevale, Glasgow*.—This church was built mainly through the exertions of the late Dr Macleod, and is situated in a poor and populous locality. It was afterwards endowed, and became so full that enlargement was resolved upon. In consideration of all the circumstances, the Committee felt warranted in assigning to Bluevale a grant of £90, on being certified that 140 additional sittings would be rendered available.

(4.) *Burnbank, Hamilton*.—The circumstances of Burnbank are described under the head of MISSION STATIONS. It is only necessary to add that the Committee's grant amounts to £283, 10s., for a church which will accommodate 378 sitters.

(5.) *Craigellachie, Aberlour*.—A building erected twelve or fourteen years ago, and used as a chapel and school, by a dissenting denomination, having come into the market, was purchased as a preaching station by the minister of Aberlour, from whose church Craigellachie is upwards of two miles distant. On the certification of the Presbytery of the bounds that a place of worship would be useful in the locality, and on obtaining a proper feudal title, the Committee made a grant of £58, the number of sittings being 116.

(6.) *Gilecomston, Aberdeen*.—This Church was erected in 1771, and endowed in 1852. Having fallen into a dilapidated condition, it has been almost entirely rebuilt, and the number of sittings increased by 262. Being assured that the congregation had done their utmost to defray the expense incurred, which amounted to £3600, the Committee voted them £196, 10s.

(7.) *Glenlivet*.—This church was lately repaired, and 156 sittings added to its accommodation at a cost of £900. To show their approval of the enterprise thus undertaken by a comparatively poor congregation in a rural district, the Committee made a grant of £117.

(8.) *Govan Gaelic, Glasgow*.—In this case, a gallery with 139 sittings was inserted, as the labours of a zealous minister rendered an increase of accommodation desirable. Notwithstanding the extreme depression of trade, those locally interested showed commendable liberality, and the Committee responded to their appeal for aid with a grant of £69, 10s.

(9.) *Inverullan, Grantown*.—This recently endowed parish is in need both of a better and larger church and of a suitable manse. Towards the latter object (which well deserves the liberal support of generous Churchmen) the Committee cannot contribute; but they have granted £189 for a proposed addition to the church of 252 sittings.

(10.) *Portobello*.—The parish church of Portobello, which was wholly unsuited to the population of the parish, has been lately enlarged to the extent of 306 sittings, at a cost of £2640. The Committee have given £150 for the increased accommodation.

(11.) *Dumbiedykes, St Cuthbert's*.—This is a most interesting case of church extension. For a number of years there was an iron church in the locality, but it latterly became so dilapidated as to be unfit for use. The surrounding population is dense, and mainly consists of respectable operatives, earning a fair livelihood, but wholly unable to provide themselves with a suitable place of worship. Some generous Churchmen connected by business and other associations with the district, having commenced the erection of a stone church, to contain 875 sittings, the Committee felt that no more clamant call for aid could be made upon them, and voted their maximum grant of 15s. a sitting, amounting to £656, 5s. Those who desire the social, moral, and religious welfare of the working men of Edinburgh may well regard with the deepest interest the building of this new church, which, it is hoped, will be speedily endowed.

(12.) *St Paul's, Greenock*.—The town of Greenock has

been extending rapidly to the west, and the distance of many of the dwelling-houses in that quarter from their parish church renders it impossible for the inhabitants to be regular in their attendance. The friends of the Church in Greenock therefore decided to build a new stone church, and in the meantime to erect a comfortable and substantial iron church, close to the site on which the stone building is to be reared. A numerous and influential congregation has been collected, and is now served by an ordained minister, who resigned a desirable country parish in the south of Scotland that he might enter on the new sphere of work offered to him. There is every reason to hope that in a very short time a stone edifice will be provided. Meanwhile the Committee, on their usual conditions as to iron structures, have made a grant of £290 for 580 sittings. This iron church is exceptionally comfortable, and its erection is likely to be productive of most beneficial effects.

(13.) *Sheuchan*.—A gallery, accommodating 134 additional sitters, has been inserted in Sheuchan Parish Church, which was endowed about ten years ago. The congregation having done well in providing an excellent manse since the church was endowed, and in meeting the expense of enlargement, the Committee aided them with a grant of £67.

#### IV. MRS WILLIAMS' BEQUEST.

Each successive year the Committee find more and more useful this excellent lady's munificent bequest of £5000, for "the payment of missionaries and scripture-readers of the Church of Scotland, employed in promoting religious instruction and education in the Highlands and Islands." The £200 of interest annually derived from her Fund, the Committee continue to disburse according to the system approved of by the General Assembly of 1876. Last year's balance-sheet is appended:—

Balance in the Committee's hands at 31st December 1878, . . . . .	£2 13 8
Interest, less income-tax, on bequest of £5000, received at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1879, . . . . .	195 16 8
Total charge,	£198 10 4

Paid during 1879:—

Burray, . . . . .	£60	0	0
Keills, Islay, . . . . .	28	5	0
Kilmaluag, . . . . .	15	0	0
Lochinver, . . . . .	13	0	0
North Walls, . . . . .	20	0	0
Olnafirth, . . . . .	20	0	0
Papa Stour, . . . . .	20	0	0
Skerries, . . . . .	15	0	0
Uig Mission, Lewis, . . . . .	10	0	0
	<hr/>		201 5 0

Leaving a balance against this fund of . . . . . £2 14 8

#### CHURCHES ENDOWED.

The following churches, which received from the Committee the grants here specified, were endowed in 1879, and are no longer on the Home Mission Scheme:—

1. Barrowfield, Glasgow, . . . . .	£40	0	0
2. Braemar, Crathie, . . . . .	50	0	0
3. Brown Street, Blairgowrie, . . . . .	40	0	0
4. Ferryhill, Aberdeen, . . . . .	40	0	0
5. Hillside, Montrose, . . . . .	40	0	0
6. Kilry, Glenisla, . . . . .	40	0	0
7. Rosemount, Aberdeen, . . . . .	50	0	0
	<hr/>		£300 0 0

The Committee's income for last year consisted of the sub-joined items:—

Church - door Collections and Parochial Associations, . . . . .	£6091	18	0
Donations, . . . . .	232	14	4
Lay Association, &c., . . . . .	125	6	0
Interest, . . . . .	481	4	8
Legacy by the late Henry George Watson, Esq., C.A., . . . . .	£1000	0	0
Do., Thomas Elder Mac-Ritchie, Esq., W.S., . . . . .	810	0	0
Do., Miss White, 24 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, . . . . .	500	0	0
	<hr/>		
over,	£2310	0	0
	<hr/>		£6931 3 0

	Brought over,	£2310	0	0	£6931	3	0
Legacy,	Mrs Purves, Haymount, Dunse, . . . . .	351	11	5			
Do.,	Mrs Young, Whitelaw- stone, Dundee, . . . . .	200	0	0			
Do.,	William Aitken, Esq., Hawthorn Bank, Kil- marnock, . . . . .	180	0	0			
Do.,	Mrs Martin, Strachan,	170	8	7			
Do.,	Miss Christian Erskine, of Venlaw, . . . . .	133	6	8			
Do.,	James Mills, Esq., Mer- chant, Dundee, . . . . .	100	0	0			
Do.,	Robert Miln, Esq., View- field, Arbroath, . . . . .	100	0	0			
Smaller Legacies, . . . . .		118	11	2			
		<hr/>			3663	17	10
	Total,	<hr/>			£10,595	0	10

These figures are very different from those which it was the privilege of the Committee to report to the General Assembly of 1879. They could then announce a princely anonymous donation of £6000, which, with the proceeds of an extra collection for Church Building, raised their revenue to an unprecedented amount. The diminution in their receipts for the year on which they are now reporting is the natural result of the monetary distress which then prevailed, and should not be made the subject of complaint. In truth, if the people of Scotland will but contribute to the Home Mission funds of their National Church, during the prosperity now seemingly restored to them, with a liberality proportioned to their contributions while they were in adversity, the result will prove highly satisfactory. It is a most gratifying and encouraging fact, that, in spite of the terrible commercial calamities for which 1879 will be long remembered, its Home Mission revenue was larger than that of any year which preceded 1874. Their grand, and indeed only reliable, income being that derived from "Collections and Parochial Associations," the Committee cannot but regard it as at once a good omen and a striking exhibition of the extent to which the Church's interest in their work is increasing, that their receipts under the above head were £3235 in 1859, £4795 in 1869, and £6090 in 1879.

The Act of last General Assembly appointing collections for the Schemes of the Church contains the following sentence:—“Further, the General Assembly instruct the several Committees for which collections have been appointed, to bring up to next General Assembly a list of the several parishes from which no collections or parochial contributions have been received, in order that next General Assembly may, if it see fit, adopt such measures as to its wisdom may appear suitable for dealing with any ministers who may disobey the General Assembly by refusing to give their people an opportunity of complying with the injunction of the Supreme Court of the Church.” In obedience to this instruction, the Committee have prepared the required list, which they now lay on the table of the Assembly. They have thought it advisable to abstain from printing the list, as they have reason to believe that there were many cases in which the collection (which was fixed for so late a date as the 14th of December) was made, though not remitted before the close of the accounts for 1879.

There can be no doubt that if every parish in Scotland annually contributed to the funds of the Committee, their treasury would be greatly enriched, provided the contributions were of suitable amount. The exigencies of Home Mission enterprise, however, demand the exercise of genuine Christian liberality on the part of the Scottish people; and stinted responses to the Committee's collection appeals will not enable them to perform the work to which they are called. It was with difficulty that they paid their grants, last year, and yet avoided falling into debt. Being resolved not to contract obligations which they were unlikely to be able to meet, they reduced their expenditure in the support of Missionaries, and made their promises of aid in Church Building conditional on the requisite money being in their coffers when the edifices were completed. Now that the trade of the country is reviving, they anticipate that there will be greater local efforts in behalf of Church Extension than were possible last year, and that the applications for assistance from the Home Mission funds will be more numerous. The Committee, therefore, are in urgent need of bountiful gifts from all the congregations of the Church. They cherish the hope that they will ere long, annually receive, from every parish in Scotland, a suitable remittance. They are well aware that some numerous congregations, in which there is a large amount of Christian life, are really unable to give much towards the support of Mission work beyond their own spheres; and the contributions from such congregations—however small—



the Committee heartily welcome. All that they desire is that the duty of striving to promote the cause of Christ in the world, by pecuniary gifts as well as by prayer, should be universally recognised, and that "every man, according as he purposeth in his heart, should give, not grudgingly, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver."

Surely if there be any department of Christian work which should commend itself to every lover of his country and his Church, it is that which is prosecuted by the Committee. Thousands and tens of thousands of the Scottish people have been brought by the Home Mission under the influence of scriptural truth of which they were previously ignorant, and have been led to live soberly, righteously, and godly in the world. Deplorable would have been the deficiency of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence in many of our cities, large towns, and mining and manufacturing districts, if the Home Mission Committee had not aided in providing additional ministers and missionaries. Inestimable are the services to the cause of morality and religion and social order now rendered by not a few prosperous *quoad sacra* parish churches, which received, from the Home Mission funds, building grants, and also, till they became self-supporting, grants towards the maintenance of their ministers. The scheme for which the Committee plead has established an irresistible claim to the Christian Liberality of the Church by the vast amount of good which it has achieved.

Last year, the grave closed on the mortal remains of a man who had done more to promote Home Mission enterprise in connection with the Church of Scotland than any of his contemporaries. Not merely in the vicinity of his own residence, but throughout the whole of Scotland, the late Mr Whitelaw, M.P. for Glasgow, was incessantly striving to render the National Church commensurate with the population for whose benefit it had been established. To this object he devoted an amount of money, of precious time, and of anxious thought which only his intimate friends could in any degree appreciate. While himself, without asking extraneous aid, building churches and maintaining missionaries or ministers in places at which he either had property or was an employer of labour, he generously tendered handsome contributions to Home Mission work, whenever he believed it to be required. His removal in the prime of life the Committee regard as a great loss to the cause entrusted to them by the Church, and they desire to pay this tribute of respect to his memory.

“Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.” Many valuable human coadjutors having been taken from them by death, the Committee beseech the fervent prayers of the Church, that the everlasting God, whose gracious kindness in the past they gratefully acknowledge, may continue to vouchsafe them the success which He alone can command. Feeling that without Him they can do nothing, and that with Him on their side they can do all things, they entreat, from every minister and congregation in the Church of Scotland, earnest intercession at the Throne of Grace for the outpouring of His Spirit on themselves and their agents, as well as on those among whom their work is conducted. These petitions will draw down from heaven showers of blessing which will make the Home Mission field cultivated by our Church, as the garden of the Lord, full of goodly plants bringing forth the fruits of righteousness unto the glory and praise of God.

In name of the Committee,

K. M. PHIN, *Convener.*

*EXTRACT DELIVERANCE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND on the FOREGOING  
REPORT.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth day of May, One Thousand  
Eight Hundred and Eighty,

Which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met and constituted, *inter alia*, the Assembly called for the Report of the Home Mission Committee, which was given in and read by Dr Phin, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to—That the General Assembly approve of the Report, record their thanks to the Convener and the Committee, and re-appoint the Committee, with power to sub-commit and add to their number ; Dr Phin to be Convener.

Although the revenue for the past year has been considerably less than that of 1878, which was exceptionally large, owing to a princely donation and to a special collection then made for church extension, yet the Assembly are gratified to learn that the most reliable source of income, being that derived from Collections and Parochial Associations, has not failed the Committee during a period of almost unexampled commercial depression, and that the entire revenue is far beyond that of any year which preceded 1874.

The General Assembly anew commend the Home Mission Scheme to the Christian liberality and fervent prayers of the Church.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

## APPENDIX.—No. I.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1879.

NOTE.—The following Statistics are taken from the Certified Schedules of Application submitted to the Committee at the time the grants were voted. "Minister's Salary" is, in every case, inclusive of the grant paid by the Committee. The "Communicants" column shows the number *actually present* when the Lord's Supper was dispensed. The average attendance at the principal diet of Public Worship is given.

## I. MISSION CHURCHES.

Mission Church.	Parish.	Presbytery.	Grant.	Minister's Salary.	Comts.	Atts.
1. Advie ... ..	Cromdale ... ..	Abernethy ...	£45	£80 †	71	110
2. Annbank ... ..	Tarbolton ... ..	Ayr ... ..	35	150	146	300
3. Armadale ... ..	Bathgate ... ..	Linlithgow ...	30	120	120	300
4. Auchengray ...	Carnwath ... ..	Lanark ... ..	20 §	35 †	†	80
5. Auchmithie ...	St Vigeans ... ..	Arbroath ... ..	40	80	90	60
6. Banton ... ..	Kilsyth ... ..	Glasgow ... ..	30	99	85	105
7. Bealchantuic ...	Killlean ... ..	Kintyre ... ..	20 §	90 †	60	80
8. Blackbraes ... ..	Polmont ... ..	Linlithgow ...	40	110	112	270
9. Blairdaff ... ..	Ch. of Garioch ...	Garioch ... ..	20	35	153	180
10. Boarhills ... ..	St Andrews ... ..	St Andrews ...	30	85	110	200
11. Boddam ... ..	Peterhead ... ..	Deer ... ..	40	119	230	500
12. Bridge of Weir ...	Kilbarchan ... ..	Paisley ... ..	45 *	93	83	220
13. Burray ... ..	S. Ronaldshay ...	Kirkwall ... ..	60	75	28	70
14. Calderbank ... ..	Old Monkland ...	Hamilton ... ..	30	195	168	250
15. Carstairs Junction	Carstairs ... ..	Lanark ... ..	50 *	90	†	140
16. Cleland ... ..	Shotts ... ..	Hamilton ... ..	40 *	117	105	275
17. Clepington ... ..	Dundee ... ..	Dundee ... ..	45	150	220	200
18. Condorrat ... ..	Cumbernauld ... ..	Glasgow ... ..	35	143	164	260
19. Cowcaddens, } Gaelic ... .. }	St Columba ... ..	Do. ... ..	40	80	48	105
20. Craigiebuckler {	Banchory-De- venick ... .. }	Aberdeen ... ..	30	140	65	180
21. Crown Street ... ..	Gorbals ... ..	Glasgow ... ..	50 *	148	145	270
22. Dalmarnock ... ..	Calton ... ..	Do. ... ..	40 *	180	248	362
23. Dalziel Chapel    ...	Dalziel ... ..	Hamilton ... ..	25	220	220	450
24. Dinnet ... ..	Aboyne ... ..	Kin. O'Neil ...	45 *	80	196	180
25. Dumtocher ... ..	Old Kilpatrick ...	Dumbarton ...	30	88	155	250
26. East Park ... ..	Maryhill ... ..	Glasgow ... ..	50	200	154	350
27. Elchies ... ..	Knoekando ... ..	Aberlour ... ..	45	76	176	200
28. Elder Street ... ..	St Andrew's ... ..	Edinburgh ...	50 *	200	181	200
29. Fergushill ... ..	Kilwinning ... ..	Irvine ... ..	40	95	54	120
30. Flotta ... ..	Walls & Flotta ...	Cairston ... ..	60	70	163	200
31. Forth ... ..	Carnwath ... ..	Lanark ... ..	45	84	91	100
32. Freuchie    ... ..	Falkland ... ..	Cupar ... ..	40	165	140	230

|| Now endowed.

\* Including special donation.

§ For Student Missionary.

† For part of a year.

‡ Communion not yet dispensed.

I. MISSION CHURCHES—*Continued.*

Mission Church.	Parish.	Presbytery.	Grant.	Minister's Salary.	Comts.	Atts.
33. Gardenstown ...	Gamrie ...	Turriff ...	£45	£94	91	200
34. Glenlivet** ...	Glenlivet ...	Aberlour ...	25	170	229	260
35. Govan, Gaelic ...	St Columba ...	Glasgow ...	40	120	90	125
36. Govanhill † ...	Govan ...	Do. ...	20	250	300	400
37. Grangemonth ...	Falkirk ...	Linlithgow ...	40*	172	158	300
38. Greengairs ...	New Monkland ...	Hamilton ...	35	109	156	170
39. Haywood ...	Carnwath ...	Lanark ...	40	121	54	150
40. Heatherlie ...	Selkirk ...	Selkirk ...	45	112	224	400
41. Hogganfield ...	Springburn ...	Glasgow ...	40	130	100	300
42. Howwood ...	Lochwinnoch ...	Paisley ...	30	130	110	180
43. John Knox's † ...	Greyfriars ...	Aberdeen ...	40	300	600	800
44. Kirkfieldbank ...	Lesmahagow ...	Lanark ...	40	140	126	264
45. Kirtle ...	Annan ...	Annan ...	40	110	74	130
46. Ladyburn ...	Greenock, East	Greenock ...	40	156	155	250
47. Langside ...	Cathcart ...	Glasgow ...	40	79 †	130	150
48. Law ...	Lanark ...	Lanark ...	40	100	90	125
49. Linktown ...	Abbotshall ...	Kirkcaldy ...	45	88 †	89	160
50. Linwood † ...	Kilbarchan ...	Paisley ...	35	182	173	450
51. Lossiemouth ...	Drainie ...	Elgin ...	30	76	132	175
52. Lybster ...	Latheron ...	Caithness ...	50	70	17	50
53. Maud ...	Old Deer ...	Deer ...	45	100	277	250
54. Meadowfield ...	Clarkston ...	Hamilton ...	40	170	112	100
55. Newark ...	Newark ...	Greenock ...	20 ‡	69	25	60
56. Newcraighall ...	Northesk ...	Dalkeith ...	50*	69	52	120
57. Newton ...	Newton-on-Ayr	Ayr ...	40	115	76	140
58. N. Merchiston ...	St Cuthbert's ...	Edinburgh ...	50	155	272	400
59. Outlands ...	Govan ...	Glasgow ...	40	250	207	300
60. Olnafirth ...	Delting ...	Olnafirth ...	60	32 †	150	250
61. Queen's Park ...	St Cuthbert's ...	Edinburgh ...	50	110	82	90
62. Restalrig ...	South Leith ...	Do. ...	35	104	144	220
63. St Clement's ...	Calton ...	Glasgow ...	40	66 †	245	450
64. St Fillan's ...	Comrie ...	Auchterarder	40	100	†	150
65. St George's †† ...	Aberdeen, West	Aberdeen ...	50	...	†	200
66. St Leonard's ...	Newington ...	Edinburgh ...	50	25 †	70	225
67. St Margaret's ††	Inverbrothock ...	Arbroath ...	40	...	...	...
68. St Matthew's ...	Dundee ...	Dundee ...	40	180	222	350
69. St Thomas' ...	St John's ...	Glasgow ...	50*	170	227	400
70. Saltcoats ...	Ardrossan ...	Irvine ...	40	102	106	160
71. Saughtree ...	Castleton ...	Langholm ...	40	120	80	100
72. Seafield ...	Cullen ...	Fordyce ...	45	105	125	175
73. Shawlands ...	Eastwood ...	Paisley ...	40	150	108	130
74. Stonefield ...	Blantyre ...	Hamilton ...	50	...	†	150
75. Stonywood ††	Newhills ...	Aberdeen ...	40	...	...	...
76. Toward ...	Innellan ...	Dunoon ...	40	64	43	44
77. Townhill ...	Dunfermline ...	Dunfermline	50*	121	90	200
78. Walkerburn ...	Innerleithen ...	Peebles ...	35	140	231	400
Total, .			£3,125	£8,918	10,023	16,900

†† New Station.

\* Including special donation.

§ For Student Missionary.

† For part of a year.

‡ Communion not yet dispensed.

§ Special case.

¶ Grant now discontinued.

|| Now endowed.

## II. MISSION STATIONS.

## I. STATIONS SUPPLIED BY LICENTIATES.

Mission Station.	Parish.	Presbytery.	Grant.	Mission-ary's Salary.	Comts.	Atts.
1. Aberchirder ...	Marnoch ...	Strathbogie ...	£50	£51	+	200
2. Alloa Mission † ...	Alloa ...	Stirling ...	40	48	132	200
3. Augustine ...	Greenock, East ...	Greenock ...	50	138	110	200
4. Burnbank ...	Hamilton ...	Hamilton ...	35	110	51	85
5. Carronshore ...	Larbert ...	Stirling ...	20	95	+	300
6. Craigton ...	Govan ...	Glasgow ...	40	120	+	60
7. Darneonner ...	Auchinleek ...	Ayr ...	40	106	117	160
8. Eastfield ...	Rutherglen ...	Glasgow ...	50 *	72	37	85
9. Glengarnock ...	Kilbirnie ...	Irvine ...	40	67	+	110
10. Hopewell ...	{ St George's in- the-Fields ... }	Glasgow ...	40	100	68	80
11. Keills, &c. ...	Kilarrow, &c. ...	Islay & Jura	40	140	+	100
12. Kersland Barony..	Dalry ...	Irvine ...	50 *	100	69	275
13. Loanhead, &c. ...	Lasswade ...	Dalkeith ...	40	87	+	160
14. Menstrie ...	Logie ...	Dunblane ...	50	62	+	200
15. Mount Vernon ...	Old Monkland ...	Hamilton ...	35	110	51	95
16. Mackerty, &c. ...	Bothwell ...	Do. ...	25	120	51	150
17. Netherton ...	New Kilpatrick ...	Dumbarton ...	35	104	+	100
18. New Lanark ...	Lanark ...	Lanark ...	40	110	54	100
19. North Church Mission ¶	{ Greenock, North	Greenock ...	40	120	46	130
20. Old Kirk do.	Old Kirk ...	Edinburgh ...	40	150	83	100
21. Overtoun and Crosshouse	{ Dregghorn and Kilmaurs ... }	Irvine ...	35	90	52	170
22. Portobello Mission	Duddingston ...	Edinburgh ...	50	100	80	200
23. Possil Park †	Maryhill ...	Glasgow ...	40	70	83	110
24. Quarter... ..	Hamilton ...	Hamilton ...	25	133	98	175
25. Waterside & Lethanhill... }	Dalmellington ...	Ayr ...	30	135	131	400
Total, . £			980	£2,538	1,313	3,945

† New Station.

¶ Grant now discontinued.

\* Including special donation.

|| For part of a year.

† Communion not yet dispensed.

II. MISSION STATIONS—*Continued.*

## 2. STATIONS SUPPLIED BY NON-LICENTIATES.

Mission Station.	Parish.	Presbytery.	Grant.	Missionary's Salary.	Comts.	Atts.
1. Addiewell... ..	West Calder	Linlithgow	£20 §	£80	85	120
2. Barony Mission *	Barony	Glasgow	50	120	103	250
3. Blair do. ...	Dalry	Irvine	25	80	†	155
4. Carfin... ..	Holytown	Hamilton	25	81	68	100
5. Cobden Street ...	Townhead	Glasgow	25	93	†	125
6. Darnaway... ..	Edinkillie	Forres	20 §	60	†	90
7. Drumchapel, &c.	New Kilpatrick	Dumbarton	20 §	65	†	65
8. Ford of Lochawe	Kilmartin	Inveraray	20	36	†	50
9. Kilmaluag ...	Kilmuir	Skye	15	16	†	25
10. Laigh Cartside...	Johnstone	Paisley	20 §	83	†	130
11. Lochinver... ..	Assynt	Dornoch	20 §	...	...	...
12. Macleod Mission	Macleod	Glasgow	20 §	80	†	55
13. Meikle Earnock	Cadzow	Hamilton	20	90	†	40
14. Millheugh... ..	Larkhall	Do.	20 §	65	†	150
15. Newhall Mission	Newhall	Glasgow	20 §	90	34	100
16. North Walls ...	Walls & Flotta	Cairston	20 §	...	†	75
17. Oakbank ...	Kirknewton...	Edinburgh	25	77	†	50
18. Papa Stour	Walls	Olnafirth	20	...	87	200
19. Rankinston ...	Coylton...	Ayr	20 §	43 †	†	90
20. Rawyards ...	Airdrie ...	Hamilton	20 §	90	†	70
21. Sellafirth	North Yell	Burravoe	25	...	...	...
22. Skerries ...	Whalsay	Olnafirth	15	...	49	60
23. Sunnyside... ..	Wishaw	Hamilton	25	85	48	80
24. Thornliebank ...	Eastwood	Paisley	20 §	84	63	200
25. Uig Mission	Uig	Lewis	20	...	†	200
26. W. Kilbride do.	West Kilbride, &c.	Irvine	25	...	...	...
Total, ... £			575	£1,418	537	2,480

|| New Station.

\* Two Agents employed here.

§ For Student Missionary.

† For part of a year.

† Communion not dispensed at this Station.

## III. CHURCH BUILDING GRANTS.

Church.	Parish.	Presbytery.	Committee's Grant.	No. of Sitzings.
1. Abbey ¶	Abbey	Arbroath	£50 †	80 §
2. Bernera	Uig	Lewis	219	292
3. Bluevale ¶	Bluevale	Glasgow	90 †	140 §
4. Burnbank	Hamilton	Hamilton	283, 10/	378
5. Craigellachie ‡	Aberlour	Aberlour	58	116
6. Dumbiedykes	St Cuthbert's	Edinburgh	656, 5/	875
7. Gilcomston ¶	Gilcomston	Aberdeen	196, 10/†	262 §
8. Glenlivet ¶	Glenlivet	Aberlour	117 †	156 §
9. Govan, Gaelic	St Columba	Glasgow	69, 10/†	139 §
10. Inverallan ¶	Inverallan	Abernethy	189 †	252 §
11. Portobello ¶	Portobello	Edinburgh	150 †	306 §
12. St Paul's *	Greenock, West	Greenock	290	580
13. Sheuchan ¶	Sheuchan	Stranraer	67 †	134 §
Total, . . . £			2,435, 15/	3,710

¶ Quoad sacra Parish Church.

\* Iron Church.

† For additional accommodation provided.

§ Number of additional Sitzings.

‡ Formerly private property.

## APPENDIX.—No. II.

### HOME MISSION REVENUES.

Date.	Collections & Parochial Associations.			Donations.			Legacies.			Lay Association, &c.			Total, including Interest.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April 1842	3085	12	5	1654	14	2	41	5	0	0	0	0	5029	8	1
„ 1843	1002	10	6	1062	8	7	176	16	6	0	0	0	2289	9	0
„ 1844	1344	14	8	16	10	3	2033	19	0	1022	3	0	4590	14	1
„ 1845	2065	13	2	54	13	6	16	10	2	478	4	0	2782	1	3
„ 1846	2265	4	3	42	16	9	664	17	8	619	7	6	3769	11	0
„ 1847	4092	2	5	170	13	0	108	19	9	564	12	5	5244	5	10
„ 1848	2618	2	5	16	15	6	124	12	8	496	6	0	3585	18	10
„ 1849	2714	9	10	50	10	2	104	11	10	292	6	0	3444	17	10
„ 1850	3085	17	1	62	9	3	110	17	5	308	16	5	3804	0	0
„ 1851	3160	3	4	163	6	0	309	10	2	485	11	7	4324	19	9
„ 1852	2855	13	5	169	16	0	43	10	11	501	19	4	3749	19	3
„ 1853	3316	8	3	219	10	2	153	18	9	410	11	0	4300	5	4
„ 1854	3809	12	7	211	14	5	243	11	9	497	5	10	4984	7	0
„ 1855	3291	5	7	117	2	1	121	4	4	337	5	6	4124	14	3
„ 1856	3607	10	7	104	7	4	101	7	9	468	11	6	4506	19	9
„ 1857	3817	4	8	454	2	2	124	16	8	331	19	0	4970	12	10
„ 1858	3351	17	1	72	12	0	559	17	4	501	16	6	4737	19	0
„ 1859	3235	19	11	83	18	2	758	7	8	382	15	6	4662	18	2
„ 1860	4241	10	0	76	12	4	239	13	10	301	6	0	5022	18	6
„ 1861	3921	5	8	252	0	6	445	3	9	281	2	3	5055	5	4
„ 1862	3188	8	8	163	17	11	249	16	5	301	19	0	4059	13	6
„ 1863	3778	4	2	186	3	10	397	0	11	253	3	0	4765	17	1
„ 1864	3524	1	5	129	6	10	591	4	3	244	1	4	4616	16	2
„ 1865	3833	10	10	253	12	4	1100	9	3	201	9	6	5541	11	4
„ 1866	4487	2	10	114	19	7	217	6	6	0	0	0	5046	10	11
„ 1867	4829	3	3	631	4	2	844	3	4	0	0	0	6453	8	6
„ 1868	4569	8	11	154	1	4	1185	7	2	241	2	0	6430	4	4
„ 1869	4795	11	3	405	19	1	1119	16	3	126	14	9	6745	3	7
„ 1870	4761	5	3	170	0	11	1922	5	0	229	4	7	7359	3	9
„ 1871	5069	4	0	591	11	6	659	16	9	116	1	7	6620	1	0
„ 1872	5762	10	10	319	14	2	536	16	7	273	2	4	7158	7	0
„ 1873	5765	6	5	99	19	0	3157	6	2	115	7	2	9509	16	0
„ 1874	5935	10	2	224	2	1	3795	17	3	113	4	2	10,649	2	0
Dec. „	5272	6	0	145	7	2	2059	6	7	123	5	3	7995	19	3
„ 1875	2941	13	2	264	9	2	7811	4	11	145	17	8	11,857	17	7
„ 1876	6555	19	9	146	7	8	4276	4	7	129	15	9	11,780	0	8
„ 1877	6738	1	7	481	4	11	888	7	9	106	9	9	8725	3	2
„ 1878	8540	16	0	6275	11	8	2813	3	10	89	1	8	18,088	11	6
„ 1879	6091	18	0	232	14	4	3663	17	10	125	6	0	10,595	0	10



## APPENDIX.—No. III.

## ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS,

For Year to 31st December 1879.

## CHARGE.

## I.—FUNDS ON HAND AT 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

Per last Abstract, - - - - - £13,478 18 8

## II.—INCOME OF THE SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1879.

## I. GENERAL SCHEME—

## 1. Collections and Contributions—

From Churches and Chapels, - - £5,804 2 8

NOTE.—From 172 Churches no contributions have been received.\*

From Associations,—

Lay Association, - - £55 6 0

Other Associations, - 70 0 0

From Individuals, - - - - - 125 6 0  
201 14 4£6,131 3 0

2. Legacies, - - - - - 3,563 17 10

## 3. Interest,—

## 1. On Caledonian Railway

Debenture Bond, p. £5000,  
for year to Martinmas 1879,  
less tax, - - - £195 16 82. Do. do. p. £3000,  
for do. do. 117 10 03. On Deposit Receipt, p.  
£1000, with British Linen  
Company Bank, - - 26 8 84. On Account Current with  
do. do. 7 13 4  
347 8 84. Share of Income from Mrs Bell and Mrs  
Byer's Trust Estates—1. From Mrs Bell's Trust, on  
account of Income to Whit-  
sunday 1879, - - £70 0 0

2. From Mrs Byer's do. do. 55 0 0

125 0 0

Carry forward, £10,167 9 6 £13,478 18 8

The number of non-contributing Churches is now (May 1st) much smaller

	Brought forward,	£10,167 9 6	£13,478 18 8
II. CHURCH EXTENSION SCHEME—			
1. Collections and Contributions—			
	From Churches and Chapels	£286 15	
	From Blantyre Mission, East		
	Africa, - - - -	1 0 0	
	From Individuals, - -	31 0 0	
		<u>£318 15 4</u>	
	2. Legacy, - - - -	100 0 0	
	3. Interest on Account Current		
	with British Linen Co. Bank,	8 16 0	
		<u>427 11 4</u>	
	TOTAL INCOME,		<u>10,595 0 10</u>
	SUM OF THE CHARGE,		<u>£24,073 19 6</u>

## DISCHARGE.

## I.—EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1879.

1.—Grants paid by the Committee in aid of 137 Churches and Mission Stations, - - - - -		£4,554 18 8
2.—Grants paid towards the Building or Enlarging of 20 Churches, - - - - -		6,307 15 0
3.—Casual Grants, - - - - -		249 7 6
4.—Donations towards Expense of Supplies during Vacancies at Stations, - - - - -		59 11 4
5.—Travelling Expenses—		
Expenses incurred by Convener in visiting		
Stations, - - - - -	£4 15 0	
Do. by Missionaries, - - - - -	6 6 0	
	<u>11 1 0</u>	
6.—Expense of distributing ‘Missionary Record,’ - - - - -		24 1 5
7.—Printing, Advertising, and Stationery,—		
1. Printing Report to General Assembly, including copies for volume of Reports, - - - - -	£30 11 7	
2. Expense of printing 132,000 copies of General Collection Notice, - - - - -	64 5 3	
3. Postage of do., making-up parcels, and advertising, - - - - -	39 11 3	
4. General Printing, Advertising and Stationery, 29 12 9		
	<u>164 0 10</u>	
8.—Share of Expenses of Schemes’ Office,—		
1. Salaries of Collector, Clerk and Officer, £48 16 5		
2. Taxes, Coals, Gas, &c., - - - - -	15 11 9	
3. Books, Printing and Advertising, - - - - -	5 15 3	
4. Postages and Incidents, - - - - -	4 16 7	
	<u>75 0 0</u>	
Carry forward,	£11,445 15 9	

		Brought forward,	£11,445	15	9
9.—Miscellaneous and incidental Expenses,—					
1. Convener's and Secretary's Postages, &c.,	£17	3	6		
2. Postage, &c., of Circular on Deficient Supply of Ministers,	-	-	7	10	8
2. Miscellaneous expenses,	-	-	22	10	1
					47 4 3
10.—Expenses of Management,—					
1. Salary to Secretary,	-	-	£120	0	0
2. Expenses incurred to Law Agent,	-	-	3	12	6
3. Auditor and Accountant's Fees,—					
1. For General Fund,	£24	16	4		
2. For Church Extension Fund,	-	-	6	6	0
			31	2	4
					154 14 10
TOTAL EXPENDITURE,	-	-	£11,647	14	10

## II.—FUNDS ON HAND AT 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

I. Sums in Caledonian Railway Debenture Bonds,—					
1. In Debenture Bond No. 4436, repayable at Martinmas 1883,	-	-	£5,000	0	0
2. Do. No. 4435, do.	-	-	3,000	0	0
			£8,000	0	0

NOTE.—*The former Bond represents the sum bequeathed by the late Mrs Williams, and the latter one-half of a donation received during 1878. It is provided that the Capital of both these sums is to remain intact.*

II. Sums due by British Linen Co. Bank on account current—					
1. On General Fund account current,	-	-	£4,334	9	8
2. On Church Extension Fund do.	-	-	144	7	4

NOTE.—*£2000 has been transferred from this Account to the General Fund during the past year.*

			4,478	17	0
			£12,478	17	0
Deduct Balance due to the Treasurer,	-	-	52	12	4
					12,426 4 8
SUM OF THE DISCHARGE,			£24,073	19	6

Edinburgh, April 1880.—Prepared and submitted by

GEORGE MURRAY, Auditor.



R E P O R T

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BY THE

COLONIAL COMMITTEE

SUBMITTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MUIR, CONVENER

21st MAY 1880

## Committee for 1880-81.

\*THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (*Joint-Convenor of Sub-section on Army and Navy Chaplains*).

- †ALISON, Rev. JOHN, Edinburgh.  
 \*BEATON, Rev. PATRICK, Edinburgh.  
 BLACK, Rev. W. M., Anwoth.  
 CESAR, Rev. Dr, Tranent.  
 CAMERON, Rev. JOHN, Dunoon.  
 (COLVIN, Rev. R. F.  
 COOK, Rev. Dr, Borgue.  
 †CROMBIE, Rev. Professor, St Andrews (*Convenor of Sub-section on Continental Stations*).  
 CUMMING, Rev. Dr, Glasgow.  
 DALGETTY, Rev. J. B., Paisley.  
 DUNCAN, Rev. HENRY, Crichton.  
 FISHER, Rev. R. F., Flish.  
 \*FLINT, Rev. Professor, Edinburgh.  
 GENTLES, Rev. THOMAS, Paisley.  
 \*GIFFEN, Rev. C., Edinburgh.  
 GRANT, Rev. C. M., Dundee.  
 †GRAY, Rev. Dr, Liberton, *Convenor*.  
 GRAY, Rev. ANDREW, Dalkeith.  
 \*HERDMAN, Rev. Dr, Melrose.  
 HERDMAN, Rev. A. W., Rattray.  
 LOCKHART, Rev. WM., Colinton.  
 MACDUFF, Rev. R. C. H., Edinburgh.  
 MACKENZIE, Rev. J. S., Little Dunkeld.  
 MACLEOD, Rev. N., Edinburgh.  
 MACVICAR, Rev. PETER, Manor.  
 M\*WILLIAM, Rev. ALEX., Ythan Wells.  
 MAIR, Rev. W., Earlston.  
 MASSON, Rev. Dr, Edinburgh.  
 MILNE, Rev. Dr, Fyvie.  
 MITCHELL, Rev. Professor, St Andrews.  
 †\*MUIR, Rev. R. H., Dalmeny.  
 \*NIVEN, Rev. T. B. W., Pollokshields.  
 PATON, Rev. A., Penpont.  
 PATON, Rev. JOHN, Dumfries.  
 †\*PHIN, Rev. Dr, Edinburgh (*Joint-Convenor of Sub-section on Army and Navy Chaplains*).

- PITT, Rev. JOHN, Dunfermline.  
 †PLAYFAIR, Rev. DAVID, Abercorn.  
 PROPHIT, Rev. J., St Mungo.  
 †RANKIN, Rev. Dr, Mutbill.  
 RANKINE, Rev. Dr, Sorn.  
 RIACH, Rev. W. L., Edinburgh.  
 RITCHIE, Rev. Dr, Longforgan.  
 \*ROBERTSON, Rev. J. M., Stow.  
 \*SCOTT, Rev. Dr, Edinburgh.  
 SNODGRASS, Rev. Dr, Canonbie.  
 SOMERVILLE, Rev. THOS., Glasgow.  
 SPROTT, Rev. Dr, North Berwick.  
 \*STEVENSON, Rev. Dr, Edinburgh.  
 STEVENSON, Rev. Dr, Dalry.  
 STRUTHERS, Rev. Dr, Prestonpans.  
 \*WEBSTER, Rev. JOHN, Edinburgh.  
 \*WILLIAMSON, Rev. ALEX., Edinburgh.  
 \*WILSON, Rev. GEORGE, Cramond.  
 WRIGHT, Rev. STEWART, Blantyre.  
 YOUNG, Rev. A., Chapel of Garioch.  
  
 BAILLIE, Sir WM., Bart, of Polkemmet.  
 \*BLACK, Captain W. C., of Kailzie, Peebles.  
 †CAMPBELL, JAMES A., of Stracathro, M.P.  
 CAMPBELL, JOHN, S.S.C., Edinburgh.  
 \*CORNILLON, H. W., S.S.C., Edinburgh.  
 \*DARLING, JAMES S., W.S., Edinburgh.  
 \*HAY, Right Hon. Sir JOHN, Bart of Craighenoch.  
 M\*CULLOCH, JOHN, Edinburgh.  
 \*MACRAE, COLIN G., W.S., Edinburgh.  
 †NIVEN, A. T., C.A., Edinburgh.  
 SMITH, J. TURNBULL, C.A., Edinburgh.  
 \*SMITH, DAVID, W.S., Edinburgh.  
 STEVENSON, JOHN, Lilliehill House, Dunfermline.  
 SWINTON, A. CAMPBELL, of Kimmerghame.  
 TOD, JAMES, Edinburgh.  
 \*WINCHESTER, JAMES W., LL.D., Edinburgh.

The Rev. W. H. GRAY, D.D., *Convenor*.

GEORGE B. WILSON, 22 Queen Street, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

The Members of Committee marked thus \* form the Sub-section on Army and Navy Chaplains.  
 Those marked thus † are the Sub-section on Continental Stations.

*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of  
Scotland on the following Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-first day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty,—

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 by Rev. Robert H. Muir, the Convener. Thereafter Dr Sprott, deputy from the last General Assembly to Canada, addressed the Assembly.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—The General Assembly approve of the Report of the Colonial Committee, and hereby renew the record of their cordial sympathy with the spiritual destitution of their fellow-countrymen abroad, and of their earnest desire to be enabled by the Church more widely and effectually to promote the religious interests of Scottish Presbyterians in distant lands.

The General Assembly recognise with much concern the necessity which has been laid upon the Colonial Committee, by the state of their funds, to retrench their expenditure; and while thankfully acknowledging the gracious care of the great Head of the Church in the relief from indebtedness expected from the munificent bequest of the late James Buist, Esquire, Law Park, St Andrews, the Assembly approve generally of the arrangements the Committee had proposed, before that bequest was known, for bringing their future expenditure within what, from the experience of the past, appears to be their probable income; and in regard to all Canadian grants, instruct the Committee to carry out the resolutions of last General Assembly—viz., 1. That the grants to Queen's College shall be reduced by the sum of £100 per annum until the vote be extinguished; 2. That the grant to the Divinity Hall in Halifax shall cease after two years; and 3. That all operations in connection with organised congregations in the older settlements in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec and Ontario be wound up as speedily as is possible, with a due regard to the circumstances of each case, and that in future grants in aid of Colonial Mission work in Canada be confined to the temporary assistance required by new settlements and provinces.

The General Assembly, in view of the wide extent and great importance of the Mission work intrusted to the care of the Colonial Committee, resolve to communicate an extract of this Minute to every minister of the Church, and earnestly entreat his co-operation in bringing the claims of the Committee's work before the members of his congregation, in order to a great increase in their liberality for its support. The General Assembly appoint the ministers and elders recommended in the Report of the Joint Committee, as the Committee on this scheme for next year.

The Convener having resigned his Convener'ship, the Moderator expressed to Mr Muir the deep regret of the house at his resignation of a position which he had so long honourably filled, and appointed the

following Committee to confer with the Colonial Committee as to the appointment of a Convener, and to report to a future diet of the Assembly, with power to them to meet during the sitting of the Assembly, viz.:—Mr Murray, Mr Dalrymple, Dr Dickson, Mr Macleod, St Stephen's, Dr Story, the Agent, Mr J. W. Barty; Dr Chrystal, Convener.

Dr Phin, Convener, then gave in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Colonial Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—The General Assembly approve of the Report of the Colonial Committee, in so far as it relates to the department of the Sub-Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains; instruct the Colonial Committee to reappoint the Sub-Committee, Dr Phin, Convener, and with the instructions and powers committed to them by previous General Assemblies: renew the expression of their cordial sympathy with Scottish Presbyterians in the British army and navy, and record their continued resolution to aid in promoting their religious interests.

Thereupon it was moved and seconded, that it be an instruction to the Committee, that the usual grant to ministers of the Church of Scotland acting as army chaplains should be continued as long as the work is efficiently done.

It was also moved and seconded,—That the General Assembly proceed to take up the next business on the roll.

After reasoning, the first motion was, with the consent of the house, withdrawn, and the second motion became the judgment of the house.

Dr Crombie, Convener of the Sub-Committee of the Colonial Committee on Continental and Summer Chaplaincies, gave in the Report of the Committee.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—The General Assembly adopt the Report of the Sub-Committee on Continental and Summer Chaplaincies, and earnestly commend the claim of these Chaplaincies to the greater liberality of the Church.

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-seventh day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty,—

The General Assembly called for the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Colonial Committee, and suggest a Convener.

The Report was given in and read by Dr Chrystal, Convener, to the following effect,—That they had agreed to recommend the Rev. Dr Gray to be Convener of the Committee, and that Dr Gray was willing to undertake the duties of Convener. The Assembly unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Committee. The Assembly did, and hereby do, appoint the Rev. Dr Gray to the office of Convener of the Colonial Committee.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*



TO  
THE VENERABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,  
THE  
REPORT OF THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1880.

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IN view of the fact that their financial year closed in December last with a deficit of more than Two Thousand Pounds, the Colonial Committee claim for their

#### FUNDS

the first place among all the topics demanding anxious consideration from the General Assembly.

The following is the Treasurer's statement of accounts for 1879 :—

The church-door collections yielded £3384, 15s. 3d., being £118, 12s. 5d. less than the previous year. Contributions from other sources, however, raised the Committee's revenue to £4911, 11s. 10d., which, with the balance in their favour at the beginning of the year of £2062, 10s. 10d., made their total available funds £6974, 2s. 8d. wherewith to defray an expenditure amounting to £9013, leaving the Committee to begin the work of another year with a balance against them of £2038, 17s. 4d.

To these statements of their Treasurer the Committee add

the fact, reported by the Auditor of accounts, that, during 1879, no remittances to the funds of the Assembly's Colonial Missions were received from TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE congregations of the Church; and in terms of the Act of last General Assembly on Collections for the Schemes, a list of the names of these congregations is herewith laid upon the table of the Supreme Court. Thirty-three of the above 293 have, since the close of the accounts, remitted collections for 1879; and from 102, replies more or less satisfactory have been received to a circular inviting explanations of their failure to contribute.

It is thus only too evident that the wide extension of the field of the Committee's operations in recent years, upon which, doubtless, the Assembly relied, as supplying the most powerful of all appeals for adequate support, has not been met by any corresponding increase in the contributions of the Church. The necessity, however painful it may be, is therefore laid upon the General Assembly to accept the fact of the inadequate support of their Colonial Mission work, as an imperative call everywhere throughout the wide field of their operations at all hazards for the present to retrench.

In adopting these measures, the General Assembly cannot be blamed for resolving upon retrenchment without due warning to the Church. In their report to the General Assembly of 1878, the Committee pressed upon the attention of the Supreme Court that, by the excess of expenditure over income at that time, the balance in their favour with which 1877 commenced had been swept away, and serious inroads had been made upon reserved funds which the Committee had carefully husbanded as the sheet-anchor of their operations. That state of matters they ventured to urge upon the Assembly as causing the Committee great uneasiness, when taken in conjunction with the number of non-contributing congregations then steadily increasing.

To these representations the General Assembly replied by recommending with more than usual earnestness and anxiety the work of the Colonial Committee to the liberal support of the congregations of the Church, renewing their injunction to all ministers to give their people an opportunity of contributing

to the Committee's funds. At the same time the Assembly resolved, notwithstanding the Committee's representations, to materially increase the burden on their already overtaxed revenue; and the Committee had to content themselves as best they could with assurances plentifully given by the sanguine supporters of the Assembly's resolution, that a greatly enlarged interest and liberality would certainly come to the relief of the Committee's increased responsibilities. The hope was indulged that the stronger claim upon the support of the Church, which widely extending work done supplied, would certainly be responded to by a corresponding enlargement of the zeal and self-sacrifice of the Church on behalf of her Colonial Missions.

Unwilling to believe that sanguine expectations so confiding in the missionary life of the Church could prove delusive, the Colonial Committee persevered in their work, anxiously looking for the promised support.

The total income for 1878 showed "an increase over the previous year, due, however, chiefly to a handsome anonymous donation of a Thousand Pounds, received from a respected elder of the Church, and to other sources of income more fluctuating than the congregational collections ought to be." Again the Committee found that their expenditure had exceeded their income; and again in their report for 1879 they ventured to say, that "the Assembly had but to glance at the field of their operations, as it had been surveyed by the Report then laid upon their table, to enter with sympathy into the serious anxiety which such a financial statement was fitted to awaken."

By these repeated representations which, through their Reports to the General Assembly, have been year after year addressed to the Church, the burdensome responsibilities of the Committee have been so fully and clearly explained, that the Assembly may well assume fair warning to have been given by them to the Church at large of the inevitable result of withholding adequate support from their Colonial Missions.

The Church cannot expect the Assembly to carry on work on mere sanguine expectations of pecuniary aid. But neither

against the Assembly nor against their Committee can be laid the charge of having hastily relinquished confidence in ministers and congregations. And now that farther forbearance from accepting disappointment of their expectations is impossible, the General Assembly will hear with approval that the work of the Colonial Committee during the past year has been directed to the watchful restriction of expenditure. Every proposal made to them to undertake new pecuniary obligations has been declined. All existing charges on their funds have undergone the most searching examination with a view to their reduction. Inquiries have been pressed for stimulating local efforts to make the work aided by the Committee more than it has hitherto been self-supporting. Grants which the Committee had willingly made to the Presbyterian Churches in QUEENSLAND and NEW ZEALAND, to assist their Home Mission work, and made all the more freely, not only because of their faith in the good work done, but also because the want of ministers offering for service in these Colonies had saved the funds of the Committee from charges for outfit and passage-money,—all such grants have meanwhile been suspended. The Presbytery of BRITISH COLUMBIA, who hitherto received £1000 in consideration of the peculiar difficulties of their position, have been informed that, in present circumstances, the Committee propose to vote a sum of £500, to be allocated among the stations according to what seem to the Presbytery to be the necessities of each case requiring supplement, the Presbytery reporting to the Colonial Committee the details of the allocation they have made. A similar arrangement has been made as to the grants to the Presbytery of PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA. In the light of the fact that present pecuniary embarrassment has necessitated reductions of expenditure so considerable in British Columbia, where the work sustained is likely to suffer from retrenchment so much more seriously than in older provinces of the Dominion, the Committee have felt difficulty in considering the possibility of reduction in the grants to Queen's College and the Hall in Halifax, which formed the subject of special resolutions by last General Assembly, and they respectfully wait for instructions from the Supreme Court.

The Committee have thus attempted, at whatever sacrifice, to prepare the way for such a rearrangement of their operations as shall bring their expenditure within what they very reluctantly accept as the limits of the support to be relied on from the congregations of the Church for the prosecution of the Colonial Missions of the General Assembly.

At the close of a year of difficulties and perplexities so peculiarly trying, the Committee were most unexpectedly cheered by the receipt of the following communication :—

“ To the Rev. R. H. MUR,  
Convener of Colonial Missions,  
22 Queen Street,  
Edinburgh.

“ ANSTRUTHER, 16th April 1880.

“ MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in intimating to you that the late Mr James Buist, Law Park, St Andrews, has left a fourth part of the residue of his estate to the Colonial Scheme of the Church of Scotland. The legacies are all payable at Martinmas first, after which the residue will shortly be ascertained and paid over. The estate consists of good stocks, which fall to be realised; and the amount, which must be very considerable, will depend on the rise or fall of the stock forming his estate.—Yours sincerely,

“ PHILIP OLIPHANT.”

The Assembly will unite with the Colonial Committee in their devout thankfulness to the Head of the Church, who, having the hearts of all men in His hand, disposed the generous donor of this bequest to devise things so liberal on behalf of the Missions of the Church of Scotland; and, in recording their sentiments of high esteem for the memory of the respected elder of the Church whose death has now broken the seal by which, during his life, he imposed silence as to his benefactions to the Church, the Assembly will gratefully remember him as the anonymous donor of £1000 to the Colonial Committee in the year 1878, when other missionary enterprises of the Church of Scotland also largely benefited by his liberality.

The Committee now proceed to a cursory review of the General Assembly's Colonial Missions by presenting some brief extracts from recent correspondence with the several Stations.

The correspondence of the Committee during the past year with the Rev. William Ferguson at

### CYPRUS,

bears them out in the assurance they gladly convey to the General Assembly, that the work at this station has been most faithfully done amid the trying fluctuations and uncertainties necessarily incident to the present tenure of the British occupation of the island.

Writing on the 22d of July last from the headquarters of the Mission at LIMASOL, Mr Ferguson says: "The encouraging state of things at the date of my arrival has gradually become changed from departure of people from the island, either for good, or for a time, until a return of prosperity, expected chiefly from the action of Government in improvement of the place. We have now two services every Sunday, at which all the church-going English people (there are numbers who seem to belong to no church) attend. From recent departures from the island and to the hills, the audiences have become reduced to 20 and 30. Besides, there is a Bible-class, composed of boys and girls, which Mrs Ferguson takes. I believe the authorities here value the effort of the Church of Scotland to supply the ordinances of religion, in common with the Church of England, to those non-conforming to that Church. The new High Commissioner, General Biddulph, when here recently on his way to the hills, with his staff, attended our service. We met him frequently both in public and in private, and he spoke very appreciatingly of our position and arrangements."

Early in January Mr Ferguson again wrote: "I feel sure it will gratify you to learn that we have at length brought into use the service of Communion plate you sent us. Yesterday being the first Sabbath of the new year, in endeavouring to improve the occasion, I thought it well to begin a *quarterly* Communion.

"The attendance at our church yesterday was only 19, and but 6 of us in all partook of the Communion. This was not

so discouraging, as I had only 4 at Larnaca; and at the Church of England on Christmas Day only 4 partook. We should have had at least two more had they not been sent on duty to other parts of the island; and the weather was unsuitable for any to come in from camp. We remembered that the gracious promise is not to *many*; and faithful to His word, the good Lord was in the midst of us blessing and doing us good.

“I have a strong desire to be useful to the Cyprian Church, and with a view to this I am trying to get up modern Greek; but this will take time. Meanwhile, I encourage those knowing English to attend our services—and some do regularly. One young man, a native of Adrianople, who is anxious to study for the ministry, took the Communion with us yesterday.

“As to the future of Cyprus, I suppose there need hardly be a difference of opinion, only it is fervently to be hoped that Government will soon get it into a full annexation. The health of the island, in spite of all the blunders and evil-speaking of last and former years, has been fully established. Its political and strategical importance is sufficiently apparent. The winter camp and cantonment at POLYMEDIA, three miles from here, is being made permanent; and the new road thence to the military and Government summer quarters on Mount Olympus, thirty-six miles distant, is to be improved.”

In a more recent communication, referring with disappointment to the departure of so many of the British of the civilian and mercantile class, Mr Ferguson says: “There is no probability of a change in this state of things so long as the island continues merely a British occupation; but—and now I give you my views of what may be in the future—were Cyprus to become a full British possession, the present aspect of things would completely change. The island would certainly become a colony, not only of tradespeople, but a winter resort and sanatorium, more extensive than anything of the kind in the Mediterranean. This I say not as my own opinion merely, but as that of our Limasol Commissioner, and what I know to be the belief of his Excellency the Commissioner and his staff, and of the British residents generally. The military element—the most important now, and for a time to come—will

always fluctuate, some regiments having more Presbyterians than others. In a few months, the 20th, now here, will be relieved by a regiment from Malta or Gibraltar—perhaps the Royal Scots, now at Malta, or the 79th or 93d, both now at Gibraltar, which would give an ample field.

“With regard to the past, I consider that we have rendered important services. Had I not been in the island, the whole English communities, both at Larnaca and Limasol, would have been for a considerable time without the presence of a Christian minister. As things are even now, I don’t believe it an overweening conceit to hold that the presence of our Mission is very important, not merely to those who attend the service and who are visited when they are sick, but for the sake of the growth of spiritual life among the Cypriotes. Mrs Ferguson has a class of young women, and I have a class of men, all reading our Gospels daily. This is what nobody else is doing in the island, excepting an American Mission (ladies) that has been opened at Larnaca. Who can tell whereunto this may grow? We believe ourselves to be in the path of duty, and what with efforts to acquire the tongue of the people, and to teach some of them ours, our time is as fully occupied as well can be.”

## INDIA.

From MEERUT, the Rev. J. Henderson writes:—

“Since I have come to Meerut, the garrison here has been reduced very much, owing to the Afghan war. We have only half the number of troops in the station there were eighteen months ago. There have been also frequent changes of regiments. This makes the work less satisfactory, as one cannot get sufficiently acquainted with the men. But notwithstanding the smallness of the garrison and the unsettled state of the troops, the attendance at divine service has been very satisfactory. We have a goodly number of Presbyterians marched to church every Sunday morning, and, in general, we have a full attendance at the voluntary service in the evening. During the winter months the evening congregations were large—our little church, which is seated for about 350, being well filled.



“We have a large civil population in Meerut that attach themselves to the Presbyterian Church. This section of the congregation is more stationary than the military, and can be always reckoned upon. Though some of the military stations in the North-West may be permanently reduced, it is not at all likely that Meerut will be one of them. It is near to Delhi, and there must be a strong garrison here. We need not expect, however, to have our full complement of troops until next season.

“In addition to two services on Sundays, there is service in church on Thursday evenings. The week-day service, as well as the Sunday services, I make a point of conducting, when well, myself. It is very well attended.

“We have Sunday-school every Sunday morning. The average attendance is 35. There are 67 regular communicants on the communicants' roll, 14 of whom are soldiers.

“The soldiers' prayer-room is open every night for Bible-classes, temperance meetings, &c. I have a Bible-class with the men on Wednesday evenings. We have also service twice a week with poor Eurasians in a little house which we rent in the vicinity of the bazaar. A Christian officer assisted me in this work up to July, when he left the station. I am now assisted by the army Scripture-reader. I regularly conduct service here on Friday evenings. These Eurasians are mostly pensioners who have served in British or native regiments. Some of them can speak English only imperfectly, and are little removed from the natives; but they are most desirous to hear the Word.

“I go to Delhi once a-month, when the pulpit here is occupied by one of the missionaries from Delhi.

“In addition to 'ordinary visitation,' I visit the hospitals regularly. It is in hospital that a minister can most conveniently see the men, and quietly converse with them on eternal things. More good, I am convinced, can be done by personal dealing with the men in hospital, and by advising them as a friend, than by preaching. The soldier has many temptations; it is difficult for him to confess Christ, and he requires to be led, and to be constantly watched.

“In conclusion, I have to express gratitude to Almighty God for His goodness, and for the uniform kindness, sympathy, and help I have received from the congregation here.”

MHOW.—At this station in Central India, the Rev. John Morrison reports as follows, under date 9th July 1879:—

“I have delayed writing you till now, that I might convey to you the result of our application to Government for aid towards the building of our new church. I am sorry to say the response of Government was unfavourable—‘that they had at present no funds available for the construction of a Presbyterian chapel at Mhow.’ This is very disappointing to us; but at a meeting of the congregation held last night, it was resolved to go on with the church at once. It is to be a stone structure 53 by 35 feet, and an ante-room 11½ by 11½ feet. The roof is to be an iron corrugated one, and the ceiling pine-wood. The whole will cost Rs.8000; of this, including the £100 promised by you, we have Rs.4000 on hand. We trust that under God’s blessing the building may soon be erected. The Presbyterians here, though few in number, are yet loyal to their Church, and exert themselves in a praiseworthy manner to obtain anything really necessary to carry on a good work. Although the congregation is composed mainly of soldiers of the rank and file, they yet show a spirit of true liberality, since every subscription they give implies less or more of sacrifice. To give you an idea of this, I may say that since I came to Mhow we have purchased a neat Communion service, a pulpit Bible, &c., and a new American organ. Besides, we have to pay an expensive rent for the Parsee school-room in which our services are held. We have an organist at a liberal allowance, and there are the incidental expenses connected with the many meetings held by us. One gentleman kindly offered me a new pulpit, which is being built. When I look back on these evidences of life and attachment, I cannot but feel grateful for the help and encouragement received in many ways. As to our work: I have preached twice every Sabbath without a single exception. Since I wrote you, I have taught, or oftener superintended, in the Sunday-

school. The Bible-class is still held by me in my own bungalow every Wednesday, and I am thankful to say it is very well attended. The Thursday morning prayer-meeting is held in my house, while the Thursday evening congregational meeting is still kept up. Since last writing you, we have had nearly a fortnight of special services. Originally they were intended to be held from the 3d to 10th April, but the interest manifested was so great, that they were continued past the time specified in the handbills distributed through the camp. They effected an amount of good that was surprising. The soldiers, and many of the people in the station, showed an unwonted interest in them. We have good reason to hope that many at these meetings surrendered their hearts to the Lord. Some few have since gone back, but the majority, we rejoice to say, are continuing steadfast. One result was, that at the first Communion after these services, many soldiers sat down for the first time, and a far greater number than ever before partook of the Communion. The case of one soldier especially may be taken as a sample of the good influence of the Christian people in Mhow. When he came to Mhow with the battery, he had just been released from prison, where he was undergoing a sentence of six months' confinement for a very heinous military offence—viz., drunkenness, resisting the guard, and threatening the life of a non-commissioned officer. He was brought under conviction, and at last professed himself on the Lord's side. He took the pledge, and became a regular attender of all our meetings. Many who knew his previous character scoffed at the reality of the change, and prophesied an early fall; but up to the present he has kept firm. He never had been baptised, and although the duty of being so had been often brought earnestly before him, he hitherto had not consented. One morning he came and told me about this matter, of which, of course, I was ignorant, and expressed his willingness to have his doubts removed. Finally, I had the pleasant duty of admitting him, through baptism, into the Church; he thereafter sat down as a young communicant.

“I am thankful to say that the temperance cause still makes marked progress. I have found since coming to India that

strict abstinence on the part of the minister gives him an increased influence over the men. The poor soldier has many and strong temptations, and he naturally looks to the minister for personal example as well as counsel. The monthly entertainments are heartily supported and well attended. I firmly believe that this movement is in many instances the handmaid of the Gospel; and although, alas! many never get further than sobriety, still many more are gathered in through its means to meetings, where they receive Gospel influence."

In a note dated 2d April 1880, Mr Morrison gives the latest intelligence as to the progress of the church building:—

"Just a line to say that the Government of India have agreed to construct our church for us on the conditions we specified—viz., to supply the funds required for actual construction—viz., Rs.8600; of this, including Committee's gift, we have Rs.7000 on hand. The other Rs.1500 will require to be collected during progress of construction. I calculate when the church is finished there will be a debt of Rs.1000, or £80. This can be provided for afterwards. Our work is as I wrote to you in my last. We hear that the troops drawn off from here will return in a few months. I may say that, with the concurrence of the Canadian Mission here, we have a Hindustani service in my bungalow every Saturday for the servants in the neighbourhood. Another very interesting addition to the Sabbath-school work is that we have a class of native children taught by Mr Welsh. At the earnest request of some Presbyterian families, I opened a Sunday-school in which we teach the Westminster Shorter Catechism."

### CEYLON.

The Rev. Hugh Mair having completed the term of his three years' engagement as one of the General Assembly's missionaries to Ceylon, has returned home. The Committee of the Ceylon Kirk Extension Society, in their report just received, testify to the diligence with which Mr Mair has laboured in the GAMPOLA group of districts, and to the regret of the Society, in

which the Colonial Committee fully share, that he has found it necessary to relinquish his appointment.

The Rev. John Crawford, who has been for some time at home on furlough, has now resigned his appointment as a missionary in Ceylon.

It was referred to the Committee by last General Assembly to consider the propriety—if their funds admitted—“of sending a deputy of the Church of Scotland to Ceylon, to inquire and report as to the causes of the depression from which the Church there suffers.” From what the Assembly already know of the state of their Colonial Mission Funds, they will be prepared to learn that the Committee found it impossible to undertake the expense of a deputation to Ceylon. They did not, however, relinquish the hope that those in the island from whom the request for a deputation had come, might be disposed to supply the means of carrying out their own suggestion. The Secretary of the Ceylon Church Extension Society was immediately communicated with on the subject. By a letter, bearing date the 20th June last, the Convener requested explanations of the causes which have led to the difficulties in supporting the work of the Church, from which the Committee have suffered so seriously. These explanations were specially requested, with the view of enabling the Committee to see in what way the visit of a deputy could be expected to mend matters; and it was added that, if the Society were able to accompany their explanations with any assurance that the Presbyterians in Ceylon would contribute towards the expenses of a deputation, the Committee would be much more free to favourably consider the suggestion the Kandy Society had made.

On the 19th of January last the Society met, when Messrs Watt, Cantlay, Fraser, and H. M'Kenzie were appointed a sub-committee to arrange for supply of ordinances in the Gampola districts, to correspond with the Colonial Committee about the appointment of a successor to Mr Mair, “and to reply to their letter to the Secretary of the Society regarding a deputation;” and on the 25th of last March the Secretary wrote to the Convener of the Colonial Committee a letter, which has now arrived as this Report is passing through the press, explaining that,

“unhappily at present,” they “are not in a position to entertain the idea” of contributing “anything towards the expenses of a deputation.”

In present circumstances, therefore, a deputation is impossible. The Colonial Committee console themselves with the hope that the greater part of the causes of recent difficulties arise from an unexampled experience of commercial depression, which no deputation could revive; and that all the remaining causes of inadequate support of the work of the Church lie within reach of correction from the Presbytery of Ceylon, the Church Extension Society, and the planters. The members of Presbytery are *ex officio* members of the Society, and the representative members of the Society are planters from all the districts where our ministers are labouring. In an organisation such as that there surely is provision of machinery enough to give practical effect to a determination not to be burdensome upon the Church at home for ministrations of religion, for the support of which there are ample means in the colony itself. That there is such a determination in the Ceylon Church Extension Society, the Colonial Committee will not doubt after reading the following sentences from the Society’s last Report. Referring to the grant made in 1878, in response to the Society’s appeal for help, their Report says:—

“The warmest thanks of the Society are due to the Colonial Committee for this munificent donation, and for the readiness with which they have always come forward to help the Society in its difficulties. It should be remembered that the funds of the Colonial Committee are maintained chiefly by the annual collections made throughout the Church, to which the widow’s mite is as cheerfully contributed as the larger gifts of the rich, that ‘the word of God may have free course and be glorified’ among their countrymen in distant lands. Your Committee would take this opportunity of urging upon their fellow-Presbyterians, the duty of greater zeal and liberality in the support of Gospel ordinances among themselves, so that the Society, which, with the aid received from Government, ought to be able to support itself, may not require again to beg assistance from a fund which should be reserved for more destitute

places. Your Committee are well aware that the commercial depression which has prevailed throughout the world, has been, and still is, severely felt here; but they doubt whether we have done what we could for the support of the Church. . . .

“Your Committee desire with gratitude to acknowledge the blessing that has in times past accompanied the labours of the Society, and they trust that, in the providence of God, a time of greater prosperity to the country may soon arrive, and that they will be enabled not only to maintain the work they have begun, but to extend the field of their operations to every place where Presbyterians are found.”

That “*the Society, with the aid received from Government, ought to be able to support itself,*” is a conviction which, now that it has found so articulate expression in the Society’s Report, will doubtless work out practical results in the Society’s proceedings, which shall make the Presbyterianism of Ceylon one of the most vigorous offshoots of the Church of Scotland.

The following are the reports from the ministers in the KANDY and UVA districts:—

#### REPORT BY THE REV. CHARLES M’LEAN.

I have to report that the services and ordinances of the Church have been carried out during the past year without intermission, except during the month of September, when I had to go for a change to the seaside,—the first relaxation I have had from work since landing in the island in April 1875.

The attendance in some of the districts has most satisfactorily increased; whilst in others there has been a considerable falling off, from causes that are well understood; but taking the districts as a whole, the average attendance continues much the same as reported to the Society last year.

The order of service continues the same for the first three Sundays of the month. On the fourth Sunday I now preach in Dumbara, where there is a very fair average congregation; and the fifth Sunday is devoted to Deltotta and Nilambe.

At All Saint’s Church, Elkadua, a handsome harmonium has been procured for their joint use, by the Presbyterian and Episcopal congregations, showing the harmony that exists in the district.

## REPORT BY THE REV. J. R. M'LAREN.

In May and part of June I was prevented by the sudden death of my brother-in-law, and the necessity of attending to his affairs, from holding service. An exchange was arranged with the Rev. J. Burnet of Colombo for a portion of June and July. On four other occasions during the year sickness interfered with the performance of my duties.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to report very favourably of the attendance. In 1878 there was a very marked increase in the congregations all over my districts, and during the past year they have been equally large. While it cannot but be remarked that many are too ready to find excuses for not attending service, yet a comparison of the numbers in Uva found regularly in their seats in the house of prayer, whatever that may be for the time being—church, bungalow, or store,—would put to shame the state of attendance in many a boasted church-going community; and there can be no more pleasanter work for a minister than to conduct the worship of those who, leaving behind all sectarian ideas, meet together in obedience to the command given to the Hebrews, and join with one heart and love in prayer and praise to the Father of all. If this report should be read by any of my people, let me exhort them to give cause for greater thankfulness and a more favourable report next year. There is great room for improvement. Then “let us consider one another to provoke unto love and good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is.” Let there be no occasion to us of shame or reproach in this. There can be no doubt of it, that as frequent attendance as possible on the public worship of God is a sure sign and proof of earnestness in the private life, as well as of goodness and purity. There cannot be much of the form even, far less of the substance, of godliness in an individual or family that is careless of the Sunday, its duties and privileges. As yet Uva can point to only one church. I was in hopes of being able this year to report the completion of at least one other place of worship; but “hard times” have operated against it. In Haputale, services have been held in Haputale church at least once a month, and in Haldumulla court-house, Kitoolkelle and Deaculla stores, and Leangawella bungalow, as convenient. In Badulla, the court-house has been given for service in the town; and Gourakelle, Sinne Nahavilla or Mousagalla bungalows, and Spring Valley store have been open for service on the estates. In Madulsima all the services during the year have been held at Galoola. In Uda Pussilawa we have met in the store at Rappahannock. Before I say anything more about additions to the number of churches in these rich districts, I will wait until



they are built. Perhaps in the past I have been too sanguine. Still this I will hope and pray for—that the present adverse circumstances may soon pass away, and that my people, knowing, as I am convinced they do, their importance and necessity, will not only speedily be able, but very willing, to give of their abundance to build in every district a church for the worship of God.

In conclusion I have to add, with much thankfulness, that after almost five years' work, I have more pleasure in it than when I started. Jungle work is peculiar, and one needs experience before he can do it well, or fully appreciate its importance. That gained, however, and it cannot but be interesting and highly productive of good. Blessed by God with health and strength, without which it were needless to attempt the work, and taught of Him, it has been given me to engage in a not unappreciated task, though very imperfectly performed. May He bless His people here, and help me, and to His great name be the glory!

The four Presbyterian chaplains, as the fixed establishment in CEYLON, having forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, a memorial for an increase in their allowances, and the memorial having been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Committee charged a deputation of their number going to the Colonial Office on other business to make the strongest representations in support of the memorial, but, the Committee regret very much to say, without success.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The Committee have the pleasure of announcing that deputations from Presbyterian Churches of Australia are in attendance upon the General Assembly.

The Rev. James Nish of SANDHURST, accompanied by Thomas Baillie, Esq., and F. Ormond, Esq., represent the Presbyterian Church of VICTORIA; the Rev. James Henderson of ADELAIDE is the delegate from the Presbyterian Church of SOUTH AUSTRALIA; and the Rev. Principal Kinross from SYDNEY appears on behalf of the Presbyterian Church of NEW SOUTH WALES.

In consequence of their pecuniary embarrassments, the Committee have not been able to renew their grants to QUEENSLAND during the past year; and all applications for outfit and passage from ministers offering for service in any of the Australian colonies have been declined.

The suspension of the Committee's grants to QUEENSLAND has meanwhile removed from any direct connection with them the interesting and important efforts made for the higher education of the youth of the colony, and the raising of the qualifications of candidates among them for the ministry, by the generous founders of the Divinity Hall in BRISBANE.

The progress and success of such an undertaking, however, cannot but be the object of special concern to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and to all who wish well to the Presbyterian Church of Queensland. It will gratify them therefore to know that, in spite of the difficulties which have hitherto attended the arrangement of the relations of the Divinity Hall with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the colony, the Council entrusted with the management of the institution still offer "the same advantages as before to Presbyterian students of Divinity, while at the same time encouraging all young men, without distinction of Church or denomination, to redeem their spare time for self-improvement, and for the better qualifying of themselves for the battle of life."

"With regard to the department of Natural Science, a very effective course of lectures" (the published report of which forms a most interesting volume), was "obtained through the kind gratuitous assistance of some gentlemen, who recognised the excellence of the enterprise, and felt a pleasure in lending their talents to promote its object." In the view of such efforts, and of the momentous interests involved in the efficient training of a native Presbyterian ministry for Queensland, the General Assembly will unite with their Committee in the earnest desire that a speedy solution may be found for the differences which have hitherto interrupted the harmony and weakened the energy of co-operation in the work of the Church in that colony.

At No. I. of the Appendix will be found a letter, with relative documents, from the Convener of the Committee of the Queensland Assembly on their Sustentation Fund Scheme, communicated for the information of the Home Churches.

## TASMANIA.

By the deliverance of last General Assembly on the Colonial Missions Report, the Committee were instructed, by a deputation to the Colonial Office in regard to recent movements for the repeal of Act 1, Vict. chapter 16, to express to her Majesty's Government, on behalf of the General Assembly, the cordial sympathy of the Church of Scotland with every effort to promote the religious interests of Scottish Presbyterians in TASMANIA, and the anxiety the Assembly felt, that any measure which received the Royal assent, while securely protecting all vested rights in the property of the Church, should for the future provide, in Presbyterian Church government and discipline firmly exercised, for maintaining unimpaired in the colony a faithful testimony to the truth as it is embodied in the doctrinal standards of the Church of Scotland.

In carrying out these instructions, the Colonial Committee were fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. Dr Phin and the Rev. Dr Struthers as a deputation, who proceeded to London, and there, accompanied by Mr Menzies, W.S., the agent for the Church, and introduced by Sir Windham C. Anstruther, and Charles Dalrymple, Esq., waited on Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., the Colonial Secretary.

The result of their conference was satisfactory.

The deputation found that important amendments had been made by the Colonial Legislature on the Bill, a copy of which was in the hands of last General Assembly. "The Presbyterian Church Act," 42 Vict., chapter 7, in which the said Bill resulted, provides, under Sect. 5, not only for any new enactments by the Presbyterian authorities in Tasmania being competent only after two-thirds of the several congregations shall have given their assent, but that these enactments shall not be "repugnant to the Confession of Faith, or the form of Presbyterian Church government agreed on by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1643, and approved by the Church of Scotland."

These provisions appearing to the members of the deputation

substantially to meet the requirements set forth in the deliverance of the last General Assembly, they expressed themselves satisfied therewith. The Colonial Committee, on receiving the report of their deputation, agreed to record that they were, upon the whole, satisfied with the provisions of the Act, requiring, as these seem to do, conformity to the doctrinal teaching of the Westminster Standards as well as to Presbyterian discipline; and to express the hope that the Trustees to be appointed under Section 2 and their successors, shall always be men who in their religious views adhere to these Standards.

### NEW ZEALAND.

From the Very Rev. the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, the following letter has just reached the Committee:—

“ST JAMES’S MANSE, AUCKLAND,  
29th March, 1880.

“DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, held at Auckland during the present month, to appeal through you to the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland for further aid towards the maintenance of our Travelling Agent, the Rev. D. Bruce. As you are, I think, already aware, Mr Bruce was induced by the General Assembly of this Church, some two years ago, to demit the pastoral charge of one of the most prominent and influential congregations in the colony, in order to devote himself mainly to the work of Church extension, and also, by his personal efforts in all parts of the colony, to promote the interests of the schemes of the Church generally.

“In conducting the work of Church extension, in accordance with the requirements of a rapidly increasing population spreading over the whole colony, the employment of a minister of experience and good administrative powers, to superintend the organisation of mission charges, and to assist in providing our people in scattered districts with Gospel ordinances, is regarded by all those acquainted with the condition and wants of our Colonial Church, as of the utmost importance. For this par-

ticular work Mr Bruce is highly qualified, and were our Church deprived of his services in this capacity, it would sustain a serious loss. But to retain him in his present office, it is necessary that the salary which the Assembly promised to Mr Bruce on taking the office should be secured—namely, £700 per annum, *inclusive of travelling expenses*. This sum, which, owing to the high charges connected with travelling in New Zealand, is the least that the Assembly could reasonably offer, is, as yet, far above the power of this Church to raise for such an object; and the Assembly, therefore, resolved to ask the Colonial Committees of the several Home Churches kindly to continue that assistance, on the strength of which the office now held by Mr Bruce was first instituted. It is hoped that the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and also that of the Free Church, will each renew for another year the grant which they have so generously given for this purpose for two [three] years past—viz., £150 each. By the end of another year it may be practicable for the Church here to make such provision for Mr Bruce's salary as will render it unnecessary to apply to the Home Churches for the same amount of aid as heretofore, or perhaps for any.

“I may state in conclusion, that a similar application to this is being sent to each of the Colonial Committees of the Home Churches, and it is earnestly hoped that in each case the application will be successful, as it is necessary it should be, in order that the required sum be secured.—I am, dear sir, yours most respectfully,  
ROBERT F. MACNICOL.”

In a letter from the Rev. D. Bruce, just received, the following sentences occur: “We are very much gratified with the way in which the Committee express their interest in our work here, even while unable to grant us the aid they would like to; and for what they can grant and have granted to us, the Church Extension Committee, in the Church's name, desire me to express our sincere and abiding gratitude.”

The Committee have been gratified by very encouraging intelligence of the successful labours of Mr T. W. Dunn in AUCKLAND.

Writing in June last, Mr Dunn says, "In regard to my own work, I have reason to thank God and take courage. The church I am at present in was in a sickly condition when I went to it, but now the seats are all let; the school is almost double; my Bible-class numbers about 30, and the prayer-meeting prospers. We are on the eve of building another church to meet the wants of the district." And in a recent letter progress is reported in preparation for a bazaar, by which it is hoped sufficient funds shall be raised for so important an object.

From RIWAKA, near Nelson, Mr David Rodger writes, "I rejoice to tell you that, amid many failings and imperfections, the work still goes on, and Christ is preached. We have not altogether lacked success, nor have we been without many a token for good from our heavenly Father.

"The people turn out very well, and the attendance at all our meetings is remarkably good. Both our Sabbath-schools flourish and do well, with an attendance of about 100 children and 13 teachers. I am at present engaged in forming the nucleus of another congregation, some sixteen miles from this, by giving them a monthly Sabbath forenoon service. The district is very large, and the population is increasing. They have only occasional opportunity of waiting on the means of grace, and I propose making this regular and definite, and a something they may expect. I have been warmly received, and our meetings have been well attended."

From Mr George Grant no direct communication has been recently received, but of his labours at THE HUTT, near Wellington, the Rev. Charles Ogg writes: "I preached for Mr Grant at The Hutt yesterday evening on the occasion of the preparation for the Communion, which is to be dispensed there on Sunday first. Mr Grant is well, and getting on most successfully. The real worth and great success of your two friends, Mr Grant and Mr Rodger, which have become so manifest in the colony, must be a source of great comfort and gratification to you."

The Rev. Mr Wright is now ordained over a charge at a place called PALMERSTON, in the Presbytery of Wellington, where he is succeeding remarkably well.

The Committee have had to congratulate the Rev. C. Ogg on the completion of the handsome new church for St Andrew's congregation in WELLINGTON, erected on a new site, by sufficient funds derived from the sale of the old building on Lambton quay.

A successful effort to secure suitable accommodation for themselves has also been made by the congregation of St Stephen's, PONSONBY, AUCKLAND, where the Rev. D. Runciman continues to labour with increasing acceptance.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Church of Scotland in BRITISH COLUMBIA has, during the past year, suffered loss in the translation of the Rev. George Murray from NICOLA VALLEY to NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA. Hitherto the district which was Mr Murray's charge in British Columbia, has been very thinly peopled. But "railway construction, so long expected, is now about to be commenced. The contract for building 127 miles of the Pacific Railway in British Columbia has been awarded, on which some ten or eleven million dollars will be expended during the next four or five years at farthest. The engineers are already on the ground, and operations will be commenced almost immediately. In the opinion of the Canadian Government, the construction of this line will be the means of adding to the population some hundred thousand persons, by emigration from Canada and from other countries. The line to be constructed is in the near vicinity of NICOLA VALLEY, which is not far from KAMLOOPS, the eastern terminus of the present line. The whole district of country in that part of British Columbia is agriculturally rich, well adapted for grain and stock-raising and dairy purposes, and not far from the mining districts, in which coal and gold and other minerals abound. People are beginning to crowd in there already in search of employment, and many of them in search of a permanent settlement."

In such circumstances, so described in a recent letter from

Canada, the Committee cannot but deeply regret the necessity under which Mr Murray was laid, by the state of his health, to seek a sphere where less exhausting labour is required of him.

Above all, must it be the subject of concern to them that, by the state of their funds, the Committee have been obliged, at a juncture so important in the progress of Canadian colonisation in the Far West, to curtail when they ought to have been extending their operations in British Columbia.

The General Assembly will deeply sympathise with the feelings inspired by the intelligence as to "the present state of the funds at the disposal of the Committee," as expressed in the following sentences from a letter received as this Report is passing through the press, from the Rev. S. McGregor, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND :—

"This country is still in its very infancy. New communities are in a state of formation, whose future misery or welfare depends so largely upon present action. If they be allowed to grow up without the Gospel as a formative power among them, future activity can scarcely atone for present neglect. The field lately held by Mr Murray is still vacant. The commencement of railway work will assuredly create new and important openings for earnest mission-work. For a time the settlers will be wholly unable to support a minister among them without foreign aid; and realising every day more fully the greatness and the godness of the opportunity thus lost to the Colonial Committee, not through lack of interest, but through want of funds, it is impossible to regard that want with any other feelings than those of regret and sorrow.

"That minister of the Church of Scotland who, under such circumstances, does not tremble for the honour of his Church, must be strangely constituted; for this is not a question of the passing hour, but one that involves lasting results, and, with reference to the Church, must determine whether or not future generations shall 'arise and call her blessed.'

"I may further express the hope that the eloquent and touching appeal of the Committee, and the excellent letter of the minister of North Berwick (which appeared in the March number of the 'Missionary Record'), shall result in a large



addition to the funds of the Committee. In many portions of the Colonial field never were such funds more needed than at present; and is there not ground still for the hope that the funds shall yet be provided?

“We feel convinced that neither the people of Scotland nor the Colonial Committee have lost any part of their interest either in the Church of Scotland or their countrymen in the colonies, and that such being the case, we may yet expect a return of our old financial prosperity. Our hopes in this respect are strengthened when we review the history of the last few years, and remember that in the very popularity of the Scheme and its financial prosperity, we may trace at least one of the causes of its present decline. The present appeal, we are convinced, will go far to correct mistakes; and humbly trust that, with renewed prosperity, we may be able here and elsewhere to undertake and carry forward greater things for the good of our fellow-men, for the honour of our beloved Zion, and for the glory of her great King and Head, the Lord Jesus Christ.”

The Rev. Wm. Clyde, at NANAIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, transmits a series of interesting reports of the steady progress of his successful ministry during the past five years.

As to the general aspect of the work at all the stations during the last year, it is matter of great thankfulness that Mr M'Gregor can report so favourably. He says: “We have been all enabled, through the goodness of God, to attend to our work regularly throughout the year. Although the winter has been most unusually inclement in British Columbia, and the roads almost impassable in many parts of the country, appointments have been regularly met and engagements fulfilled at the various preaching stations. Mr Dunn still labours with his usual zeal and success in the wide district of LANGLEY and surrounding stations, as Mr Clyde continues to do at NANAIMO, and Mr M'Elmon in COMOX.”

#### MANITOBA.

The Rev. Professor Hart writes from WINNIPEG on 3d May 1879:—

“You have already, through the Rev. Dr Patterson, and otherwise, been made acquainted with the past record of Manitoba College, and it has been suggested that we should send you a short account of the current session, and of the present state and prospects of the Institution.

“The session, which is now drawing to a close, has thus far been the most successful of the eight sessions that make up the history of the College. The aggregate attendance has been greater, and the amount of educational work accomplished more extensive this session than any previous one. The number of students attending our classes during the year is between forty and fifty—a number taxing our limited accommodation to the utmost. You have been informed that our College, together with the Church of England and Roman Catholic Colleges, is affiliated with the University of Manitoba—a merely examining body. We have a fully arranged Arts curriculum for the B.A. degree; and last May our own College sent up the first students—seven in number—to the University examinations. This year we expect to send up eight or nine. The Church of England College will also be represented. Several of our students, at various stages of their studies, are looking forward to the ministry. One, who will complete his course next year, has, throughout the session, done a large amount of work at the various mission-stations within twenty or thirty miles of the College. We expect that the Presbytery will apply to the General Assembly at its approaching meeting, to allow us to take several other young men of promise, with a view to their entrance upon the study of theology next session.

“The two young men who finished their theological course last session have been duly licensed, and are doing good work in different parts of our Presbytery. One of them is in charge of four mission-stations about thirty miles east of this city, and is highly appreciated. The other has been ordained, and placed in charge of Prince Albert, an important mission 500 miles to the west of us. He went out to this distant post last October, at a few days' notice, on the verge of winter,—driving with his own horse and buggy the long journey, in some sixteen days, the last 350 miles being through the unsettled solitudes of

our great Lone Land. He, too, is doing good work, and is well spoken of. An intelligent friend of our cause, lately writing from the neighbourhood of Prince Albert, says of him, and at the same time shows his appreciation of our College: 'Mr Duncan is destined, if spared, to make his mark in the world. Manitoba College will yet claim him as one of her sons with pride. The more I see of the world, and of this country in particular, the more I am convinced of the necessity lying upon our Church to give Manitoba College a firm footing in this country, and this too, not merely from a Presbyterian point of view, but also for the sake of sound Christian education.'

"While I am writing about the College, let me endeavour to give you some idea of the other work which our Church is carrying on in this new land.

"We have in the Presbytery of Manitoba some seventy preaching places; and there are twenty-one ministers on our roll. Only two of our congregations are yet self-sustaining—those of Knox Church, Winnipeg, and Kildonan. These two congregations are doing their work well. The contributions of the former, for all purposes, averaged £8 sterling a member last year; those of the latter—a country congregation—nearly £2 sterling. But among so many congregations, these are all that meet their own expenses. Our Church is doing her best to supply the spiritual necessities of our people here; but the effort is proving too severe a strain for her resources. Last year she spent on this region some £2000 sterling. Our own people here are required to contribute from the very beginning as they are able. This year the Presbytery expects that its mission-stations will contribute about forty per cent of the money spent upon them. This year, owing to the low state of her funds, the Church has been unable to make any new appointments for us—and this, too, when our need is greater than ever, and rapidly increasing. During the last month, not less, I should think, than 7000 persons have come into this province to settle here and there on our fertile prairies. And this immigration will go on all summer. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 or 40,000 people will come into the province this season, bringing with them additional responsibility,

and the necessity for additional effort on the part of our Church. Hitherto almost half of the immigration has been Presbyterian, and the same proportion is likely to continue.

“From all this you will easily see that there is great danger that the demands of this vast region upon our Church will far exceed her ability to meet them. Hence the necessity for help from abroad to assist us in laying broad and deep the foundations of our Zion in the fertile plains of our Canadian North-West.”

#### ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The Committee having addressed inquiries to their correspondents at KINGSTON bearing on the future of the plan of supplying student-evangelists to Canada, the late lamented Professor Mackerras wrote on the 15th May of 1879 in the following terms: “I duly received your kind favour of the 22d ult. The delay in answering it has arisen from my desire to consult Principal Grant, who was from home, and Dr Jenkins. I may premise by stating that the circumstances of the Church in Canada have changed very much since the Union, as regards the supply of candidates for the ministry. Previously to 1875 we found the supply to be sadly deficient. Hence the scheme for sending out young men from Scotland was, at the time it was initiated, and for some time thereafter, admirably adapted to meet our necessities. Now, however, the number of young men at the several Colleges and Halls of the Dominion having the ministry in view is so considerable, that the supply and demand are pretty well equalised. Canada is thus itself furnishing the raw material to be manufactured on the spot. Hence we are decidedly of opinion that whatever money the Colonial Committee can kindly spare for Canada, may be expended to far greater advantage in other ways than in continuing or extending the Young Men’s Scheme—as in aiding the College in MANITOBA, and assisting mission-work in the North-West Territories.”

In terms of the resolution of last General Assembly, the grant to Queen’s College was reduced £100.

The annual letter of the Trustees of the University to the

Colonial Committee, will be found at No. II. (1) of the Appendix.

The Committee of Correspondence of the Synod of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, have addressed the Committee, through the Rev. Gavin Lang, MONTREAL, in the letter printed at No. II. (2) of the Appendix; and the Rev. Peter Galbraith, minister of St Stephen's Church, LONDON (ONTARIO), has been deputed "to appear before the Assembly, to represent the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, to convey its loyal filial greetings to the parent Church, and to impart such information as may be desirable regarding the state of affairs within its borders."

#### MARITIME PROVINCES.

A short visit to this country of the Rev. John Goodwill, from PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, gave the Convener of the Colonial Committee an opportunity for conference on the exigencies of Mr Goodwill's most important work among the congregations of the late Mr Donald Macdonald.

Subsequent communications have put before the Committee as strong a claim as could well be urged upon the sympathy and aid of the Church of Scotland. The Committee earnestly hope that two Gaelic ministers (one from Mull and another from Skye would be preferred) may offer themselves to divide with Mr Goodwill a field so important, and to relieve him amid labours most zealously and faithfully prosecuted, more abundant than ought ever to be left to the unaided efforts of one minister.

What has hitherto been the Presbytery of Pictou, in connection with the Church of Scotland, is now divided into two—the Presbytery of PICTOU and the Presbytery of EGERTON, constituting a Synod as a court of review.

The Committee, in view of the state of their funds, have voted, in supplement of stipends in the Pictou Presbytery, half the grant of last year, to be apportioned among the congregations by the Presbytery according to the necessities of each case.

The Divinity Hall in HALIFAX has had "fifteen students in

full and regular attendance during the last session. They are very promising, as a whole—some of them very talented and fine scholars. Three of them belong originally to the Church of Scotland.” The new building “continues to give complete satisfaction. The students who board in the house are very comfortably lodged, and their general welfare is most carefully attended to by Dr and Mrs Macknight.”

The Report of the Rev. Professor Pollok, D.D., will be found at No. II. (3) of the Appendix.

The last General Assembly having been pleased to appoint the Rev. G. W. Sprott, D.D., of North Berwick, their deputy to visit the Presbyterian Churches in CANADA,—in order to fully accomplish the design of his commission, the Colonial Committee, on behalf of the General Assembly, instructed Dr Sprott to proceed to MONTREAL, and there to communicate with the Rev. Gavin Lang as to the best time and place for a conference with the ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland; and having made the necessary arrangements for such a conference, to go on forthwith to OTTAWA to present himself as the deputy of the Church of Scotland before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, there in session. The opportunities thus provided Dr Sprott was instructed to improve for giving cordial expression to the friendly sentiments his visit to them was intended to convey to the churches to whom he was sent, and for explaining the resolutions unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in regard to future colonial missionary work in Canada; avoiding, on the one hand, what might raise expectations of aid which the Committee's very limited means might oblige them to disappoint, and, on the other hand, abstaining from what might suggest that the General Assembly contemplated any absolute withdrawal from Canada which might unnecessarily embarrass the operations of the Committee in that or in any other colonies where there may still be need for co-operation in Colonial Mission work. Dr Sprott was farther instructed to keep in view that, in addition to the important object of promoting cordiality in the relations of the Church of Scotland with the Presbyterian Churches in Canada, his visit

was one of observation and inquiry (the extent of which, in so far as proceeding to MANITOBA was concerned, the Committee left to his own discretion) for such a report of the existing state of matters as might enable the General Assembly to make the most economical and effective use of the means put at their disposal by the Church for promoting the religious interests of Scottish Presbyterians in the colony.

Armed with these instructions, Dr Sprott proceeded on his important mission, and after a prosperous progress, marked by the signal protection of a gracious Providence, and attended by every token of goodwill to the Church of which he was the representative, he returned to his home in health, and laid upon the table of the Committee the able and interesting Report which the Assembly will find at No. II. (4) of the Appendix.

While commending their deputy and his delicate and difficult task to the grateful consideration of the Supreme Court, the Colonial Committee cannot withhold the expression of their very special obligations to the kindly hospitality which everywhere in Canada welcomed the representative of the Church of Scotland, and enabled him, by the personal sacrifices of a strict economy, to accomplish his extensive journey to WINNIPEG in MANITOBA and back, at an expense to the General Assembly's Colonial funds of only £75.

## WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—The Rev. J. Kinnison at MEDINA and HYDE PARK, and the Rev. J. Stuart at GIDDY HALL, RETIREMENT, and ACCOMPONG, continue to prosecute their faithful labours with unflinching regularity.

The Committee will be glad to be in a position to send to KINGSTON a suitable assistant to the Rev. J. Radcliffe.

They trust that this notice of the need of a labourer in a sphere so desirable and important may induce offers of service from among the younger ministers of the Church.

ST VINCENT.—An interesting report of the commencement of the Rev. A. T. M'Clennighen's ministry in ST VINCENT ap-

peared in the March number of the 'Missionary Record.' The visit to GRENADA has been repeated, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper dispensed to the people there, give every assurance of their readiness to cordially welcome a minister of the Church when one can be found to settle again among them.

The General Assembly will sympathise with the thankfulness the Committee feel, that the little flocks of Presbyterians in ST VINCENT and GRENADA enjoy the pastoral care of so faithful a representative of the Church of Scotland as Mr M'Clennighen has proved himself to be.

## SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

### BRITISH GUIANA.

The supplies required by vacancies in the parishes of BRITISH GUIANA formed the anxious work of the past year in that colony;—and again the Committee are thankful to be able to report that the pulpits in all the parishes are now filled. The Rev. F. A. Ross of St Catherine's having been translated to St Luke's, the Rev. R. L. Lewis was appointed to St Catherine's, the Rev. William Barnhill to St Clement's, the Rev. George Stephen to St Thomas's, Georgetown, and the Rev. T. H. Trotman to St Mark's.

The Committee have received from the Rev. William Barnhill of St Clement's a most interesting letter on the state of his parish, and especially with reference to the extreme dilapidation of the Church at MARA. The Committee have every reason to be assured that, in Mr Barnhill's hands, no effort will be spared to remedy the evil as to which the Presbytery speak so strongly in the papers, which will be found at No. III. (1, 2, 3) of the Appendix.

The Colonial Committee have prepared and passed through the Committee of Bills to the hands of the Supreme Court, all the documents which, in terms of the remit made to them by last General Assembly, the Presbytery of British Guiana have supplied, as a full report in the case of the Rev. George Robb.



## BUENOS AYRES.

In transmitting the annual contribution to the funds of the Colonial Committee (amounting on this occasion to £12, 19s. 2d.) from his congregation in BUENOS AYRES, the Rev. James Smith writes on the 9th of October to the Convener:—

“Last Sunday was our October Communion, at which, as usual, a collection was made for the excellent scheme over which you so efficiently preside. The weather was not favourable, and the badness of the times, combined with the weather, made the amount less than it would otherwise have been. We go on here much the same as when I wrote to you last year. The Sunday-school continues greatly to flourish through the zeal and efficiency of the teachers, and the continued liberality of Thomas Drysdale, Esq.

“I have resumed my labours in the country districts, and wherever I have service, I have Sunday-school for the children. This is the only way to insure to the young generation growing up amid the deadening influences of this land something of the religious training which their fathers or grandfathers enjoyed in Scotland.

“Mr Gebbie, in renovated health, is making long and toilsome journeys over the burning plains, where he has laboured so many years. He holds service at private houses like the apostles of old; and his countrymen show their appreciation of his labours by coming to his services from great distances.

“A similar course is followed by Mr Ferguson, as the only one fitted to do good among a scant and widely scattered population. He displays great tact, ability, and zeal in the discharge of his arduous duties, and his people highly appreciate his untiring exertions for their welfare. The day and Sunday schools in connection with his church are in a most flourishing condition. Mr Drysdale extends the same liberality to Mr Ferguson's Sunday-school that he has long done to ours.”

It is matter to the Colonial Committee of sincere congratulation with Mr Smith, that since that letter was written, in the

arrival of the Rev. J. W. Fleming to be his assistant, he has found some relief amid his abundant labours, pursued with self-denying fidelity for so many years in BUENOS AYRES. Mr Fleming's many attached friends at home will be pleased to hear that the cordial and highly appreciative reception which they would expect for his character and talents, has welcomed him to the new sphere of his ministry. On the 28th February Mr Fleming wrote:—

“I have been much longer in writing than I intended, but I delayed until I could speak from a little experience as to Buenos Ayres. I have now been here three months, and like both the place and the people. I had a most cordial reception on my arrival, and my experience since then only deepens my belief in the great hospitality and kindness of the people.

“The Rev. Mr Smith, who has been minister here for thirty years, has also been very kind, and, so far as work is concerned, has been far from exacting. There is abundance of labour for both of us among the Scotch here. The community is numerous and very fluctuating, making visitation very difficult. Even in the town of Buenos Ayres our parishioners are extended over a large area. Many are in the town, but lately it has become the custom to stay in the villages round the city. There are four of these from four to ten miles distant from the church, which is almost in the centre of Buenos Ayres. I intend to stay in one of these—Flores—where there is quite a numerous colony of Scotch. It is five miles from town, but trams every quarter of an hour make access easy, while the air is very much better than in the town.

“My health is not much improved since I left home; indeed, I write this from the Sierras of Cordoba, where I have been ordered by the doctor. The air is exceedingly fine and dry, and I trust may, by God's blessing, be very beneficial.

“In regard to our church, I can scarcely speak definitely. All the sittings (400) are let, but the attendance is extremely irregular. No doubt this may be expected to some extent, because many of our people live in the “Camp,” perhaps thirty miles away, and we cannot look for regular attendance. But even allowing this, there are pews empty that should not be so;

and what is worse, there are hundreds of our countrymen who have no connection with the Church whatever. This is especially the case with young men, few of whom go to any Church.

“We have also a few English, mostly of the working classes, in connection with the church—people who have become personally attached to Mr Smith from his long ministry here.

“There are now five Presbyterian ministers here, all from the Church of Scotland. Rev. Mr Ferguson, of Chascimous, hopes to go home this summer. The rest of us will supply his pulpit as we can. In addition to Buenos Ayres, Mr Smith has a third of the “Camp” to minister to, and until I came the church in town was shut every third Sunday. This was a disagreeable necessity, but in future we expect to have two services every Sunday in the church.

“We hope to introduce ‘Life and Work’ next month, with a large local supplement. For a scattered population like ours I think it will be specially useful.

“I hope to be able to write you soon again, although it is not easy to get news here that will interest you at home.”

## A F R I C A.

NATAL.—The hope the Committee cherished of being able, at the close of the hostilities on the borders of NATAL, to prosecute their plans for the extension of their work in the South African colonies, has received an unwelcome check from the state of their funds. As soon as the Church enables them, the Committee will be glad to respond to such appeals as, in the following petition, they lay before the General Assembly:—

*“To the Convener of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland.*

“RICHMOND, PORT NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA, 4th Feb. 1880.

“DEAR SIR,—We again approach your Committee on behalf of the claims of the Church at Richmond. We are encouraged to hope, now that our church has been erected and formally opened by the Rev. J. Gould Smith, and the needful steps are

being taken to secure a proper site on which to build a manse, that our appeal will receive your earliest and most favourable consideration.

“It is with very great regret that we learn, through the Rev. Mr Middleton, that the state of your funds is not such as to enable you to extend operations in the colonial field; but we sincerely trust this difficulty will soon be removed.

“Of our needs we can hardly suppose you to be ignorant,—they having been pressed upon you by the Rev. Mr Carlyle and others interested in our cause. They are at present as clamant as before,—the presence of the church in our midst making a silent, though powerful appeal.

“The church is seated to hold 120 comfortably, but 150 might be accommodated. It is a neat structure of burnt-brick, with galvanised iron roof. We are prepared to guarantee the sum previously stated, £150 per annum for three years, on condition that the Church Committee will be able to supplement by grant this stipend.

“As to our numbers: as the roll at present stands, there are 24 communicants, 53 adherents, and from 35 to 45 minors.

“We had hoped very shortly to have seen the end of our troubles in the arrival, about the month of March, of the Rev. Gerard Middleton, of Monzie, who has expressed his willingness to settle at Richmond; and though, by reason of the difficulty above referred to, his arrival amongst us must be delayed, yet we hope that the Committee will shortly be in a position to enable Mr Middleton to carry out his intention.—We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

“J. GOULD SMITH, *Chairman.*

“JOHN FALCONER, *Secy. to Committee.*

“J. STRAPP,

“J. HACKLAND,

“J. R. L. HACKLAND,

“PETER FLETT,

} *Members of Church  
Committee, Richmond.*”

## MAURITIUS.

The Church in the MAURITIUS was, during 1879, severely tried by visitations of sickness among many trusted friends of the good work. At the close of the year, however, the Rev. Samuel H. Anderson writes that his colleagues are well; and, as to his work, he says, "There is very much to keep any willing worker intensely busy in this island. The smallness of Mauritius—not 40 miles by 30 large; the overcrowded population at hand—more than 350,000 souls; the great variety of religious beliefs, rites, and ceremonies to be met with on all sides,—makes this a very interesting part of the Lord's vineyard, and we cannot be too grateful for the capital opportunities we have of sowing 'the seed of the kingdom,' through the medium of the Creole language, which is here in general use."

The Colonial Committee cannot too strongly express their sympathy with their brethren in the MAURITIUS—the sense they entertain of the importance of the special work in the hands of Messrs Le Brun and Anderson—and the hope they cherish that, by an increase of the means at their disposal, the Committee may be able adequately to support labours prosecuted in the cheerful spirit of so earnest Christian zeal for the salvation of souls.

The Colonial Committee now beg leave to submit the

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARMY AND NAVY  
CHAPLAINS.

Rev. K. M. PHIN, D.D., *Convener*.

As the Committee anticipated when preparing their Report to last General Assembly, several changes have lately taken place in the stations occupied by the commissioned Presbyterian Chaplains to the Forces. The Rev. P. Beaton has been transferred from Aldershot to Edinburgh; the Rev. D. Arthur from Edinburgh to Dover; and the Rev. J. M. Miller from Dover to Aldershot. The Rev. John Milne remains at Dublin. The Rev. George Kirkwood has returned, with enhanced reputa-

tion, from his gallant and signally useful service in the South African campaign, and has resumed his post in London, where, by an admirable combination of firmness and prudence, he has successfully vindicated the constitutional right of the Presbyterian soldiers in the Metropolis to have their public worship conducted in suitable edifices. He is assisted by the Rev. R. Nicolson, the duties of the London Presbyterian Chaplaincy being too onerous for one minister. The Rev. James Spiers, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, continues at the Curragh; and the Rev. Dr Beattie, who also belongs to that Church, at Shorncliffe.

The following is a brief description of those stations which the Committee aid in supporting:—

PORTSMOUTH, GOSPORT, HASLAR HOSPITAL, AND FORTON  
MILITARY PRISON.

For the first six months of 1879 the Rev. John M'Taggart laboured at these stations, the average number of Presbyterians under his care being 500. Public worship was regularly maintained on Sabbath—in the morning at Gosport, and in the forenoon at Portsmouth. In the afternoon Mr M'Taggart had a Bible-class, and visited the military hospitals. Throughout the week he conducted religious services in Forton Military Prison and in Haslar Hospital, and went the round of the several garrison hospitals ministering to the sick in each ward. He likewise attended to the soldiers' families, and once a-week gave Scriptural instruction to the children at school. While thus occupied, he was suddenly requested by the War Office authorities to officiate as chaplain to the Presbyterian soldiers engaged in the Zulu war. He at once complied, and on his arrival at Durban, was appointed to labour at the base of operations, where he had the spiritual oversight of the men in two large camps, and of the sick in several hospitals many miles distant from each other. He on various occasions dispensed the Communion to officers and men, and, in addition to the regular parade services on Sabbath, held voluntary evening services twice a-week. These were so much appreciated by not a few of the men that they begged him to hold a meeting

every evening, which he did for nearly five months—sometimes teaching a Bible-class, at other times delivering a lecture, now addressing a temperance meeting, and again illustrating, by a magic-lantern, scenes in the ‘Pilgrim’s Progress’ and in other religious narratives. In these good undertakings he was not only encouraged but aided by some of the officers, and especially by one of the Staff, who showed a very deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the men. The kindness of friends at home and at Natal enabled Mr M’Taggart to supply the sick in hospital with books, tracts, newspapers, and other periodicals, as also with portions of Scripture—all which gifts were gratefully received. He was invariably welcomed by soldiers of all persuasions when visiting the hospitals and convalescent camp, and had every reason to believe that his ministry was blessed, and that much good was accomplished. In his absence, Portsmouth and the other stations intrusted to him were supplied by two ministers appointed, in succession, as his substitutes. The Committee rejoice to add that he has now resumed his home work, and they hope soon to hear of his having obtained the commission which he has fully earned.

#### SHOEBURYNNESS.

Of this station, the Rev. Hugh Drennan, who is still the Committee’s chaplain, writes to the Convener:—

“There is hardly any change to report from Shoeburynness. My Sunday services, morning and evening, are attended very much as before. The only change is that the Wesleyans, who used to come to me every alternate Sunday, are now to come every Sunday, their minister from Southend having asked me if I would agree to this arrangement. For the last six months I have been trying an additional service in the village between my afternoon Sunday-school and my evening service; but the attendance has been rather irregular, and the want of a proper place of meeting has proved a drawback. The number of scholars in my Sunday-school is still well kept up, varying between 100 and 120. There would be many more if I had better accommodation, for the space at my command is inconveniently crowded, and I have often to decline offered pupils. My prayer-meeting has not been largely attended, but those who do attend seem very earnest, decided Christians; and we are cheerfully looking for better times. I lately started a Band of Hope in the

village, something of the kind being greatly needed. So far, it has proved a decided success. Nearly 100 have joined, and all with the consent, written or otherwise, of their parents. Till now, the interest of the meetings which we hold once a-week has been so fully maintained, that whereas they are supposed to last for an hour, two hours generally elapse before all the children are away. Nearly every week new members are joining. My principal help in conducting these meetings is an energetic young bombardier, who has a very winning way with children."

#### WINCHESTER AND NETLEY HOSPITAL.

"I have pleasure," says the Rev. G. Forbes Steven, who represents the Committee at these stations, "in being able to state that my work during the year just closed has been both interesting and encouraging. An unusually large number of Presbyterian recruits passed through Winchester for the several battalions of the Rifle Brigade and the 60th Rifles. Last summer we had often as many as sixty young Scotchmen at our service. Their attention while listening to me, and the heartiness with which they joined in the singing, were most gratifying. Having lately found that two or three Scotch families were connected with the Staff of the Hants Militia Infantry, which is quartered at Winchester, I baptised two children in these families. Our Netley services have been well attended, and the Sabbath-school flourishing. At present there are about thirty children on the roll. During the last few months a large number of patients have come in from South Africa; and a fair proportion of them have been Presbyterians, including a man presented with the Victoria Cross for signal bravery in the field. It is interesting to relate that several who worshipped with me at Winchester, immediately before leaving for the seat of war, came back from it as invalids, and on returning to their native land, had their first religious service with me at Netley. Patients, of whom many are Presbyterians, are now arriving from Afghanistan. Since the last medical warrant was issued, the number of Presbyterian surgeons on probation has considerably increased. Several of the medical candidates who are natives of India regularly attend our services, and we had in our congregation last summer a candidate from Beyrout. Thirteen officers worship with us each Sabbath. The Communion has been twice dispensed during the year, and there have been twelve baptisms at both stations. Eleven Presbyterians have died in Netley Hospital; but there has been no death, and very little sickness, at Winchester. I may add that Mr Stevenson of Jedburgh recently presented the Netley Presbyterians with some seventy volumes of the Religious Tract Society's publications, and that a



lady of the same town has always kept me well furnished with tracts, which have been regularly distributed, and much appreciated by the patients. A similar act of kindness has been performed by a young lady in the neighbourhood of the Hospital."

#### COLCHESTER.

The Rev. John Morrison, the chaplain in this garrison, reports

"That by the arrival lately of the 50th Regiment from Edinburgh the garrison has attained its full strength, and the number of Presbyterians has become about the same as this time last year—nearly a hundred, not including women and children. He has had regular public worship every Sabbath, and has visited the men, and their wives and families, during the week. There have been no deaths or cases of serious illness; but he has gone the round of the hospital on each alternate day. The Presbyterian children in camp being under the age for admission into school, his attention to the young has been necessarily confined to imparting religious instruction to a few youthful soldiers. He expresses an earnest desire that parish ministers and others would warn young women against marrying soldiers without leave. In a cavalry regiment that recently came to Colchester from Scotland, there were many cases of this sort; and the poverty and distress of the mothers and children were pitiable in the extreme. Mr Morrison's ministerial work in the garrison is comparatively light; but he finds useful and agreeable occupation in conducting well-attended week-day prayer-meetings at the Soldiers' Home."

#### CATERHAM.

Of his work at Caterham the Rev. John Armstrong speaks very encouragingly. Its importance may be estimated from the fact that it is performed among young Scotch recruits in the Household regiments who are just entering on the trials and temptations to which soldiers quartered in London are specially exposed. Mr Armstrong, who is peculiarly fitted for dealing with such youths, says:—

"The number of Presbyterian soldiers under my care rose last autumn to about 140—the highest number I have ever had. The parade service is held every Sabbath at 9.30 A.M., after which I have a brief service in the hospital. The conduct of the young

men has been generally good, and in several instances quite exemplary. Some of them had been communicants before enlisting; and, at their own desire, they were recommended to the favourable attention of the Presbyterian chaplains in London, with a view to their attending the Communion there in connection with their respective battalions. At our services, the attention is most marked; and in some very interesting cases I have been asked to converse with my young hearers on religious subjects. During the past year I have had a well-attended voluntary evening service every Lord's Day. The Colonel and Mrs Thomas continue to aid and encourage me in all my efforts for the religious wellbeing of the soldiers, for which I desire to express my warmest thanks. I have a fortnightly temperance-meeting at the barrack, when I warn young soldiers against drunkenness, and endeavour to associate them as opponents to this degrading vice. Bibles are fully supplied to the recruits, and religious tracts of a suitable kind regularly distributed among them. We are striving to improve our congregational singing, many of the recruits having musical taste and fine voices. Upon the whole, we have reason to thank the Great Head of the Church for His goodness to us, and for not a few tokens of His blessing."

#### PARKHURST.

This station attained far greater importance than before by the arrival, in June last, of the celebrated 42d Regiment or Black Watch—one of those genuine Scotch regiments in which the national element of Presbyterianism has always predominated. The Committee immediately set themselves to provide a Presbyterian chaplain, and after temporary arrangements for a few weeks, appointed the Rev. James Duncan, from one of whose letters to the Convener the following is an extract:—

"It is now upwards of six months since I went to Parkhurst to minister to the 42d Royal Highlanders. I arrived a perfect stranger, but soon felt quite at home in my work—having been received by the whole regiment, from the commanding officer to the drummer-boy, with the greatest courtesy and kindness. The 42d came from Cyprus and Gibraltar, and had a great many sick. I found upwards of 60 in the hospital; but the number is now down to 17. On Sundays, I have the regular parade morning service, and also a voluntary evening service, which has been fairly attended. The soldiers' wives, many of whom are prevented by family and household duties from getting out in the morning, gladly avail themselves of

this opportunity of joining in public worship. I also conduct service in the hospital for the convalescents. There is a flourishing Sunday-school, the average attendance being 45. Its success is to be attributed in a great measure to the interest which the ladies of the officers' families take in the young—themselves regularly teaching in the school, and encouraging the children by kind gifts. I am happy to say that I also receive valuable assistance from the wives of several non-commissioned officers. During the week, besides visiting in the barracks and hospital, I give two hours' religious instruction in the school to the young and to the drummer-boys. The 14th Regiment, which disembarked from Aden towards the end of 1879, contains 30 Presbyterians. The Rev. Mr Heaton (Wesleyan), who ministered to the few Presbyterians that were here before the arrival of the 42d, continues to take great interest in the soldiers, and is very attentive to the sick in hospital—visiting them generally twice a-week. Altogether, the work here has been very pleasant to me, and, I trust, not unsuccessful."

#### CHELSEA HOSPITAL, AND DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL, LONDON.

The ministrations to the Presbyterian pensioners in Chelsea Hospital, and to the Presbyterian boys in the Duke of York's School, have been continued in the way reported to the General Assembly of 1879. The Hospital authorities have manifested a cordial approval of the means used for the spiritual instruction and consolation of the Scotch veterans, who rejoice in having the services of their own Church provided for them during their last days on earth. Every Sabbath afternoon the large room in which public worship is held contains many attentive and devout worshippers, some of whom are so infirm, and others so destitute of sight, that they have to be supported or led by their less afflicted comrades. Though death is constantly removing the aged and debilitated, the number of Scotchmen in the Hospital is rather on the increase, as the comforts and advantages possessed by the inmates are becoming more widely known in Scotland. Nearly all who attend public worship also partake of the Communion when dispensed in the Hospital; and on the occasion of its dispensation to the troops in the Royal Military Chapel at Wellington Barracks, on the 29th of February last, 25 of the pensioners walked more than a mile in order to sit down at the Lord's Table with those who had

taken their places in their country's army. Between 70 and 80 then communicated; and the Royal Chapel was filled with soldiers of the Royal Horse Guards, and the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Scots Guards. Several Members of Parliament and influential friends of the soldiers were also present. The entire service was in strict accordance with the forms of the Church of Scotland, and was so impressive as to draw forth from an English clergyman who witnessed it, the declaration that he could not conceive any mode of celebrating the Lord's Supper to be more in accordance with Scripture and primitive usage.

The number of Presbyterian boys in the Duke of York's School is at present 20; and they seem to receive with interest the instruction furnished by a minister of the Church of their fathers. There is some difficulty as to the supply of that instruction, but the Committee trust that a satisfactory arrangement will be effected.

The Committee, as they stated in their Report to last General Assembly, began 1879 with £302, 15s. 4d. at their credit. In the course of the year several special contributions, for which they are deeply grateful, were made to their funds. These, however, were accounted for to the Colonial Committee. Their expenditure was £550, 16s., or, under deduction of bank interest, £548, 17s. 3d.; and in terms of the resolution of the General Assembly of 1878, the balance of £246, 1s. 11d. was paid by the Colonial Committee—£213 previous to the close of the accounts, and £33, 1s. 11d. since.

The Committee venture to say, in conclusion, that they are not aware of the existence of any religious enterprise which produces a larger amount of good at a smaller cost than that intrusted to them. Once more, they respectfully request the General Assembly to commend it to the Christian liberality and earnest supplications of the congregations of the Church.

*In name of the Committee,*

K. M. PHIN, *Convener.*

The Assembly is next invited to receive the

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON CONTINENTAL AND  
SUMMER CHAPLAINCIES FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

Rev. Professor CROMBIE, D.D., *Convener*.

PERMANENT CHAPLAINCIES.

*Paris.*

By the sudden death of the Rev. C. E. Paterson, B.D., chaplain at Paris, on the 29th April last, the congregation there have been deprived of the services of an able and devoted pastor, and the Church of Scotland of one of the most earnest and zealous ministers among the ranks of her younger clergy. Mr Paterson was appointed to the charge of the congregation at Paris (having been previously for some years minister of Dalton, Dumfriesshire) in 1875, and from that date until the time of his lamented death, he laboured with untiring assiduity and zeal to promote the spiritual welfare of the members of his congregation, and, indeed, of all those of our countrymen who came within the sphere of his influence. In particular, he took the deepest interest in the younger members of his flock, was an active supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association of Paris, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in every good work. During the summer of 1878—the year of the Paris Exhibition—Mr Paterson was conspicuous for his efforts to provide religious services on week-days for the benefit of those of our countrymen whom business or pleasure brought to the French capital; and his labours for that purpose were spoken of in terms of high commendation by ministers of other denominations. He died, after a few days' illness, at the early age of thirty-six, in the full possession of all his powers. He had just transmitted to the Convener his Report upon the work of the chaplaincy for the last year, which will now be read with melancholy interest. The Committee have taken the necessary steps to provide temporarily for the supply of pulpit ordinances to the vacant congregation, until the question of a

permanent successor can be fully considered. Mr Paterson's report is as follows :—

“The past year has been one of comparatively uneventful congregational life. From several causes the casual visitors from Scotland have been very few, but our attendance is far less dependent on strangers than many people at home suppose. Even during the fearful winter we have experienced, when the temperature, even at mid-day, was often 20 degrees below freezing, the attendance was good. Our Communion services have been specially blessed, the number of communicants being large, and the services followed with much devoutness.

“Our little church having fallen into a bad state of repair, last autumn the congregation subscribed for its renovation. It was painted, re-matted, and the curtains and other hangings renewed. It is now very comfortable and bright.

“I have to thank the ministers of our own and other Presbyterian Churches for sending letters of introduction with so many of their people who come to reside here. It is of the greatest importance that the young, and especially young men, should make my acquaintance personally, or as soon as possible after their arrival. I can often do much more for them than merely introduce them to suitable companions. I am glad to say that almost the whole of our young men belong to the ‘Young Men's Christian Association of Paris,’ in which they are held in the highest esteem.

“All the year round the work here requires unflagging energy. I was much impressed by a word in a prayer offered in my behalf by a minister who conducted one of our services a few months ago. He prayed that I might be enabled to do my work *patiently*. That is my prayer.”

#### *Dresden.*

The Rev. George Laurie Fogo continues to discharge his duties with the same assiduity and earnestness as in former years. The principal event in connection with the chaplaincy at Dresden has been the arrangements for the new place of worship for the congregation. The lease of the hall, in which the congregation had met for some years past, expiring in April this year, representations were made to the Committee that a larger place of worship was required for the wants of the increasing congregation. After full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and repeated communications with Mr Fogo and others, the Committee agreed to enter upon a

lease for five years of a new "prayer hall," to be erected in a better locality of the city, and capable of containing 180 sittings. In addition to the portion of the building devoted to church purposes, there is also to be built, and to form the upper storey, a house for the minister—an arrangement which, it is believed, will greatly add to his comfort and usefulness. The Committee are to have the right—if they are in a position to do so, and should deem it expedient—of purchasing the buildings at a fixed sum, at any time within three and a half years from the present date; while the congregation are secured in possession of the premises for the full period of five years, even should a change of ownership take place within that time. The church is expected to be open for religious services about the beginning of June, and the house for the minister by the 1st of October. The Committee have reason to expect that the enlarged accommodation for worshippers which the new building will afford, will be taken advantage of to a considerable extent, even by members of non-Presbyterian Churches, and that an increase of prosperity will accrue to the Mission generally from the carrying out of these arrangements.

Mr Fogo writes as follows:—

"I am happy in being able to preface my annual report with the assurance that, during the past year, the influence and the usefulness of our Church have been steadily increasing. The limited accommodation of our present place of worship has, as in former years, prevented our including in our regular congregation some who would otherwise have worshipped with us. But those whom we could accommodate have proved themselves attached and earnest. Our numbers have been made up chiefly of young people; and this, while it has invested my work with a special interest, has kept the income of the church smaller than would have been the case had the congregation been composed of members possessing an income of their own. In all cases where there have been heads of families to whose liberality I could appeal, my pleadings for generous giving have been heartily responded to. This has been especially the case with regard to the appeals I have lately made for contributions towards the fitting up of our new church.

"The erection of the new church is a source of great interest to my congregation, and, I may add, to others in the English community. Its completion is looked forward to with satisfaction, in the belief that a more commodious and more central place of wor-

ship will increase the influence of our Mission here, and will render it more efficient.

“The number of communicants has again been large ; and I have had the gratification of admitting a greater number of young people to the privileges of Church membership than in any former year.

“In concluding my report, I desire to say that I meet with constant expressions of gratitude because of the ready and liberal co-operation shown by the Colonial Committee. The help they extend is very fully appreciated here.

“G. LAURIE FOGO, M.A.”

#### SUMMER CHAPLAINCIES.

##### *Geneva.*

During the past year overtures were made to the Committee by the representatives of the “English and American Church (on the basis of the Evangelical Alliance), meeting in the *Salle de la Reformation*, Geneva,” proposing the union of our chaplaincy with their Church, so as to form one English-speaking congregation, worshipping after Presbyterian forms. The proposal was carefully considered by the Committee, and, with a view to union, certain conditions were agreed on and transmitted to the Committee of the “English and American Church” for their consideration. The Committee regret to state that the terms proposed by them were pronounced by the Geneva Committee to be impracticable, and matters accordingly remain as they were before.

The Committee are fully alive to the importance of Geneva as a place in which a permanent chaplaincy might, with great advantage, be established. An able and zealous minister would in time gather around him a congregation. This, however, would be the work of years ; and unless the Committee were enabled to guarantee an adequate salary for a sufficient time, it would be unreasonable to expect that any one should undertake a position involving so much labour and self-sacrifice for such precarious remuneration as would not suffice to procure the necessaries of life. Geneva alone, of all the chaplaincies, does not defray even the local expenses.

The services there were conducted last year by the Rev. Dr



Rankin of Muthill, and Rev. Professor Milligan, D.D., of Aberdeen.

The Rev. Dr Rankin writes as follows :—

“From the middle of June to the end of July I had charge of the station at Geneva. As usual, the service at 11.45 A.M. was held in the cathedral, the attendance averaging from 25 to 30. On July 27th I exchanged with Dr Butler of Mexico, who was temporarily in charge of Dr Stevens's meeting (English and American Church) in the *Salle de la Reformation*. During my first week, I had the pleasure of seeing and taking part in the annual meetings of the chief religious societies of Geneva. On one Sunday afternoon and two week-nights I gave addresses in French to meetings (from 100 to 150 present) of native work-people and their families, in connection with an excellent mission, superintended by two English gentlemen, Messrs Lloyd and Workman. At our own service, neither the attendance nor the collection is what we could wish to see; yet I should greatly deprecate the idea of discontinuing Geneva as one of our stations. By holding on, and by making some slight changes, it is capable of becoming a very satisfactory Mission. The changes I refer to are an earlier hour of meeting (10.30 or 11 A.M.), perhaps a more convenient place than the cathedral (nearer the Rhine and the hotels), and especially if we could have a permanent service, and some sort of union or understanding, whereby we might combine the whole of the non-Episcopal element of the English-speaking visitors and residents. With these changes there seems no reason why our work at Geneva should not soon be on the same solid basis as the work of M. Buscarlet at Lausanne.

“JAMES RANKIN.”

The Rev. Professor Milligan writes as follows :—

“The historical recollections connected with the city of Geneva are enough of themselves to make that city one of deep interest to the Church of Scotland. It is astonishing indeed to see how much they affect visitors to Geneva from all lands where the English tongue is spoken. Americans are, perhaps, even more alive than Scotchmen to their influence. Few Americans, I suppose, spend a day in the city without visiting the cathedral consecrated by the labours of Calvin, and sitting down in the chair of the great Reformer. But there is much also to interest *us* in Geneva. In favourable seasons it is visited during summer by crowds of strangers, who seldom pass on without spending a day or two in Geneva itself. It may be said to be a centre from which excursions are made to all the most beautiful scenery of Switzerland. It possesses, too, attractions of its own, which the municipal authorities,

if not always in the wisest way, are anxious to increase, so as to enable it to compete still more successfully than hitherto for the crowds of tourists on whose money it is so dependent. Besides this, there are not a few young people, both male and female, from England and Scotland, boarded in the city for their education; and to these the services of a minister from their own land, and who can speak to them in their own tongue, are of the greatest value.

“Of the religious condition of Geneva much might be said, were this the place to say it. But as your Committee can hardly contemplate sending out a minister for the whole year, and as it is impossible without a settled ministry to produce much effect on the religious life of a large town, it is unnecessary to occupy time with remarks that could have little practical result. There is no doubt that Geneva forms a most important and interesting centre for a Continental station during a portion of the year. There is a little doubt that, if the Church of Scotland abandon it, the field will be immediately taken possession of by others.

“WM. MILLIGAN.”

In connection with this station, the Committee desire to record their sense of the services rendered to the chaplaincy by M. Bossi, who for a series of years has displayed a deep interest in the prosperity of the Mission, and taken charge of all the local arrangements connected with it.

### *Heidelberg.*

The Rev. John Watt, B.D., minister of Anderston Church, Glasgow, officiated at Heidelberg for two months last summer. He writes as follows:—

“I resided in Heidelberg during the months of July and August, and officiated regularly, as appointed by the Colonial Committee, on Sundays, with the exception of the 10th of August, when I was unexpectedly summoned to England, on account of the death of a relative. During my short absence I was fortunate enough to secure the services of a neighbour in Glasgow, who kindly took my place.

“We had service both in the forenoon and in the evening in the Church of the Holy Ghost, except on the evenings of the first and the last Sundays of my term. A congregation failed on the one occasion, and light on the other.

“Owing to repairs that for some years have been going on in the University Church, the building placed at our disposal so readily by the authorities is the only one that has been available. There

appears to be an impression among the English-speaking people of Heidelberg that if the services were held in the Providence Church they would be better attended. I am by no means sure of this ; but inasmuch as the latter church is the more comfortable of the two, it might be well to try it again when the opportunity occurs.

“The numbers attending the services were never great. One day the attendance, swelled by the presence of a party of American tourists, was over eighty, but from thirty to fifty was the usual number in the forenoon. There was always some anxiety about the evening as to whether there would be any congregation at all. About a dozen formed the normal gathering then ; and I suspect the majority were present out of sympathy for the minister.

“The organist, from long practice, is now accustomed to our Scotch Psalmody, and, German though he is, envies us both the words and music of our Hymnal. Both he and I were greatly indebted last summer to ladies, bearing a name honoured in our Church, who gave us valuable assistance in the musical part of the service.

“There is little opportunity of discharging pastoral duty in Heidelberg during the week. There were scarcely any resident Scotch families last year ; and the worshippers, as a rule, changed every week. Travellers very frequently arrive on Saturday to rest, and leave on Monday morning. Thus it was rarely the case that advantage was taken of the invitation regularly given to visitors to send me their address that I might call upon them. Several, however, sought me out for the purpose of saying to me courteous and kind words about our services.

“The most regular and most interesting members of my congregation were students in the various faculties of the University, both from Great Britain and America, who formed for me a very pleasant little circle of acquaintances. They liked our service ; and it was refreshing to me to recall old days by going with them on week-days to hear the lectures of well-known professors.

“I was fortunately able to be of some assistance in the case of an American gentleman who was commended to me by some of his travelling companions. It was a sad case : he caught fever in Italy, broke down at Heidelberg, and had to be left there under the charge of a devoted friend, who waited on him till he died, and who was often much tried from not being able to speak any language but English.

“I fear the station at Heidelberg will never be a success financially, as there is no resident population with money to spare to whom appeals can be made. But the name of our Church has always been associated with the Presbyterian service there, and it would be a pity if there should be any change in this respect.

Happily, Scotch people forget these ecclesiastical differences when they are abroad, and people of other nations know nothing about them.

“JOHN WATT.”

*Homburg.*

The ministers appointed to officiate at Homburg during last season were the Rev. Professor Flint, D.D., the Rev. John Alison, M.A., minister of Newington, Edinburgh, and the Rev. Dr Herdman of Melrose. At the last moment Dr Herdman found himself unable, from the sudden illness of a member of his family, to fulfil his engagement, and the Convener, at considerable personal inconvenience, took his place.

The Rev. Mr Alison writes as follows :—

“The services at Homburg last summer were conducted by me for six weeks, from the end of June till the beginning of August. The weather in Germany, as in England, was exceptionally wet and cold—consequently the number of visitors to Homburg for the benefit of the mineral waters was numerically small: a summer so unfavourable had not been experienced for more than twenty years. This told, of course, on the attendance at our services. These were conducted as formerly in the Schloss Kirche, suitable in every respect, except its distance from the hotels and English boarding-houses. The numbers present at both morning and evening worship, though not large, were on the whole satisfactory; and the amount of the collections was such as to indicate appreciation of the privileges of the services.

“I took occasion to consult some influential persons, who worshipped with us, as to the desirableness of continuing the services in future. They replied that they had been considering that question, and had come decidedly to the conclusion that they ought to be continued, but that the Committee in charge of the arrangements should keep in view the special importance of sending the best preachers that they can find, as the distinctive excellence and interest of the Presbyterian services at such places lies in the preaching.

“Besides Presbyterians of various denominations, there were clergymen and members of the Episcopal Church at most of the services, especially in the evening. The difficulty of finding an hour in the evening to suit the *table-d'hôte* arrangements of the principal hotels seems to be insuperable.

“JOHN ALISON, *Minister of Newington.*”

With these remarks of Mr Alison the Convener begs to

concur. Homburg is the most important of our summer stations. As the visitors generally remain for some weeks, they have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with our Presbyterian service; and the interest which is felt in it was fully evinced by the regular attendance, especially at the evening meetings, of many members of the Church of England, including several dignitaries of that Church. As the weather was fine during the latter part of the season, the attendance proportionately increased, and the average number present at each diet of worship might be taken as about sixty. The Communion was dispensed on the 7th September to about twenty communicants.

In connection with the services at Homburg the Committee desire to record their deep sense of the great services rendered to the chaplaincy by Dr Lewis, a physician in extensive practice there. This gentleman has long taken the greatest interest in the Scotch service, and has rendered important aid to our ministers. To him, and to Mrs Rodgers, the Misses Butler, and Miss Claus—the latter for their kind assistance in conducting the service of praise—the Committee desire to return their cordial thanks.

### *Hyères.*

The Committee resolved to continue, during the past winter, the service at Hyères, which was begun in the winter of 1878-79, by the Rev. William Gordon. The Rev. J. D. Grant, of West Calder, who had been recommended by his medical adviser to spend the winter in a milder climate than that of Scotland, was appointed by the Committee to conduct the services at Hyères, and the following is his report:—

“HOTEL DES ILES D'OR, HYÈRES, 5th April 1880.

“Having yesterday brought the services of the Church of Scotland at Hyères to a close for the season, I have the pleasure to report that, though the attendance was small, it was an increase upon that of last year, and maintained itself to the end, although the visitors had then diminished by more than one-half. Had a more suitable place of worship been at our service, and the hour of meeting earlier, I have no doubt that many more would have taken advantage of the provision which your Committee have made for

Presbyterian worship. I am happy to say that from a most unexpected source, a church may be erected for our use. The landlord of this hotel, Mons. Weber, and Mons. Godillot, the superior of a great part of the ground here, and in the interests of the place, promised me to build, at their own expense, and for our free use, a small comfortable church in the best part of the town. With this in prospect your Committee may anticipate greater results in future. Not only would the Presbyterians who frequent the Riviera, but Americans generally, and English Dissenters, and the Evangelical party in the Church of England, rejoice to see the new church, where a free and pure gospel would be preached, but might be all counted upon as attached adherents.

“While attending principally to the interests of our own congregation, I have felt it a duty to help and encourage, to the utmost of my power, the poor and struggling French Protestant Church and school, and have been able to some extent to render them assistance, by interesting the visitors in their behalf. With the pastor, Mons. Aquilera, I have had the most friendly intercourse. He and his people are warm friends to the Church of Scotland, whose doctrines they believe, and whose forms they practise. I need hardly add that I sincerely hope that this station—the only one, as has often been remarked to me last winter, which our Church has ever occupied on the Riviera—will continue to be maintained by your Committee, and that it may prove a blessing to our countrymen and others while sojourning here.—I am, &c.

“J. D. GRANT.”

*Rome.*

In accordance with the arrangement, which has subsisted for several years past, by which a representative of the Church of Scotland has been associated with the representative of the Free Church in the conduct of the Presbyterian services in Rome during the latter portion of the winter, the Rev. Cornelius Giffen, minister of St Mary's Church, Edinburgh, was appointed the Church's deputy for the months of February, March, and April last. Mr Giffen writes as follows:—

“My term of service here has been singularly uneventful, so far as the Mission is concerned—so much so, that it is difficult to put on record anything that may excite special interest at home. Judging from the attendance in church, and the kindly acknowledgments accorded by many of those who have shared in our worship, the object of the Mission during this season has been fairly

attained. There has been the usual succession of visitors,—more than usual, as I am told; and of these a goodly number, both American and British, have availed themselves of the privilege of worshipping after our simple form. The attendance has been remarkably good, and would very probably have been even better were it not for the inconvenient site of the church outside the city-walls. There is some talk of the present site being required by a company for business purposes. Should that come about, the new church would most probably be built in closer proximity to what is called the English quarter of the city, and of larger dimensions, to accommodate the additional number of worshippers that might be anticipated. As it is, there is abundant cause for satisfaction with the numbers who take advantage of the privilege provided for them now.

“The present arrangement, whereby our ministers are combined with those of the Free Church in conducting these services, is in many respects advantageous, and should continue. The opportunity it gives for kindly intercourse between the ministers and members of the various churches, who make this their place of worship, is a great advantage, and to myself has been thoroughly enjoyable. At a meeting of the Free Church Presbytery of Italy, held here last month, and to which I was very cordially invited, there was some reference made to the appointment of a permanent minister to the church here. This would probably render necessary a revision of the present arrangements for supply of divine ordinances. But it is to be hoped that, in any new arrangement, the present satisfactory understanding and good feeling between the Churches may in nowise be disturbed. If our Church is to continue to be represented here—and all I have seen and heard convince me it is desirable she should—it would not be easy to devise a better or more economical arrangement than the one presently existing, and whereby, through the kindly feeling of the Free Church, we are enabled to gather our people to worship without the expense of erecting or having a building for ourselves.

“My colleague from the Free Church has been the Rev. Dr Main, of St Mary’s Free Church, Edinburgh, and alternately with him I have conducted divine service on the forenoon or afternoon of every Sunday since the 1st of February, and shall continue to do so till the close of this month. The Communion has also been celebrated on the first Sabbath of each month, and of this privilege many have taken advantage. We have also held a weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesdays, which, upon the whole, has been reasonably well attended.

“COR. GIFFEN.

In concluding their Report, the Committee beg to repeat the earnest appeal which they made last year, for more hearty support to the Continental Chaplaincies—permanent as well as temporary—than these have yet received at the hands of our ministers and congregations. Without greater liberality than has yet been shown by the Church, it will be impossible to continue our Summer Chaplaincies; while the allowances to our two permanent stations will have to be so greatly reduced as to render it impossible to obtain qualified ministers to fill these important positions. Should the Summer Stations be abandoned, the field will be at once occupied by other Churches, and our countrymen abroad made dependent upon the services of the ministers of other denominations. This is not a position which it would be at all creditable for the National Church to assume, and it is earnestly hoped that such a result may be prevented. But the Committee cannot too strongly impress upon the General Assembly the urgent necessity of taking such measures as may place these Summer Services on a securer basis than that on which they rest at present, if they are to be retained as part of the Mission work of the Church of Scotland.

*In name of the Committee,*

F. CROMBIE, *Convener.*

The Committee have thus endeavoured to put clearly and fully before the General Assembly the present position of their Colonial Mission work.

The result of the review may be thus briefly summarised:—

1. The pecuniary embarrassment from which the work of the Committee has suffered so seriously during the past year will be relieved, it is now hoped, before next Assembly, by the realisation of the Committee's interest in the residue of the estate which has been so generously bequeathed to them by the late Mr Buist of St Andrews.

2. Meanwhile, however, current expenses must be met, and, even on the reduced scale of their retrenched expenditure, will have to be met at a serious loss, which only very greatly



increased liberality in support of the work of the Committee can enable them to bear.

3. Modifications in their arrangements may be required by change of circumstances; such, for example, as the change which would result were the British occupation of Cyprus to cease. In the meantime, however, till some final decision on that subject is declared by the Government, the Mission in Cyprus has not been abandoned; and from no other field which the Committee has entered, would they, in the meantime, if possible, absolutely withdraw.

However crippled they may be for a time in their efforts to carry on the work they have attempted, they propose to endeavour its continuance; and they trust the General Assembly will support them in that resolution. It is the resolution to persevere in the endeavour to make the Colonial Missions of the General Assembly an effective expression by the Church of her concern for the spiritual and eternal welfare of our expatriated countrymen wherever they may have gone. The Committee do not believe that our people have become indifferent to that concern. They confidently assure themselves, that no object of missionary effort lies nearer than that does to the Christian heart of Scotland; and that, now that the people know the needs which are straitening the Committee's operations, the means of reinvigoration and enlargement shall not be withheld.

The Committee commend the whole subject of anxious concern, involving so wide and important interests, embraced by their Report, to the wise counsels of the General Assembly, and earnestly implore for their deliberations the guidance and the blessing of the great Head of the Church.

*In name and by appointment of the Committee,*

ROBERT H. MUIR, *Convener.*

## APPENDIX I.

## QUEENSLAND.

LETTER FROM CONVENER OF SUSTENTATION FUND COMMITTEE OF THE  
QUEENSLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.SOUTH BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND,  
13th February 1880.

REV. DEAR SIR,—By minute No. 22 of the proceedings of our last General Assembly, it was resolved “That a Committee be appointed to organise a Sustentation Fund Scheme, submit the same to presbyteries, and, on approval, put the scheme into operation and receive contributions towards the fund.”

The Committee, deeply impressed with the heavy responsibility of our Church in regard to our vast territory, and scattered but ever-increasing population, to which we have hitherto ministered so feebly and inefficiently, from want both of men and means, has endeavoured, in humble dependence on the Divine blessing, to devise such means as shall enable us not only to provide for the better support of our present ministry, but also to go in and possess the land for Christ.

By instructions of my Committee, I enclose circulars for your Church’s perusal, containing a sketch of our scheme, as approved.

Our object in so doing is twofold :—

I. That ministers of your Church who may be inclined to change their sphere of usefulness for one in the Colonies, may know on what terms the Queensland Church seeks to welcome and maintain Christ’s ministering servants ; and—

II. That your practical sympathy may be manifested by grants-in-aid, to enable us to support wholly the labourer on entering his destitute locality, until it has been wrought up to self-support. These grants might be directed to be employed either as revenue or capital fund. Thus our hands would be greatly strengthened in this beginning of our way.

I write, hoping the communication may reach you before the meeting of the supreme court of your Church.—With best Christian regards, I remain, yours truly in our common Lord,

D. F. MITCHELL, *Convener.*

The Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland has now been fully adopted by the Church, speaking through her General Assembly. Although the foregoing scheme is but the bare foundation of what the Committee trusts shall yet become a noble edifice, it yet believes that every loyal-hearted Presbyterian will not only give it his best consideration, so as to improve and perfect it, but also his most hearty efforts in order to make it a grand success.

The present scheme, as may be seen at a glance, is very simple. Starting with the conviction that £250 ought to be the minimum stipend of this Church, the Committee propose to collect funds to raise all stipends as soon as possible to this figure.

I.—Annual subscribers of not less than £5, many of whom may be living at present beyond the reach of ordinances, may supply £100.

II.—Congregational efforts, at the rate proposed, would yield somewhere about £270 annually, making £370 to £400 in all.

III.—Congregations are to be encouraged to help themselves by the offer of £2 of grant to meet every £1 additional they may raise.

Thus, should the Committee have to deal with, say, eight congregations, and possess £370 to supplement: If four of the charges gave £200 of stipend, and four gave only £150, the first four could be raised at once to the minimum of £250, while the other four could be brought up to a sum only £7, 10s. short of that amount.

The accomplishment of an end so desirable will, the Committee feel certain, enlist on its behalf the sympathies of all true-hearted Presbyterians.

Of the general advantage to the Church at large, the following may be specified:—

I. The fact that the Church is one body, not only presided over by one Head, but enriched by the warm current flowing to the extremities under the impulse of one heart, will become manifest to all.

II. Ministers at present sadly underpaid, would be encouraged in that work in which all are engaged, by the proved sympathy of their brethren.

III. Churches could be planted in localities where at present neither the people nor the Church Extension Committee feel warranted to move.

IV. Presbyterians living beyond ordinances would have a general scheme presented, in support of which they could subscribe, so promoting the efficiency and extending the usefulness of a Church still dear to them.

V. Recruits from home, and young men in our own midst, would

be encouraged to seek admission to our ranks, which need constant accessions, seeing we must not only hold our ground, but go in to possess, until the whole colony shall enjoy the blessing of a Christian ministry.

D. F. MITCHELL, *Convener*.

25th July 1879.

BRISBANE, 11th November 1879.

At the last meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland, a Committee was appointed, with power to inaugurate a Sustentation Fund, after the scheme was approved by Presbyteries. The following scheme for such a fund, excepting Clause II., may be said to have obtained the required approval:—

“I. That the Sustentation Fund be supported by donations, bequests, and annual subscriptions, to be sent direct to the Convener.

“II. That each congregation be invited to support the General Sustentation Fund by such organisations as it may consider best suited to its own circumstances; and that such report should, as nearly as possible, be according to the following proportions on stipends:—

Congregations giving £200 or less	. . .	@ 2 per cent.
over £200, and not exceeding £300	. . .	3 „
over £300, „ „ £400	. . .	4 „
over £400, „ „ £500	. . .	5 „
over £500, „ „ £600	. . .	6 „
over £600, „ „ £700	. . .	7 „
over £700, . . . . .	. . .	8 „

“III. That the minimum stipend to be aimed at for every minister of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland be £250.

“IV. That, in granting supplement towards this minimum, as a general rule, £2 shall be given to meet every £1 additional raised by congregations needing such help.

“V. That the scheme come into operation on 1st January 1880, in so far as receiving contributions to the Fund is concerned.”

In the meantime, Clause II. has been remitted to Presbyteries for their further consideration.

On behalf of the Sustentation Fund an appeal is now made to the practical sympathy of the Church at large.

It is admittedly the duty of the Church to supply spiritual nourishment to all her members: the object of the Sustentation Fund is to concentrate the efforts of the Church in her endeavour, and thus to overtake the spiritual destitution of her scattered members and adherents. There are many places in which ministers or mis-

sionaries cannot be stationed, because of the insufficiency of the local support offered: on this account it is necessary that a common fund be instituted, which shall effectually provide each minister or missionary with an adequate stipend; and to this fund all should be invited to contribute in proportion to their means. The full attainment of the purpose in view will, of necessity, be a work of time; but it is very desirable that no delay take place in commencing to work towards that purpose.

Assistance is expected, and will be welcomed from all quarters; but this appeal is specially addressed to friends who, though not at present connected with any congregation by reason of distance, will yet esteem it a privilege to give to a fund which is intended to aid all Presbyterian congregations and missionary stations in the colony requiring such assistance. Pending the settlement of a minister in their neighbourhood, it is hoped that many will see their way to give an annual subscription to this fund, and thus be instrumental in establishing Gospel ministrations in places which, without aid, are not likely to be soon in the enjoyment of church ordinances.

Any donation you may be pleased to send can be placed, if you so prefer, to the credit of the Fund's Capital, the interest of which will form in time, it is hoped, a considerable item of the Fund's annual income. The intention is to start the Fund as from not later than 1st January 1880; and the Committee is particularly anxious to have an encouraging Report to present to next General Assembly. I therefore request the favour of an early reply to this communication.

Commending the scheme to the earnest and favourable consideration of yourself and of all who have the welfare of the Church at heart,—I am, your faithful servant,

D. F. MITCHELL, *Convener*.

## APPENDIX II.

## CANADA.

## 1.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

The Trustees of Queen's University and College at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, to the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for promoting the Religious Interests of Presbyterians in the Colonies.

DEAR SIRS,—We desire to submit to you the report of the present session—the thirty-ninth since the foundation of the College by royal charter in 1841—and to express our thanks for the grant of £450 which we received from you last year.

Since writing to you a year ago, we have lost two faithful and well-beloved officers, to each of whom special notice—brief, of necessity—is well due. The first called away was our late secretary and treasurer, Mr William Ireland, through whom we usually corresponded with your Committee. Mr Ireland served Queen's College as secretary for nearly twenty years, and as secretary and treasurer for fifteen years. Absolute confidence was always reposed in him; and such confidence he merited by a rare combination of business ability and Christian integrity.

Shortly after the new year commenced, we sustained wellnigh irreparable loss by the death of the Rev. J. H. Mackerras, M.A., our Professor of Classics. Professor Mackerras also acted as one of the clerks of the General Assembly, and was for many years the Secretary of the Correspondence Committee of our Church with the Colonial Committee. His services to the Church and the College are so well known, that it is unnecessary for us to do more than refer to them. He gave to his *alma mater* a loving service that may be called unparalleled in its purity and intensity. Queen's College represented to him the best interests of the Church and the country, and he felt that neither labour nor life was too much to give to secure its permanence and prosperity. As long as the University endures his name will be associated with it in honourable remembrance.

On the 30th of May 1879, the foundation-stones of our new spacious college buildings—to which reference was made in our report—were laid by His Excellency the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, amid the greatest possible demonstrations of public interest and enthusiasm. The building is to be handed over to us, in a completely finished state, on the 1st of September ensuing. The rapidly-increasing number of our students made a new building, with proper laboratories, library, museum, convocation hall, and class-rooms, a necessity. We look forward with gladness to the prospect of being so soon able to give to our professors needed room and facilities for their work.

This session 115 students are enrolled in Arts and Divinity, of whom 51 are studying for the ministry. Seventy-five students are attending classes in the medical college affiliated to the University. Of the student-catechists aided by you, Messrs Kelloek, Nairn, Mason, and Love are in the Divinity Hall; and it is only justice to say that they give every satisfaction, both as students and as missionary catechists.

As our income continues to show a deficit every year, we are still unable to appoint a third Professor in Divinity. To make up in part for the lack there is in consequence, Rev. Dr Jardine continued the course on Apologetics that he commenced last session; and Rev. Dr Ure, of Goderich, has given a much-appreciated course of twenty lectures on Homiletics and Pastoral and Evangelistic work.

On the whole, we can say with truth that Queen's is taking a deeper hold on the country every year; that there is no work that the Colonial Committee can point to with more legitimate satisfaction, as a monument of its liberality and its wise insight into the needs of a great colony in its early youth, than this rapidly-growing University, which would not have been in existence but for the generous aid of the Scottish Church; and that a patriotic desire to bind the Colonies to the mother country, as well as Christian affection for Scottish Presbyterians abroad, should impel the Church of Scotland to continue its interest in an institution that must ever be a potent factor in forming the higher life of the people of Canada.

We beg to tender our cordial thanks to the General Assembly, through you, for the interest it has always manifested in Queen's College.

All of which is respectfully submitted, in the name and behalf of the board of Trustees.

FRAS. C. IRELAND,  
*Secretary to the Board.*

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CANADA,  
22d March 1880.

## 2.

THE LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

MONTREAL, 15th April 1850.

REV. DEAR SIR,—In behalf of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and of the Committee appointed by that supreme court to correspond with the Colonial Committee, I have the honour to convey through you, for transmission to the ensuing General Assembly, a renewed assurance of the undiminished loyalty and unalterable attachment of our Church to the mother Church, the Church of Scotland. While we deeply deplore that, in consequence of the sudden and startling diminution of your funds, your Committee should have found it necessary to suspend, this year, the measure of practical sympathy in the promotion of our work to which we have been hitherto accustomed, our love for the Church of our fathers remains, as it must ever remain, the same. We have never based our claim to support from the Church of Scotland on any other ground than that we are Scottish Churchmen, and her children in this colony of the British empire; and on no other will we ever either seek or desire aid from her. Although, therefore, it would be idle affectation to deny that the action of the Colonial Committee in withholding from us a grant out of such funds as they had has crippled our resources and hindered our usefulness, we would be recreant to our principles and untrue to ourselves if we allowed such a circumstance, however temporarily depressing and painfully surprising, to interfere with or weaken our devotion to the Church of Scotland. We cannot but regard her with profoundest reverence and affection, whatever she may or may not do for us.

It gives me great pleasure to enclose you a duplicate of credentials given to one of our esteemed brethren, Rev. Peter Galbraith, of London, Ontario, who is empowered to represent our Church at the approaching General Assembly, and at any meetings of your Committee which you may wish him to attend. Mr Galbraith sails about the end of this month, and I would bespeak for him your usual kind reception of his communications, which will be found both candid and respectful.

In view of Mr Galbraith's appearance and presence among you, it is needless for me to prolong this letter further than to add the earnest prayer that peace and prosperity may continue to abound in the dear old Church of Scotland, and that no device of her ene-



mies for her overthrow may in anywise succeed.—Believe me, Rev. dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

GAVIN LANG,

*Convener of the Correspondence Committee  
of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with  
the Church of Scotland.*

3.

REPORT OF THE REV. PROFESSOR POLLOK, D.D.

Our session closed on the 29th April by a Convocation held in Fort Massey Church in this city, when there was a large attendance of members of the College board, and ministers from all parts of the country, as well as members of the Churches. The church, which is large, was quite filled. Reports were read by each of the professors, giving brief statements of the course of study conducted in each of the departments during the session. Prizes were then distributed to the students of each year who had excelled in the whole work of the session. Eight prizes of this description were given, together with eight prizes for essays. The money thus given, amounting to £65 sterling, was contributed by friends of the College. It was announced that Mr M'Millan renews his prize of £5 for the best sermon, on a subject to be selected. The Rev. Mr Carruthers, a former student, has founded an annual prize of £2, 10s., to be called the "Morrison prize," in memory of a brother-in-law deceased. It is expected that, in addition to these, several prizes for competition will be announced in the forthcoming calendar. *Six* students have graduated. These are of high character and promise, and are now entering upon the mission field.

The session, which has been a little longer than usual, has been a laborious but very successful one. The students, when examined by presbyteries upon the subjects taught in our course, have been found to be well equipped for their work. The satisfaction felt by ministers with the work done here is proved by a growing interest in the College, which manifests itself year by year at our opening and closing assemblies. The attendance this year was much larger than on any former occasion of the kind; and there was a representation of all classes belonging to our congregations. The session opened with fifteen students in attendance; but one, the best student of the previous year, was obliged on account of his health to leave before the close of the term. His feebleness of health was caused by the severity of his labours in the home mission field during the previous summer. One of our students died last sum-

mer within the walls of the College about two months after the close of the term. He belonged to Cape Breton, and was much lamented by the people of that island, among whom he had faithfully laboured as a catechist. Another was compelled by weakness of eyesight to remain at home for a winter; but he is expected to return next year. These circumstances are sufficient to account for a slight diminution in our numbers as compared with some former years. We are now also thrown entirely upon our own sources of supply, as the students sent out by the Colonial Committee as catechists are now licensed and occupy important positions. Our attendance also suffers, as formerly, by the inducements of a pecuniary nature held out by other colleges, especially in the United States, to students from the Dominion. On the other hand, the character and scholastic attainments of those now in attendance are superior to those of the students of any former year.

A very important and encouraging part of our proceedings was the meeting of the Board of Superintendence, held on the morning of Convocation Day. There was a large attendance of members, and after long deliberation, during which the utmost harmony prevailed, a resolution was passed and arrangements were made to prosecute energetically, and with a view to completion, the College Endowment Scheme. The work of collecting subscriptions has been greatly hindered and even partially interrupted by the unprecedented commercial depression of the last four years. This depression in trade began just when we began our work of collecting money for the College, and has continued undiminished down to the present time. It presses with special severity upon the lower provinces of the Dominion. The whole sum paid into the treasurer up to the present time amounts to £11,000 sterling. It was fortunate that the Board was able, for £5000 of this money, to purchase a commodious building for college purposes—a purchase which could not have been effected on such terms in times of commercial prosperity. Now a strenuous effort is to be made to collect subscriptions, which amount, so far as known, to about £18,000 sterling, and to raise subscriptions in many parts of the Church which have not been visited by canvassers. Members of the Board expressed the opinion that the depression of trade ought no longer to be considered a sufficient reason for delay in this work—especially as the liberality of the Church of Scotland to the College increases our obligation, and lays a heavier responsibility upon us to go forward and finish the undertaking, however difficult its full accomplishment may be. We feel that it is in newer fields, such as Manitoba and the great North-West, that the mother Church should find her most appropriate field of operations, and thereby secure for

the Presbyterian Church a favourable start in a vast region which is soon to be occupied by a large and prosperous population.

The Colonial Committee, in estimating the liberality of the Lower Provinces' Synod to our College Endowment Scheme, will be pleased to observe that, though only £1800 sterling have been added during this financial year to the Endowment Fund, the demands upon our Churches as a whole are very great, and the liberality of our people to religion is equalled in very few Churches in the world. Besides the Endowment Fund, there is a College Fund to meet current expenses, as the existing endowments are not sufficient for the support of all the professors. This fund requires about £600 per annum. Not only is the home mission field of our Church gigantic, extending over a great region, from the Atlantic to British Columbia; but our Church has representatives in four *foreign* mission fields, and the work in each of these is of a most interesting and important character. Circumstances existing before union, and over which the United Church had no control, have led to the possession by the Church of a large number of colleges, which are pressing their claims upon the people, and actively engaged in extending college buildings, forming endowments, and establishing libraries, bursaries, and scholarships. The Assembly's Statistical Committee for last year reported the contributions throughout the whole Church as averaging £3, 11s. per family, and £2, 2s. per each communicant, which, as compared with other Churches, will be found to be a very high average. This liberality is also increasing year by year—as in 1879 there was an increase in contributions for all purposes of £15,998 over the previous year. The sum raised for all purposes during last year in our Church in Canada was £222,000 sterling. The list of our schemes, including the different college funds, is indeed a formidable one for a comparatively young Church.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada promises soon to become one of the great Presbyterian Churches of the world. The Church of Scotland may indeed look with pride upon her as one of the most successful and loyal of her many daughters. For the kindness and liberality of the Colonial Committee to our College and Home Mission I have to tender continued thanks. We were specially gratified by the mission of my old friend and fellow-labourer, the Rev. G. W. Sprott, and by his calm, considerate, and impartial report to the Church at home. His colonial experience, as well as sagacity and genuine sympathy with all parties, fitted him admirably for the work to which he had been designated. I have always been in favour of personal visits by members of Committee to fields of labour in which the Committee are interested. Such delegates are enabled to satisfy themselves that true and faithful accounts

are from time to time transmitted for the information of the Colonial Committee.

Respectfully submitted by

ALLAN POLLOK.

4.

REPORT to the COLONIAL COMMITTEE by the Rev. GEORGE W. SPROTT, B.A., Deputy of the Church of Scotland to the Churches in Canada. 1879.

In accordance with the commission intrusted to me by the Church, I sailed from Liverpool, in company with Mr Croil, Deputy from the Canadian Assembly, on the 5th of June, and after a singularly prosperous voyage across the Atlantic, landed at Quebec on the morning of the 14th. I there called upon the Rev. Dr Cook, and, under his guidance, visited Morrin College, St Andrew's Church, and the principal objects of interest in the city. We also went to the Viceregal Lodge, the temporary residence of the Governor-General, to pay our respects to his Excellency, but did not find him in. The same evening I took the boat for Montreal; and the next day being Sunday, officiated there for the Rev. Dr Jenkins in St Paul's Church, a large and handsome building erected some years ago at a cost of £20,000. I also called for the Rev. Gavin Lang, who was not at home; but I received a letter from him which he had forwarded from Toronto, intimating that the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland had closed, but that the Correspondence Committee, of which he was Convener, had been authorised to arrange for a meeting with me, at such time and place as would be most convenient. On Monday I went to Ottawa, where I was welcomed by Mr Forsyth, formerly one of my Ceylon flock, whose kind offers of hospitality had been intimated to those who were arranging to receive me as the guest of the Church.

The same evening I presented my commission to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, met in St Andrew's Church, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr Reid, and, as the Deputy of the Church of Scotland, received a most hearty welcome. After addressing the House, in accordance with my instructions, the thanks of the Assembly were tendered to me by the Moderator, who took occasion to express their high respect for the Church of Scotland, their gratitude for the aid received from the Colonial Committee, and for the prospect of this being continued in some of the more necessitous fields. For several

days I was in close attendance on the Assembly, and in my representative capacity received every attention by which regard for the Church of Scotland could be manifested.

The Assembly had among its members many eminent ministers and laymen from all parts of Canada—the homes of some of them being at least 3000 miles apart. The attendance of the most distinguished clergymen is always secured, as Presbyteries send only part of their representatives by rotation, electing the rest by ballot. The old lines of distinction seemed to be in a great measure effaced, and the ability shown in debate, the liberality of sentiment displayed, and the excellence of the business arrangements, would all have done credit to any ecclesiastical assembly in the world.

The Church numbers 857 pastoral charges and 637 ministers—an increase of 19 during last year.

I made it my business to gather as much information as possible about its missionary operations at home and abroad, and I now proceed to give a summary of the facts as to its principal Schemes.

#### THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Of these, the Church maintains six, situated at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, and Winnipeg. These institutions, all of which were in existence at the time of the Union, extend over nearly 3000 miles, and besides training a native ministry, serve a most important purpose as centres of evangelistic effort. The Church could not have enjoyed anything like its present prosperity had it not been for the labours of professors and students in the Home Mission fields during the summer months. For many years the students have been pioneers in the new districts, and have volunteered for posts along the frontier which the Home Mission would otherwise have been wholly unable to occupy. The fruit of their labours is now to be seen in many flourishing congregations, where the ordained minister very often carries on the same work which as a student he had begun.

#### FRENCH EVANGELISATION.

I pass next to the Mission to the French-speaking Roman Catholics, who number 1,250,000. The Montreal Theological College trains both French and English speaking students, and has a very close connection with this Mission, which employs at the present time 39 agents, 17 of them ordained ministers, several of whom are ex-priests of the Church of Rome. This is probably the most successful Mission to Roman Catholics in the world, and the reason of its success may be due to the fact that the French

Canadians are a remarkably sober, industrious, moral, and, in their own way, religious people. The work of the Mission is by no means wholly aggressive—it is defensive as well; and this is its justification in the eyes of some who might not otherwise heartily sympathise with it. There are scattered English-speaking families belonging to the Church in many French districts, and 15 agents of the Mission conduct services in both languages. In former days these little Protestant communities were too often neglected, and the consequence is that you now come upon settlements in Lower Canada where there are numbers of people with Scottish names who are all Roman Catholics, and cannot speak a word of English. On inquiry you find that they are the descendants of Scottish Churchmen.

#### MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

The Church has extensive and widely-spread Foreign Missions, having agents at work in China, India, the South Seas, among the Hindoo coolies on the sugar plantations of Trinidad, and among several tribes of Indians in the north-west of the Dominion. I heard much of the ability and zeal of one of the Chinese missionaries—the Rev. Mr M'Kay—and of the great success of his labours in the Island of Formosa; and one of the most interesting features in the Assembly's proceedings was an address delivered by a missionary from Trinidad, the Rev. Mr Christie. This Mission, which has been remarkably prosperous, receives much aid from the owners of estates, many of whom are resident in this country. I listened to the address with the more interest that the facts mentioned had an important bearing on the work of the Colonial Committee in our tropical colonies.

#### THE HOME MISSION.

I come next to Home Mission work, which is carried on on a most extensive scale. Last year the Church spent about £8000 in supplementing salaries in 131 weak charges, and in sending ministers, licentiates, and students to conduct services in 221 groups of stations. The weak charges are for the most part in poor or new settlements; but aid is only given on the following conditions—that the people contribute to all the schemes of the Church, furnish full statistics, and pay towards the salary of their minister at the average rate of seven dollars a family.

The stipends of these charges are only supplemented up to 700 dollars per annum from all sources.

I considered it my duty to get information particularly as to the stations not yet organised into congregations in the newer mission fields, and to visit one or more of these fields.

The principal Home Mission districts in Ontario are the Ottawa Valley, Madoc to the north of Kingston, Muskoka to the north of Toronto, Parry Sound, and Manitoulin Island in Lake Superior. I had the pleasure of meeting with two members of Assembly whose names are everywhere in Canada associated with two of these districts, and who, from the nature and extent of their labours, are known respectively as Bishop Wishart and Bishop Findlay.

#### MADOC.

Mr Wishart has been twenty-two years in Madoc, a district 100 miles long by 30 wide, the whole of which he visits several times annually, besides attending to the duties of his own charge. With the assistance of 2 ordained missionaries and 6 students—2 from each of three colleges during summer—services are kept up at 35 preaching stations. Throughout the district Mr Wishart has done a great work, in laying the foundations of congregations, purchasing glebe-lands, and building churches—St John's, St Paul's, St Columba's, St Peter's, and so on. His own parish church, which is quite a cathedral in the wilderness, when finished, will cost from four to five thousand pounds. Four-fifths of the people throughout the district are connected with the Mission more or less closely, and it is Mr Wishart's ardent wish that they should all be good Christians and good Presbyterians.

#### MUSKOKA.

Fifteen years ago mission work was begun in this district, which is 150 miles long by 100 wide. When Mr Findlay entered it as the only ordained missionary in 1875, there were 12 preaching stations. There are now 50, 38 of which are organised, and in connection with these there are 1000 members. Mr Findlay is now pastor of a settled charge, but continues to visit the whole field, in which he is assisted by 2 ordained missionaries, and in summer by a number of students. Further settlements would be occupied but for want of means and agents.

Both Mr Wishart and Mr Findlay were anxious that I should visit their districts, as being quite the fields referred to in the resolution of the last General Assembly—where emigrants are struggling with peculiar difficulties, and where, in their opinion, a little aid from the funds of the Colonial Committee would go almost further than anywhere else.

I met, however, at the Assembly, Professors Hart and Bryce of Manitoba College, and the Hon. Alex. Morris, late governor of Manitoba, who was present as an elder, and they urged me by all means to visit that region, as by far the largest and most

necessitous of the Home Mission fields. Many others gave me the same advice; and as my host held out the prospect of procuring passes for part of the journey, which would lessen the expense, I decided to pay a flying visit to the North-West, as the best use I could make of part of my time in Canada.

#### TOWARDS WINNIPEG.

On Saturday the 21st I went from Ottawa to Kingston, a distance of 119 miles, with Principal Grant, and on the following day officiated in St Andrew's Church. The Principal, whose guest I was during my stay at Kingston, showed me over the old college, and the handsome new building alongside, of which the foundation-stones were laid some time ago by his Excellency the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess. Dr Grant's subscription-list for the new buildings, and to meet the withdrawal of the Colonial Committee's grant, already amounts to £30,000. The Principal's energy and success in raising money for Church purposes are very remarkable. At the same time, this result shows an extraordinary spirit of liberality among the people. The number of students at Queen's College last year was 110, of whom 49 are studying for the ministry. On the 24th I left for Toronto, 163 miles west, and during my stay there enjoyed the hospitality of Mr M'Murich, an elder whom I had met at the Assembly. Among other objects of interest I visited St Andrew's Church, of which Mr M'Donnell is pastor, erected at a cost of £20,000, and perhaps the most imposing Presbyterian Church in Canada; also Knox College, which, since its origin about thirty years ago, has contributed immensely to the Presbyterian occupation of Western Ontario. The students have very commodious rooms in the building, and their whole expenses amount to less than 14s. per week. The number studying divinity in 1877-78 was 40. From Toronto I went to Milton, and spent part of a day with the Rev. Mr Dobie; from Milton to Hamilton, thence to London and Detroit, where I entered upon a journey of 1110 miles through the United States.

At Chicago I was joined by Professor Bryce, who had shortened his stay in Canada to accompany me, and we went on together to St Paul's, then through hundreds of miles of prairie to St Vincent in the extreme north of Minnesota, and close to the Canadian frontier. There we struck the Red River of the North, the course of which we had traced for a length of time far to the left by the fringe of wood on its banks; and, exchanging the cars for the steamboat, a sail of 120 miles brought us to Winnipeg, the half-way house of the continent. Professor Bryce, who resides in the College, invited me to stay with him; and from him and Mrs Bryce I received every kindness and attention. It was vacation



time, and the only student in residence was a fine Indian youth, who among his own people is known as "The White Elk." Winnipeg, of which Fort Garry, the old station of the Hudson Bay Company, now forms part, had a population eight years ago of 500. It is now a flourishing town with from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The College is a plain wooden building in the outskirts. On the afternoon of my arrival I drove with Professor Bryce to Kildonan, four miles down the river. The road was almost impassable, and the harness at length gave way. This set the horse at liberty, but left us sticking in a sea of mud. The Professor's resources, however, were equal to the occasion, and we found our way to the manse, where we were welcomed by the Rev. Dr Black, the minister of the parish. Kildonan was settled by Highlanders who, in 1812 and 1816, were brought from the parish of the same name in Sutherlandshire to grow wheat for the use of the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, and planted down in this remote solitude, then 1000 miles from the nearest white settlement on the Mississippi. They had been promised that a clergyman would follow them from home, but they were doomed to repeated and vexing disappointments. A generation grew up, who received the ordinances of religion from Episcopal ministers. To suit their tastes the Scottish Psalms were sung in the English Church, and one service in the day was modelled after that of Scotland. But their attachment to the faith of their fathers remained unshaken; and when, after forty years, Dr Black was sent up from Canada, nearly the whole community returned to the Church. Two days afterwards we drove out into the country in another direction to see something of farming in newer settlements. Our team was stronger than before, and, though we were once or twice nearly afloat, we reached home without any accident. We were told that the month of June, which is always very wet, was this season the worst since the deluge, by which was not meant the Flood of Noah, but a local inundation, which some years ago obliged the Kildonan people to leave their homes and farms and take refuge on a more elevated plateau at some distance back. It appears that this has several times happened since the formation of that settlement. During my brief stay in Winnipeg I met with Mr Campbell and Mr Donaldson, two of the country missionaries, with several influential laymen interested in the work; and I had a special conference on Church matters with Dr Black, Mr Robertson, the minister of Knox's Church, Winnipeg, Mr Donaldson, and Professor Bryce. I had already obtained much information as to the Church in the province from the Professor; and one main object of the conference was to ascertain the views of other leading members of the Presbytery.

## CONFERENCE AT WINNIPEG.

I now proceed to give a summary of the information obtained, and of the representations which I was requested to lay before the Colonial Committee. The Presbytery of Manitoba, which has synodical powers, is about 1000 miles long by 150 broad. The area in which work is at present being carried on is 750 miles long by 100 broad. The population in Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-West Territory, is as follows:—

Whites and Half-breeds, about	. . . . .	56,000
Indians,	. . . . .	30,000

The immigration this summer, up to the time of my visit, was from 12,000 to 14,000. The greater part of the white population is from the older provinces of Canada, but there are many Scotsmen among the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, and a number among the settlers. About half of the white population are Presbyterians.

The College, which is affiliated to the University of Manitoba, has only two professors; but Dr Black and Mr Robertson are also on the staff as lecturers on theology. It serves important purposes as a high school for the sons of settlers and officials of the Hudson Bay Company, and as a centre of evangelistic effort, in which every available agent takes part, besides providing a course of education for the ministry. The number of students last year was 44. Those studying for the ministry have as yet been only 7 or 8, of whom several have been licensed. The revenue is about £800 per annum, of which £500 is given by the Church in Canada, £150 by the Free Church, £50 by the Irish Presbyterian Church, and the remaining £100 is from fees.

In the Presbytery there are only two self-sustaining charges—Kildonan and Winnipeg. The Winnipeg congregation was organised in March 1872 with 9 members. It has now 270: and their first church having been found insufficient, they are replacing it by a new one to hold 900, and at a cost of £4500. In the territory over which the Presbytery extends there are 18 groups of stations, distant from Winnipeg from 10 to 700 miles, and separated by vast expanses of prairie, often without a house, a hillock, or a tree. In connection with these stations several churches are being erected, and each combined group gives from £50 to £80 towards the salary of its ordained missionary. The balance is contributed by the Church in Canada, which supplements the salaries of its Manitoba agents up to £180. Connected with two of these groups—the one above 150 miles, the other 600, from Winnipeg—there are Indian missions and schools. One white, two half-breeds, and a

pure Sioux, all ordained men, are employed as Indian missionaries, and their salaries are paid by the Foreign Mission Board of the Church. The Sioux is from the neighbouring State of Dacota, where there is a Presbytery of Indian pastors.

Besides the agents I have referred to, there are clergymen ministering to the employees on the section of the Canada Pacific Railway which is in process of construction between Winnipeg and Thunder Bay—a distance of 480 miles. Two hundred are already completed, and this part of that great iron way, which is destined to bind together all the provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be opened in 1881-82. Many of the railway labourers are Presbyterians from the older provinces, and the salaries of the clergymen are paid by the contractors and their men. The clergymen hold their services at the different camps along the line. They officiate at four or five of these each Sunday, and in this way get over their beats in about a month.

In all there are 25 agents at work in the Presbytery, and there are now 100 preaching stations, whereas, in 1871, there were only 10. Six or seven of the ministers formerly belonged to the Church of Scotland in the older provinces, and the majority of these have annually £40 from the Temporalities Fund, in addition to which they receive the same remuneration as the other clergy. The Manitoba Mission is a very heavy burden on the resources of the Church; but it is most anxious to follow the tide of immigration, as the Free Church did with marvellous success in Western Ontario, and it is exerting itself almost beyond its strength to do so, in the belief that many of the stations which can now do little for themselves will, in a few years, be flourishing congregations, able to help their more necessitous brethren. Presbyterianism starts in Manitoba without any divisions, and full of heart and hope. The clergymen I met with were of opinion that the white population within the bounds of the Presbytery will, in ten years, amount to 200,000, and to maintain and extend their operations they look eagerly for help from home. They desired me to represent to the Colonial Committee that it would be of immense advantage if the Committee would pay the salary of a Presbytery missionary to visit new stations, and to act as a supernumerary. This, including travelling expenses, would amount to £250 per annum. They were of opinion that this was the best thing the Church of Scotland could do for them. At the same time, they would welcome a grant to the College, or money devoted to the support of student-evangelists. They considered £40 sufficient to cover a student's expenses at college in winter, and in the mission field in summer. They thought it would be advantageous in some respects, and that it would be agreeable to the Canadian Church, for the Colonial Com-

mittee to correspond directly with their Presbytery. From what I heard in the older provinces, much as the necessities of the new fields to the north of Ontario are felt, if we have to choose betwixt them and Manitoba, I should say the general voice would be in favour of Manitoba.

I must not omit to say that at Winnipeg I had the pleasure of meeting the Bishop of Rupert's Land, a Scotsman who is held in universal respect, and by none more so than the Presbyterian clergymen in his neighbourhood.

On the 3d of July I parted with my Manitoba friends, and began my homeward journey. The following morning, when the steamer stopped at Emerson, a new Canadian town with 600 or 700 inhabitants, near the American line, the Rev. Mr Scott came on board, with several of his congregation and a troop of Sunday-school children. He informed me that, as minister of Emerson, he was a member of the Presbytery of Manitoba, 120 miles down the river; and as minister of Pembina, another new town across the border, he was a member of the American Presbytery of St Paul's, above 400 miles in the opposite direction. It was the 4th of July, and he was taking the Canadian Sunday-school children across the border, to keep holiday with those of Pembina on the anniversary of American Independence. He had been very highly spoken of by his co-presbyters at Winnipeg, and I listened with much interest to his account of the country and of his work.

On the 7th of the month I reached London, where I stayed with the Rev. James Murray, formerly of the Church of Scotland in New Brunswick, now minister of a flourishing Union congregation, and of a fine church erected at a cost of £8000. London, which is situated in one of the best farming districts in Canada, has five Presbyterian churches to a population of 30,000—a proportion similar to what I noticed elsewhere. Here I met the Rev. Mr Burnet of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, who has resigned his London charge on account of ill health; also the Rev. Mr Galbraith, from Pictou, who had been doing duty in his place. From Mr Burnet, whose health, I am glad to say, was improving, I obtained full particulars as to the condition of the congregations that have not joined the Union, the disposal of the grant of £300 from the Colonial Committee, and the lawsuits which are being carried on about Church property. I was also waited on by a deputation from St Stephen's Church, of which he had been pastor, who stated their hardships and difficulties, and requested me to take charge of an application for assistance from the Colonial Committee. This application is now in the hands of the Convener, and when it comes to be considered, I shall state what I learned as to the circumstances of the congregation.

## CONFERENCE AT TORONTO.

On the 10th I met at Toronto, in accordance with previous arrangement, the Foreign Correspondence Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and other leading members of the Church, to whom intimation had been sent by the Convener. There were present the Rev. Messrs Lang, Dobie, Watson of Thora, Campbell, Hutcheson, and Galbraith, Judge Miller of Milton, T. M'Lean, Esq., of Toronto, and from twenty to thirty other representatives of congregations, some of whom had come long distances. Our conference lasted seven hours, and turned upon the condition of the Church, the Union, the hardships which they had suffered owing to the legislation in Ontario, and the prospect of assistance from home.

*State of the Church.*—In Quebec and Ontario there are 12 ministers not in the Union, and 36 congregations. Several of the ministers have, from various causes, demitted their charges, but continue to officiate as missionaries. All who were in the Church before the Union receive grants from the Temporalities Fund. The congregations are chiefly in the country; and the number mentioned includes the smaller stations and minorities who declined to enter the Union. A large proportion of the members are Highlanders.

With regard to the question of Union, I thought it wisest to quote the Acts of Assembly and the Resolutions of the Colonial Committee bearing upon the subject, and to content myself with stating that the Church at home regarded those who entered it and those who had not done so as equally loyal to her. It was very evident that the lawsuits in process and the losses already incurred had widened the breach betwixt them and their former brethren; and that meanwhile there is little prospect of any change of position. It was said that there was scarcely a person present who had not suffered heavily in defending property to which they believed their branch of the Church had a right.

*The Temporalities Fund.*—The great lawsuit is that affecting the Temporalities Fund, and indeed the whole property of the Church before the Union. This is now at last being tried on its merits, and it is almost certain that, whatever the decision in Canada may be, an appeal will be taken to the Privy Council at home. An injunction or interdict has been procured in the meantime, the effect of which is to tie up the Temporalities Fund, and to stop all payments from it, to the serious inconvenience, doubtless, of many of the beneficiaries on both sides. The main grounds on which the minority hopes for success are, that the fund was settled by the United Canada Legislature before the formation of the Dominion,

and that the redistribution of it was not the Act of the Dominion Parliament, but of the Provincial Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario.

A general Act, it is held, cannot be repealed by two local Legislatures, even though they together cover the ground of the old Canada legislation. Should this view be sustained, it will invalidate the Acts passed to carry property into the Union; and the result will be that, pending fresh legislation, which will no doubt be sought, the minority will be put in possession of the whole property belonging formerly to the Church of Scotland; while one or two Free Church ministers, who also declined to enter the Union, will have a similar claim to the rest of the property of the United Church. The question is one obviously affecting the constitution of the Dominion.

It is matter of deep regret to the minority that their brethren in Synod, before the Union was consummated, by adding largely to the list of beneficiaries, made demands upon the Temporalities Fund beyond the yearly interest. The result is, that already £14,800 of the principal, which amounted to about £130,000, has been spent, and that with the sanction of both Church and State. The expenses of the lawsuit may possibly be allowed from the same source; and it is to be feared that this fund, which was created with so much self-denial on the part of the clergy, and which might prove so great a blessing to the future Presbyterianism of Canada, will share the general fate of Church property in times of change.

*Congregational Lawsuits.*—Under the Act as at present in force, there has been a large amount of litigation in Ontario. Before the Union, separate Acts were passed in the several provinces in which the Churches were about to unite. The legislation of Ontario bore hard upon minorities, and there seems at first to have been much doubt as to the effect of some of its clauses. It held all congregations to be in the Union, but that any of them might secede, provided that at a meeting, regularly called according to the constitution of such congregation, or the practice of the Church with which it was connected, and held within six months after the Union, it should be decided to withdraw, by a majority of those who, by the constitution of the said congregation, or the practice of the said Church, were entitled to vote. There were disputes as to the mode of calling meetings, the practice of the Church, the constitutions of congregations, and as to whether the majority was absolute, or only a majority of those who attended the meetings. Hence many bitter and expensive lawsuits. It was ultimately ruled that the majority required was an absolute one; and of course in all cases minorities, whether they withdrew from the Union or remained

in it, lost their share of the Church property. It was represented to me that there were cases where, with an undoubted majority against union, the property had been lost and wrong done through legal technicalities, and that large sums had been spent in fruitless attempts to obtain redress. The London congregation, so far as I could learn the facts of the case, seems to have lost its property in this way. Several gentlemen present mentioned instances where the property had gone to those who had contributed almost nothing to it. The Rev. Mr Dobie was authorised by the meeting to draw up a statement as to the wrongs considered to have been suffered in particular cases, for the information of the Colonial Committee. That statement has been forwarded to me, and is now in the hands of the Convener. I took the opportunity afterwards of saying to some prominent members of the Union Church, that, in the interests of justice and of future reconciliation, these cases should be looked into by them, and any good ground of complaint removed.

I need hardly add that this Church hopes for a continuance of grants from the Colonial Committee. Apart from the older congregations, it has some new stations, as in the neighbourhood of Collingwood on the Georgian Bay, which would fall under the recent Act of Assembly. Since I left Canada, Mr Lang, who has been in correspondence with his brethren on this subject, has proposed that a portion of the present grant should be applied to the procuring of the services of a Gaelic-speaking missionary to itinerate among the people who are without pastors. The charges able to support ministers are few, and under the legislation of Ontario grants from the Temporalities Fund die with their present holders. It will readily be believed that all present were ardent in their expressions of attachment to the Church of Scotland, and that as her representative I was received with the greatest kindness and consideration. It was impossible not to be impressed with the gravity of the circumstances with which they are surrounded,—a great lawsuit on hand involving large issues, many of their people destitute of ministrations such as they will accept, and the prospects of the future so uncertain.

I left Toronto in company with Mr Lang, and we halted at Glengarry to see something of that large Gaelic-speaking district. At Cornwall we met with Dr M'Nish (successor to Dr Urquhart), who, with his charge, is in the Union Church, and from him I obtained information as to the lawsuits in neighbouring congregations. At Williamston, the capital of Glengarry, I called on Mr M'Gillivray, the Union minister, and afterwards, with Mr Lang, on the Rev. Peter Watson, who, having had to leave the Church and manse of Williamston, now lives in a cottage near by, and, with the people

who adhere to him, worships in an upper room. I understand that all the elders and a majority of the people of Williamston voted for union, but legal measures to retain the property were taken by Mr Watson and his friends. They lost the suit, and Mr Watson's own and his wife's means went to pay expenses. This had been represented to me as one of the hardest cases that had occurred, and I could not help feeling deeply for Mr Watson, whose sanctity of character is spoken of by all: at the same time the action, even as explained by himself, seemed to me to have been utterly hopeless from the beginning. He had acted on the advice of others, and yet made nothing of his own losses and sufferings. At Lancaster, near Williamston, there is a large congregation, which voted itself out of union, and retains the Church property, which is valuable. Mr Lang and I met the people coming out of church, it being Saturday before the Communion, which was to be dispensed by the Rev. Mr Galbraith. The people are quite able to support a pastor, but are at present without one. Mr M'Pherson, who now itinerates, resigned the charge some time ago; his successor also left; and a Congregationalist divinity student is engaged temporarily to conduct service. We called for Mr M'Pherson, who lives near, but did not find him at home.

In Montreal I remained for a day or two with Mr Lang, preached for him in St Andrew's Church, and at the evening service, at his own request, gave an account of the Mission work of the Union Church in Manitoba. Mr Brymner of Ottawa was a guest of Mr Lang's at the same time with myself, watching the great Church lawsuit then going on in the Court at Montreal. Though both were so deeply interested in the issue, my attitude of neutrality was perfectly recognised as a matter of course, and our relations were of the most agreeable character.

From Montreal I went by steamboat and the Inter-Colonial Railway to Pictou in Nova Scotia. I did not think it necessary to make any stay in New Brunswick, as the Union is complete in that province, and the new fields are not extensive. I had also the prospect of meeting Dr M'Gregor in Halifax, and obtaining full information from him as to the grants now made to the New Brunswick clergy.

#### CONFERENCE AT PICTOU.

In St Andrew's Church, Pictou, on the 18th of July, I met and had a long conference with most of the clergy in that county belonging to the Presbytery connected with the Church of Scotland, and leading laymen, elders, and others from many of the congregations. The Rev. Mr M'Cunn had called the meeting by intimation in the newspapers.



After my address, and some remarks on the subject of union by a few of the gentlemen present, I made inquiries as to the state of the different congregations. The following is a summary of the information received:—

1. *St Andrew's, Pictou*.—Now vacant; self-sustaining; left by Mr Herdman in a very prosperous condition.

2. *New Glasgow*.—Vacant; also self-sustaining. The congregation had recently called a Union minister, the Rev. Mr Carruthers, who had declined; and they have since called, by telegraph, the Rev. Mr Murray of British Columbia, who has accepted.

3. *Stellarton*.—The Rev. Mr Dunn, minister; self-sustaining, and prosperous in every way.

4. *Gareloch*.—Vacant; a large congregation. The Rev. Mr Mackay, the late minister, who has gone to Canada with the view, it is said, of entering the Union Church, got a supplement of 173 dollars in order to raise his salary to £200, as he considered he had a guarantee to that effect from the Colonial Committee. Charge ought to be self-sustaining.

5. *Saltsprings*.—Has recently called Mr Fitzpatrick from the Union Church, and has agreed to give him 800 dollars, with manse and glebe. No supplement needed.

6. *West Branch, East River*.—Gave Mr Galbraith 800 dollars. He also received 73 dollars of supplement. He had obtained leave to visit Canada, and was about to resign.

7. *East Branch, East River*.—Mr M'Millan, minister, receives 500 dollars from the congregation, and a supplement of 400. An effort is to be made to carry out the dollar for dollar scheme.

8. *M'Lellan's Mountain*.—Mr Stewart, minister. A weak congregation; gives 400 dollars; and Mr S. receives supplement of the same amount.

9. *Barneys River, Sutherland River, and Vale Colliery*.—Mr M'Kichan, minister, is authorised to give half of his services to the two places last named; and he officiates three times on Sunday in summer. Salary 900 dollars—700 from the people, and 200 of supplement.

10. *Roger's Hill and Cape John*.—Mr Fraser, minister. Salary 973 dollars—800 from the people, and 173 of supplement. This charge ought to be self-sustaining.

11. *River John*.—Mr M'Cunn, minister. People give 530 dollars; supplemented to 900. River John is entitled to two-thirds of Mr M'Cunn's time. Every third Sunday his services are at the disposal of the Presbytery.

12. *Earttown Falls and West Branch of River John*.—Have just called the Rev. Mr M'Kenzie. Salary 730 dollars; no arrangement as to supplement.

There are about a hundred poor and scattered families in Cape Breton, whom the Pictou ministers visit once a-year, but they have now recommended them to apply for service to the Union Church.

The supplements given to the clergy, with the view of raising their salaries to about 900 dollars, are drawn from the Colonial Committee's grant, and a Home Mission fund raised by collections from the different congregations in the Presbytery.

The Rev. Mr Dunn has also originated an Endowment Fund, the interest of which is to be applied to assist weak charges. About 1000 dollars were raised for this object last year. It was stated that year by year less assistance will be required from home, and that ere long the Church will be wholly self-supporting.

Little was said on the subject of union at the conference. One or two spoke against it, most were silent, but important facts were mentioned which seemed to indicate that opposition to it was fast dying out. All the other Church of Scotland charges in the Province had gone into the Union, leaving them isolated, and no one manifested any disposition to widen the area in which division exists. There have been no lawsuits about Church property to embitter feeling. An Act similar to that of Ontario was passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature, to regulate the transfer of the property belonging to the other Presbyterian Church before the Union; but on the application of the Churchmen of Pictou, a different Act was obtained for the Church of Scotland. It left congregations at liberty to carry their property into Union, but only on condition of a two-thirds majority of the pew-owners voting for it, and of their buying out the rights of minorities. This Act has effectually prevented all fresh occasions of animosity, and has contributed greatly to the friendly feelings that exist between the two Churches. The clergymen assist each other at Communion, and their people often sit together at the Lord's table. The missionary collections of the Pictou Presbytery, amounting last year to 400 dollars, are given to the Foreign Mission of the Union Church. As has already been shown, the vacant congregations are quite ready to call Union ministers; and on my asking why they were not at pains, as in former years, to encourage young men to study for the Church, I was answered that it was no use, as they would be sure to go into the larger field. All this seemed to show that union was looked upon by many as a foregone conclusion. And this, to my surprise, was amply confirmed after the conference, which was throughout of a most agreeable character.

In the course of the evening some of those who were present, and a number of others, waited upon me. The object of their visit was to say that they were afraid I would carry away an erroneous impression as to the sentiments of the Churchmen of Pictou on the

subject of Union, from the silence of those friendly to it during the conference. They informed me that they were all anxious to see it brought about; that, in their opinion, half of the Pictou congregation, and more than half of the New Glasgow one, were of the same mind, and that the country charges were fast ripening for it also.

Mr Doull, the Conservative M.P. for the county, was the principal spokesman; and I may mention that all present belonged to that political party, which has been supposed to be specially hostile to Union. Pictou is the backbone of Presbyterianism in the Province, and the unbroken strength of such a county, where you find a population more uniformly Presbyterian than almost anywhere out of Scotland, would be in many ways an immense gain to the common cause. Though fully sensible of this, I thought it wisest to counsel them to do nothing rashly, to respect their seniors who thought differently, but, meanwhile, not to refrain from the expression of their own personal convictions. At the meeting in the morning I had read, as elsewhere, the Deliverances of the General Assembly, and the Resolutions of the Colonial Committee on the subject of Union, and I was requested to furnish them with a copy, which I afterwards did.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

From Pictou I crossed to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and on the following Sunday officiated in St James's Church in the morning, for the Rev. K. M'Lennan; attended and spoke at a missionary meeting of the three Presbyterian congregations in the afternoon; and in the evening officiated for the Rev. Dr Murray, my brother-in-law and host.

The Presbyterians of the island, who, out of a Protestant population of 55,000, number 30,000, are all in the Union Church, except the adherents of the late Mr Macdonald, who number 5000. I met Mr Goodwill, the minister of this community in Charlottetown, but he was unable to be present at any meeting I might have with his elders, as he was about to cross to the other side of the island, and then to start almost immediately for Scotland. I strongly urged him to put himself, on arrival, into communication with the Convener of the Colonial Committee, and, if possible, to be present at one of the Committee's meetings.

#### CONFERENCE AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

By post and telegraph I arranged for a meeting with a number of Mr Goodwill's elders and leading people from the principal stations. The meeting took place in Old St James's, Charlotte-

town, now used as a mission-hall, a large new church having been erected alongside. My invitation met with a hearty response. Quite a number of representatives from the different congregations were present, and most of them had, on short notice, come long distances through rain and mud.

The district in which Mr Goodwill ministers is 100 miles in length. The two principal stations are 40 miles apart on opposite sides of Charlottetown. He preaches two sermons—one in Gaelic, the other in English—every day of the week except Saturday, giving the Lord's Days to the more important places, and week-day services to the smaller stations. It takes him six weeks to go his rounds. The people attend the week-day services, which are usually held in the evening, in large numbers; and on the Sundays, in Mr Goodwill's absence, they meet and hold two prayer-meetings, which are also well attended. At the time of the Union they were without a pastor, but had called Mr Goodwill, then a missionary in the South Seas. The Presbytery of Prince Edward Island in connection with the Church of Scotland joined the Union before Mr Goodwill's arrival, and he has not been inducted into his charge, nor has he connected himself with the Presbytery of Pictou. This, I was informed, was owing to the difficulty of communication in winter, and the extraordinary demands on Mr Goodwill's time. Having inquired as to their sentiments on the subject of union, the leading representative from the East said that those in his section were favourably disposed towards it as the only hope of obtaining adequate ministerial supply; but the leading man from the West said it was otherwise in that quarter—that the Church of Scotland was their National Church, and that they would as soon think of denying that they were sons of Highlanders as of departing from their present connection with her. They wished me to represent to the Committee their great need of another clergyman who would take part of the field. One of their young men, to whom they had looked forward as an assistant to Mr Goodwill, is studying for the ministry, but he is now acting as an evangelist in the Union Church. It is his intention to prosecute his studies in this country, and to receive ordination, if possible, from the Church of Scotland. Mr Goodwill's salary is 1200 dollars, with manse; and the people are prepared to contribute according to their ability towards the support of another pastor. Five thousand adherents must represent at least seven or eight hundred families, and they are very much the same class of people as those who pay for the support of ministers at the rate of seven dollars a family in the Union Church; while they are not equally burdened with contributions for missions and colleges. After Mr Macdonald's death, a section of the people separated from their brethren, under the leadership of some of the

elders, who have taken upon them to preach, and to administer or profane sacraments. These separatists, who call themselves "the Church of Scotland unattached," are not Highlanders, but the descendants of New England Congregationalists, and the rest of the community regard their proceedings with horror, as they believe Mr Macdonald would have done.

I explained to the gentlemen present how it was that I had asked them to meet me in the absence of their pastor, and promised to communicate with him. After our interview, which to me, and I hope to them, was very pleasing and interesting, the Rev. Mr M'Lennan had some conversation with them, and put his church at their disposal whenever they might wish to meet in Charlottetown, as well as his own ministrations, in the case of their members visiting or residing in the city.

#### THROUGH NOVA SCOTIA TO HALIFAX.

On my return journey through the county of Pictou I visited Squire M'Kay and Squire Fraser of New Glasgow, who have long been well known to all friends of the Church in the Province; and I spent a night with an old friend and fellow-labourer, the Rev. A. M'Lean of Hopewell, formerly Church of Scotland minister at Belfast, P.E.I., now in the Union. Mr M'Lean stated that, at his Communion on the previous Sunday, numbers of Mr Galbraith's people, who live near, had joined with them, their elders assisting his own; and mentioned other circumstances in corroboration of what has been already said as to union feeling in the county. I next visited friends at Truro, where I met with the Rev. Mr M'Millan, of the Church of Scotland, now in the Union; at Musquodoboit, where I officiated on the following Sunday for Dr Sedgewick, formerly of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, and for Mr M'Kinnon of St Andrew's, Little River, a Church of Scotland charge, now in the Union; and at Newport and Windsor. My next Sunday was spent in Halifax, where I officiated for the Rev. Dr Burns of Fort Massey Church; and also joined in the Communion, and took the evening service in St Matthew's, where I was assistant for the first three years of my ministry. I stood in the same relation at that time to St Andrew's Church, of which the Rev. Mr Duncan is now pastor; but on this occasion the brethren thought it best that I should give part of the day to one of the Presbyterian congregations of the city which had not been connected with the Church of Scotland. The churches in Halifax have increased both in number and strength since my residence there, and I could not but be sensible of the happy change of feeling which had resulted from the Union having been heartily and unanimously accepted by all parties.

With Professor Pollok, whose house was my home, I visited the Theological College, and met the other members of the Divinity faculty, Principal M'Knight and Professor Currie. The College is a spacious and commodious building, beautifully situated on the North-west Arm, and was recently purchased for what one might almost call the nominal sum of £5000. The students live on the premises, under the care of Principal and Mrs M'Knight, and are provided with excellent accommodation, which is fitted up with bathrooms and all the modern improvements—board, fuel, light, and tuition—for ten shillings a-week. The number attending the Hall last year was 19. The students take their Arts course in Dalhousie College, which is situated in the heart of the city. This is a Provincial Institution, but the Principal and two of the professors are Presbyterian clergymen, and are paid from endowments raised by the Church. Principal Ross receives a salary of 1700 dollars and fees. Professor Lyall, who holds the Mental Philosophy Chair, and Mr Macdonald, Professor of Mathematics, have each 1500 dollars and fees. The rest of the professors are paid and appointed by Government. The course of instruction extends over four years, and the number of students is about 90.

The salary of each of the professors in the Theological College is 1750 dollars. The Church has funds which yield 6000 dollars towards the salaries of its professors in the two institutions; the balance, amounting to 2980 dollars, exclusive of Professor Pollok's salary, which has hitherto been paid by the Colonial Committee, has to be raised annually by 170 congregations.

There are 7 congregations in New Brunswick, and 4 in Nova Scotia, of the Church of Scotland before the union, which receive supplements from the Home Mission Fund of the United Church, amounting to 1590 dollars. These charges, as already mentioned, are only supplemented up to 700 dollars, which is an ordinary stipend in the poorer country districts of the Lower Provinces. I received from the Rev. Dr M'Gregor of Halifax, the secretary of the eastern section of the Church, an application for the continuance of the grants from the Colonial Committee, which is now in the hands of the Convener.

#### VOYAGE HOME—NEWFOUNDLAND.

On the 5th of August I sailed for home, and two days afterwards had the opportunity of landing and spending a few hours in St John's, Newfoundland, where I was met by the Rev. Dr Harvey and the Rev. Mr M'Neil. In the summer of 1853 I was in St John's for three months, taking the duty of the late Rev. F. Nicol, then minister of St Andrew's Church. At that time Presbyterianism was represented in the island by two small congregations in

St John's, one Church of Scotland, the other Free Church, presided over by Mr, now Dr, Harvey. The division had taken place not many years before, and had given rise to a good deal of bitter feeling. Dr Harvey and I, however, contrived to be on most friendly terms, and it was very pleasant to me to meet him again, and to hear gratifying accounts of the present condition of the Church in the colony. There are new congregations at Harbour Grace, Bay of Islands, and Little Bay, and a Presbytery of 4 ministers, besides Dr Harvey, who retired on the reunion of the two congregations in St John's. Mr M'Neil then succeeded him, and the United Scottish community are building a new church at a cost of £10,000.

Newfoundland is ecclesiastically, though not politically, connected with the Dominion, and the Presbytery forms part of the Union Synod of the Maritime Provinces. After a somewhat boisterous passage across the Atlantic, I reached Liverpool safely in seven days.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Without entering upon matters about which there may be differences of opinion in the Committee, I wish to add a few observations with regard to the Union Church.

Though before its completion I thought it very unfortunate that union was pushed on at the risk of division among our own people, I was greatly impressed with the hold the United Church has taken of the whole country, and with the extraordinary energy and liberality displayed by its adherents. Ministers and members of our Church in the Union everywhere assured me that they were as much Church of Scotland as ever, and those who had a different connection previously, expressed their gratification at having been brought into closer relations with us, and being now "as much Church of Scotland as anything else." At the same time, looking to the future of Canada, all seemed to be animated with the desire to hold up a great National Church there, able to provide as soon as possible for its own people, and to maintain and extend its Foreign Mission schemes. There are few rich people in the country, and I heard everywhere of commercial depression and bad times, yet their liberality is truly extraordinary. Last year has been a very trying one in Canada, as elsewhere, and most of the conveners had to report to the Assembly that their schemes were in debt; but it was resolved to economise wherever possible, to draw up estimates as to the probable expenditure for the current year, to add the debt, and then to lay the whole facts "fairly and squarely" before the people, and to apportion the amount required

among presbyteries, congregations, and communicants. The estimate for the Maritime Provinces had been partially completed when I reached Halifax, and the amount asked for three of the schemes of the Church was an average of 140 dollars from each congregation, or a little over a dollar from each communicant. As another instance of liberality, I may mention that one of the Halifax clergymen informed me that his people had given last year for religious purposes an average of £20 per family, and that the whole amount had been collected at the church door.

I would further call attention to the remarkable success which has attended the efforts of the Church to raise up a native ministry. The facilities for obtaining a complete theological education of a high order are now ample, and parents in good circumstances are as ready to devote sons to the Church as they once were in Scotland. The consequence is, that instead of requiring any more ministers from home, the Church has more, both Gaelic and English speaking licentiates, than she has openings for; and the Colonial Committee might find in Canada agents admirably suited for its work in other fields. In particular, vacancies in British Columbia might be filled by Canadian clergymen of the Church of Scotland now in the Union. There are many young men of this class—some without charges—and they would not forfeit their life-claim on the Temporalities Fund by taking service in the Pacific Province. This might strengthen the friendly relations that already exist between the two Churches, but it could do nothing either to hasten or retard incorporation, which is practically out of the question, because of the immense distance and the absence of means of communication.

Lastly, I was unfavourably impressed by what I heard of the demission of their charges by ministers, and of so many leaving their sacred calling for secular pursuits. Demissions, which have been frequent of late in the Union Church, and no less so proportionately among those who have not joined it, in too many cases, I fear, mean simply dismissal of the pastors by their flocks.

Thanks to Canadian hospitality, and to my having obtained a pass from St Paul's to Winnipeg and back, on the application of my host at Ottawa to George Stephen, Esq., President of the Bank of Montreal, and chairman of the railway, my whole expenses only amounted to what I hope will be considered the moderate sum of £75.

In conclusion, I have to express my obligations to the Church for having honoured me with such an important commission; to the friends, old and new, who everywhere showed me so much kindness; and above all, my gratitude to the Giver of all good for the unfailling mercies vouchsafed to me during my journey, for a



safe return to family and flock, and for the hope that my visit to Canada may bear some good fruit to the glory of His name.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. SPROTT.

September 1879.

*POSTSCRIPT.*

May 1880.

Since the above report was printed, (1) the Presbytery of Manitoba have represented to the Colonial Committee that a grant to the College at Winnipeg is the form in which they would prefer that assistance should be first rendered to their Province; (2) As appears from Appendix, the Presbytery of Pictou have represented to the Colonial Committee that the above report, "so far as the Union sentiments of that Presbytery are concerned," is misleading, and that the information given to me on that subject by the Deputation that waited on me was "erroneous and untrustworthy." On the difference of opinion between the Presbytery and the Deputation as to the growth of Union sentiment, I do not feel called upon to offer any remarks. It is necessary, however, that I should limit my own statements—that certain facts "seemed to indicate that opposition to Union was fast dying out," and "seemed to show that Union was looked upon by many as a foregone conclusion"—to the Deputation, and those who may be like-minded with them. This I now beg to do.

GEORGE W. SPROTT.

*APPENDIX referred to in the foregoing Postscript.*

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, NEW GLASGOW,  
10th December 1879.

The Presbytery of Pictou met, after adjournment, at 3 o'clock P.M. Rev. James Fitzpatrick, moderator; Rev. A. J. MacKichan, clerk *pro tem*.

*Inter alia*,—"The attention of the Presbytery was called to the printed report of the Rev. George W. Sprott, delegate from the Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Churches in Canada. After careful consideration of the subject, it was unanimously agreed that the Rev. Messrs MacKichan, Dunn, and M'Millan be appointed a Committee to write the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, taking exception to said report, as being misleading, so far as the Union sentiments of the Presbytery of Pictou are concerned."

Extracted from the records of the Presbytery of Pictou, by

A. J. M'KICHAN, clerk *pro tem*.

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA,  
29th December 1879.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In accordance with the enclosed extract minute of Presbytery, of date 10th December 1879, we, as a Committee of Presbytery, most respectfully submit the following statement for the consideration of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland.

All the information collected from various sources during the past year, and particularly at the public meeting of ministers, elders, and laymen, held at Pictou on 18th July last, clearly shows that the adherents of the Church of Scotland in this county are *now* as much opposed to union with the Presbyterian Church of Canada as they were in 1875. The highly respected deputy from the Home Church sums up as follows: "All this seemed to show that union was looked upon by many as a foregone conclusion." While arriving at a very different conclusion, we will refer to the evidence adduced by Mr Sprott. The first thing urged in support of his position is, "That little was said on the subject of union at the conference;" and "that opposition to it was fast dying out." Now, in Mr Sprott's hearing, some spoke, though briefly yet strongly, against it. No one uttered a word in favour of it. No fact, important or otherwise, was mentioned which, in our opinion, "seemed to indicate that opposition to it was fast dying out;" and had it been imagined that Mr Sprott was so hard to convince on this subject, much clearer and more emphatic language would undoubtedly have been used. It is true, there are a few, more or less, in each of the congregations, favourably inclined towards incorporation with the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Some of these under the darkness of night—men who were present but dumb at the public meeting that day—waited upon Mr Sprott. "The object of their visit, the report declares, was to say that they were afraid he would carry away an erroneous impression as to the sentiments of the Churchmen of Pictou on the subject of union, from the silence of those friendly to it during the conference." Here, then, is strong testimony as to the nature of the conference,—that it was the very opposite of being friendly to union sentiment. These men shrank from making their statements in public regarding Pictou and New Glasgow congregations. Though we are disposed to be charitably inclined towards all, yet our very position here demands plain and open speech. We therefore cannot help saying that in the action of these men, headed by Mr Doull the Conservative M.P., we fail to discern the slightest appearance of honour or candour, and we unhesitatingly pronounce their information to be erroneous and untrustworthy.

It is quite true, as the report says, that "there have been no

lawsuits about Church property to embitter feeling in this country." Yet we had in our midst two instances of the Ontario property-grasping spirit—viz., at St Paul's, East River, and again at Fisher's Grant,—a spirit more calculated to repel than to attract. The will exists, but through the vigilance of the Churchmen of Pictou the way has been blocked up.

It is also, to a considerable extent, the case that "the clergymen assist each other at Communion, and their people often sit together at the Lord's table." There was, however, as much of all this eight or nine years ago as there is now, and probably much more. We trust that real friendliness between the two Churches may increase. Yet we object to the idea that even the abandonment of old and half-forgotten feuds by both Churches is to be taken as a proof of the complete surrender of position and principles and feelings by one party and not by the other.

Other evidence of our ripeness for union is made to appear in the statement, that "the missionary collections of the Pictou Presbytery, amounting last year to \$400, are given to the foreign mission of the Union Church." Our Presbytery have co-operated with the Presbyterian Church of Canada in the foreign mission field ever since the Union of 1875; but this co-operation in 1879 does not present a stronger proof of union sentiments on our part than that of 1875 or 1876 afforded. The various Presbyterian Churches of Scotland work together in the interior of Africa; why may not the Presbyterian Churches of Canada act a similar part, and that without any inconvenient inferences being drawn? The arrangement seems wise enough, and has besides a kind and friendly look. It possesses also the advantage of having been undertaken with the concurrence, if not at the suggestion, of the esteemed Convener of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland.

It is likewise urged that "vacant congregations are quite ready to call Union ministers." It is the case that a few of our congregations have given calls to Union ministers. But they "are quite ready" to do so only in so far as they are driven to it. The sole reason in each case was the scarcity of ministers of our own denomination. And the bond in each case accompanying the call, distinctly provides for the minister being in connection with the Church of Scotland, and is of force only while he remains in that connection. At his settlement he would also be required satisfactorily to answer the usual questions, and to subscribe the formula of the Church of Scotland. The members of our Presbytery have, indeed, more or less entertained the idea that our young men, after being educated for the Church, might be drawn off into the larger body. We, however, believe they would all prefer remaining with us, and would take advantage of any openings we might have for

them upon their obtaining licence. But if no suitable sphere of labour was then presented to them, that circumstance might naturally lead them into another field.

We have thus endeavoured to show that the arguments in proof of our ripeness for union are insufficient for that purpose. Much counter-evidence to exhibit our unripeness for entering into the Presbyterian Church of Canada might very easily be adduced; but we believe such testimony to be unnecessary in the meantime, and that its introduction might be hostile to that friendliness which should exist and increase among all Protestant Churches.

It may not be out of our way to mention, for the information of the Colonial Committee, that our Presbytery, at its meeting on the 10th inst., was divided and constituted into two presbyteries—viz., the Presbytery of Pictou, and the Presbytery of Egerton. They have been named after two of the townships of our county. Our synod meeting has been fixed for the last Wednesday of February 1880. This step will, we trust, strengthen the cause of the Churchmen in the Maritime Provinces. May our Church perform its duty wisely, honestly, and courageously. The results are in the hand of the Great Disposer of events.

We beg leave, through the Colonial Committee, to assure the Church of Scotland of the loyalty of her children in Pictou county; and we also tender her their hearty thanks and gratitude for the kindly care and timely support and protection she has invariably extended to them.—We remain, Rev. and dear Sir, yours most respectfully,

ALEX. J. MACKICHAN,  
CHARLES DUNN,  
WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

## APPENDIX III.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

## MARA CHURCH REPAIRS.

ST MARY'S, DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA,  
25th September 1879.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—By command of the Presbytery of British Guiana, I have the honour to lay before you the enclosed “extracts” from the Minutes of its proceedings.

I fully endorse what is implied in the third “extract,” that the necessity for the repairs to the church at “Mara” is very urgent. If this branch of the Church is to make progress, or even to maintain its present position in that district, there ought to be as little delay as possible in commencing the work. The commencement, and the ultimate success of the work, will depend in a great measure upon the action the Colonial Committee takes in the matter.

I therefore beg most respectfully and earnestly to lay the recommendation of the Presbytery before you for the kind and careful consideration of the Colonial Committee, trusting that the object thereof will be granted,—I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours respectfully and faithfully,

J. RICHARD DICKSON, *Moderator.*

## 1.

EXTRACT MINUTE of a Meeting of the Presbytery of British Guiana, held in St Andrew's Church, Georgetown, the sixth day of March 1878, and constituted.

*Inter alia*,—A letter from the Secretary of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland was read, in which he desires to be supplied with information relative to the expense of maintaining divine ordinances at Mara, in the parish of St Clement.

In absence of the Rev. Mr Huskie, the minister of the parish, and of sufficient knowledge of the facts, the Presbytery ordered the letter to lie on the table for future consideration.

## 2.

EXTRACT MINUTE of a Meeting of the Presbytery of British Guiana, held in All Saints' Church, New Amsterdam, the fourth day of September 1878, and constituted.

*Inter alia*,—With regard to the letter referring to Mara, and ordered at last ordinary meeting to lie over for future consideration, the Rev. Mr Huskie stated that he was willing to allow the matter referred to in the letter to stand over in the meantime, but that he was anxious to obtain some help to renew the church at Mara, which was much dilapidated, and would require upwards of Four hundred and fifty pounds for its restoration; thereupon the Presbytery unanimously agreed to recommend to the Colonial Committee to grant a sum of One hundred and fifty pounds towards that object.

## 3.

EXTRACT MINUTE of a Meeting of the Presbytery of British Guiana, held in All Saints' Church, New Amsterdam, the third day of September 1879, and constituted.

*Inter alia*,—There being an impression that a Minute of this Presbytery, at its meeting held in this Church the fourth day of September 1878, recommending that the Colonial Committee give a grant of One hundred and fifty pounds toward the repair of the Mara Church, had never been forwarded to the Committee, the clerk was requested to furnish an extract minute to the Moderator, to be by him transmitted to the reverend the Convener without delay; and the Moderator is to point out in his letter that the lapse of time since the Presbytery made the recommendation has not made the necessity less urgent.

I certify the three foregoing extracts to be correct.

THOMAS SLATER, *Clerk*.

September 3, 1879.

COLONIAL SCHEME.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS,

FOR YEAR TO 31st DECEMBER 1879.

CHARGE.

I. FUNDS ON HAND AT 31ST DECEMBER 1878—		
Per last Account,		£2062 10 10
I. Income of the Scheme for the year 1879—		
1. Collections and Contributions,—		
From Churches and Chapels,	£3384 15 3	
<i>Note.</i> —From 293 Churches no contributions have been received.		
From Associations—		
Lay Association,	£12 5 0	
Congregation at Buenos Ayres,	12 19 2	
Other Associations,	34 17 6	
	60 1 8	
From Individuals,	89 6 4	
	£3584 3 3	
2. Legacies,	1417 10 6	
	£4951 13 9	
Deduct Bank interest paid,	40 1 11	
	Total Income,	4911 11 10
III. Balance against the Committee at 31st December 1879, viz.—		
Due to British Linen Co. Bank,	£2185 10 6	
Due to the Treasurer,	15 16 10	
	£2201 7 4	
Less balance of advance of salary, due by Rev.		
Wm. Ferguson,	162 10 0	
	2038 17 4	
SUM OF THE CHARGE,		£9013 0 0

## DISCHARGE.

## I. EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1879—

## I. Payments to Missionaries and Catechists—

1. Canada—			
Rev. Professor Pollok, Halifax, Nova Scotia,		£400	0 0
Rev. John M. Brooke, D.D., Fredericton, New Brunswick,		80	0 0
On account of Student-Catechists at Queen's College, Kingston,		120	0 0
To Home Mission Board of Canada Presbyterian Church, in supplement of Salaries in Maritime Provinces, and for a Student-Catechist,		288	0 0
		<u>£888</u>	<u>0 0</u>
2. British Columbia—			
Rev. Simon M'Gregor, Victoria,	£200	0 0	
Rev. George Murray, Nicola Valley,	180	0 0	
Rev. William Clyde, Nanaimo,	230	0 0	
Rev. Alexander Dunn, Langley,	242	0 0	
Rev. B. K. M'Elmon, Comox,	200	0 0	
		<u>1052</u>	<u>0 0</u>
3. Ceylon—			
Rev. W. C. Vanderwall, Matara,	£100	0 0	
Rev. John R. M'Laren, Badulla,	115	0 0	
		<u>215</u>	<u>0 0</u>
4. West Indies—			
Rev. John Kinnison, Accompong,	£400	0 0	
Rev. John Stuart, Kingston—			
Balance of salary under old engage- ment,	£396	16 8	
Half-year's salary under new do.,	200	0 0	
		<u>596</u>	<u>16 8</u>
Rev. A. T. M'Clenaghan, St Vincent—dis- bursement for him to be imputed to account of Salary,	1	11 6	
		<u>998</u>	<u>8 2</u>
5. Mauritius—			
Rev. J. J. Le Brun, Port Louis,	£150	0 0	
Rev. Samuel H. Anderson, Rose Hill,	150	0 0	
		<u>300</u>	<u>0 0</u>
6. India—			
Rev. John D. Morrison, Mhow,	£404	10 8	
Rev. J. Y. Thirde, Lahore,	60	0 0	
Rev. James Henderson, Meerut,	178	12 8	
		<u>643</u>	<u>3 4</u>
7. Buenos Ayres—			
Rev. Martin P. Ferguson, Chascomus,			75 0 0
8. Cyprus—			
Rev. Wm. Ferguson,			477 4 6
9. Continental Stations—			
Rev. G. Laurie Fogo, Dresden,	£300	0 0	
Rev. Charles E. Paterson, Paris,	252	18 3	
Rev. William Gordon, Hyeres,	30	0 0	
Rev. J. D. Grant, do.,	40	0 0	
Rev. Professor Crombie, D.D., Homburg,	30	0 0	
Rev. John Alison, do.,	36	0 0	
Rev. Professor Flint, D.D., do.,	12	0 0	
Rev. Professor Milligan, D.D., Geneva,	36	0 0	
		<u>£736</u>	<u>18 3</u>
Carry forward,			<u>£4648 16 0</u>



Brought forward,	£736 18 3	£4648 16 0
Rev. Dr Rankin of Muthill, Geneva,	42 0 0	
Rev. Dr Gray of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, at Rome,	65 0 0	
Rev. John Watt of Glasgow, at Heidelberg,	54 0 0	
	<hr/>	897 18 3

*Note.*—The following sums, being the balance of the Collections at the Temporary Stations, after defraying local expenses, were received, and are included in the Income given above.

Homburg,	£22 0 0
Heidelberg,	2 11 7
Hyères,	6 7 6
	<hr/>

At Geneva the local expenses exceeded the collections by . . . . . £5 15 7

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£5546 14 3

II. Outfits, Passage-Moneys, and Travelling Expenses of Missionaries—

Rev. George Coull, towards expenses of his removal from New Glasgow to Nova Scotia,	£20 0 0
Rev. Wm. Ferguson, passage-money for his wife and two daughters to Cyprus, and for his own travelling expenses,	118 15 6
Rev. John Stuart, Miss Hosie (now Mrs Stuart's) travelling expenses to Jamaica,	30 0 0
Rev. A. T. M'Clenaghan, outfit for himself, and passage-money for himself and family to St Vincent,	260 0 0
Rev. Wm. Barnhill, allowance for outfit to British Guiana, and passage-money to Demerara,	93 10 0
Rev. R. L. Lewis, allowance for outfit to British Guiana,	50 0 0
	<hr/>

572 5 6

III. Grants voted by the Committee—

To Queen's College, Canada,	£450 0 0
In aid of Mission School in Eastern District of Port Louis,	20 0 0
Building grant for new Church at Tauranga, New Zealand,	100 0 0
To the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand,	350 0 0
To Bursary Fund of Divinity Hall, Halifax,	25 0 0
Towards building of St Catherine's Church, Berbice,	116 13 4
For rent of Church at Dresden,	90 0 0
To Synod of Ontario and Quebec in connection with Church of Scotland,	300 0 0
To the Church of Queensland,	300 0 0
To the Presbytery of Pictou, Nova Scotia, in supplement of Stipends,	264 8 0
For Mr Shearer's expenses on proceeding to Perth, Western Australia,	70 0 0
To Sub-Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains,	213 0 0
To French Protestant Church at Hyères,	5 0 0
For balance of expense of services at Geneva,	5 15 7
Towards building Chapel School at Giddy Hall, Jamaica,	50 0 0
	<hr/>

2359 16 11

Carry forward, . . . . . £8478 16 8

	Brought forward,	£8478 16 8
IV. Expenses of Deputations—		
To Canada, . . . . .	£75 0 0	
To Colonial Office . . . . .	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	80 0 0
V. Expense of distributing 'Missionary Record'—		
1. Share of accounts to Messrs Blackwood & Sons for 'Records' sent to Ministers and others at home, . . . . .	£24 1 6	
2. Accounts to do. for 'Records' sent to Ministers in the Colonies, and Postage thereof, . . . . .	20 16 3	
	<hr/>	44 17 9
VI. Books, Printing, Advertising, and Stationery—		
1. Printing Report to General Assembly, including copies for Volume of Reports, and proportion of expense of binding Volume, . . . . .	£59 0 0	
2. Expense of Printing and Despatching annual Collection Notices, . . . . .	59 12 1	
3. General Expenses, . . . . .	56 16 11	
	<hr/>	175 9 0
VII. Share of Expenses of Schemes' Office—		
1. Salaries of Collector, Clerk, and Officer, . . . . .	£48 16 5	
2. Taxes, Coals, Gas, &c., . . . . .	15 11 9	
3. Books, Printing, and Stationery, . . . . .	5 15 3	
4. Postages and Incidents, . . . . .	4 16 7	
	<hr/>	75 0 0
VIII. Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses—		
1. Secretary's Postages, &c., . . . . .	£12 12 6	
2. Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	25 11 9	
	<hr/>	38 4 3
IX. Expenses of Management—		
1. Salary to Secretary and Treasurer, . . . . .	£100 0 0	
2. Auditor and Accountant's Fee, . . . . .	20 12 4	
	<hr/>	120 12 4
	SUM OF THE DISCHARGE,	<hr/> <hr/> £9013 0 0

Prepared and submitted by

GEORGE MURRAY, *Auditor.*

42 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH,  
*April 1880.*

ABSTRACT of the INTROMISSIONS of the SECRETARY to the  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE on ARMY and NAVY  
CHAPLAINS, &c.,

*From 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879.*

**C H A R G E.**

I. BALANCES DUE COMMITTEE at 31st December 1878,	£302 15 4
II. SUM RECEIVED FROM COLONIAL COMMITTEE DURING YEAR,	213 0 0
III. INTEREST RECEIVED,	1 18 9
IV. BALANCE DUE SECRETARY at 31st December 1879,	33 1 11
	£550 16 0
SUM OF THE CHARGE,	£550 16 0
Equalling the Discharge, as below.	£550 16 0

**D I S C H A R G E.**

I. PAYMENTS TO OFFICIATING CHAPLAINS ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES, &c., OVER AND ABOVE THEIR GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES, &c.,	£505 5 10
II. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, viz. :—	
1. Accounts for Stationery,	£0 10 0
2. Extract of General Assembly's Deliverance,	0 6 0
3. Auditor's Fee for 1878, £2, 2s., and balance of fee for 1877, £2, 2s.,	4 4 0
4. Convener's Expenses visiting Chaplains,	11 10 0
5. Allowance to Secretary for Clerks, for 1879,	21 0 0
6. Postages, &c., during the period of this Account,	2 6 0
	39 16 0
III. PAYMENT TO REV. DR COOK, BORGUE, BEING EXPENDITURE FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INDIAN CHURCHES COMMITTEE,	5 14 2
	£550 16 0
SUM OF THE DISCHARGE,	£550 16 0
Equalling the Charge, as above.	£550 16 0

EDINBURGH, *10th May* 1879.—I have examined the Account of the Intromissions of the Secretary to the General Assembly's Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains for the year 1879, of which the foregoing is an Abstract, and have found the same to be correctly stated and properly vouched; closing with a balance of Thirty-three pounds one shilling and elevenpence (£33, 1s. 11d.) due to the Secretary, for which he will take credit in his next Account.

GEORGE MURRAY, *Auditor.*

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

# R E P O R T

BY THE

## COMMITTEE FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

GIVEN IN AND READ BY

THE REV. HENRY WALLIS SMITH, CONVENER

M A Y 1 8 8 0



## A C T I N G   C O M M I T T E E ,

1 8 8 0 - 8 1 .

Rev. Professor CHARTERIS, Edinburgh.	Rev. THOMAS NICOL, Edinburgh.
... Professor CROMBIE, St Andrews.	... DAVID PLAYFAIR, Abercorn.
... Professor MITCHELL, St Andrews.	... WALTER TAIT, St Madoes.
... Professor ROBERTSON, Glasgow.	... W. W. TULLOCH, Glasgow.
... Dr CUMMING, Glasgow.	... JOHN WEBSTER, Edinburgh.
... Dr GRAY, Liberton.	... A. WILLIAMSON, Edinburgh.
... Dr LEES, Edinburgh.	... GEORGE WILSON, Cramond.
... Dr MACGREGOR, Edinburgh.	JOHN M. BAILLIE, Esq., C.A.
... Dr SCOTT, Edinburgh.	LEWIS BILTON, Esq., W.S.
... Dr STRUTHERS, Prestonpans.	J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Glasgow.
... JOHN ALISON, Edinburgh.	JOHN N. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Glasgow.
... J. BARCLAY, Edinburgh.	THOMAS GIBSON, Esq., Edinburgh.
... W. M. BROWN, Edinburgh.	WILLIAM LINDSAY, Esq., Leith.
... JAMES CHRISTIE.	J. MUNRO MACKENZIE, Esq., Wishaw.
... JAMES COOPER, Broughty Ferry.	JOHN T. MACLAGAN, Esq.
... JAMES DODDS, Glasgow.	C. J. PEARSON, Esq., Advocate.
... HENRY DUNCAN, Crichton.	ALEX. PRINGLE, Esq. of Whytbank.
... ROBERT EDGAR, Newburgh.	DAVID SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
... R. G. FORREST, Edinburgh.	DAVID STEVENSON, Esq., C.E.
... GEORGE GUNN, Stitchell.	JOHN TAWSE, Esq., W.S.
... NORMAN MACLEOD, Edinburgh.	C. W. WODROW THOMSON, Esq., C.A.
... JOHN MILNE, Kirkurd.	JOHN E. WATSON, Esq., C.A., Glasgow.
... R. H. MUIR, Dalmeny.	

*Convener*—REV. H. W. SMITH, Kirknewton.

*Secretary*—JOHN TAWSE, Esq., W.S., 23 York Place, Edinburgh.





## R E P O R T.

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THE peculiar feature of the work of our Mission during the past year has been the great encouragement our agents have received in their efforts to preach the Gospel to Jewish adults. Quite a remarkable movement is now going on among those at Smyrna, and to a certain extent at Constantinople,—and this among Spanish Jews, the class who of all others were most opposed to Christianity. The work which our Church undertook among them in Turkey more than twenty years ago, was one of great and admitted difficulty. But the late Convener, Professor Mitchell, and the Committee over whom he presided, were persuaded, after careful inquiry, that it was their duty to occupy this unpromising and comparatively neglected field: our missionaries have ever since laboured in it with untiring faith and patience, and now the long-deferred reaping season seems approaching. The statements made in the portion of this Report referring to Smyrna deserve special attention.

The Committee have felt bound to strengthen, as far as possible, the hands of their agents in this department of their work. At Smyrna Mr Späth has been relieved to a certain extent of his school duties, that he may devote more time to visitation among the Jews. At Constantinople, Jacob Darom, a converted Jew, who for several years acted in Asia Minor as one of the colporteurs of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been appointed a lay agent under Mr Spence; and another native

evangelist, also a converted Israelite—Mr Rudolph—has lately begun work under Dr Yule at Alexandria. It will be seen that Mr Spence of Constantinople pleads strongly for the appointment of a colporteur for that station. But your Committee beg distinctly to state that, with the limited funds at their disposal, they cannot look forward to any increase in the number even of their subordinate agents. Our members must do more if they are to reap where their missionaries have been sowing so long and so patiently.

The schools are in a satisfactory condition. There has indeed been a falling off in the numbers reported as having been enrolled during 1879—the total number enrolled of all pupils for 1879 having been 1665, and of Jewish pupils 565; while in 1878 the corresponding figures were 1751 and 646 respectively. It will be seen that there is a decrease of 81 Jewish and 5 British children, the total attendance of “others”—1056—being exactly the same as last year. The smaller enrolment of Jews is accounted for partly by the distress which has prevailed throughout the Turkish empire, and partly by the efforts now made by the Jews to provide for the education of their children. These efforts give strong proof of the effect produced by our own and other missionary schools. There is reason, however, to hope that our average number of Jewish pupils will still be maintained. Certainly their reports show that the faith of our agents in the supreme importance of this branch of our work remains unshaken. Indeed they tell of several cases where the religious education of our schools has had a powerful spiritual influence on our pupils, their parents, or friends. But here, again, it is evident that our very success tends to increase the demands on our funds. At Beyrout the want of adequate school buildings is most painfully felt by our agents. Yet after repeated appeals the sum collected still falls far short of what is required for this special object. At Alexandria our teachers urge us to open new schools for girls. At Constantinople Mr Spence suggests the plan of building an additional class-room for boys. At Salonica much fuller provision ought to be made for the large and increasing number of Jewish girls who have been found so ready to attend our school; and the Committee ought to be in a posi-

tion to provide Christian education for boys at this important station.

As in former years, the Jewish pupils at all our stations, with the exception of Salonica, have been associated with a still larger number of Gentile pupils drawn from the various races to be found in the Turkish empire. This arrangement is good in itself, as it extends the benefits of a sound religious and general education to many who would otherwise grow up in ignorance and superstition. It helps also to cure that war of races which is the bane of Turkey, and to bring down the Jew from his position of proud isolation from all other peoples; and it preserves our schools from being periodically emptied by the opposition of the rabbis.

In other ways the benefits of our Mission have been extended to others besides Jews. All our Missionaries act as pastors of English congregations. They have services for sailors regularly at Alexandria, and occasionally at Smyrna and Salonica. At the two last-named stations they superintend the colporteurs of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Scottish National Bible Society.

Since last Report was given in, the Rev. Mr Spence has been transferred to Constantinople, and the Rev. Mr Charteris to Smyrna. The Rev. Dr Yule has resigned his office as Missionary of our Church at Alexandria. The Committee desire to bear testimony to the fidelity, zeal, and diligence with which Dr Yule has discharged his duties; to the success which has attended his labours in the Scottish congregation and in the Sailors' Mission; to the influence for good which he has gained at Alexandria; and to the great and successful efforts which he made towards collecting funds in aid of the Mission generally, and in particular towards the erection of the Scottish church and Mission premises.

The Rev. W. F. Scott of Beyrout will take Dr Yule's place at Alexandria, and the vacancy at Beyrout has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. George M. Mackie, M.A., assistant in the Tolbooth Parish, Edinburgh. Mr Mackie was a distinguished student at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and has for many years been desirous to devote himself to some branch of missionary enterprise abroad.

Changes have also taken place in our school staff. At Smyrna

Mrs Charteris has been appointed superintendent of the girls' school, in place of Mrs Späth, whose long and most valuable services merit the warmest acknowledgments. At Salonica Miss Tolmie, a lady of high character and much experience as a teacher, has succeeded Mrs Tannoch, who was obliged for the sake of her health to give up the charge of the school.

The following are the detailed reports from the various stations :—

### I.—CONSTANTINOPLE.

*Sub-Committee*—Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON.  
Rev. WM. BROWN, M.A.  
J. M. BAILLIE, Esq., C.A.

#### *Agents.*

*Ordained Missionary*—Rev. D. B. SPENCE, M.A.  
*Head-Master of School*.—Mr RAPHAEL SEGURA.  
*Teacher of Girls' School*—Miss TUCKER.  
*Native Evangelists*—Mr MELITZ and Mr JACOB DAROM.

The Rev. D. B. Spence reports as follows :—

“I cannot write a brief statement of our work without referring to the loss which the Mission has sustained through the resignation of the Rev. Mr Christie. He was an assiduous and faithful labourer, and his excellent and scholarly translation of the whole Bible into Judæo-Spanish will honourably link his name with whatever success may crown our operations amongst the Spanish Jews. It was a great pleasure to me, and of no small profit, to be associated with him in the work of this station for more than a year; and though very comfortably and usefully settled at Smyrna, I am now satisfied it was much better that I, rather than a stranger, should have been appointed his successor.

#### 1. WORK AMONG THE JEWS.

“Last session we had an attendance of 117 Jewish pupils—15 boys and 102 girls. (We had also 62 Greeks—40 boys and

22 girls—making a grand total of 179.) The New Testament is read daily in the higher classes alternately with the Old; and the narratives, parables, &c., of the Gospels are committed to memory. Verses of the Psalms and other portions of Scripture are learned by all, even by those who are only beginning to read. As indicating the influence of the New Testament lessons on the minds of the pupils, and the good that is done through the schools, I will here give an extract from an interesting report handed me by Mr Segura: ‘One of the Jewish girls having learned some of the New Testament histories, repeated them to her father. He was so much pleased with them that he bought a New Testament, and asked me to point out to him the histories which his daughter had learned. I not only complied with his wish, but requested him to read every night a chapter.’ Mr Segura also mentions the case of a man who brought his children to school, assigning his reason on one occasion for doing so;—‘A man occupying an official position among the Jews brought his children to school. One day he warned them in my presence not to tell anybody that they attended our school. I said he did wrong in thus encouraging his children to speak lies. And besides, I told him if he was afraid to send them to us, and risked the loss of his situation by such a step, it would be better for him to send them to a Jewish school. He replied, “I prefer yours for two reasons: were I to send them to the rabbinical school, they would stuff their heads with as much nonsense as they did mine; and were I to send them to the Frenchified school,\* they would become worse than I am in religious matters. In your school I am aware that you teach them about Christ, but I am sure you will not force them by round-about ways to become Christians. When they grow up they may judge for themselves. If they choose to embrace the Christian religion, let them do it; and if they choose to remain in the faith of their forefathers, no one will interfere with them. What I wish is, that they should be better than I am. As long as I am not molested by my superiors, my children shall attend your school.”’

“Several attempts were made to take away our Jewish pupils, but in no case with much success. A few were removed at the

\* The school supported by the Israelitish Alliance in Paris.

instigation of the rabbis, or the teachers of adventure schools; but, generally speaking, they returned after a time, or others came in to fill their places. The teacher of one of the Jewish schools is an inveterate enemy, and he used every means in his power to draw away our pupils; but for the three or four he succeeded in capturing, we received six from him without any effort.

“It is very pleasing to note that the Spanish Jews begin to desire a more thorough education in their own language than has hitherto been customary. For a long time their whole thought was to get a little smattering of French, but now they are laudably desirous to study Spanish. An effort is even being made to introduce pure Spanish into the higher schools, and I sincerely hope it will be successful.

“Having been long persuaded that the best way to reach the people, in the first instance, is through the labours of qualified native assistants, it was a great satisfaction to be able to appoint Mr Jacob Darom, formerly of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as an evangelist. The appointment, as I had anticipated from long and intimate knowledge of the man, gives every promise of being highly beneficial. Darom applies himself with praiseworthy zeal to visitation among the Jews in the bazaars and places of resort; and through his labours I was enabled to hold religious intercourse with a considerable number, some of whom are sincerely interested in Christian truth. One of his own nephews is now a hopeful inquirer; and a man who, years ago, received instruction from Mr Christie, but afterwards became callous, was induced to resume attendance upon our services. A young man who was introduced to me by Dr Thomson is diligently studying the New Testament, and I have good hopes of him. There are several others who have shown some interest in divine things; and I sincerely trust that in the course of another year, through the promised blessing of the God of Israel, we shall see much to gladden our hearts, and have something also to tell for the encouragement of our friends and supporters at home.

“A religious service in Judæo-Spanish was commenced on Sabbath afternoons as soon as the great heat of the summer moderated, and was kept up regularly. The highest attendance never exceeded fifteen, and sometimes we had as few as ten

present. It is really difficult to get together a good congregation on Sabbath, as most of the Jews go to their work.

“An extract which I translate from the journal of Darom will be read with interest. Under date October 21st he says: ‘To-day I met eight Jews, and among them was a Talmudist. I had a conversation with them concerning the coming of the Messiah. They asked me for proofs of His having come, and I pointed out and explained Genesis xlix. 10; Isaiah xi., lxii. 11, 12; Ezekiel xxi. 27; Daniel ix. 24-27; St Matthew xxi. 1-11; St Luke i. 30-33. When they had noted these passages, the Talmudist said, “If He was the true Messiah, why then was He put to death?” I pointed out to him the 53d chapter of Isaiah. He read the chapter, and when he had finished, expressed astonishment. He read it again, and yet another time, to satisfy himself that he had not misunderstood it, and said eagerly, “This chapter pricks my heart. I must examine it very carefully, because it is very important for me.” When he left, he promised to come to my house and talk again about this chapter. In course of the conversation I sold a tract—“The Assembly’s Letter to the Children of Israel.”’ The Divine Word, carefully and thoughtfully read, generally makes some impression on the mind; but the Jews read it so rapidly, and often so carelessly, and without consideration as to its meaning and import, that they miss the truth altogether, or apprehend it very erroneously. Hence the young Talmudist, though he had read the 53d chapter of Isaiah many times, had never seen in it anything striking or suggestive until his attention was directed to it by Darom. I believe that much good is done through the visits and conversations of the missionaries and their helpers. By these means we become acquainted with those who are favourably disposed to search the Scriptures, many of whom, after a visit or two, attend our services, or call upon us at our homes or at the Mission-house.

“Here, as well as in other parts of the Turkish empire, infidelity is spreading among the Spanish Jews. Many are quite indifferent to the claims of Judaism, though, on national and patriotic grounds, they do not come into open collision with the rabbis. It is no very uncommon thing to hear a Jew say, ‘I do

not believe that the books of Moses and the Prophets are inspired. It is true Moses was a great legislator, but so also was Solon. Some of the prophets were poets. Homer also was a poet.' It is cheering, however, to find that, in spite of the old rabbinical fanaticism on the one hand, and the increasing indifference and infidelity on the other, there are a good many 'who sincerely search the Scriptures, in order to find out whether the Saviour preached to them by the Protestants is the one whom their forefathers hoped for or not.' And my experience warrants me in believing that the number of such persons is on the increase. Not only the Old, but likewise the New Testament, is bought much more readily than formerly. Tracts also—notably the General Assembly's Letter, translated by Dr Thomson, and now in its second edition—have been pretty extensively sold. Indeed there are hopeful signs visible that the Mission to the Spanish Jews is entering upon a more successful stage of its existence, or, more correctly speaking—for I maintain that all along it has been a success—that it is entering upon a reaping stage of its history.

"I give you one more extract from the report of Mr Segura, which supplies an instructive illustration of the way in which Divine truth is operating upon the Jewish mind through the agency of our Mission: 'One day after the school work was over, my assistant requested me to have a private conversation with him. I complied, and in my study he made the following statement: "I have been more than four years in your school, and have had the double advantage of both mental and religious instruction. Your daily religious lessons and the tracts you gave me have been a blessing to me. They have contributed, by the help of God, to work a change in my religious views. Now I am fully convinced that Jesus of Nazareth, whom our forefathers crucified, is the Redeemer promised to our nation by God. But there is one thing which I do not understand yet, and that is, the Divine nature of Christ." I directed his attention to the most striking passages of the Bible touching on this subject. Next day I spoke to Mr Spence about the matter, and he kindly expounded it fully to the inquirer.'



## 2. WORK AMONG THE BRITISH COMMUNITY.

“The Sabbath after our arrival I held my first English service. The place of meeting was the hall of the Mechanics Institute, which was then rented by your Committee for that purpose. To one who, years before, had seen the hall well filled with a flourishing congregation, it certainly was not in a high degree encouraging or stimulating to find an audience numbering less than 50. I had been prepared for the change which had gradually taken place, owing to large numbers of the engineers having been dismissed from the Imperial Arsenal, or having voluntarily resigned their situations; but, just as the people and I were getting well acquainted, the majority of those still employed in the arsenal received notice of dismissal. During July and August, 15 of our members left, thereby reducing the membership of the congregation to 23. At the celebration of the Lord’s Supper, on the first Sabbath of July, 30 communicated; whereas at the next celebration of the holy ordinance, on the first Sabbath of October, the communicants numbered 19. The service was regularly kept up, and, considering our reduced circumstances, the attendance was always highly encouraging. On the first Sabbath of every alternate month I preached a special sermon to the young.

“Sunday-school for the English children was held in the afternoon, immediately after my Spanish service, and our average attendance was 20. I was assisted by two ladies, members of the congregation, and for a time by Mr Segura.

“*Purchase of Property.*—In consequence of the dismissal of so many of the engineers employed in the Imperial Arsenal—most of whom had shares in the Mechanics Institute Buildings—it was resolved by the shareholders to dispose of the property. I wrote your Committee on the subject on 22d July, and urged them to purchase, as the buildings would be of great service to the Mission, and could be utilised in a great variety of useful ways. The Jewish Mission Committee authorised their purchase, and after some negotiation with the liquidation Committee, on 5th December they formally passed into our hands.

## 3. BIBLE WORK.

“From the date of my arrival to the end of the year, the Scripture sales through the agency of the Mission amounted to 619 copies, in 16 languages. Of the entire number 619, 243 copies in Hebrew and Judæo-Spanish were sold to Jews, viz.—

Hebrew Old Testament,	. . . . .	75
„ Pentateuch,	. . . . .	34
„ Psalms,	. . . . .	75
Hebrew and Judæo-Spanish Old Testament,	. . . . .	21
„ „ Pentateuch,	. . . . .	1
Judæo-Spanish Old Testament,	. . . . .	6
„ Psalms,	. . . . .	25
„ New Testament,	. . . . .	6

“For several months I employed a colporteur, partly at my own expense ; and though a Greek, his success among the Jews was such as to make it manifest that a Hebrew-Christian colporteur permanently attached to the Mission staff would be of great practical usefulness. He would not only visit the whole city from time to time for the purpose of selling the Scriptures, but would also look out for, and direct the attention of, those who were disposed to search the Word of God, to the missionary or his assistant. With our present staff we can scarcely hope to become acquainted with the whole Jewish population ; and yet, as Mr Christie wrote me before I came, I should ‘ consider all the Spanish Jews in the city as being within the bounds of my parish.’ When the application for the appointment of such an agent comes before your Committee, I hope it will obtain their approval and sanction.”

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## II.—SMYRNA.

*Sub-Committee*—Rev. Dr SCOTT.

Rev. ROBERT EDGAR, M.A.

ALEXANDER PRINGLE, Esq. of Whytbank.

*Agents.*

*Ordained Missionary*—Rev. WM. CHARTERIS.

*Teachers of Boys' School*—Mr SPÄTH and Mr KYNEGOS.

*Superintendent of Girls' School*—Mrs CHARTERIS.

*Teachers of Girls' School*—{ Miss GAILLARDIN and  
Miss ANGELOPOLIS.

*Native Agent*—Mr PHILIPPO.

The following report is abridged and extracted from the statements of our agents:—

1. WORK AMONG JEWS.

1. *Schools.*—Mr Späth thus writes: “As I am doing work in the girls’ school as well as in that of the boys’, I may be allowed here to speak of both. The entire number of boys enrolled is 205—viz., 22 Jews, 1 English, 2 Turks, 2 Armenians, 10 Protestants, and 168 Greeks. The number of girls enrolled is 164—viz., 66 Jews, 1 Turk, 1 Armenian, 8 Protestants, and 88 Greeks—making a total of 369. If we consider that all the different nationalities have now many schools of their own, and that we are surrounded by many difficulties, we have every reason to be thankful that so many children have been brought under Christian influence. Religious instruction is given daily to all the children. We sow; others after us will reap, for the word of the Lord shall not return unto Him void. That our schools have been doing a good work is recognised also by labourers of other societies. The great movement now going on among Jews and Greeks is at least partly due to the labours of your agents. Our first pupils are now young men and women; and though they are not declared Protestants, they are free from superstition, and are favourably

disposed to Christian truth. Many of them come from time to time to our Sunday-school, or attend religious meetings elsewhere.

“The religious instruction in the boys’ school is given by Mr Kynegos and myself; in the girls’ school Miss Angelopolis teaches the younger children, and I have the higher classes. Mr Philippo is intrusted with these lessons in the Jewish department. He knows best how to deal with Jews, and he does his work well. We have thought it always to be the best that our pupils should read the Word of God in their own language. As soon as a child is able to read, the New Testament is put into his hands. A child who frequents our schools for a number of years acquires a good knowledge of the Scriptures.

“The secular instruction given to our pupils was the same as hitherto. In a place like this, where so many languages are spoken, a considerable part of the time must be devoted to the teaching of different languages. The number of Jewish children was not as large as during the previous year. The cause of this is well known to you. The Jews are very anxious to make their own schools prosperous, and they do therefore all they can to prevent children from going to our school. We cannot compete with them. The poor children not only are admitted gratis, but they also are supplied with books, paper, &c., and get clothes twice a-year. They also have established an industrial school, in which poor children can learn a trade. We must, however, not despair, for our school is gradually recovering from the heavy shock it received when the Jews opened a girls’ school of their own. The desire for education is becoming stronger from year to year among the Jews, and I fully believe we shall see again many Jewish children in our schools.”

2. *Work among the Adults.*—“As you are aware, a considerable part of my time is given to evangelistic work. Mr Charteris kindly spends two hours every day in the school giving English lessons. Thus he enables me to visit the Jews in the bazaars and in their own houses. During the past year I went, along with our native agent, 199 times through the bazaars to the Jewish quarter, visiting every time some shops or houses, where I often had very interesting discussions on religious matters. In no

place have we met with unkindness on the part of the Jews, but have always been welcome visitors. I must say, to the praise of our Smyrna Jews, that they respect us; even those who are opposed to our work would not say an unkind word to us. They know that we love them, and that we are always ready to help them in times of trouble and persecution.

“The number of Jews visiting us for religious discussions was 1606. How many of them are real earnest inquirers is difficult to say. Some of them, it would seem, sometimes come only to puzzle us with their many and vain questions. It requires often a great deal of patience to listen to them and answer all their questions. We receive them all, however, and try to direct their attention to the one thing needful.

“I also had 51 meetings for Jews on Saturday mornings. These meetings have been especially blessed by the Lord to many souls. Many have been stirred up and induced to search the Scriptures whether those things which we tell them were so. Several have declared themselves for Christ. Much is gained if we can get a Jew to read the Scriptures without the rabbinical interpretations. Several of our inquirers meet during the week in the house of one of them, in order to study carefully the Messianic prophecies.”

The attendance at Mr Späth's weekly meetings has been larger this year than at any former time. For some months the average number present was 70, and in October no less than 119 persons were present on one occasion—the largest audience of Israelites ever known to be assembled in Turkey to listen to a Christian missionary.

The result of the labours of our missionaries has been most encouraging. Before his departure from Constantinople, Mr Spence had the pleasure of baptising Isaac Saul, a convert who had long been under his training and that of Mr Späth. And on the 4th of April this year Mr Charteris administered the ordinance to two other Jews. “One of those,” Mr Charteris writes, “a youth of eighteen, has long been a scholar in our Mission-school, almost a member of Mr Späth's family, and now a pupil-teacher.

“This youth may be said to have received an entirely Christian education, having been brought when a child of six years old to

Mr Späth by his father, who told him that he might teach him what he pleased, and who was threatened with persecution, in the form of imprisonment, if he resisted the authority of the rabbis and did not withdraw his children from our school. Our young convert's elder brother was also taught in the school, but he left six months ago for Constantinople, and now frequents the Mission under Mr Spence; so we hope that ere long he too will become a Christian. The father was a spectator of Valencis' baptism, and afterwards cordially shook hands with me, and with tears in his eyes declared his unfeigned joy that his son was now a Christian. He said, 'You must baptise me and my wife also.' He has long attended the Mission services, but we do not think that he has given such evidence of a vital change of heart as we desire to see, however long we may have to wait for it. His unfeigned joy at his son's baptism is, however, a very unusual circumstance.

"The name of the other convert is David, which we did not change. He is about forty years of age, and comes from Bulgaria, so that we do not know his previous history so well. He began more than six months ago to attend the services very regularly, and showed by his outward serious bearing that the truth was making way to his heart. He was not long in declaring himself a believer in Jesus, in such a decided way as to leave us in no doubt as to his sincerity. In the class for inquirers he made rapid progress in Scriptural knowledge. His memory was not quite so retentive as that of the other, yet he could give a tolerably clear statement of his views in his own words. On one occasion, when pressed to answer some searching questions, he broke down, and said, 'Mr Späth, if I am to answer publicly I shall become confused; but one thing I know, Jesus is my Saviour, and I believe in Him with all my heart.' After this we were constrained to ask ourselves, What doth hinder this man to be baptised? We venture to hope that he will show due firmness and sincerity, humble-mindedness, and exemplary conduct in maintaining his profession. We have frequently had our church well filled, but on this occasion it was full to overflowing,—with British, Greeks, Armenians, and many *Jews*, even though we gave little or no intimation of our intention to baptise. When I saw the latter in such numbers, I was at first afraid lest some of them

might be excited enough to create a disturbance; but, on the contrary, they all maintained the most commendable propriety, and really seemed much interested and solemnly impressed by the service.

“There are several other inquirers who are candidates for baptism; most of them, so far as we can judge, are very sincere, yet further instruction is necessary, and in some cases there are complicating circumstances that dictate the prudence of delay.”

## 2. WORK AMONG BRITISH AND OTHERS.

Services have been conducted for the English congregation regularly, and for sailors from time to time.

Mr Späth writes:—

“*Tract distribution.*—The spirit of inquiry shows itself in the increased demand for tracts—2044 of them having been distributed in various languages. Mr Kynegos circulates among our pupils two Greek papers for young people, the ‘Children’s Paper’ and the ‘Athenais;’ and I get a number of copies of ‘Le Messager de l’Ecole du Dimanche’ from Switzerland for our pupils.

“*Sunday-school.*—The Sunday-school has been well attended by children as well as adults. We might call it a meeting for Greeks, for there are sometimes as many adults as there are children.

“*Bible work.*—Another important branch of our Mission here is the Bible work. Since Mr Spence left us I had more to do with this work than in former years. In spite of the very hard times in which we live, the circulation of the Scriptures has been considerable. The whole Bible has been sold in fifteen languages, the New Testament in eighteen. From June 1st to December 31st, there have been sold by the depot in our premises and the colporteurs 221 Bibles, 488 New Testaments, and 389 parts of Scripture—making a total, together with 9 New Testaments given away gratis, of 1107 copies.”

A Mothers’-meeting has been started by Mrs Charteris and Mrs Späth, who have had an attendance of about 20. These meetings have been a great blessing to many poor families in a season of unprecedented cold, during which the poor have suffered great privations.

## III.—ALEXANDRIA.

*Sub-Committee*—Rev. JOHN ALISON, M.A.  
 DAVID STEVENSON, Esq., C.E.  
 C. J. PEARSON, Esq., Advocate.

*Agents*—

*Ordained Missionary*—Rev. Dr YULE.  
 (To be succeeded by Rev. WILLIAM FRANK SCOTT, M.A.)  
*Teacher of Boys' School*—Mr ALEX. DRUMMOND.  
*Teacher of Girls' School*—Miss CLARE.  
*Assistant Teacher*—Miss WILLIAMS.

## 1. WORK AMONG JEWS.

As has already been stated, Mr Rudolph, lately of Jerusalem, and formerly in the employment of the London City Mission, has been appointed to act as lay evangelist at this station, under the charge of our ordained missionary. Mr Rudolph is by birth a Jew, and speaks both Arabic and German. The Committee have every reason to believe that, both from his Christian character and general attainments, he is well fitted for the work on which he has now entered.

## 2. SCHOOLS.

Mr Drummond has opened a school for poorer boys, with the result of raising the attendance of Jewish boys from 45 to 57, being much the largest enrolment of this class of pupils at any of our stations. In the girls' school, there is a decrease of 24 in the number enrolled during the year; but the school continues to be conducted with great enthusiasm and success by Miss Clare and Miss Williams. The high-class character which this school continues to maintain is shown by the large amount of fees collected, amounting to £245, 10s. 9d. in 1879, against £184, 9s. in 1878. The importance of having Jewish children of good social



position under instruction is very obvious ; but it is our duty, if possible, to make provision also for the children of poor Jews. Many such children have already been brought to our school since Mr Rudolph entered on his work ; and Miss Clare presses on the Committee the importance of opening a school in the Jewish quarter, where pupils would be received at a small fee, or, in extreme cases, free. The Committee trust that, by the aid of hoped-for local contributions, they may be able to make a trial of this new scheme.

During the past year, Miss Clare and Miss Williams have begun to visit in the homes of their pupils, and have met with considerable encouragement.

### 3. WORK AMONG BRITISH AND OTHERS.

The Rev. Dr Yule thus reports :—

“In drawing up the twenty-second Report of work at Alexandria in connection with the Jewish Committee, a feeling of deep gratitude to God arises in the heart for His great goodness in sustaining us throughout that long period, and in enabling us to take so deep a root in this land.

“When the Mission was first established in 1858, there were very few to give us any encouragement, or to lead us to hope for any success. We were told by one after another, that whether our object was to organise an English congregation, or to open schools, we should fare as others who had been before us, and would shortly be obliged to quit the place. By the help of God, however, we continue to this day, and not only so, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our labours have not been altogether in vain.

“The past year has been to some extent a time of trial. For many months I had felt an increasing inability to carry on all the work committed to my care, and early in October I was obliged to desist for a time from active duty. In this season of strait the Rev. S. Ewing, of the American Mission, kindly came to my relief, so that the regular church services were duly maintained, while those of the Bethel were kept up by Mr Green, who has often rendered us much valuable aid.

“As soon as able I resumed my work, although not in its full extent. Until my illness I had three services on every Sabbath—namely, two in town and one in the harbour, rarely getting home from the latter till half past-nine at night. As this proved too much for me, I was obliged to discontinue the afternoon meeting, so that at present there are only two services—one in the church in the morning, and that of the Bethel in the evening.

“I am thankful to say that now I am considerably better in health, and I trust that, by a little rest from what may be justly termed the care of parochial work, I shall be able ere long to resume regular duty.

“In reference to the past year, I would report—

“1. *On the Congregation of St Andrew's Church.*—Two regular services were carried on until October—the morning one in the church, and that of the afternoon in the large hall of the girls' school-house. The attendance at these services has been very encouraging, considering the tremendous difficulties which come in the way of our endeavours to excite a respect not only for the ordinances of worship, but for the proper observance and sanctification of the Lord's Day. We have not only to contend with Mohammedan arrogance, Jewish prejudice, and the extremely lax notions concerning the Sabbath of the Roman and Greek Churches, but with the carelessness, the indifference, and the covetousness of our own countrymen, who soon seem to forget their early ideas of religion on coming to this land. In truth, there is no real Sabbath rest in this city. As a rule, merchants' offices are all open, and business goes on as on other days, so that employees are obliged to work or lose their situation. Notwithstanding these and many other difficulties, it has been a cause of much satisfaction to see so many assemble for the worship of God; and the deep and earnest attention given by the majority to the preaching of the Gospel leads us to hope that, by the Divine blessing, there has been some good done in this department of our labour.

“During the year the sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been dispensed four times, the largest number of communicants being 29, and the smallest 24. The sacrament of Baptism was administered seven times.

“On looking over the list of attendants at worship, I find there is not a single person now belonging to the congregation of those who were with us when we began—so great are the changes of life here. The congregational Sabbath-school has been regularly held during the year, and the teachers have been encouraged by the interest which the scholars have taken in the lessons.

“2. *Work among Seamen.*—On the departure of Mr Charteris to Smyrna I resumed charge of this most important part of mission-work for our own countrymen. This is a sphere of labour in which I always had the deepest interest, and one which has largely repaid the time and strength spent upon it. Our congregations on board the Bethel have been, as a rule, often numbering 50, 60, and 70 persons, many of whom gave evidence that they highly prized the opportunity of meeting together in worship.

“3. *Services at Hospital.*—These are held every Tuesday afternoon. The patients who attend are usually British subjects, although others are sometimes present; and I feel it a great privilege to have an opportunity of laying the truths of the Gospel—so suitable to sick and dying men—before their notice.

“4. *The Italian Congregation.*—This continues to meet in the boys' school every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Signor Cerioni still has charge of it. The attendance is not large, but the little band hold together in their profession of the Gospel. I deeply regret that, until now, we have not been able to obtain a proper evangelist to work amongst our large Italian population.

#### FUNDS.

“Subscriptions:—

Collections and Grant from British Government,	£484	4	11
Fees—Boys' school,	103	6	9½
„ Girls' school,	245	10	9
	<hr/>		
	£833	2	5½”

## IV.—BEYROUT.

*Sub-Committee*—Rev. JOHN MILNE, M.A.  
J. T. MACLAGAN, Esq.

*Agents*—

*Ordained Missionary*—Rev. WILLIAM FRANK SCOTT, M.A.  
(To be succeeded by Rev. GEORGE M. MACKIE, M.A.)  
*Teacher of Boys' School*—Mr WM. STAIGER.  
*Teacher of Girls' School*—Mrs SALT.

The following is Mr Scott's Report for 1879 :—

## 1. ENGLISH WORK.

“The services on the Lord's Day were conducted regularly in the church in Beyrout, except, as usual, during the summer months. In all, thirty-five services were held, including special services on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The size of the community does not vary much, hence the numbers attending public worship are nearly the same year by year. Recently, however, they have been uniformly larger.

“During the summer months services were again held regularly in *Shemlan* and *'Alich* (villages in Lebanon). In *Shemlan* there were sixteen meetings in all, with an average attendance of about 30. In *'Alich* the services were held in Mrs Peile's house, kindly put at the disposal of the American brethren for the purpose.

“Your missionary having had leave of absence for several months to visit Scotland to endeavour to place the wants of the Mission before the Church, at the request of the Pastors' Committee of the congregation, the Rev. E. R. Lewis, M.D., kindly consented to act as pastor *ad int.* The duties were performed by him at no little expense of time and trouble, and the warm thanks of your Committee are due to him for his acceptable labours.

“In *Shemlan* during summer, Rev. A. O. Hardin of Tripoli practically took charge of the Sunday service in that village.

“The weekly prayer-meeting was held regularly from house to house of the members of the congregation as usual. During the year *two* monthly evening meetings were held,—the second of these meetings being devoted to a survey of missionary intelligence. This meeting has proved so interesting that, as only one evening meeting in the month can be held during the coming year, it is proposed to devote it to the survey of, and prayer for, mission-work in various lands. Might not such meetings in Scotland be more interesting than the ordinary prayer-meeting, with its formal address, and tend to create and keep up more interest in mission operations? The attendance at our prayer-meetings recently (and indeed during the year) has been very encouraging. Union meetings (with the native and German communities) in connection with the week of prayer were held as in previous years. The attendance at those gatherings was large, and the exercises were diversified, short, and interesting.

“The sacrament of the Lord’s Supper was dispensed quarterly—the highest number communicating on one occasion was between 70 and 80, and the lowest 42; the average being above 50.

“The Sunday-school has been as prosperous as hitherto. It still meets at the house of Dr Dennis, and is superintended by Mrs Dennis. The pupils contribute towards the support of an orphan in the Kaiserswerth Institution. The Sabbath evening class for young men was fairly successful—the average attendance being about 8 till recently, several of the regular attenders having left Beyrout since last spring.

“The annual financial report of the treasurer of the congregation showed a considerable advance on the previous year; but as the expenses connected with the congregation have been heavier than usual, the amount handed over to be placed to the credit of the Mission is not much larger than that of last year. But means are to be taken in future to augment the weekly collections, and especially to give travellers an opportunity of contributing in aid of the services.

“Before closing this imperfect sketch of the pastoral work of the Mission, I must advert to a heavy loss sustained by the congregation and community recently in the death of Mr James Black, merchant, Beyrout. A Scotchman and a Presbyterian,

he took a lively interest in all mission-work in this land. The amount of *actual* help he rendered will probably never be fully known; but his influence was even greater in an indirect way. Though long a resident in the East, he never forgot, as many do who come to those parts, his early religious training. To him especially the Sabbath was a 'delight and honourable,' and the services of the sanctuary were always keenly interesting to him. Your missionaries here have always had in him a warm and unfailing friend; and I personally shall never forget the many happy hours spent under his hospitable roof in the genial company of himself and his family. The regret of all—European and native, Christian and Moslem—was unfeigned. On the stormy tempestuous day when he was buried, the church was crowded with men of all sects and races.

## 2. WORK AMONG JEWS.

"Beyrout itself is not a very extensive Jewish field. The Jewish population is small, being somewhat under 2000. As a centre of missionary influence, however, it is a station from which other parts of Syria and Palestine can be reached and worked. The Jews here and in Syria are much more liberal than those in Palestine proper. Indeed the latter, as we found at Safed, consider the former to be heretics, and declare that the curse remains on Israel on account of the conduct of those unfaithful Israelites. We have not been able to reach the richer portion of the Jewish community in Beyrout. The poor (and they are more than three-fifths of the community) we reach through our schools; but our schools are of too low a standard for the rich. The girls of the better class attend the classes in the Kaiserswerth Deaconesses Institution, or the Jewish Girls' School in connection with the British Syrian Schools Mission, which last is also attended by the majority of the girls from what we may call the middle class. Many also attend the Jewish schools, taught by Jewish teachers, supported by the Israelitic Alliance. I need not say what I have said again and again, that our poor appearance and overcrowded class-rooms are hindrances to our attracting more Jewish children to our schools. In this country, a respectable appearance and the

manifest possession of wealth go a long way towards overcoming even *religious* prejudices.

“The poor last year suffered considerably. The bad harvest, and other causes, gave rise to a good deal of poverty. The Jews, of course, suffered among others; and, thanks to the liberal aid collected and sent in 1878, we have been able to help not a few in their hour of need. Intercourse begun in this way evokes gratitude and breaks down prejudices, but no further results have as yet followed.

“The number of Jewish children attending our schools is nearly the same as in former years. One very smart boy left in summer to go to business. He was very anxious to attend the American College, and passed the entrance examination. We would have assisted him, perhaps, had his parents exerted themselves to do something. But they professed to be too poor (they are comparatively), and to need help rather, so he was sent to business in town, much against his will. The other religious sects represented in the schools are present in much the same proportion as formerly—there being an increase in the *Moslem* element.

“From what has been said above, it will be evident that, in order to greater success in our educational work among the Jews, our schools must be put on a better footing. I am sorry to see from the ‘Record’ that subscriptions are coming in very slowly to our building fund. I trust that many Sunday-schools and congregations will give at least one collection towards it; and when subscriptions for this purpose are sent in, that their destination will be notified to the treasurer, so that they may not be included among the general collections for the Mission.”

The following extracts from Mr Staiger’s report may be added:—

“The proportions of the different denominations that attended our boys’ school during the last year are as follows:—

Orthodox Greeks, . . . . .	206	Protestants, . . . . .	43
Maronites, . . . . .	56	Mohammedans, . . . . .	22
Jews, . . . . .	23	Armenians, . . . . .	5
Druses, . . . . .	12	Copt, . . . . .	1
Syriaks, . . . . .	3		
Greeks & Roman Catholics, 83		Altogether, . . . . .	454

“In comparing these figures with those of the previous year, you will notice an increase, especially of Greeks and Roman Catholic pupils, while the Maronites have decreased. This is owing chiefly to the comparatively good schools which the Maronite Bishop of Beyrout has opened for his parishioners, and with the especial purpose of preventing their children attending other schools. The Jews have kept about the same number. They also have made great exertions to provide the necessary schools for their children, in order to keep them as much as possible away from Christian influence. Lately, the Chacham Bashi from Damascus (chief rabbi of Syria and Palestine) was here, and entreated the Jews to keep away from the Protestants, and even threatened them with his wrath if they do not comply with his wishes,—until now, however, without much effect. None of our Jewish pupils were kept away from the school in consequence of the high priest's demand. The native Jews here are beginning to follow, in some respect, their Ashkenazim brethren, in emancipating themselves more and more from the rabbinical power, which is, however, as yet strong enough to make itself felt in many instances. More than all this rabbinical display of power and ill-will against the influence of the Gospel, are felt the efforts of the Israelitic Alliance. They began by assisting a man who established a boarding-school for boys; after that they opened a girls' school on their own account, and not long ago also a day-school for boys. They are all thriving well until now, at least as far as numbers are concerned. Nevertheless, we need not apprehend any serious loss for our schools from this side, as it will be rather difficult for them to compete with our schools—a fact of which they are well aware.

“In regard to the spiritual progress of our school, we have every reason to be satisfied. The children all receive a sound evangelical training based on the Bible (Old and New Testament), which is our daily class-book, and I am happy to say the children like and appreciate their Bible lesson above all others. With the beginning of the last session I began to give our senior class their Bible lesson in English, and so much was it liked that our second English class, which is pretty well advanced, asked me to admit them also to my Bible-class, which I did to their



great delight. All other classes receive their Bible instruction in Arabic.

“The girls’ school went on its ordinary course. Towards the close of last year a change of teachers took place. Both native assistants left,—one in consequence of her brother’s death, which made her presence at home necessary, and the other to be married. Both were replaced by other teachers. The general attendance was pretty much the same as in former years, though there were not so many Jewesses.

“Concerning the mission work among the adults, I visited the Jews whenever time and opportunity allowed. As the Jews know the object of my visits, they themselves usually open at once the desired subject for conversation, so that it is never difficult for me to find an appropriate question for discussion. At these occasional meetings—for such they become sometimes—I try to lay before the Jews the way of salvation, and invite them to accept at the hands of our Saviour the riches of grace and mercy. I dare say there are very few Jews in Beyrout—that is, among those who have been resident there for some time—who are not, more or less, acquainted with the doctrines of the Gospel; and if they do not believe, it is not because they do not know it, but because they will not, their hearts being hardened like those of their fathers.”

## V.—SALONICA.

*Sub-Committee*—Rev. HENRY DUNCAN.  
DAVID SCOTT, Esq., C.A.

*Agents*—

*Ordained Missionary*—Rev. PETER CROSBIE.  
*Teachers of Girls’ Schools*—Miss TOLMIE and Assistants.

Our Mission here has suffered much from the disordered state of the Turkish empire—from the distress caused by the depreciation of the currency, the practical repudiation of the public debt, short harvests, and the prevalence of brigandage in Macedonia.

During the past year, also, Mr Crosbie was for weeks prostrated by a dangerous attack of fever; Mrs Crosbie was obliged to recruit her weakened strength by a visit to this country; and Mrs Tannoch was forced by her failing health to resign her office as teacher of the girls' school. Notwithstanding all these difficulties and discouragements, Mr Crosbie believes that the work of the Mission was never before in so prosperous a state; and certainly the report he gives of the success of the school under Miss Tolmie is of the most gratifying description. The valuable help given by himself and Mrs Crosbie deserves hearty recognition. Mr Crosbie's Report is as follows:—

“SUNDAY SERVICES.

“These, with the exception of the interval of my illness, have been held regularly, and the resident Protestant community have availed themselves of them as heretofore. There is no local option. I am called upon for all the duties required at the hands of a parish minister at home. Captains and ships' crews are also welcomed, but their attendance is next to *nil*. The Jewish merchants hold the keys of commerce. By their personal abstention from all manner of work on the seventh day of the week, they compel the observance of the Sabbath laws by those who profess and call themselves Christians. The Lord of the Sabbath is practically little recognised by those who profess to believe in Him. Away from the inhibitory laws of home, English trade, and especially the carrying trade, holds itself free from restraint. My congregation, though limited in numbers, is in character cosmopolitan. There are individual representatives of many tongues, peoples, and nations. Besides the British residents, there are Germans, Swiss, Americans, Greeks, and Arabs. The attendance at ordinary diets of worship rarely exceeds 20; at last Communion season 25 partook of the Sacrament, several others being unavoidably absent. There is no stated offertory; local objects of almost daily recurrence absorb all that we can lay by in store. Lately, in response to an appeal, they gave me £13 towards the 'Thunderer' fund. Refugees bid fair soon to drain us of all our substance. A wayfaring man has to be forwarded on his way; hospital and burial charges have to be defrayed by the com-

munity. I never have to make an appeal in vain, but such incidental expenditure forms no inconsiderable annual charge. In my anxiety to be able to continue to give much needful help, I now make an appeal to the charitable at home. Contributions of medicines would be specially serviceable.

“THE GIRLS’ SCHOOL.

“This school is successful, almost beyond our anticipations. At one time in our history we had to solicit; now we have to decline and repress: greatly to personal discomfort and in disregard of hygiene, we have had to admit some 170 children. Former pupils, now mothers in Israel, fancy they have a presumptive claim upon us. The other day we had to reject 10, and still they come flying as doves to their windows. The daily attendance averages 160, and in all probability will maintain this high figure till the vacation. We have neither the accommodation nor the teaching staff such numbers demand. We are loath to say nay to applicants for admission. The children are to be seen in crowds and groups in the school-yard two hours before the opening of the doors, conning their lessons for the day, reserving their games for mid day. Friendly rabbis now recognise and confess to the female’s aptitude for learning, and to her possible possession of a soul. A rabbi’s child was among the rejected of the other day. The disappointed parent agreed to bide his time. I have seen the day when such as he would have resented my prayer as an impertinence. The instruction is such as would be given at home unhampered by a conscience clause.

“The school is opened and closed with prayer. Both the Old and New Testaments are used as text-books. Mrs Crosbie gives oral instruction to such as cannot make use of a text-book. The English school-books are got from home; the French from a Protestant publishing house in France; the Spanish are either Dr Thomson’s (of Constantinople) translations, or possess the guarantee of his editorial care. The children’s attainments would do credit to similar efforts at home. In some departments I think they even surpass them.”

[A quotation from Miss Tolmie's letter may be given here. She says:—

“There are, I believe, now 173 on the roll, and the school-rooms are uncomfortably crowded. At some hours of the day the lobby, off which the rooms open, is filled with classes of little creatures from five upwards, whom some of the free pupils drill in their alphabet.

“If more pupils are taken, they cannot be taught properly without another teacher, and it seems inexpedient to change the present arrangements for the short time which remains before the summer holidays, which are given at end of June, I believe; this more especially as there are no Protestant teachers to be had here, and as many of these new children would probably only remain at school for a few months. Several of those wishing to come are from the Jewish Alliance school.

“I have now 30 pupils, who are at three different stages; and it requires constant vigilance to keep them all in discipline. They are very timid; but, instead of playing on their cowardice, I would fain arouse in them higher motives to duty.

“They learn anything by rote very quickly; but though very intelligent, few of them seem to wish to learn with the understanding also. Talking is their chief fault; they very seldom quarrel; deceitfulness and untruth are common, but not more so than I have found in our own favoured land. There are several who have not tried to deceive me. Of course, in these remarks I only allude to those directly under my care.”]

Mr Crosbie continues: “In addition to the wear and tear of the schoolroom, Miss Tolmie carries on her private studies in Judæo-Spanish, reading a lesson with me every evening after dinner. Her progress is remarkable. She reads the language already with facility. Speaking will come in due course, and then her sphere of usefulness will be enlarged. Already her hands are as full of work as her strength will warrant her undertaking.

#### “YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

“These continue to give me satisfaction. Former pupils are in the railway employ here, in merchants' offices, and in England.

They find their knowledge of English to be a great advantage to them. They read with me six times a-week. On Saturdays our readings are confined to the Bible. They confess to a great liking for the 'Paraphrases.' When with me they have the run of my library. With one exception they are all Jews. Some day, in an acceptable time, their lessons may come back to them, not in word only, but in manifestation of the truth. The Jewish community here is large, fairly prosperous, and self-dependent. Separation from it means abandonment and starvation. The outcast from the synagogue, for conscience' sake, instead of being welcomed into any particular communion, is universally regarded as a 'black sheep.'

#### “ COLPORTAGE

has been much hindered by the unsettled state of the country. Nevertheless the Scottish National Bible Society's agent placed under my superintendence holds on his way. His operations are in great measure confined to this township and immediate vicinity. Brigandage is rife and rampant. It would be hazardous in the extreme to expose himself on the highways and byways of the country. The capture of an Englishman gave notoriety lately to the lawlessness that abounds. Brigandage is indigenious and difficult of eradication. The Society's agent, notwithstanding such impediments to free circulation, has succeeded in disposing of some five hundred copies of the Word of God, besides tracts and religious publications.”

#### MONASTIR.

“Owing to failing health, the sphere of your agent's (Dr Aristides) labours is getting more and more contracted. Domiciled in Monastir, and with that large and important inland town as a centre of operations, he was, in his better days, in the practice of making incursions into the surrounding country. Testifying and exhorting with many words, he succeeded in begetting a large and attached connection. On such occasions he carried with him a supply of Bibles and the more portable medicines, and did good unto all as he had opportunity. He now rarely

ventures beyond the precincts of the township. The care of the sick poor (chiefly Jewish), and attendance to reading, to exhortation to doctrine, constitute together a heavy charge upon his time and strength. The American brethren stationed there and he work to each other's hands. Their only consideration and rivalry is to provoke unto love and good works. The high opinion these brethren formed, years ago, of the Doctor's usefulness, has become with them a settled conviction. The Doctor's son-in-law is under probation as his successor. He officiates at prayer-meetings and Scripture-readings. His prelections and addresses on such occasions are greatly appreciated by the auditory. As the Ladies' Committee and others send boxes of 'work' to the other Mission stations for the benefit of the poor, I would suggest to dispensing chemists the despatch of a box of medicines, chiefly anti-febrile. Their co-operation would greatly strengthen your agent's hands. On more occasions than one my congregation has come to his aid; but in these days of refugees and commercial depression, I dare not venture upon another appeal."

### LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

The Report of the Ladies' Association for the Education of Jewish Females is given in an appendix. The amount collected by them last year was £330, 14s. 2d.

The Glasgow Committee, which formerly worked independently, is now incorporated with the General Association. It is hoped that this arrangement will greatly strengthen the hands of those ladies in our Church who are interested in the evangelisation of Jewesses. Your Committee are greatly indebted to their energetic and self-denying labours in the past. They feel that no department of the work of their Mission is more important than this. In none have our agents received more encouragement. Even the new movement among the Jews, to provide education for their girls, has not seriously injured any of our schools; and it is startling to hear how, at such a Jewish centre as Salonica, our schools should be besieged by applicants for admission, some of whom had actually been pupils of teachers supported by the

*Alliance Israélite.* It will be observed that more use has been made than formerly of the opportunities enjoyed by our teachers to visit Jewish families; and the successful Mothers' Meeting at Smyrna is a new agency which, it is to be hoped, will be in due time introduced with equally good effect at all our stations.

## FUNDS.

The accounts for this year include the sum of £122, 4s. 4d. collected for the Beyrout buildings, and transferred to the fund set apart for that purpose. Exclusive of this sum, the income of the year for the ordinary purposes of the Scheme was £5420, 18s. 4d., being less than that of 1878 by £246, 16s. 7d.; while the expenditure was £5732, 16s. 7½d., being more than that of 1878 by £722, 0s. 7½d. The balance at the credit of the Committee at 31st December last was £840, 1s. 11½d., as against £1142, 3s. 10d., the balance at their credit on 31st December 1878. It will be seen that the outlay on all the stations is smaller, except in the case of Constantinople and Beyrout. The accounts of the former of these stations include a portion of the allowance given to the retiring missionary,\* the salary of a lay-agent, and the sum paid for the purchase of Mechanics' Institute buildings. Those of the latter show an increase in the salaries of the teachers, which was found to be necessary for the continued success of the school.

The amount collected in the various churches and chapels during the year was £3336, 16s., being a decrease of £144, 8s. 6d. as compared with last year. The contributions from Parochial and Missionary Associations, and from stations, were £428, 10s. 11d., being an increase of £79, 5s. 2d. The sum given by individuals (including £122, 4s. 4d. subscribed for Beyrout buildings) was £175, 12s. 4d., being an increase of £41, 14s. 8d.; while the legacies received amounted to £1602, 3s. 5d., being a decrease of £101, 7s. 7d.

From 252 churches no contributions have been received. As

\* The whole sum allowed to Mr Christie on his retirement from the service of the Jewish Mission Committee was one year's salary, or £400. Of this £300 appear in the accounts as paid during 1879.

instructed by the last General Assembly, the Committee lay on the table a list of these churches, which they have procured from the auditor. They respectfully submit that the compilation of such a list is a work which should not be required from this Committee.

Your Committee commend their Report to the careful consideration of the Church. They point with interest, yet not without much anxiety, to the important field in which they have been called to labour. They frankly confess that they have been unable to do justice to its requirements, or to the claims which their earnest and faithful missionaries have on the support of their Church. Neither in the department of education or of direct evangelistic effort is our machinery adequate to the work which it has to do.

We need more schools, more teachers, more native evangelists and colporteurs. Our agents ought to be in a position to do far more in making missionary journeys in the districts round their stations—in translating and circulating religious books and tracts. And yet our funds are not sufficient to meet the present outlay. Our balance is far below what it ought to be. Unless our income is increased, the operations of the Committee must necessarily be contracted. Will our Church allow a great and promising work to be hindered or interrupted, when God is so clearly calling us to carry it on with increasing hopefulness and energy?

*In name and by authority of the Committee,*

H. W. SMITH, *Convener.*



SCHEDULE OF STATISTICS FROM STATIONS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1879.

STATIONS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED DURING THE YEAR.										Number of Jewish Inquirers.	No. of Baptisims.			Number of Communicants.			Amount raised by those under your charge on behalf of the Mission or other objects.	Amount of School Fees during the Year.	Distribution of Scriptures.		In what Languages.	Distribution of Religious Publications.		
	Jews.			British.			Others.			Total.			Jews.	British.	Others.	Total.	Number of Copies sold.			Number of Copies given away.	Soll.		Given away.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.		Girls.												Total.	Boys.
ALEXANDRIA, }	57	90	147	20	23	43	112	53	165	189	166	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
BEYROUT, }	23	40	63	...	...	...	423	126	549	446	166	612	...	37	0	0	15	1	4	4	53	New Test.	...	...	
CONSTANTINOPLE, }	1	15	102	117	...	...	40	22	62	55	124	179	73*	11	1	9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	
SALONICA, }	1	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	150	10	...	...	...	15	15	0	0	...	...	...	150	...
SMYRNA, }	22	66	88	1	...	...	1152	98	280	205	104	389	1066*	2	18	9	26	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	2044
TOTALS, .	8	117	448	565	21	23	44	757	269	1036	895	1665	1	535	5	5½	406	2	103	103	...	...	...	...	...

\* No. of visits received.

† Returns refer only to sales made since the arrival of Mr Spence.

‡ Only includes sales from 1st June to 31st December.

## APPENDIX.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES'  
ASSOCIATION FOR THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF  
JEWISH FEMALES.

THE Committee, in reporting their work during the past year, have to state that various changes have taken place both at home and abroad. They now correspond with all the schools for Jewesses connected with our Church, and so are able to give some account of the work carried on in them; and they hope that increased information may give rise to increased interest and liberality, and that the time (so much to be desired) may soon come when *all* schools for Jewesses connected with the Church of Scotland may be supported by the Ladies' Associations.

It is also a great encouragement to the teachers to know that ladies at home are interested in their work.

Another change is the union between the Edinburgh and Glasgow Associations, which it is hoped may be productive of much good, as there will in future be only one Report; and so information of what is doing will not be restricted to the immediate contributors, but will be read by all. The Glasgow Association will, as formerly, give all their collections towards the support of the girls' school at Alexandria; and as there have been several meetings held, and renewed interest expressed, it is trusted they will be able to give more liberal support to this very flourishing school.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to enter into any enlarged report of their work, as that must be already known from the letters regularly published in the 'News of Female Missions;'; they will therefore only give a summary of the work carried on at each station, referring for particulars to the table annexed as to the attendance at the schools, &c.

## SMYRNA.

There has been a change of arrangement here during the past year, Mr and Mrs Spence having been removed to Constantinople, and Mr and Mrs Charteris to Smyrna. Mrs Charteris has now the superintendence of the girls' school. For some years Mrs Späth has been

anxious to be relieved of the charge of the school, but the Committee were not able to accede to her request till now. They desire to record their thanks to Mrs Späth for all she has done during the seventeen years she has acted as their agent ; and they feel glad that, although not actually in their employment now, she continues to give Mrs Charteris good help. One short quotation from a letter from Mrs Charteris, giving an account of an examination, will show how thoroughly the children have been taught by Mr and Mrs Späth :—

“It was pleasing to see that though the exercise of memory was great, the understanding was not neglected. They proved, by their intelligent and appropriate answers to Mr Späth, that they were not merely repeating a task in a parrot-like manner. Examinations were made in the afternoon in other branches, but the great business of the school seemed to be Scriptural instruction. I think, indeed, you have every cause to congratulate Mr Späth on the success of his work in both boys' and girls' schools.

“The show of work was creditable alike to teachers and taught. There was a good deal of fancy-work, such as crochet and embroidery ; also flowers made of wool and chenille, of which the children seem very fond, and take home to adorn their rooms. The plain sewing was also good, consisting of men's and boys' shirts, and other useful articles, very neatly done indeed. Altogether I was much pleased and interested.”

Mrs Charteris has begun a new branch of work—a *Mothers' Meeting*. She began with five, and by last accounts the number in attendance was twenty. These meetings are opened with devotional exercises, then Bible-stories are read and related to the women while they are engaged in making articles of clothing, which are afterwards given to them. Mrs Späth's services are invaluable here, as she can speak to them with fluency in their own language, Judæo-Spanish. Since these meetings were begun, the improvement in the outward respect of the women when the Scripture is read gives hope that some good impression may be made that will have a lasting effect, and while they go seeking temporal good, a spiritual blessing may be given, and they may be brought to acknowledge Christ to be their Saviour. As these women are poor, they cannot provide their own material, and as the ordinary funds are not available for temporal relief, special contributions are earnestly requested to provide material for carrying on these meetings. Mrs Charteris thinking these meetings calculated to do much good, started them at her own cost, and some material was sent out in a box of clothing in autumn ; but unless special funds are given, they must be discontinued.

#### SALONICA.

There has been a change of teachers here also. Mrs Tannoch has been obliged to return to this country on account of health ; and the Committee would express their regret that they have lost her services, as she had gained the affection of her scholars, and had laboured with much zeal as long as her health permitted.

While regretting the loss of Mrs Tannoch's services, they have reason to thank God that a lady in every way qualified for such a post offered herself. Miss Tolmie had a school for some years, has a thorough knowledge of French, and is able to speak it fluently ; these, with an evident desire to devote herself to the work of the Lord among the

Jews, made the Committee gratefully accept her offer. She arrived at Salonica at the end of November, before Mrs Tannoch left.

Miss Tolmie has not had time to do more than form the acquaintance of her pupils, but she says—

“I met with a very kind reception from Mr and Mrs Crosbie, and when I went to the school, the children rose *en masse*, and greeted me with, ‘*Bon jour, Mademoiselle, vous êtes la bienvenue à Salonique.*’ They looked a bright happy group at first sight, and what I have seen of them since has confirmed my first impression.”

She is studying the language, and can only at present teach French and English, of which she says, “I can only teach those who learn French and English as yet, but I am quite surprised at the proficiency they show; their English and French lessons would do credit to well-educated girls at home of the same age.”

The Committee would again express their thanks to Mrs Crosbie for the kind assistance she gave in the school when Mrs Tannoch was unable to discharge the whole duties.

#### ALEXANDRIA.

This school, as has been already stated, is in part supported by the Glasgow Association; Miss Clare has charge of it, and is assisted by Miss Williams (niece of the Rev. Dr Yule). It has long been one of the most flourishing schools of the Mission, and was under the superintendence for many years of Miss Ashley, now Mrs Charteris, who raised it to a state of great efficiency, and it continues to prosper under its present management. Miss Clare is very desirous to have a library connected with her school, not only for the girls who at present attend it, but as a means of keeping up an acquaintance with those who have left, and also to insure that they have improving reading. Donations of books for this purpose will be most acceptable. Work materials and patterns for fancy-work would also be most useful at this station.

#### BEYROUT.

Mrs Salt continues to take charge of the girls' school, and the Committee cannot do better than quote from a letter from Mrs Ferguson, who visited this station on her way to Cyprus:—

“Mr Staiger received us most kindly, and after we had heard the boys a little, he took us to Mrs Salt's school, which is situated quite near to it. I so wish you could have seen what I saw; it reminded me more of my own day-schools at Calcutta than anything I have seen. Entering a little court, the house, very unpretentious but clean, was surrounded on two sides with a veranda. I think there was a fig-tree in the court. There was a sort of trellis covered with a pretty vine, and in one part of the veranda all the shoes were put. The rooms were open, and from three, there were sounds of talking and learning. Mr Staiger introduced me to Mrs Salt, who was delighted at hearing your name, and we sat down and had some chat. . . . She had a little bit of complaint about the poor premises and the out-of-the-way situation, but I told her I thought it so nice and clean and cheerful, and said it was exactly such as our day-schools in India are. I discovered afterwards the cause of her disparaging. She compares it with the magnificent schools of Mrs Bowen Thompson, now Mrs Mott's, which we went to see afterwards; and certainly, as regards outward

appearance, one can't compare them. But I think Mrs Salt is doing probably quite as much good as any of Mrs Mott's with the same number of children. What struck me about the latter was their over-luxuriousness, and every one whom we have met who knows them says the same. The girls get too elevated, so that they cannot go back to their old lives with comfort, and make stuck-up and dissatisfied wives instead of useful ones. It looks very splendid on the surface, and hundreds and hundreds of girls are brought under Christian influence; but for Easterns I prefer the quiet back-street fashion,—at any rate for the present. There is quite a noble little sphere for Mrs Salt, if she accepts it, among the hearts and lives of these seventy children."

#### CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mrs Segura and Miss Tucker are the female teachers in this school, and the greater proportion of the girls in attendance are Jewesses. Mr Spence in a recent letter says :—

"It has been with no ordinary satisfaction that I have witnessed the rapid filling up of the school, and I do hope that the work will receive no check or interruption in the course of the session. . . . For the girls' department we ought to have another assistant; and if I could find a young person qualified to teach the younger children, I would not hesitate to employ her. What we urgently require is to have one or two girls under training as pupil-teachers, and I hope your Committee will enable me to carry out the plan as soon as the proper persons can be found."

#### BOXES OF WORK AND CLOTHING.

The Committee are happy to report that boxes of work and clothing have been sent to Smyrna, Constantinople, and Beyrout—the latter entirely from the Greenside (Edinburgh) working-party. These have all been most thankfully received; and it is evident these gifts are most invaluable, not only for clothing the poor during the very inclement weather, but by them the teachers have it in their power to minister to the temporal as well as the spiritual wants of the Jews. The Committee beg to thank the various working-parties, as well as individuals, who contributed to these boxes, and to ask them to continue their favours, so that the gifts may be annual. Any articles of useful warm clothing are acceptable; illuminated texts, needle-books, work-bags, &c., are useful for prizes.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

From the Abstract of the Accounts it will be observed that the expenditure for the year to 31st December 1879 amounted to £437, 4s. 4d., while the amount of subscriptions received was £333, 17s. 8d., and grant from the Assembly's Committee £100,—or in all, £433, 17s. 8d., showing an excess of expenditure over the year's income of £3, 6s. 8d. The Committee desire that the subscriptions received should be able (independent of any grant from the Assembly's Committee) not only to meet all their present expenditure, but also to enable them to enlarge the sphere of their operations and the number of their agents. Surely, when the openings are so great and the opportunities of doing good so rapidly extending, the friends of the Association will not allow the work to be hindered by want of the necessary funds.

## CONCLUSION.

Such, then, is a summary of the work carried on by our Church for Jewish females. The Committee desire to thank God for the good that is being done. At the same time, they feel that it is far short of what *should* and *might* be done if the Church were sufficiently alive to the importance of the work of the Association. By it the future, as well as the present, mothers of Israel are brought under Christian influence; and who that knows what influence a mother has, will deny that this is a mighty power for good? It is represented to the Committee from various quarters, that now to have a house-to-house visitation, similar to the Zenana Mission in India, would be most useful; but this new field of usefulness cannot be entered on without increased funds, and these would be forthcoming if the Church would consider the claims that the chosen people of God have upon Christians. Why have we contributions from so few of the parishes of Scotland? Could not each send even a small sum to show their interest in this branch of Christian missions? We hail the increase of interest in other missions; but why is the Jewish Mission still in many quarters treated with cold indifference? The last commandment of our risen Saviour was very plain: "Preach the Gospel to every creature, *beginning at Jerusalem.*"

We desire to prosecute our work, resting on the sure promises of God's own Word, and believing that, as in the past He fulfilled them by *means*, so He will in the future; and while we labour, to pray that the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob will bless our endeavours to bring about the time when Jew and Gentile shall unite in acknowledging Jesus to be the Saviour, the Lamb of God that died to take away the sin of the world.

## ARTICLES USEFUL FOR THE DIFFERENT STATIONS.

Warm clothing. Materials to make up. All kinds of work materials. Wool-work and crochet patterns. Little things for prizes. Books for a lending library. The boxes are made up in October.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS,

*For Year to 31st December 1879.*

**C H A R G E.**

I. FUNDS ON HAND AT 31ST DECEMBER 1878, per last Account,	£1142	3	10
II. INCOME OF THE SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1879—			
1. Collections and Contributions—			
From Churches and Chapels,	£3336	16	0
<i>Note.</i> —From 252 Churches no Contributions have been received.			
From Associations—			
Lay Association,	£5	10	0
Glasgow Ladies' Association, for Girls' School at Alex- andria,	72	9	11
Other Associations,	35	0	2
		<u>113</u>	<u>0</u> <u>1</u>
From Individuals,		175	12 4
		<u>£3625</u>	<u>8</u> <u>5</u>
2. Legacies,		1602	3 5
3. Consular Grant for Alexandria for 1878,		196	17 4
4. Sums received from Alexandria, being balance of sums raised there,		118	13 6
		<u>£5543</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u>
Add interest allowed on Bank Account,		9	16 5
TOTAL INCOME,		<u>5552</u>	<u>19</u> <u>1</u>
SUM OF THE CHARGE,		<u>£6695</u>	<u>2</u> <u>11</u>

## DISCHARGE.

## I. EXPENDITURE DURING 1879—

## 1. Payments on Account of Missions—

## (1.) Salonica—

Salary to Rev. Peter Crosbie, . . . . .	£350	0	0
Do. to Aristides at Monastir, . . . . .	70	0	0
School and General Expenses connected with the Mission, including Grant of £100 to Ladies' Association to meet Expenses of Girls' School, . . . . .	181	7	6
	<u>£601</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

## (2.) Smyrna—

Salary to Rev. D. B. Spence, for one quarter, after which he removed to Constantinople, . . . . .	£100	0	0
Do. to Rev. Wm. Charteris (formerly at Alexandria), for three quarters, . . . . .	262	10	0
Do. and allowance to Mr Späth, . . . . .	240	0	0
Do. to Mr Kynegos, . . . . .	105	0	0
Do. to Mr Philippo, . . . . .	69	0	0
School and General Expenses connected with Mission, . . . . .	74	10	6
	<u>851</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>

## (3.) Alexandria—

Salary to Rev. Dr Yule, . . . . .	£450	0	0
Do. to Mr Drummond, . . . . .	350	0	0
Do. to Rev. Wm. Charteris, for one quarter (after which he removed to Smyrna), . . . . .	75	0	0
Do. and allowance to Miss Clare, . . . . .	165	0	0
School and General Expenses connected with Mission, . . . . .	171	13	2
	<u>1211</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>

## (4.) Constantinople—

Salary to Rev. James Christie, . . . . .	£400	0	0
Do. and allowance to Rev. D. B. Spence (formerly at Smyrna), for three quarters, . . . . .	322	10	0
Do. to Bochor Segura, . . . . .	120	0	0
Do. to Israel Melitz, . . . . .	100	0	0
Do. to Miss Tucker, . . . . .	44	14	9
Do. to Jacob Daron, . . . . .	54	0	0
School and General Expenses connected with the Mission, . . . . .	146	19	4
	<u>£1188</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>

Add sum remitted for purchase of Mechanics' Institute Buildings, &c., for Mission premises, . . . . .	400	0	0
	<u>1588</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>

Carry forward, . . . . . £4252 5 3



	Brought forward,	£4252	5	3
(5.) Beyrout—				
Salary to Rev. W. F. Scott, . . . . .	£350	0	0	
Do. to Mr W. Staiger, . . . . .	240	0	0	
Do. to Mrs Salt, . . . . .	80	0	0	
School and General Expenses connected with Mission, . . . . .	299	3	4	
			<hr/>	969 3 4
(6.) Sum paid Rev. John Blumenreich for Mission Work among the Jews in Edinburgh, Leith, and Glasgow,				
				15 0 0
				<hr/>
				£5236 8 7
2. Premiums of Insurance on the lives of Missionaries, in so far as paid by the Committee, . . . . .				
				65 2 11
3. Travelling Expenses of Missionaries, . . . . .				
				127 15 0
4. Expense of distributing 'Missionary Record'—				
1. Share of Accounts to Messrs Blackwood & Sons for 'Records' sent to Ministers and others at home, . . . . .				
	£24	1	6	
2. Accounts to do. for 'Records' sent to Missionaries, . . . . .				
				1 11 10½
				<hr/>
				25 13 4½
5. Printing, Advertising, &c.—				
1. Report to General Assembly, including copies for annual volume of Reports, and proportion of expense of binding and distributing volume, . . . . .				
	£25	9	10	
2. Expense of printing and despatching Annual Collection Notices, . . . . .				
		41	12	4
3. General Expenses, . . . . .				
		4	1	9
				<hr/>
				71 3 11
6. Share of Expenses of Schemes Office—				
1. Salaries of Collector, Clerk, and Officer, . . . . .				
	£48	16	4	
2. Taxes, Coals, Gas, &c., . . . . .				
		15	11	9
3. Books, Printing, and Stationery, . . . . .				
		5	15	3
4. Postages and Incidents, . . . . .				
		4	16	8
				<hr/>
				75 0 0
7. Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses, . . . . .				
				34 3 6
8. Expenses of Management—				
1. Salary to Secretary and Treasurer, . . . . .				
	£80	0	0	
2. Auditor and Accountant's fee for year 1878, . . . . .				
		17	9	4
				<hr/>
				97 9 4
9. Sum transferred to Beyrout Building Fund, being amount of Subscriptions received on account thereof, and included in Income, . . . . .				
				122 4 4
				<hr/>
				£5855 0 11½
11. FUNDS ON HAND AT 31ST DECEMBER 1879—				
Balance in British Linen Company Bank, . . . . .				
	£804	18	0	
Do. due by Secretary and Treasurer, . . . . .				
		35	3	11½
				<hr/>
				840 1 11½
SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, EQUAL TO THE CHARGE, . . . . .				
				<hr/> <hr/>
				£6695 2 11

*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of  
Scotland on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-second day of May, One thousand  
eight hundred and eighty,—

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 Committee for  
the Conversion of the Jews, which was given in and read by the Rev.  
Henry Wallis Smith, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to :—

The General Assembly approve of and adopt this Report, and record  
their thanks to the Committee and their agents.

The General Assembly have heard with deep interest and much  
thankfulness of the great encouragement which their missionaries have  
received, especially at Smyrna, in their efforts to preach the Gospel to  
Spanish Jews, and of the success of their schools.

The General Assembly strongly appeal to the members of the Church  
for increased contributions to enable the Committee to maintain and  
strengthen their various agencies, and for more earnest prayer that  
God would bless their missionaries and pour down His Holy Spirit on  
His ancient people.

The General Assembly recognise the importance and hopefulness of  
the work carried on among Jewish women and girls, and the strong  
claim which the Ladies' Association for the Christian Education of  
Jewish Females has on the sympathy and support of the ministers and  
members of our Church.

The General Assembly have heard with much regret of the resignation  
of the Rev. Dr Yule, and they record their sense of the good work  
which he has done at Alexandria during his twenty-two years' residence  
there.

The General Assembly appoint the ministers and elders recom-  
mended in the Report of the Joint-Committee as the Committee on  
this Scheme for next year—Rev. Henry Wallis Smith to be Convener.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

R E P O R T

BY THE

ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE  
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

GIVEN IN AND READ BY

THOMAS GRAHAM MURRAY, CONVENER

26th MAY 1880

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE, 1879-80.

### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE MINISTERS IN THE PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH.

THE MINISTERS IN THE PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Rev. THOMAS BARTY, Kirkcolum.<br/>           „ Dr BOYD, St Andrews.<br/>           „ J. A. BURDON, Lasswade.<br/>           „ Dr CHARLES, Kirkcolum.<br/>           „ WM. DUNN, Cardross.<br/>           „ Dr ESDAILE, Rescobie.<br/>           „ ARCHIBALD FLEMING, Perth.<br/>           „ WM. GORDON, Abernethy.<br/>           „ JAMES GRANT, Fordyce.<br/>           „ ANDREW GRAY, Dalkeith.<br/>           „ Dr MACKENZIE, Urquhart.<br/>           „ Dr J. M'LEOD, Morven.<br/>           „ DONALD MACLEOD, Jedburgh.</p>   | <p>Rev. JOHN MIDDLETON, Glenmuick.<br/>           „ Prof. MILLIGAN, D.D., Aberdeen.<br/>           „ ROBERT MILNE, Perth.<br/>           The Very Rev. Principal PIRIE, Aberdeen.<br/>           Rev. Dr GEORGE RITCHIE, Edinburgh.<br/>           „ JAMES C. RUSSELL, Campbelton.<br/>           „ ROBERT STEPHEN, Renfrew.<br/>           „ Dr STEVENSON, Dalry.<br/>           „ THOMAS UNDERWOOD, Kirkpatrick-Irongray.<br/>           „ DAVID WEBSTER, Fetlar.<br/>           „ THOMAS YOUNG, Ellon.</p>   |
| <p>ANSTRUTHER, Sir ROBERT, of Balcaiskie, Bart.<br/>           ANSTRUTHER, Sir WYNDHAM C., Bart.<br/>           ARUNDEL, R. HUNTER, Esq. of Barjarg.<br/>           BAIRD, JOHN, of Knoydart.<br/>           BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, Lord.<br/>           BLACK, A. D. M., Esq., W.S.<br/>           BUTTER, ARCHIBALD, Esq. of Faskally.<br/>           BLACKWOOD, WM., Esq., Banker, Peebles.<br/>           BROWN, A. J. DENNISTOUN, Esq., Balloch Castle.<br/>           COOK, JOHN, Esq., W.S., 11 Great King Street, Edinburgh.<br/>           CRAIG, ROBERT, Esq., Craigesk.<br/>           DALRYMPLE, CHARLES, Esq. of Hailes.<br/>           DOUGLAS, ALEX. SHOLTO, Esq., W.S.<br/>           FERGUSSON, Right Hon. Sir JAMES, of Kilkerran, Bart.<br/>           FORBES, DAN., Esq., Writer, Glasgow.<br/>           GRANT, Sir GEORGE MACPHERSON, of Ballindalloch, Bart., M.P.<br/>           HANNAY, JOHN, Esq., Corskie Bank, Banff.<br/>           HAY, Right Hon. Sir JOHN, Bart. of Craigenoch.<br/>           HILL, CRAWFORD, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute, Dingwall.<br/>           HOULDSWORTH, JAMES, Esq. of Coltness, 36 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.<br/>           HOWATSON, CHARLES, Esq. of Dornel.<br/>           JOHNSTON, JAMES, of Alva.</p> | <p>KIRKLAND, Major-General, of Wester Fordel.<br/>           MACKENZIE, Sir ALEX. MUIR, Bart. of Delvine.<br/>           MACLAGAN, Dr DOUGLAS, 28 Heriot Row.<br/>           M'IVER, EVANDER, Esq., Scourie.<br/>           MAXWELL, WELLWOOD HERRIES, Esq. of Munches.<br/>           MILNE-HOME, DAVID, Esq., LL.D., of Wedderburn.<br/>           MURE, The Hon. Lord, 12 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.<br/>           MURRAY, ANTHONY, Esq. of Crieff, W.S., 141 George Street.<br/>           PATON, ROBERT, Esq., W.S., Selkirk.<br/>           PHILIP, R. W., Esq., Writer, Arbroath.<br/>           POLWARTH, Right Hon. Lord.<br/>           RHIND, DAVID, Esq., Architect, Lendulee, Trinity Road.<br/>           ROBERTSON, ANDREW, Esq., M.D., of Hopewell.<br/>           ROBERTSON, JOHN, Esq., Old Blair.<br/>           SEAFIELD, The Right Hon. the Earl of.<br/>           SELKIRK, The Right Hon. the Earl of.<br/>           SIMPSON, ALEX., Esq., Advocate, Aberdeen.<br/>           STEWART, MARK, M.P.<br/>           STEWART, R. S. H. JOHNSTON, Esq. of Straiton.<br/>           WATSON, Sir JAMES, Glasgow.<br/>           YEATS, WILLIAM, Esq. of Aquharney.</p> |

*And the following, who are also Members of the*

**ACTING SUB-COMMITTEE.**

- ALISON, Rev. JOHN, Westfield, South  
Lauder Road.
- BLACK, Rev. P. CAMERON, Old Monk-  
land.
- BLACK, Rev. W. M., Anwoth.
- CESAR, Rev. WM., D.D., Tranent.
- CHARTERIS, Rev. Professor, D.D., 4  
Greenhill Gardens.
- CHREE, Rev. CHAS., D.D., Lintrathen.
- CLARK, Rev. ALEX., Wick.
- CUMMING, Rev. J. ELDER, D.D., 9  
Granby Terrace, Glasgow.
- DODDS, Rev. JAMES, D.D., 15 Sandyford  
Place, Glasgow.
- FARQUHARSON, Rev. JAMES, Selkirk.
- FORRESTER, Rev. R. G., 11 Osborne Ter-  
race.
- GORDON, Rev. THOMAS, D.D., New-  
battle.
- GUNN, Rev. G. G., Edrom.
- HAMILTON, Rev. H. M., Hamilton.
- HORNE, Rev. R. S., Slamannan.
- HUTCHISON, Rev. GEORGE, D.D., Ban-  
chory-Ternan.
- JAMESON, Rev. GEORGE T., Portobello.
- JAMESON, Rev. W. C. E., West Saville  
Road.
- JOHNSTON, Rev. DAVID, Harray.
- LANG, Rev. Dr, 5 Woodlands Terrace,  
Glasgow.
- MACDUFF, Rev. R. C. H., 13 Lansdowne  
Crescent.
- MACGREGOR, Rev. JAMES, D.D., 11  
Cumin Place.
- M'LAREN, Rev. ALEX., Houston.
- MACLEOD, Rev. NORMAN, 7 Royal Circus.
- M'LEOD, Rev. DONALD, D.D., 1 Wood-  
lands Terrace, Glasgow.
- M'LEOD, Rev. JOHN, Govan.
- M'MURTRIE, Rev. J., 14 Inverleith Row.
- MAKELLAR, Rev. WILLIAM, 8 Charlotte  
Square.
- MORISON, Rev. R., Kintail.
- MUIR, Rev. ROBERT H., Dalmeny.
- NICOL, Rev. THOS., 9 George Square.
- Ogilvy RAMSAY, Rev. D., Closeburn.
- PAGAN, Rev. J., Bothwell.
- PHIN, Rev. K. M., D.D., 22 Queen St.  
(*Vice-Convener*).
- RANKIN, Rev. JAMES, D.D., Muthill.
- RANKINE, Rev. JOHN, D.D., Sorn.
- RIACH, Rev. W. L., 19 Mayfield Terrace.
- SCOTT, Rev. ARCHIBALD, D.D., 7 Rothe-  
say Place.
- SCOTT, Rev. JOHN, Camelon.
- SELLAR, Rev. JAMES, D.D., Aberlour.
- SMITH, Rev. H. W., Kirknewton.
- STEVENSON, Rev. R. H., D.D., 9 Oxford  
Terrace.
- STORY, Rev. R. H., D.D., Rosneath.
- THOMSON, Rev. ROBERT, Rothesay.
- TULLOCH, Principal, D.D., St Andrews.
- TULLOCH, Rev. W. W., 15 Knowe Ter-  
race, Pollokshields.
- WATSON, Rev. ARCHD., D.D., Dundee.
- WILLIAMSON, Rev. ALEX., 32 Blacket  
Place.
- BAIRD, Sir JAMES G., Bart., Inch House.
- BAILLIE, Hon. Major, Dryburgh Abbey.
- BAILLIE, Sir WILLIAM, of Polkemmet,  
Bart.
- BAILLIE, JOHN M., Esq., C.A., 15 North-  
umberland Street.
- BAXTER, EDMUND, Esq., 9 Rutland Sq.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES A., Esq., LL.D., of  
Stracathro, M.P.
- CHRISTIE, JOHN, Esq. of Cowden, 19  
Buckingham Terrace.
- DARLING, JAMES S., Esq., W.S., 64  
Northumberland Street.
- ELLIOT, J. T. S., Esq., yr. of Wolflee.
- GIBSON, THOMAS, 18 Palmerston Place.
- HANDSIDE, W., Esq., 11 Claremont  
Crescent.
- HOG, T. A., Esq. of Newliston.
- HOPE, JAMES, Esq., D.K.S., 119 Princes  
Street.
- INGLIS, THOMAS, Esq., Knightsridge,  
Uphall.
- INNES, CHARLES, Esq., Inverness.
- KING, JAMES, Esq. of Levernholm.
- KINLOCH, Sir ALEXANDER, Bart. of Gil-  
merton.
- LEE, The Hon. Lord, 26 Charlotte Sq.
- LINDSAY, WILLIAM, Esq., Hermitage  
Hill, Leith.
- LOTHIAN, MAURICE, Esq., 54 Queen  
Street.
- MACKINTOSH, WM., Esq., Advocate, 15  
Heriot Row.
- MENZIES, WM. JOHN, Esq., W.S., 22  
Hill Street.
- MURRAY, T. G., Esq., W.S., 11 Ran-  
dolph Crescent (*Convener*).
- NIVEN, ALEX. T., Esq., C.A., 53 George  
Street.
- PEARSON, CHARLES J., Esq., Advocate,  
18 India Street.
- PRINGLE, ALEX., Esq. of Whytbank.
- SETON, GEORGE, Esq., Advocate, St  
Bennet's, Greenhill Gardens.
- SMITH, DAVID, Esq., W.S., Etou Ter.
- SMOLLETT, ALEX., Esq. of Bonhill.
- STEVENSON, DAVID, Esq., C.E., 45 Mel-  
ville Street.
- SWINTON, A. CAMPBELL, Esq. of Kim-  
merghame.

## CONVENER'S COMMITTEE.

BAXTER, EDMUND, Esq., W.S., 9 Rutland Square.  
 CHARTERIS, Rev. Professor, D.D., 4 Greenhill Gardens.  
 GIBSON, THOMAS, 18 Palmerston Place.  
 MENZIES, W. J., Esq., W.S., 22 Hill Street.  
 SMITH, DAVID, Esq., W.S., Eton Terrace.  
 WILLIAMSON, Rev. ALEX., 32 Blacket Place.  
 MURRAY, T. G., Esq., W.S. (*Convener*).  
 PHIN, Rev. K. M., D.D. (*Vice-Convener*).

**Convener**—THOMAS GRAHAM MURRAY, Esq., W.S., 22 Queen Street.

**Vice-Convener**—REV. K. M. PHIN, D.D., 22 Queen Street.

**Treasurer and Secretary**—GEORGE BAILLIE WILSON, 22 Queen Street.

## DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

- I. { SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.  
 " MERSE AND TEVIOTDALE.  
*Convener*—Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD, St Stephen's, Edinburgh.  
*Vice-Convener*—Rev. JAMES FARQUHARSON, Selkirk.
- II. { SYNOD OF DUMFRIES.  
 " GALLOWAY.  
*Convener*—Rev. D. OGILVY RAMSAY, Closeburn, Thornhill.  
*Vice-Convener*—Rev. WILLIAM M. BLACK, Anwoth.
- III. SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.  
 A PRESBYTERIES OF GLASGOW, HAMILTON, LANARK, AND DUMBARTON.  
*Convener*—Rev. J. ELDER CUMMING, D.D., 9 Granby Terrace  
 Glasgow.  
*Vice-Convener*—JAMES KING, Esq. of Leverholm.  
 B REMAINING PRESBYTERIES.  
*Convener*—Rev. JOHN RANKINE, D.D., Sorn, Mauchline.  
*Vice-Convener*—Rev. ALEX. M'LAREN, Houston, Johnstone.
- IV. { SYNOD OF ARGYLL.  
 " GLENELG.  
*Convener*—Rev. ROBERT THOMSON, Rothesay.  
*Vice-Convener*—Rev. R. MORISON, Kintail.
- V. { SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.  
 " FIFE.  
*Convener*—Rev. JAMES RANKIN, D.D., Muthill.  
*Vice-Convener*—Rev. WALTER IRVINE, Kilconquhar.
- VI. { SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.  
 " " *Convener*—Rev. GEORGE HUTCHISON, D.D., Banchory-Ternan,  
 Aberdeen.  
 " ANGUS AND MEARNES.  
*Joint-Convener*—Rev. CHARLES CHREE, D.D., Lintrathen; Rev.  
 ARCHIBALD WATSON, D.D., Dundee; JAMES A. CAMPBELL,  
 Esq. of Stracathro, M.P.
- VII. { SYNOD OF ROSS.  
 " MORAY.  
 " SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS.  
 " ORKNEY.  
 " SHETLAND.  
*Convener*—Rev. JAMES SELLAR, D.D., Aberlour.  
*Vice-Convener for Inverness and Ross*—CHARLES INNES, Esq.  
*Vice-Convener for Orkney and Shetland*—Rev. DAVID JOHNSTON,  
 Harray.

## R E P O R T.

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THE Endowment Committee have to report to the General Assembly the endowment and erection of ten new parishes during the year ending 15th April 1880—*videlicet* :

New Parish.	Presbytery.	Date of Decree.
1. St Mary's (formerly Brown Street), Blairgowrie, . . . . . }	Meigle, . . . . .	14th July 1879.
2. Ferryhill, Aberdeen, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	" " "
3. Rosemount, " . . . . .	" . . . . .	" " "
4. Kilry, . . . . .	Meigle, . . . . .	" " "
5. St Vincent, Glasgow, . . . . .	Glasgow, . . . . .	24th Nov. "
6. Linwood, . . . . .	Paisley, . . . . .	19th Jan. 1880.
7. St George's-in-the-West, Aberdeen, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	15th March "
8. South Church, Dalziel, . . . . .	Hamilton, . . . . .	" " "
9. John Knox's, Aberdeen, . . . . .	Aberdeen, . . . . .	" " "
10. Freuchie, . . . . .	Cupar, . . . . .	" " "

The following is a detailed account of the above :—

I. ST MARY'S, BLAIRGOWRIE, PRESBYTERY OF MEIGLE.—This parish is entirely taken from that of Blairgowrie, which is of considerable extent, and, by the last census, had a population of upwards of 4800. The need of a separate church for the district now erecting had been early felt, and a chapel was erected about 1838, which has since been known as Brown Street Chapel, Blairgowrie. The district attached to St Mary's has a population of about 2400, the church contains 450 sittings, and there is a congregation of about 200, with a communion-roll of 140.

II. FERRYHILL, PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN.—In June 1867 Holburn was disjoined from the parish of Old Machar, and erected into a parish. The increasing population of Holburn has now rendered it desirable to have it subdivided, and a new parish formed from it. Accordingly the new parish of Ferryhill is entirely taken from the *quoad sacra* parish of Holburn, both being thus taken from the civil parish of Old Machar. The population of Holburn, which, at the date of its erection, was about 8000, has increased to upwards of 14,000, and the district now taken from it will disjoin from Holburn about 5000 of that number, on an area of only one mile long by half a mile broad. The church, which is a new one, has replaced an iron church in which the congregation was gathered. It is seated for 650, of which 325 seats are let. The communion-roll numbers 233.

III. ROSEMOUNT, PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN.—This parish, like those of Holburn and Ferryhill just described, is also taken from Old Machar. The population of Old Machar, exclusive of Holburn and Ferryhill, was upwards of 13,000, of which 7000 are now included in Rosemount. The church has just been erected, and is seated for 718. It is only a year since it was opened, and already 600 sittings are let, and there is a communion-roll of 320.

IV. KILRY, PRESBYTERY OF MEIGLE.—The district now erected into the parish of Kilry was taken from the three parishes of Glenisla, Lintrathen, and Alyth. It occupies an isolated position at a great distance from any of these parish churches, and not easily accessible, from the mountainous character of the district and from difficult roads. The population is about 500, of whom nearly the whole belong to the Church of Scotland. The church, which has just been erected, is seated for 220. All the sittings are let. A suitable manse has also been erected—forming part of the endowment—an addition very necessary in a district such as the above.

V. ST VINCENT, PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.—This parish is one of those taken from the crowded Barony parish of Glasgow. The application for erection was made so long ago as 1876 ; but



proceedings were delayed by a question of title raised in the Court of Session. The result of an action of declarator in that Court was that the title was sustained, and the erection of the parish has now been carried out. The population of the district attached to the church was, in 1876, about 8700, and for their accommodation a church has been erected at an expense of about £7000. It is seated for 800, and is well filled.

VI. LINWOOD, PRESBYTERY OF PAISLEY.—This parish is taken chiefly from Kilbarchan, and partly from the Abbey parish of Paisley. The new parish contains about 2750 inhabitants. The church was built about eighteen years since, and is seated for 450, 269 sittings being let, and there being a communion-roll of 266.

VII. ST GEORGE'S-IN-THE-WEST, PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN.—This parish is taken entirely from the West parish of Aberdeen. That parish contained about 13,000 inhabitants, and St George's includes 5000 of these. A new church has just been erected at an expense of about £4000, and seated for 696. At the date of the application, the church having just been opened, the seats had not been let, nor the communion dispensed; but the attendance was already very good.

VIII. SOUTH CHURCH, DALZIEL, PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON.—In 1874 a new parish church for Dalziel was built on a site in the town of Motherwell. It formed part of the arrangement, that on Mr Hamilton of Dalziel paying £1000 towards the cost of the church, the site of the old church, with the underground minerals, should be conveyed to him. The new church was accordingly built, and accepted by the Presbytery as in place of the old church, by their Minute of Nov. 5, 1874. The Presbytery then proposed to Mr Hamilton that, instead of taking down the old church, it should be reacquired by them so as to be used as an additional place of worship by the large and rapidly-increasing population of the parish. This proposal was agreed to, and a price of £493, 10s., being at the rate of 15s. for each sitting, was fixed, which Mr Hamilton liberally handed over as a further con-

tribution towards the cost of the new church. Accordingly the old parish church, ever since it was disused as such, has been regularly occupied as a chapel of ease in connection with the Church of Scotland, and has been found to be of much advantage to the inhabitants of the district now attached to it. The new parish is taken entirely from that of Dalziel, and has a population of about 4000. The church is seated for 658, with a congregation of about 600, and a communion-roll of 481.

IX. JOHN KNOX'S CHURCH, PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN.—This church was built upwards of forty years since in the parish of Greyfriars', Aberdeen; and the district attached to it, now erected into a parish, was taken from the Greyfriars', and the Old West and Machar parishes. The population of the new parish is about 5000, the church being seated for 1050. The communion-roll numbers 860.

Two new parishes in Aberdeen were reported in 1877, and with the four just detailed, show a large addition to the Church in that city. Though many have contributed both in labour and money to bring about this result, no one who knows the circumstances needs to be told that the first proposal of the movement for Church Extension in Aberdeen originated with the Rev. Henry Cowan, B.D., then of the West Church, now of Rubislaw parish, and that the chief burden of the work, which has resulted in its successful completion, has been borne by him with rare self-denial and patience. It also owes not a little to the wise counsel of Mr Whitelaw, and the generous help of Mr James Baird, offered through Mr Cowan at an early stage. As usual in all cases where endowment is wisely promoted, the effect of these efforts has been to strengthen the Church of Scotland in Aberdeen by increasing her efficiency; the old parishes being in a more vigorous state than before, while the new churches are attended by large and liberal congregations.

X. FREUCHIE, PRESBYTERY OF CUPAR FIFE.—This parish is taken entirely from that of Falkland, of which it formed an outlying portion. It contains about 1200 inhabitants. The church is seated for 400, of which 265 are let or allocated.

The population of these ten new parishes amounts to 41,550. The total number of sittings in the ten churches is 6093.

This report brings up the number of parishes erected and endowed since the commencement of the Endowment Scheme to 293—the number of parliamentary churches erected into parishes being 40 additional. These numbers include 42 of the additional 100 parishes proposed by Dr Smith, and approved by the General Assembly of 1876.

There are now twenty cases in which grants have been promised but not paid: a list of these is given in the Appendix. All of them are not ready for immediate endowment, but the proceedings in connection with eight of that number are already in court; and it is known that a number of the others have completed their local subscriptions, and are ready to proceed if they could be assured that the Committee were in a position to make good the grant promised.

Under the plan proposed for the endowment of an additional 100 churches agreed to by the General Assembly in 1876, it was arranged that an effort should be made to raise a special fund of £100,000 applicable to this purpose, to be supplemented by the church-door collections and ordinary sources of income. It was reported to last year's Assembly that these special subscriptions were, as at May 1879, £42,600. They amount now to £43,349.

This cannot be said to be at all a satisfactory result. It perhaps is only the fulfilment of the statement made in last year's Report, that the time of monetary depression would tell more on the receipts of this year than it did on the previous one, from the accounts having closed at a period when that depression could scarcely be said to have touched the income as then reported. Church-door collections, however, as distinguished from special contributions, have not materially suffered.

The amount received from the various sources of income for the past three years has been as follows:—

Church-door collections and associations, . . .	1877, . . .	£6172	9	5
Do. do. . . . .	1878, . . .	5457	7	3
Do. do. . . . .	1879, . . .	5156	9	6
Special subscriptions to general Endowment fund, . . .	1877, . . .	11,245	11	6
Do. do. . . . .	1878, . . .	11,411	0	6
Do. do. . . . .	1879, . . .	6367	9	7

Legacies, 1877,	.	.	.	.	.	.	£327	18	9
Do. 1878,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1595	5	4
Do. 1879,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3057	4	0

Thus making the revenue of the Scheme from these sources—

For year ending 31st December 1877,	.	.	.	£17,745	19	8
” ” ” 1878,	.	.	.	18,463	13	1
” ” ” 1879,	.	.	.	14,581	3	1

From the above figures it will be noticed that the large deficiency in the past year's income arises from the sum contributed under the head of special subscriptions. During the past year many of these which had been promised for a limited number of years had expired, and it is painfully noticeable that the new special subscriptions of the year, which should have kept up the average, have been very few and small in amount. The Committee point this out, and trust that the exertions of district conveners, and the liberality of friends to the Church of Scotland, will make it their pleasant duty another year to give a more favourable report of funds subscribed.

The number of non-contributing parishes was, in 1878, 198, and was this year reported by the auditor at 186. From these there must be deducted, in the first instance, seventeen, in which, although there have been no parochial collections in 1879, there have been special subscriptions, in some cases of large amount, and they have consequently been struck out from the list. The Committee, however, consider it very desirable that, even in parishes where there are special subscriptions, an opportunity should also be afforded for every parishioner subscribing, either by church-door collection or by collecting-cards. The special subscriptions, large in amount, and valuable in other respects as they undoubtedly are, must not be allowed to interfere with the ordinary mode of receiving the offerings of the people. Further deductions fall to be made on account of vacancies and other causes, and some explanatory detail will be found in Appendix No. IV.

The Abstract of Accounts appended shows a debt due by the Committee of £20,000. It is to be explained that this arises from the purchase of feu-duties, which are in the possession of the Committee unappropriated, and that the debt, therefore, is more

than met by a corresponding asset, and, under the arrangements made, there is no loss to the fund. As the feu-duties are gradually used for endowment, the debt will be paid off; and since the accounts were closed £3000 has been paid.

The attention of the Committee has lately been drawn to some irregularities connected with the accounts of churches, arising from the managers not attending to the strict disposal of their funds, in terms of the directions of the constitution of the particular church; and they have also reason to believe that, in some cases, the accounts are not yearly made up and audited as required by the constitution of the Church. The Committee would desire, therefore, to call the attention of Presbyteries to their duty in respect of these Church accounts. Prior to 1874 the ordinary clause in the deed of constitution of a church and parish *quoad sacra* would be as follows:—

“*Lastly*, That the trustees hereby nominated, other than the trustees *ex officio*, and their foresaids, shall exhibit annually to the Presbytery of the bounds—on a day to be fixed by them, of which fourteen days’ notice shall be given by circular addressed to them by the clerk of the trustees, failing whom, by the clerk of the kirk-session, to the parties contributing to and securing the said endowment, and others, or to such persons as they shall appoint, that they may attend for their interest—an account of all sums received, and payments made, under the trusts herein created, along with the vouchers thereof, and such account shall be considered by the said Presbytery at such meeting, special care being taken that no expenditure be sanctioned which is not strictly in terms of this constitution; and after such audit, the said accounts shall be attested by the Moderator or Clerk of the Presbytery, and such attestation shall be held sufficient evidence of the accuracy of such account, and shall fix the balance due thereon.”

Between 1874 and 1876 these terms might sometimes be varied, and might partake more of the form in use since the General Assembly of 1876, which is as follows:—

“*Seventeenth*, That the Committee of Management shall exhibit annually to the Presbytery of the bounds—on a day to be fixed by the latter, of which fourteen days’ notice shall be given by circular addressed by the Clerk and Treasurer of said Committee, failing whom, by the Session-Clerk, to the said trustees other than those *ex officio*s and their foresaids, or to such persons as they shall appoint, that they may attend for their interests—an account of all sums received and payments made under the trusts hereby created, along with the vouchers thereof, and said account shall be considered by the Presbytery at such meeting, special care being taken that no expenditure be sanctioned which is not

strictly in terms of this constitution ; and after such audit the said accounts shall be attested by the Moderator or Clerk of the Presbytery, and such attestation shall be held sufficient evidence of the accuracy of such account, and shall fix the balance due thereon."

The terms of the clause may slightly differ in some cases from the forms given above, though not, it is believed, in many ; but the exact terms of the clause in each case will be ascertained on reference to the constitution as contained in the Presbytery records. The Committee hope that, having called the attention of Presbyteries to this matter, they will in future give directions for the accounts of the *quoad sacra* parishes being yearly laid before them, and thus see that the conditions of the constitution have been duly attended to.

The Committee have also had under consideration a matter of great importance in reference to the future position of the various parishes erected and endowed—viz., the proper custody of the writs connected with the Churches, Manses, and Endowment. The theory on which the proceedings are carried out is, that the titles of the churches and manses should be deposited at the Teind Office, and the titles of the endowments be left in the possession of the Church—provision being made under certain regulations for their being got up if otherwise required, on their being recorded in terms of regulations which need not be here detailed. The teind clerk lately appointed, who has shown great interest in the proper arrangement of everything connected with the new parishes, and has published an interesting volume in regard to the erection of parishes and feuing of glebes, has stated that the titles of some of the churches are not in the Teind Office, and the Committee are aware that in some cases the titles of the portion of the endowment which has been provided from private sources, and not invested in feu-duties supplied by the Committee, have not been sent into the Church Offices. The Committee would therefore suggest that the General Assembly should strengthen their hands in reference to this matter, by giving an instruction to the Committee to take all requisite steps for having the titles of churches and manses of the new parishes deposited in the Teind Office, and the titles of the whole of the endowments deposited in the Church Offices, 22 Queen Street.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge receipt during the past year of the following legacies:—

Anonymous,	£8 0 0
Aitken, the late William, Hawthorn Bank, Kilmarnock, less duty,	90 0 0
Beattie Annuity, . . . . .	5 0 0
Bogie, late Alex., of Ballas & Newmill, share of rents falling to the Schemes,	1 8 8
Braidwood, the late Wm., Edinburgh, less duty,	22 10 0
Eastertyre Annuity, payable under settlement of late Rev. Alex. Campbell of Weem, less tax, &c., . . . . .	3 18 3
Erskine, late Miss Christian, of Venlaw, share of residue, . . . . .	133 6 8
Forrest, the late Mrs Margaret, 11 Osborne Terrace, Edinburgh,	2 0 0
Macritchie, the late Thomas Elder, W.S., less duty, . . . . .	810 0 0
Martin, the late Mrs, Strachan, share of residue of her estate, . . . . .	170 8 6
Milo, the late Robert, Viewfield, Arbroath, . . . . .	100 0 0
Scott, the late Miss Catherine, 14 Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol,	16 13 4
Tait, the late Mrs, 6 Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh, with interest,	20 3 0
Torrance, the late Rev. Alex., of Glencross, . . . . .	218 15 7
Vans Agnew, the late Mrs Catherine, of Crosbie, . . . . .	5 0 0
Watson, the late Henry George, C.A., . . . . .	500 0 0
Watson, the late Miss, 123 George Street, Edinburgh, . . . . .	250 0 0
White, the late Miss, 24 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, . . . . .	500 0 0
Young, the late Mrs, Whitelawstone, near Dundee, . . . . .	200 0 0
	£3057 4 0

An Appendix will be found at the end of the Report, containing a list of the 293 parishes added to the Church since the commencement of the Scheme, the list including 9 *quoad omnia* parishes erected during the same period, towards the formation of which the Committee have, in various ways, lent their assistance. There is also given for each parish the number of communicants, as taken from the parliamentary return of 1878, the contributions to the Schemes of the Church in 1879, and the total contributions reported to the Christian Liberty Committee for 1878, the returns for 1879 not being yet made up. These statistics must prove gratifying to all friendly to the Church, demonstrating as they do her activity, and the large population to which the benefits of church organisation have been provided. The number of communicants, amounting to upwards of 129,700, prove to how great an extent the population has availed itself of these benefits.

The Committee would conclude this review of the work and income of the past year by urgently asking all loyal members of the Church of Scotland to give liberally, and to lend their influence of all kinds to the more active prosecution of the task

which still lies before the Church—in providing parochial organisation and endowment for the populous districts still in need of such. The members of the Church of Scotland hold firmly the belief that the parochial system, adapted to the changing circumstances of our population, is the most efficient method by which religion can be carried into the homes of the poor, and that so to carry it, is the legitimate and bounden duty of a National Church—as she claims herself to be. But this faith, too, must be that which shows itself by works, which is willing to make sacrifices if need be to do so. The threatenings of the foes of the Church are too loud, too widely spread, to be unheard or ignored; though their ranks are increased by the adhesion of many who only partially agree with those who are prepared to go all lengths, let us be true to ourselves and to our principles. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in the defence of our old Church of Scotland, by proving that, although old, she has still in her veins the vigour of youth, that she clings not only to the memories of the past, but has an open eye—yes, and an open hand—to the wants of an increasing population. Let the nation see and feel that the Church of Scotland still calmly presses on in the midst of tumult to fulfil her proper function of leaving no part of the land unsupplied with parish endowment where men are massed thickly together, or are so isolated, as in either case to be precluded from their share of parochial and religious privileges. This is the aim and work of your Endowment Scheme. It enters into no controversy; it hurls back no notes of defiance; it only asks the members of the Church to be true to her and to themselves,—to do their duty as it lies clear before them.

*In name and by appointment of the Committee,*

T. G. MURRAY, *Convener.*



APPENDIX No. I.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR TO 31ST  
DECEMBER 1879.

CHARGE.

I. Income received on account of the General Scheme for the year 1879—	
1. Collections and Contributions—	
From Churches and Chapels, . . . . .	£4946 18 1
<i>Note.</i> —From 186 Churches no contributions have been received.	
From Associations—	
Lay Association, . . . . .	£36 0 0
Other Associations, . . . . .	7 1 1
	43 1 1
From Individuals, . . . . .	166 10 4
	£5156 9 6
2. Legacies, . . . . .	3057 4 0
	£8213 13 6
II. Contributions received towards the Endowment of “another 100,” and “yet another 100,” Churches—	
Amount, . . . . .	6367 9 7
III. Subscriptions, Donations, &c., received on account of particular Churches—	
Amount, . . . . .	1613 9 8
IV. Price of Superiorities sold—	
Amount, . . . . .	3412 10
V. Revenue from Feu-duties for the year 1879—	
Amount, . . . . .	21,828 1 8½
Carry over,	£41,435 4 5½

			Brought over,	£41,435	4	5½
VI. Balance due by the Scheme at 31st December 1879—						
1. Temporary loans to the Committee applied towards the purchase of Portobello Feu-duties,				£4407	0	0
2. Balance due to British Linen Co. Bank on Portobello Feu-duties purchase advance Account,				20,593	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£25,000	0	0
Less balance due by British Linen Co. Bank on Account current,	£1130	6	11			
Do. due by Treasurer,	211	5	0½			
Arrears of Feu-duties,	723	2	0			
				<hr/>		
				2064	13	11½
				<hr/>		
				22,935	6	0½
				<hr/>		
SUM OF THE CHARGE,				£64,370	10	6
				<hr/>		

## DISCHARGE.

I. Balance due by the Scheme at 31st December 1878, per last Abstract—							
Amount,				£118	11	10½	
II. Investments in purchase of feu-duties and ground annuals, including expenses—							
Amount,				41,167	11	6	
III. Payment on account of money grant from Central Fund—							
Amount,				650	0	0	
IV. Subscriptions, &c., transferred or repaid—							
Amount,				1171	12	1	
V. Interest paid—							
Amount paid during 1879,				£369	14	8	
Less interest received,				43	1	10	
				<hr/>			
				326	12	10	
VI. Travelling Expenses of District Conveners to Meetings of Acting Committee, and outlay on behalf of the Scheme—							
Amount,				28	11	0	
VII. Expense of distributing 'Missionary Record'—							
Amount,				24	1	4	
				<hr/>			
				Carry over,	£43,487	0	7½

Brought over, £43,487 0 7½

VIII. Printing, Advertising, and Stationery—

1. Printing Report to General Assembly, including copies for volume of Reports, and proportion of expense of binding volume, . . . . .	£16 17 1	
2. Expense of printing and despatching annual Collection Notices, . . . . .	38 16 0	
3. General printing, advertising, and stationery, . . . . .	28 18 4	
		84 11 5

IX. Share of Expense of Schemes' Office—

1. Salaries of Collector, Clerk, and Officer, . . . . .	£48 16 4	
2. Taxes, Coals, Gas, &c., . . . . .	15 11 9	
3. Books, Printing, and Stationery, . . . . .	5 15 4	
4. Postages and Incidents, . . . . .	4 16 7	
		75 0 0

X. Postages and Incidental Expenses—

Amount, . . . . .	39 12 11
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XI. Expenses of Management—

1. Salaries—		
1. To Secretary and Treasurer, . . . . .	£150 0 0	
2. To Clerks, . . . . .	204 3 4	
	£354 3 4	
2. Expenses incurred to Law Agent, . . . . .	5 15 0	
3. Auditor and Accountant's Fee, . . . . .	21 13 4	
		381 11 8

XII. Disbursements from Feu-duties during the year 1879—

Amount, . . . . .	. 20,302 13 10½
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SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, . . . . . £64,370 10 6

EDINBURGH, 10th April 1880.—Prepared and submitted by

GEORGE MURRAY, Auditor.

## APPENDIX No. II.

LIST OF PARISHES ERECTED AND ENDOWED, AND QUOAD OMNIA  
PARISHES ERECTED SINCE 1847 TO 15TH MAY 1880.

Date of Erection.	PARISH.	PRESBYTERY.	Communicants' Parliamentary Returns, 1878.	Contributions to Schemes of Church, 1879.	Total Contributions reported to Christian Liberty Committee for 1878.
	<b>ABERDEEN—</b>				
1879	Ferryhill . . .	Aberdeen . .	242	£3 0 0	£269 0 7
1852	Gilcomston . . .	Do. . .	1456	14 4 3	1443 19 5
1867	Holburn . . .	Do. . .	972	30 7 2	1164 11 8
1880	John Knox's . . .	Do. . .	850	2 0 0	461 18 9
1879	Rosemount . . .	Do. . .	322	27 12 0	1338 1 6
1877	Rubislaw . . .	Do. . .	385	154 6 5	1633 3 7
1880	St George's-in-the- West . . . }	Do. . .	...	.....	.....
1877	Trinity . . .	Do. . .	213	13 0 0	293 6 4
1862	Woodside . . .	Do. . .	1367	19 15 6	995 18 8
1867	Airdrie . . .	Hamilton . .	626	29 18 5	677 5 9
1860	Alloway . . .	Ayr . . .	280	44 5 0	1782 17 0
1866	Alexandria . . .	Dumbarton . .	435	116 0 0	340 8 7
1871	Amulree . . .	Weem . . .	278	10 14 0	21 3 3
1868	Appin . . .	Lorn . . .	129	4 16 6	57 14 6
	<b>ARBROATH—</b>				
1869	Abbey . . .	Arbroath . .	1241	.....	932 5 6
1855	Inverbrothock . . .	Do. . .	1405	18 0 0	547 8 11
1865	Ladyloan . . .	Do. . .	602	14 0 0	138 0 11
1862	Ardallie . . .	Deer . . .	356	7 13 2	88 11 3
1855	Ardoch, <i>q.o.</i> . . .	Auchterarder . .	191	11 15 0	89 4 9
1874	Ardentiny . . .	Dunoon . . .	61	6 10 0	72 18 6
1875	Ardrishaig . . .	Inveraray . .	113	22 16 5	130 6 2
1872	Arnshean . . .	Stranraer . .	232	7 19 0	79 17 11
1851	Ardrossan, New . . .	Irvine . . .	580	22 6 0	451 19 3
1856	Auchencairn . . .	Kirkcudbright . .	142	4 0 1	No Report.
1874	Ayr, Wallacetown . . .	Ayr . . .	521	.....	217 17 6
1872	Baillieston . . .	Hamilton . .	326	2 0 0	370 9 7
1867	Bannockburn . . .	Stirling . . .	259	2 0 0	52 6 3
1876	Bargeddie . . .	Hamilton . .	202	24 0 0	324 17 6
1862	Bargrennan . . .	Wigtown . . .	115	35 15 0	39 19 0
1868	Barrhead . . .	Paisley . . .	625	18 0 0	390 5 8
1863	Belhaven . . .	Dunbar . . .	139	17 3 2	No Report.
1878	Bellshill . . .	Hamilton . .	154	9 2 5	285 5 9
1876	Birsay . . .	Cairston . . .	46	4 7 1	68 17 10
1879	Blackhill . . .	Deer . . .	338	4 18 4	46 7 11

Date of Erection.	PARISH.	PRESEYTERY.	Communicants' Parishes by Returns, 1878.	Contributions to Schemes of Church, 1879.	Total Contributions reported to Christian Liberty Committee for 1878.
1878	Bonnybridge . . . . .	Stirling . . . . .	227	.....	£524 10 9
1879	Blaigowrie—St Mary's	Meikle . . . . .	130	£12 5 4	86 8 9
1860	Blairingone . . . . .	Kinross . . . . .	153	5 6 0	82 14 6
1879	Braemar . . . . .	Kincardine } O'Neil . . . . .	174	14 0 10	296 11 7
1874	Brechin—East Church	Brechin . . . . .	742	6 16 10	366 18 11
1863	Brodick . . . . .	Kintyre . . . . .	89	8 10 0	160 2 6
1863	Broughty-Ferry . . . .	Dundee . . . . .	976	18 0 0	630 6 11
1875	Do. St Stephen's	Do. . . . .	775	57 5 0	681 17 1
1868	Bridge of Allan . . . .	Dunblane . . . . .	315	82 0 0	678 11 5
1853	Brydekirk . . . . .	Annan . . . . .	154	13 14 0	50 5 0
1876	Buckie . . . . .	Fordyce . . . . .	385	7 13 3	284 14 9
1876	Bucklyvie . . . . .	Dunblane . . . . .	139	15 10 0	87 4 2
1867	Burghead . . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	148	5 10 0	55 7 8
1874	Butter's Ch., Glenapp	Stranraer . . . . .	71	1 6 0	32 0 2
1867	Caddoufoot . . . . .	Selkirk . . . . .	209	21 17 11	105 4 9
1872	Calderhead . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	438	16 0 0	521 1 10
1853	Camelon . . . . .	Linlithgow . . . . .	344	5 2 0	112 10 5
1863	Carnoustie . . . . .	Arbroath . . . . .	452	10 5 0	186 13 3
1873	Castle-Douglas . . . . .	Kirkcudbright	295	24 5 0	997 10 4
1871	Catriue . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	504	43 0 0	358 16 0
1876	Chapelton . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	149	3 0 0	56 2 10
1870	Chryston . . . . .	Glasgow . . . . .	506	21 15 6	739 6 4
1860	Clova . . . . .	Forfar . . . . .	66	1 0 0	40 11 1
1869	Clarkston . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	547	31 6 5	691 2 4
1874	Coats . . . . .	Do. . . . .	570	25 0 0	459 0 2
1865	Coll, <i>q.o.</i> . . . . .	Mull . . . . .	41	.....	No Report.
1875	Colliston . . . . .	Arbroath . . . . .	281	5 10 0	178 19 7
1861	Colonsay, <i>q.o.</i> . . . . .	Isla and Jura	92	3 0 0	21 1 6
1879	Coltness Memorial . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	264	31 12 8	59 16 7
1874	Corgarff . . . . .	Alford . . . . .	170	3 6 0	23 0 3
1859	Coekney . . . . .	Fordoun . . . . .	514	.....	94 6 1
1863	Corsock . . . . .	Kirkcudbright	173	6 11 3	91 3 0
1864	Craigrownie . . . . .	Dumbarton . . . . .	161	11 12 0	320 2 10
1864	Crieff, West Church . . .	Auchterarder	329	8 10 0	98 7 3
1854	Crosshill . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	300	7 16 1	74 1 4
1853	Cumlodden . . . . .	Inveraray . . . . .	67	4 9 0	No Report.
1864	Dalbeattie . . . . .	Dumfries . . . . .	400	7 2 4	1540 19 8
1853	Dalkeith—West Ch.	Dalkeith . . . . .	354	40 0 0	235 15 0
1873	Dalroch . . . . .	Dumbarton . . . . .	266	10 5 0	894 3 9
1854	Dumfries—St Mary's	Dumfries . . . . .	536	24 2 0	769 3 4
1860	Duncansburgh . . . . .	Abertarff . . . . .	85	.....	No Report.
DUNDEE—					
1872	Chapelshade . . . . .	Dundee . . . . .	1093	2 9 2	305 16 3
1877	Logie . . . . .	Do. . . . .	...	.....	176 9 10
1875	Rosebank . . . . .	Do. . . . .	610	.....	303 13 7
1873	St Andrew's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1943	3 19 8	570 15 4
1876	St Enoch's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	515	19 15 7	675 5 5
1871	St Mark's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	795	106 4 1	1164 9 9
1874	Wallacetown . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1097	3 0 0	335 3 7
DUNFERMLINE—					
1855	North Church . . . . .	Dunfermline . . . . .	312	9 10 0	136 18 3
1851	St Andrew's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	733	13 3 0	266 12 5
EDINBURGH—					
1876	Abbey . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	638	36 0 0	652 4 0
1859	Buccleuch . . . . .	Do. . . . .	497	.....	330 12 0

Date of Erection.	PARISH.	PRESBYTERY.	Communicants' Parliamentary Returns, 1878.	Contributions to Schemes of Church, 1879.	Total Contributions reported to Christian Liberality Committee for 1878.
	<b>EDINBURGH—</b>				
1870	Dean . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	151	£7 5 0	No Report.
1850	Gaelic . . . . .	Do. . . . .	146	2 10 0	£80 12 6
1862	Lady Glenorchy's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	743	2 0 0	598 4 8
1864	Morningside . . . . .	Do. . . . .	559	344 11 8	1485 5 7
1859	Newington . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1342	115 12 0	1710 8 6
1871	Robertson Memorial . . . . .	Do. . . . .	799	131 19 2	1073 7 4
1851	St Bernard's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1442	192 3 0	1691 17 4
1874	St David's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1104	.....	514 14 11
1863	St Luke's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	...	3 4 0	No Report.
1873	Tolbooth . . . . .	Do. . . . .	781	95 19 6	914 2 2
1871	West Coates . . . . .	Do. . . . .	616	266 2 2	1192 12 7
1855	Edgerston . . . . .	Jedburgh . . . . .	143	4 13 8	33 19 9
1862	Elderslie . . . . .	Paisley . . . . .	607	2 15 9	391 2 5
1851	Enzie . . . . .	Fordyce . . . . .	264	12 0 0	60 12 2
1876	Fairlie . . . . .	Greenock . . . . .	79	5 9 0	65 2 7
1872	Fauldhouse . . . . .	Linlithgow . . . . .	304	4 2 8	134 19 6
1862	Fisherton . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	166	7 1 0	59 8 11
1875	Flowerhill, Airdrie . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	421	7 19 11	356 3 9
1872	Forfar—St James's . . . . .	Forfar . . . . .	850	2 10 0	211 18 3
1873	Fortrose . . . . .	Chanonry . . . . .	...	.....	1 0 0
1877	Fraserburgh—West Ch. . . . .	Deer . . . . .	272	3 0 0	94 5 4
1880	Freuchie . . . . .	Cupar . . . . .	169	6 4 9	259 8 10
1870	Frickheim . . . . .	Arbroath . . . . .	405	1 17 6	195 8 9
1874	Fullarton . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	367	.....	144 12 3
1874	Galashiels—West Ch. . . . .	Selkirk . . . . .	191	11 12 0	123 6 6
1873	Garelochhead . . . . .	Dumbarton . . . . .	150	14 4 6	184 5 8
1869	Gartmore . . . . .	Dunblane . . . . .	153	4 0 0	135 19 0
1870	Garturk . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	525	19 6 0	287 4 0
1858	Gartsherrie . . . . .	Do. . . . .	646	49 18 10	640 15 10
1860	Gilmerton . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	240	13 14 0	93 11 11
1875	Girvan—South Ch. . . . .	Girvan . . . . .	358	2 0 0	154 17 8
	<b>GLASGOW—</b>				
1877	Abbotsford . . . . .	Glasgow . . . . .	571	10 3 3	395 2 1
1875	Anderston . . . . .	Do. . . . .	647	40 0 0	887 7 10
1879	Barrowfield . . . . .	Do. . . . .	520	7 3 5	173 8 1
1868	Bellahouston . . . . .	Do. . . . .	276	108 9 0	635 5 9
1873	Bluevale . . . . .	Do. . . . .	786	30 8 6	760 3 2
1876	Blythswood . . . . .	Do. . . . .	437	34 16 3	737 11 3
1871	Bridgiate . . . . .	Do. . . . .	420	1 10 0	246 12 8
1853	Bridgeton . . . . .	Do. . . . .	687	...	459 11 10
1849	Calton, <i>q.o.</i> . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1096	51 0 0	780 6 9
1855	Chalmers . . . . .	Do. . . . .	465	.....	258 0 0
1876	Dean Park . . . . .	Do. . . . .	671	9 0 0	418 13 6
1875	Greenhead . . . . .	Do. . . . .	909	6 0 0	762 17 2
1871	Hutchesontown . . . . .	Do. . . . .	483	13 6 3	617 14 1
1873	Kelvinhaugh . . . . .	Do. . . . .	709	30 0 0	1442 19 9
1876	Kingston . . . . .	Do. . . . .	535	5 4 9	334 2 1
1876	Kinning Park . . . . .	Do. . . . .	678	2 2 0	537 1 1
1853	Laurieston . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1208	17 19 10	836 10 8
1873	Maeleod . . . . .	Do. . . . .	821	10 16 9	501 6 8
1876	Martyrs' . . . . .	Do. . . . .	323	4 17 0	259 0 1
1850	Maryhill, <i>q.o.</i> . . . . .	Do. . . . .	832	9 0 0	308 16 11
1867	Maxwell . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1065	206 4 0	1652 14 2
1869	Milton . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1214	18 7 6	666 12 3
1877	Newlands . . . . .	Do. . . . .	201	2 10 0	128 3 4

Date of Erection.	PARISH.	PRESBYTERY.	Communicants' Parliamentary Returns, 1878.	Contributions to Schemes of Church, 1879.	Total Contributions reported to Christian Liberty Committee for 1878.
GLASGOW—					
1878	Newhall . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	807	£6 0 0	£520 1 8
1864	Park . . . . .	Do. . . . .	751	936 5 6	5164 10 9
1867	Parkhead . . . .	Do. . . . .	390	12 0 0	299 0 0
1869	Partick . . . . .	Do. . . . .	474	13 5 6	167 13 2
1875	Do. St Mary's . .	Do. . . . .	1053	124 17 0	1115 16 1
1875	Plantation . . . .	Do. . . . .	721	12 11 8	501 18 7
1878	Pollokshields . .	Do. . . . .	406	73 10 0	3775 12 3
1876	Port-Dundas . . .	Do. . . . .	424	.....	160 14 9
1875	Queen's Park . . .	Do. . . . .	604	148 7 11	1677 11 5
1875	Robertson Memorial	Do. . . . .	435	1 10 0	257 2 6
1876	St Bernard's . . .	Do. . . . .	1004	5 0 0	594 15 8
1851	St Columba . . . .	Do. . . . .	1860	81 0 0	1509 13 11
1866	St George's-in-the- Fields . . . . . }	Do. . . . .	1394	38 0 0	1079 18 6
1863	St Luke's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	859	5 10 0	712 6 7
1863	St Mark's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	579	15 7 0	370 11 7
1852	St Matthew's . . .	Do. . . . .	807	85 0 0	1029 2 4
1853	St Peter's . . . . .	Do. . . . .	1180	11 15 10	637 4 11
1857	St Stephen's . . . .	Do. . . . .	1231	81 9 0	1094 9 5
1879	St Vincent . . . . .	Do. . . . .	333	33 12 0	396 0 0
1864	Sandyford . . . . .	Do. . . . .	581	414 18 6	2621 16 5
1847	Shettleston, <i>q.o.</i> . .	Do. . . . .	609	16 5 0	656 16 11
1854	Springburn, <i>q.o.</i> . .	Do. . . . .	595	7 15 0	249 11 3
1879	Strathbungo . . . .	Do. . . . .	386	5 2 0	682 4 1
1866	Townhead . . . . .	Do. . . . .	969	19 0 0	558 17 9
1877	Wellpark . . . . .	Do. . . . .	975	.....	237 0 0
1876	Whiteinch . . . . .	Do. . . . .	257	.....	104 2 0
1863	Glengairn . . . . .	Kincardine O'Neil . . . . . }	101	7 0 6	36 16 10
1867	Glenгарry . . . . .	Abertarff . . . . .	56	18 10 9	165 0 4
1865	Glenlivet . . . . .	Aberlour . . . . .	242	12 10 0	96 3 3
1874	Glenprosen . . . . .	Forfar . . . . .	98	22 3 9	53 15 11
1865	Glenrinnas . . . . .	Aberlour . . . . .	205	9 12 9	183 3 11
1858	Glen-shee . . . . .	Dunkeld . . . . .	61	6 6 6	26 1 0
1876	Gordon Mem., Barthol	Ellon . . . . .	292	12 11 0	116 6 11
1857	Gourock . . . . .	Greenock . . . . .	499	77 14 10	755 1 10
1875	Grahamston . . . .	Linlithgow . . . .	354	40 5 0	305 15 8
1873	Greenknowe . . . .	Annan . . . . .	213	3 15 0	156 18 5
GREENOCK—					
1866	Cartsburn . . . . .	Greenock . . . . .	404	1 10 0	206 3 10
1855	Gaelic . . . . .	Do. . . . .	622	6 2 10	315 13 5
1872	North . . . . .	Do. . . . .	536	.....	549 5 0
1875	South . . . . .	Do. . . . .	258	9 7 9	1028 5 9
1875	Haggs . . . . .	Stirling . . . . .	336	2 10 0	115 7 7
1879	Hamilton, Cadzow . .	Hamilton . . . . .	232	16 14 3	215 18 11
1878	Harthill and Benhar .	Do. . . . .	221	2 1 11	131 15 8
1860	Hawick—St Mary's . .	Jedburgh . . . . .	407	12 9 9	192 9 4
1862	Helensburgh . . . .	Dumbarton . . . . .	522	80 13 3	722 0 10
1879	Hillside . . . . .	Brechin . . . . .	302	4 13 9	107 11 8
1863	Holytown . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	377	.....	244 6 2
1851	Houndwood . . . . .	Chirnside . . . . .	375	19 2 6	181 11 3
1874	Hurlford . . . . .	Irvine . . . . .	636	64 3 7	607 11 3
1875	Hylipol . . . . .	Mull . . . . .	110	.....	No Report.
1873	Innellan . . . . .	Dunoon . . . . .	147	8 17 6	260 4 10
1869	Inverallan . . . . .	Abernoethy . . . . .	296	32 17 5	113 7 4

Date of Erection.	PARISH.	PRESBYTERY.	Communicants' Parishes between 1878.	Contributions to Schemes of Church, 1879.	Total Contributions reported to Christian Liberty Committee for 1878.
1854	Inverallochy . . .	Deer . . .	118	£5 7 0	£67 12 8
1869	Inveriel . . .	Kirkcaldy . . .	601	1 4 0	248 19 2
1873	Jamestown . . .	Dumbarton . . .	525	15 13 0	266 4 2
1865	Johnstone . . .	Paisley . . .	795	12 13 4	639 11 9
1868	Kelso, North . . .	Kelso . . .	228	25 8 0	215 6 0
KILMARNOCK—					
1867	St Andrew's . . .	Irvine . . .	236	4 2 5	149 12 7
1862	St Marnock's . . .	Do. . .	950	13 12 0	860 10 0
1879	Kilry . . .	Meigle . . .	131	2 10 0	122 0 10
1874	Kinnimonth . . .	Deer . . .	421	11 13 6	100 7 7
1872	Kirkcaldy—St James's	Kirkcaldy . . .	516	4 9 9	443 7 2
1851	Kirkhope, <i>q. o.</i> . . .	Selkirk . . .	143	6 13 3	31 0 4
KIRKINTILLOCH—					
1873	St David's . . .	Glasgow . . .	423	5 15 0	536 14 11
1874	Kirn . . .	Dunoon . . .	79	5 5 6	155 6 0
1870	Kirriemuir—South Ch.	Forfar . . .	692	6 15 0	132 12 9
1863	Knoydart . . .	Lochearron . . .	30	32 0 0	63 10 0
1855	Ladhope . . .	Selkirk . . .	1066	80 12 6	618 17 2
1873	Lanark—St Leonard's	Lanark . . .	298	11 18 0	170 15 2
1875	Langbank . . .	Greenock . . .	86	11 10 0	155 15 6
1860	Largoward . . .	St Andrews . . .	139	6 1 0	27 9 1
1855	Larkhall . . .	Hamilton . . .	650	12 10 10	378 15 11
1867	Leadhills . . .	Lanark . . .	412	16 1 7	49 15 4
LEITH—					
1869	St John's . . .	Edinburgh . . .	526	4 11 11	160 9 5
1847	St Thomas's . . .	Do. . .	493	4 10 0	115 0 0
1876	Lenzie . . .	Glasgow . . .	234	.....	478 9 2
1866	Levern . . .	Paisley . . .	210	6 7 0	404 1 10
1850	Linwood . . .	Do. . .	235	2 0 0	510 6 10
1853	Lochryan . . .	Stranraer . . .	101	9 6 0	37 9 2
1868	Lochgelly . . .	Kirkcaldy . . .	348	1 0 0	112 7 4
1854	Logiealmond . . .	Perth . . .	157	13 2 6	48 7 10
1866	Macduff . . .	Turriff . . .	1062	8 12 6	296 18 0
1878	Marykirk . . .	Stirling . . .	...	2 2 9	.....
1871	Maxwelltown . . .	Dumfries . . .	282	2 16 6	82 14 6
1862	Maybole—West Ch.	Ayr . . .	396	9 15 0	129 14 4
1876	Methil . . .	Kirkcaldy . . .	230	.....	75 18 0
1858	Millbex . . .	Turriff . . .	550	7 1 0	70 4 2
1873	Milngavie . . .	Dumbarton . . .	375	6 5 0	682 17 10
1876	Milton of Balgonie . . .	Kirkcaldy . . .	324	1 0 0	117 13 6
1855	Montrose—Melville . . .	Brechin . . .	687	50 0 0	401 5 3
1879	Mossgreen . . .	Dunfermline . . .	421	1 9 6	96 16 8
1855	Newark . . .	Greenock . . .	627	7 19 11	428 1 5
1867	New Byth . . .	Turriff . . .	579	5 14 6	69 4 1
1859	Newhaven . . .	Edinburgh . . .	355	10 10 0	269 3 0
1853	New Pitsligo . . .	Deer . . .	948	14 11 8	127 18 2
1875	Newport . . .	St Andrews . . .	211	14 13 11	297 17 0
1877	Newmill, Keith . . .	Strathbogie . . .	360	4 12 2	182 19 0
1877	Norrifton . . .	Dunblane . . .	222	.....	1176 5 4
1859	North Esk . . .	Dalkeith . . .	441	5 0 0	289 1 9
1868	North Yell . . .	Burravoe . . .	219	2 10 0	10 17 0
1867	Oban . . .	Lorn . . .	184	11 0 0	No Report.
1869	Ord . . .	Fordyce . . .	242	2 15 8	21 2 3
1876	Overtown . . .	Hamilton . . .	207	5 12 0	123 9 2
PAISLEY—					
1874	Martyrs' . . .	Paisley . . .	630	3 15 10	285 12 2



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	PAISLEY—				
1874	North . . . .	Paisley . . . .	363	£2 2 0	£276 15 0
1874	St Columba . . . .	Do. . . .	96	.....	37 16 2
1878	South . . . .	Do. . . .	429	.....	1237 3 4
1859	Pathhead . . . .	Kirkcaldy . . . .	664	7 4 0	165 2 0
1877	Patna . . . .	Ayr . . . .	311	.....	463 7 7
1859	Persie . . . .	Meikle . . . .	171	4 5 9	56 0 6
1865	Perth—St Leonard's	Perth . . . .	1139	21 10 0	461 8 3
1877	Peterhead—East Ch.	Deer . . . .	291	12 0 0	151 10 8
1879	Plean . . . .	Stirling . . . .	237	6 7 9	76 6 7
1862	Pollockshaws . . . .	Paisley . . . .	502	22 14 6	526 4 9
1861	Portobello . . . .	Edinburgh . . . .	588	86 4 4	1292 19 8
1856	Portlethen . . . .	Aberdeen . . . .	302	.....	68 19 2
1871	Portsoy . . . .	Fordyce . . . .	424	9 0 3	145 1 2
1878	Pulteneytown . . . .	Caithness . . . .	...	.....	22 18 3
1870	Renton . . . .	Dumbarton . . . .	103	3 7 6	70 12 8
1872	Rickarton . . . .	Fordoun . . . .	183	1 10 6	38 9 5
1874	Rosewell . . . .	Dalkeith . . . .	217	11 14 9	101 12 4
1868	Rutherglen, West	Glasgow . . . .	408	10 5 0	332 1 8
1863	Roslin . . . .	Dalkeith . . . .	298	4 11 7	310 0 7
1871	Rothesay—New Ch.	Dunoon . . . .	381	25 0 0	1109 11 2
1876	St James's, Clydebank	Dumbarton . . . .	253	2 10 0	157 4 0
1876	St Luke's, Lochee	Dundee . . . .	457	4 17 0	193 12 7
1875	St Mary's, South } Ronaldshay }	Kirkwall . . . .	237	.....	20 15 0
1876	Sandbank . . . .	Dunoon . . . .	188	6 10 0	178 7 8
1851	Savocho . . . .	Deer . . . .	538	20 5 11	183 8 11
1877	Sauchie . . . .	Stirling . . . .	481	1 6 0	265 4 6
1868	Sheuchan . . . .	Stranraer . . . .	311	11 0 0	110 2 5
1860	Skelmorlie . . . .	Greenock . . . .	174	107 5 10	578 0 0
1876	Skipness . . . .	Kintyre . . . .	76	3 3 6	39 16 10
1880	South Church, Dalziel	Hamilton . . . .	481	2 0 0	420 16 7
1865	Springfield . . . .	Cupar . . . .	333	3 4 0	98 1 1
1877	Stanley . . . .	Perth . . . .	336	15 8 8	176 2 9
1878	Stennes . . . .	Cairston . . . .	84	1 8 9	12 19 2
1859	Stobhill . . . .	Dalkeith . . . .	529	1 0 10	79 5 11
1860	Strathkinness . . . .	St Andrews . . . .	380	8 18 0	114 2 0
1864	Tarbert . . . .	Inveraray . . . .	148	14 16 7	No Report.
1851	Tenantry . . . .	Dunkeld . . . .	100	24 14 2	102 0 7
1850	Teviothead, <i>q.o.</i>	Jedburgh . . . .	157	7 6 8	105 16 6
1878	Thornton . . . .	Kirkcaldy . . . .	367	2 11 0	316 6 9
1876	Torphins . . . .	Kincardine } O'Neil . }	340	17 15 3	83 16 10
1878	Troon . . . .	Ayr . . . .	360	22 4 0	1159 11 10
1866	Trossachs . . . .	Dunblane . . . .	102	8 10 0	369 8 9
1874	Uddingston . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	488	60 15 0	527 8 8
1861	Wanlockhead . . . .	Penpont . . . .	138	8 5 4	84 11 9
1875	West Wemyss . . . .	Kirkcaldy . . . .	405	3 0 0	98 5 0
1868	Whalsay . . . .	Olnafirth . . . .	437	5 0 0	59 6 5
1855	Wishaw . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	867	83 4 10	1354 3 4
1869	Ythan Wells . . . .	Turriff . . . .	326	5 14 1	79 10 5
		Total, . . . .	129747	£7264 12 8	118,050 19 6

## APPENDIX No. III.

LIST OF CHURCHES, IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY STAND ON THE COMMITTEE'S ROLL, TO WHICH GRANTS HAVE BEEN PROMISED BUT NOT PAID—

AT 15TH MAY 1880.

Name of Church to which Grant Voted.	Presbytery in which it is situated.
1. Grandtully, . . . . .	Weem.
2. South Yell, . . . . .	Burravoe.
3. Walkerburn, . . . . .	Peebles.
4. St Clement's, Glasgow, . . . . .	Glasgow.
5. Wellpark, Greenock, . . . . .	Greenock.
6. Ladyburn, „ . . . .	„
7. Grangemouth, . . . . .	Linlithgow.
8. Kirkfieldbank, . . . . .	Lanark.
9. Banton, Kilsyth, . . . . .	Glasgow.
10. Benbecula, . . . . .	Uist.
11. Dinnet, . . . . .	Kincardine-O'Neil.
12. Boddam, . . . . .	Deer.
13. Old Church, Edinburgh, . . . . .	Edinburgh.
14. Strathfillan, . . . . .	Weem.
15. Cockenzie, . . . . .	Haddington.
16. St Columba's, Oban, . . . . .	Lorn.
17. Flotta, . . . . .	Cairston.
18. Lochee, . . . . .	Dundee.
19. Linktown, Abbotshall, . . . . .	Kirkcaldy.
20. St John's, Hawick, . . . . .	Jedburgh.

APPENDIX IV.

NON-CONTRIBUTING PARISHES.

In the General Assembly Act last year appointing Collections, there is the following direction :—

“Further, the General Assembly instruct the several Committees for which Collections have been appointed, to bring up to next General Assembly a list of the several parishes from which no Collections or parochial contributions have been received, in order that next General Assembly may, if it see fit, adopt such means as to its wisdom may appear suitable for dealing with any Ministers who may disobey the General Assembly by refusing to give their people an opportunity of complying with the injunction of the Supreme Court of the Church.”

The Convener, in obedience to this instruction, has laid on the table a list of non-contributing parishes, but previous to making this up he sent a circular to each of these parishes, stating that any explanations wished to be given would be added to the list, and where any has been sent in this has been done.

From the reported list of non-contributing parishes, . . . . .	186
Deduct, as explained in the Report, parishes in which special subscrip- tions have been made, . . . . .	17
	<hr/>
Leaving, . . . . .	169
Whereof—	
Parishes in which Collections made, but not remitted till after close of 1879, . . . . .	26
	<hr/>
Leaving of parishes that appeared to have made no Collection, . . . . .	143

As the result of the answers to the circular to parishes above referred to, the following details are now given :—

Collections made, but not yet remitted, . . . . .	5
Vacant in 1879, . . . . .	10
Collections made, but applied for pressing local claims, . . . . .	3
Do. made for local purposes connected with endowment, enlargement, or repairs, stated as reason for non- collection for General Fund, . . . . .	19
Absence or illness of minister given as reason for non- collection, . . . . .	5
Stormy weather on day of collection, do. do., . . . . .	3
Depression of trade and poverty of congregation, . . . . .	9
	<hr/>
Number from which no answer or reason for not collecting re- ceived, . . . . .	89

But the Convener is aware that from this number a further deduction falls to be made on account of vacancies, in addition to those already reported, and new parishes which are in the midst of, or just emerging from the efforts needed for, their endowment and first start.

*Extract Deliverance by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-sixth day of May Eighteen hundred and eighty :

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 Endowment Committee, which was given in and read by Mr Murray, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to, that,—

The General Assembly record their high satisfaction with the diligence and success of the Committee during the year, and reappoint the Committee—Mr T. G. Murray to be Convener, Rev. Dr Phin Vice-Convener,—with all the usual powers.

The General Assembly record their thanks to the District Conveners, and also to the Synod Conveners, for their services in the cause of the Scheme. The General Assembly feel that much of the continued prosperity of the Scheme depends upon their exertions, and that, notwithstanding the depressed state of the country, the meetings which have been held under their auspices have been the means, by the blessing of God, of diffusing information, awakening interest, and securing support for the Scheme.

The General Assembly rejoice that, through the favour of Almighty God on the labours of the Committee in the past, the Church of Scotland has had added 293 to the number of her endowed parishes by subscriptions of her members, aided by those who are friendly to her efforts. There are still chapels in various districts of the country which ought to be endowed and erected into parishes ; and of these, 20 are on the list of the Endowment Committee, awaiting the grants which, in the present exhausted state of the funds, it is unable to give.

The General Assembly hopefully anticipate that, with a revival of the prosperity of the country, indications of which are visible, renewed and successful efforts will be made by their faithful ministers, elders, and people to prosecute the great work in which the Endowment Committee is engaged ; and they earnestly entreat them to do what in them lies to promote the prosperity of a Scheme which is so essential to the usefulness of the National Church.

The General Assembly recommend Presbyteries to attend to the production of the accounts of new parishes, as mentioned in the Report : and also to instruct the Committee to take all necessary steps for the due preservation of titles and papers connected with the parishes, also as mentioned in the Report.

The Convener further reported,—That the Endowment Committee, in conjunction with the Procurator and Principal and Depute Clerks, had revised, adjusted, and approved of constitutions for the following chapels,—viz., 1, St Columba's, Oban ; 2, Freuchie ; 3, Lochee ; and 4, Banton : and he now specially reported these constitutions to the

General Assembly, in order that the same may be inserted in the Records of the Church, and regular extracts thereof given in common form.

The General Assembly approve of the Report, and instruct in terms of it.

The Convener further reported,—That there were several churches for which endowments have been provided, or are in progress, the constitutions of which it may be necessary to prepare, alter, or remodel before the meeting of next General Assembly, with a view to proceedings for having them erected by the Court of Teinds into churches *quoad sacra*: and he craved the Assembly to remit to the Committee on the Endowment of Chapels of Ease, in conjunction with the Procurator, and the Principal or Depute Clerk, or either of them, to prepare, alter, or remodel, adjust, and approve of the constitutions of these churches, in conformity with the model deed approved of by the Assembly, and in conformity with the requirements of the Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Vict. c. 44; and on such constitutions being so prepared and adjusted, to authorise the Principal, whom failing, the Depute Clerk of Assembly, to give certified copies thereof of the dates of which they were approved, provided always that such constitutions have been previously sanctioned and approved of by the Presbyteries of the respective bounds, and that these constitutions shall be specially reported to next General Assembly, so that they may be inserted in the Records of the Church, and regular extracts thereof given out in common form.

The General Assembly agreed to remit and authorise as craved.

The names of the Rev. R. Horne, Slamannan, and Thomas Inglis, Esq., were added to the Committee.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

# REPORT

BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE

ON

# SMALL LIVINGS

28th MAY 1880

## COMMITTEE FOR YEAR 1880-81.

Very Rev. Principal TULLOCH, St Andrews.	A. CAMPBELL SWINTON, Esq., LL.D., Kimmerghame.
Very Rev. Principal PIRIE, Aberdeen.	DAVID SMITH, Esq., Edinburgh.
Rev. Professor MILLIGAN, Aberdeen.	ADAM PATERSON, Esq., LL.D., Glasgow.
„ Professor CHRISTIE, Aberdeen.	JAMES JOHNSTONE, Esq. of Alva.
„ Dr COOK, Bogue.	WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. of Failford.
„ Dr HUTCHISON, Banchory-Ternan.	JOHN M'ULLOCH, Esq., Edinburgh.
„ Dr MACRAE, Hawick.	Sheriff BARCLAY, Perth.
„ Dr WILLIAMSON, Collessie.	Sheriff STEELE, Dumbarton.
„ Dr CLOUSTON, Sandwick.	Sheriff RHIND, Newton-Stewart.
„ Dr RANKIN, Muthill.	JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Esq. of Stracathro, M.P.
„ R. F. FISHER, Flisk.	ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Esq., Aberdeen.
„ J. MENZIES, Fodderty.	WM. J. MENZIES, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.
„ R. MILNE, Towie.	EDMUND BAXTER, Esq., W.S., Edin- burgh.
„ THOS. BARTY, Kirkeolm.	THOS. A. HOG, Esq. of Newliston.
„ J. M'LAREN, Larbert.	PHILIP OLIPHANT, Esq., Anstruther.
„ J. GILLESPIE, Mouswald.	WM. YEATS, Esq. of Auquharney.
„ D. OGILVIE-RAMSAY, Closeburn.	DANIEL FORBES, Esq., Glasgow.
„ J. CESAR, Panbride.	JAMES GRAHAM, Esq., Glasgow.
„ ARCH. FLEMING, Perth.	W. H. MINNOCH, Esq., Glasgow.
„ ROBERT BLAIR, Glasgow.	CHAS. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Esq., Glasgow.
Sir WILLIAM BAILLIE, Bart. of Pol- kemmet.	

(With a Representative from each Presbytery.)

REV. THOS. BARTY, Kirkeolm, Stranraer, *Convener*.

ALEXANDER SLOAN, C.A., 140 Hope Street, Glasgow, *Secretary*.



## R E P O R T.

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YOUR Committee have received the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Association for Augmenting the Smaller Livings of the Clergy, which they have the pleasure of transmitting to your Venerable House. It is satisfactory to find, that notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of the past year, the Association is able to intimate an increase in the amount of the Divisible Fund. This fact encourages the belief that the claims of this important scheme are being more widely acknowledged, and that with the return of commercial prosperity there will be a much more rapid increase in the Small Livings Fund.

At the same time, your Committee cannot too strongly press upon the attention of the General Assembly, and of the Church at large, the fact, that in order to bring up to the very moderate figure of £200 all the Livings which are below that sum, the amount to be distributed must be nearly £4000 per annum more than it has yet been.

The total amount distributed in 1879 was £7915, 3s. 11d., and was divided amongst 302 parishes. This was made up of (1) Interest of Capital in hands of Association; (2) Annual Subscriptions paid to Association; (3) General Collection (of 1878) enjoined by the General Assembly, and amounting to £3128, 17s. These sums were treated as a common fund, and distributed jointly by the General Committee of the Association and a Sub-Committee of the General Assembly's Committee.

There took part in the distribution about an equal number of each Committee, and this important and difficult work was satisfactorily accomplished.

The general collection of 1879 has realised £3184, 4s. 0d.; and your Committee have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of legacies to the amount of £505. This latter sum has been invested, since the close of the accounts, in the purchase of feu-duties, yielding the sum of £22, 18s. 1d. per annum. Your Committee have thought it well to treat as capital all legacies which they may receive, and they venture to express the hope that this source of income, of which they now report the first fruits, may prove a large and growing one.

It will thus appear that your Committee, as well as the Association, are in possession of an income somewhat larger than that of last year; and although the increase is but slight, and far short of what is urgently needed, yet, in present circumstances, your Committee feel thankful that the sum available for distribution in July 1880 will not be less than the amount distributed last year.

Your Committee have been considering the propriety of endeavouring, by public meetings and otherwise, to disseminate information and to stimulate liberality, as they feel assured that much could in this way be done to draw the attention and secure the sympathy of the Church in general to the very important work in which, in common with the Association, they are engaged. With the view of bringing this proposal under the notice of Presbyteries, and eliciting such suggestions as they might be pleased to offer, a circular was, in November 1879, addressed by the Convener to the members of your Committee who represent the various Presbyteries, and in cases where no representative members have yet been appointed, to the Presbytery clerks. Along with each circular was sent a note of (1) The number of Small Livings within the bounds of the Presbytery receiving grants; (2) The total amount thus received by the Presbytery during the past year; (3) The total amount contributed by the Presbytery for the same period. A proposal to publish annually a list of those parishes which receive grants is at present under the consideration of your Committee and

the Association. Your Committee beg to direct attention to the Abstract of Grants which is appended to this Report.

Not many replies have been sent to the above-mentioned circular, but judging from those which have been received, it is the general opinion, with which your Committee agree, that the time is not favourable for carrying out the proposal therein referred to. Your Committee, however, wish, with the approval of your Venerable House, to take the earliest fitting opportunity of initiating a fresh agitation in behalf of the Small Livings Scheme.

Your Committee finding it necessary to appoint a Secretary, have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr Alexander Sloan, C.A., the Secretary of the Association.

It is with great regret that your Committee have to state that there were 278 parishes and 147 chapels from which during last year the Small Livings Fund obtained no assistance, and many more whose contributions were exceedingly meagre. Your Committee cannot believe that those who, having it in their power to give, have as yet given so sparingly or not at all, intend altogether to repudiate the claims which this scheme has upon their liberality, and to refuse to do their part towards securing an adequate maintenance for the ministers of the Church. This would be to neglect a plain and sacred duty, the neglect of which in present circumstances is fraught with serious danger. Your Committee therefore hope that a further appeal addressed by your Venerable House to the members and friends of the Church of Scotland will not be made in vain, and that your Committee will yet, at an early day, be privileged to announce that no parish minister in Scotland has less than £200 a-year.

In terms of the deliverance of the General Assembly of 1879, your Committee have appointed the following Sub-Committee to co-operate with the Association in the distribution of grants, viz. :—

Rev. Dr Cook ; Rev. Professor Milligan ; Rev. Dr Honey ; Rev. Messrs M'Laren, Larbert ; Ogilvy-Ramsay, Closeburn ; H. G. Graham, Nenthorn ; J. Sinclair, Ayr ; J. Scott, Camelon ; Alex. Young, Westerkirk ; Thos. Brown, Collace ; Andrew Kelly,

Alva ; D. Thomson, Forgan ; J. Gillan, Alford ; R. Smith, Rafford ; J. S. Miller, Thurso ; J. M'Donald, Glenelg ; T. Young, Ellon ; J. Murray, Kilmalcolm ; R. Blair, St Columba, Glasgow ; J. Barclay, Edinburgh ; and Thos. Barty, Kirkcolm, *Convener* ; Daniel Forbes, Esq. ; John M'Culloch, Esq. ; and John Robertson, Esq.

*In name and by appointment of the Committee,*

THO. BARTY, *Convener*.

EDINBURGH, 25th May 1880.

## APPENDIX I.

## I.

## ABSTRACT ACCOUNT.

For Year ended 31st December 1879.

## C H A R G E.

I. Funds in Bank, as at close of Year ended 31st December 1878,	£2936	15	9
II. Income, as per 'Record' for May 1880—			
1. General Collection (1879 and part of 1878),	£3323	4	6
2. Sabbath-schools, . . . . .		1	15 4
3. Donations, . . . . .		51	6 8
4. Legacies, . . . . .		505	0 0
	£3881	6	6
Add Bank Interest, . . . . .		23	4 0
			<u>3904 10 6</u>
SUM OF THE CHARGE,	£6841	6	<u>3</u>

## D I S C H A R G E.

I. Sum given in Grants to augment Small Livings by Sub-Committee of General Assembly's Committee, in conjunction with Committee of Association, . . . . .			£3128	17	0
II. Expenses for Year—					
Share of Expenses of Schemes' Office (2 quarters),	£34	0	0		
Do. Missionary Record, . . . . .		24	1 4		
Printing Pew Notices, &c., . . . . .		61	14 8		
Auditor, . . . . .		10	10 0		
Sundries, per Convener, . . . . .		2	10 6		
	£132	16	6		
Deduct Amount incurred before 30th April 1879, paid by Smaller Livings Association, . . . . .		70	0 9		
				62	15 9
Carry forward, . . . . .	£3191	12	9		

	Brought forward, . . . . .	£3191 12 9
III. Funds in British Linen Bank on 23d January 1880, being the day on which the Accounts for 1879 were closed, . . . . .	£3712 9 3	
Deduct Sum due to the Smaller Livings Association for Expenses paid by them, but since reimbursed, . . . . .	62 15 9	
	<hr/>	3649 13 6
	SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, . . . . .	<u>£6841 6 3</u>

GLASGOW, 25th May 1880.—The above Abstract is prepared and submitted by me.

ALEXANDER SLOAN, C.A.,  
Secretary to the Committee.

## II.

### ABSTRACT OF GRANTS, July 1879.

PRESBYTERIES.	GRANTS.		CONSISTING OF	
	No.	Amount.	LOCAL FUND.*	GEN'L FUND.
			Amount.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Edinburgh, . . . . .	2	55 10 0	15 10 0	40 0 0
Linlithgow, . . . . .	6	146 17 5	58 17 5	88 0 0
Biggar, . . . . .	4	62 17 9	6 17 9	56 0 0
Peebles, . . . . .	2	41 3 4	9 3 4	32 0 0
Dalkeith, . . . . .	9	186 16 4	82 16 4	104 0 0
Haddington, . . . . .	2	17 0 0	17 0 0	...
Dunbar, . . . . .	1	29 15 0	5 15 0	24 0 0
Dunse, . . . . .	2	42 16 8	10 16 8	32 0 0
Chirnside, . . . . .	1	6 6 0	6 6 0	...
Kelso, . . . . .	1	17 3 6	1 3 6	16 0 0
Jedburgh, . . . . .	2	42 4 10	18 4 10	24 0 0
Earlston, . . . . .	1	20 3 6	4 3 6	16 0 0
Selkirk, . . . . .	2	69 17 6	21 17 6	48 0 0
Lochmaben, . . . . .	1	10 13 6	2 13 6	8 0 0
Annan, . . . . .	2	61 1 0	21 1 0	40 0 0
Dumfries, . . . . .	4	130 10 9	34 10 9	96 0 0
Penpont, . . . . .	1	18 10 0	2 10 0	16 0 0
Stranraer, . . . . .	9	324 2 0	140 2 0	184 0 0
Wigtown, . . . . .	2	80 11 10	40 11 10	40 0 0
Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	4	154 17 2	74 17 2	80 0 0
Ayr, . . . . .	3	100 9 8	28 9 8	72 0 0
Hamilton, . . . . .	4	77 2 10	21 2 10	56 0 0
Lanark, . . . . .	3	91 15 8	27 15 8	64 0 0
Dumbarton, . . . . .	5	117 17 11	53 17 11	64 0 0
Glasgow, . . . . .	1	30 0 0	30 0 0	...
Inveraray, . . . . .	4	189 15 6	93 15 6	96 0 0
Dunoon, . . . . .	4	103 15 6	39 15 6	64 0 0
Kintyre, . . . . .	2	65 12 6	25 12 6	40 0 0
Islay and Jura, . . . . .	6	115 17 2	27 17 2	88 0 0
Carry forward, . . . . .		2411 4 10	923 4 10	1488 0 0

\* The sums appearing in the column headed "Local Fund" are the amounts contributed by the parishes receiving grants; those under "General Fund" are the amounts added by the Joint-Committee.

ABSTRACT OF GRANTS—*continued.*

PRESBYTERIES.	GRANTS.			CONSISTING OF						
	No.	Amount.		LOCAL FUND.			GEN'L FUND.			
		Amount.		Amount.			Amount.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . . . . .		2411	4	10	923	4	10	1488	0	0
Lorn, . . . . .	3	90	18	0	34	18	0	56	0	0
Mull, . . . . .	8	162	10	6	34	10	6	128	0	0
Dunkeld, . . . . .	5	185	15	6	97	15	6	88	0	0
Weem, . . . . .	6	182	13	2	54	13	2	128	0	0
Perth, . . . . .	5	121	17	7	17	17	7	104	0	0
Auchterarder, . . . . .	3	85	19	4	29	19	4	56	0	0
Stirling, . . . . .	2	72	1	0	48	1	0	24	0	0
Dunblane, . . . . .	4	122	18	6	26	18	6	96	0	0
Dunfermline, . . . . .	4	92	15	2	20	15	2	72	0	0
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	5	100	0	7	20	0	7	80	0	0
Cupar, . . . . .	2	44	14	7	12	14	7	32	0	0
St Andrews, . . . . .	5	113	12	3	17	12	3	96	0	0
Kinross, . . . . .	3	63	17	0	23	17	0	40	0	0
Meikle, . . . . .	7	146	12	9	34	12	9	112	0	0
Forfar, . . . . .	6	150	0	0	22	0	0	128	0	0
Dundee, . . . . .	2	23	1	5	7	1	5	16	0	0
Brechin, . . . . .	7	154	0	8	74	0	8	80	0	0
Arbroath, . . . . .	6	143	0	4	23	0	4	120	0	0
Fordoun, . . . . .	3	80	11	0	16	11	0	64	0	0
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7	166	17	8	86	17	8	80	0	0
Kincardine O'Neil, . . . . .	9	225	19	6	65	19	6	160	0	0
Alford, . . . . .	9	246	4	3	70	4	3	176	0	0
Garioch, . . . . .	5	131	11	11	59	11	11	72	0	0
Deer, . . . . .	8	267	3	2	91	3	2	176	0	0
Turriff, . . . . .	4	145	4	4	41	4	4	104	0	0
Fordyce, . . . . .	5	170	9	8	50	9	8	120	0	0
Strathbogie, . . . . .	1	25	10	0	1	10	0	24	0	0
Abernethy, . . . . .	4	113	17	2	41	17	2	72	0	0
Aberlour, . . . . .	4	155	5	10	67	5	10	88	0	0
Forres, . . . . .	2	51	7	2	19	7	2	32	0	0
Elgin, . . . . .	3	78	7	3	22	7	3	56	0	0
Inverness, . . . . .	1	17	10	9	1	10	9	16	0	0
Nairn, . . . . .	2	39	16	4	7	16	4	32	0	0
Tain, . . . . .	1	18	0	0	2	0	0	16	0	0
Dornoch, . . . . .	2	43	19	0	11	19	0	32	0	0
Tongue, . . . . .	2	38	11	0	6	11	0	32	0	0
Caithness, . . . . .	3	68	2	4	4	2	4	64	0	0
Lochcarron, . . . . .	6	197	14	0	93	14	0	104	0	0
Abertarf, . . . . .	3	106	14	3	34	14	3	72	0	0
Skye, . . . . .	8	157	12	3	29	12	3	128	0	0
Uist, . . . . .	4	104	16	0	24	16	0	80	0	0
Lewis, . . . . .	3	102	9	1	46	9	1	56	0	0
Kirkwall, . . . . .	4	123	18	2	27	18	2	96	0	0
Cairston, . . . . .	8	188	9	6	36	9	6	152	0	0
North Isles, . . . . .	5	65	19	1	9	19	1	56	0	9
Lerwick, . . . . .	4	125	1	3	37	1	3	88	0	0
Burravoe, . . . . .	3	53	19	4	5	19	4	48	0	0
Olnafirth, . . . . .	6	136	9	6	32	9	6	104	0	0
Total, . . . . .	302	7915	3	11	2571	3	11	5344	0	0

*Note.*—Details of the grants given in each Presbytery may be obtained by Presbytery Clerks on application to the Secretary, Mr ALEXANDER SLOAN, C. A., 140 Hope Street, Glasgow.

## APPENDIX II.

REPORT BY CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ASSOCIATION  
FOR AUGMENTING THE SMALLER LIVINGS OF  
THE CLERGY.—MAY 1880.

THE Committee beg to submit to the Association the Fourteenth Annual Report.

The Report of last year having shown that the Divisible Fund at 30th April 1879 fell somewhat short of the previous year's, it was resolved at the annual meeting, on the motion of the Rev. Thomas Barty of Kirkcolm, seconded by Mr Walter Paterson, "That this meeting pledges itself, by every endeavour, to make up before next distribution in July the deficiency in the Divisible Fund, in order that it may not be necessary to reduce or withdraw any grant formerly given, and that the Joint-Committee for distribution may be able to entertain new applications." As the result of the appeal made in accordance with that resolution, the sum of £180, 16s. was contributed, which, with ordinary contributions which came in after the close of the accounts, enabled the Joint-Committee to make up the sum for distribution to an amount slightly exceeding that of the previous year.

In July last the Committee of the Association, in conjunction with the Sub-Committee of the General Assembly's Committee on Small Livings, distributed grants to the number of 302 to the gross amount, including local contributions, of £7915, 3s. 11d., in addition to which supplements were given by heritors and congregations, in so far as reported through the Association, to the amount of £362, 0s. 6d. (as per last annual Report), making the total sum of augmentation for the year £8277, 4s. 5d.

The distribution was made on the plan described in previous Reports.\* The General Fund was divided into shares of £8 each,

\* See note at the end of this Report.



and grants were made, ranging from one to five shares, as follows:—

53 grants of	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 share.
126	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 shares.
82	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 „
28	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 „
1	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 „

The Local Fund money (*i.e.*, money contributed from the individual parish) was added in each case. In twelve cases the contribution to Local Fund was returned without any share from the General Fund.

An abstract of the distribution made in July last will be found in the Appendix.

The Committee have now made eleven distributions of free annual revenue—the eleventh being made in conjunction with the General Assembly's Committee as above stated, as follows, viz.:—

Aug. 1869, 139 grants, amounting (including local contributions) to	£1844	14	0
„ 1870, 163	2575	0	0
July 1871, 180	2915	0	0
„ 1872, 223	3735	0	0
„ 1873, 246	4230	0	0
„ 1874, 260	4835	0	0
„ 1875, 267	5240	0	0
„ 1876, 266	5215	0	0
„ 1877, 279	5556	0	0
„ 1878, 305	7851	6	10
„ 1879, 302	7915	3	11

This year the contributions received by the Association have been—for the Capital Fund, £625, 15s. 6d. (including a small legacy of £32, 13s.), and for the Annual Fund, £3428, 7s. 5d.

The General Assembly having now given to the Augmentation of the Smaller Livings a place among the objects for which collections are ordered throughout the Church, and having at the same time intrusted to their own Committee on this subject—as in the case of the other Church schemes—the disposal of the sum so collected, the amount of the general collection for 1879 is still in the hands of the Assembly's Committee, and, consequently, does not appear in the present accounts of the Association. The two Committees, however (of the Assembly and of the Association), having acted together last year, as arranged, in the distribution of the funds at their disposal, found it convenient to conjoin their funds and distribute them as one through the Treasurers of the Association. In order to meet the grants thus made, the amount of the general collection for 1878 was transferred to the Association, and it therefore appears in the accounts now submitted.

The interest from Capital Fund during the year has amounted

to £2175, 17s. 9d. Adding this to the Annual Fund, and deducting the year's expenses, direct payments by heritors, &c., there is left a Divisible Fund for this year, on the part of the Association, of £4761, 19s. 1d.

The sum realised by the Assembly's Committee from the general collection, &c., and available for distribution, after deducting expenses, is estimated to amount to £3100, or thereby, which, when added to the Association's Divisible Fund as above, makes a total sum for distribution by the Joint-Committee (of Assembly and Association) of £7861, 19s. 1d., or £355, 2s. 11d. more than at the close of the accounts last year.

That joint Divisible Fund will consist of—General Fund £5432, 19s., or thereby; and Local Fund, £2429, 0s. 1d., or thereby.

While it is matter of thankfulness that the Divisible Fund is greater this year than it has ever been before, we cannot but regret that the progress has not been more rapid, and that we are still so far short of our original mark. We have especially to regret that our Capital Fund increases so slowly. It stands at present at £51,573, 11s.—not one-half of the amount we aim at. The accompanying statement of accounts shows how the capital is invested.

The Committee have again to commend the Augmentation of the Smaller Livings of the Clergy to the sympathy and the liberal support of the members and friends of the Church of Scotland. It is not the only work requiring to be done, but it is one of the most important. It is needed for the removal of an injustice to ministers and an injury to the Church. It is a work which the Church is well able to accomplish, without interference with her other efforts, if only it receives the thoughtful attention of congregations and church members.

A. CAMPBELL SWINTON,  
*Convener.*

JAS. ALEX. CAMPBELL,  
*Vice-Convener.*

EDINBURGH, 19th May 1880.

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#### NOTE.

The following is the plan of distribution referred to in the Report:—

“The amount of the Divisible Fund shall be stated in two sums, —viz., General Fund and Local Fund.

“The General Fund shall consist of the Income from the Capital

Fund, after deducting expenses, and of all contributions to the Annual Fund not destined to particular Livings.

“The Local Fund shall consist of contributions towards the Augmentation of particular Livings. The contributions from a Smaller Living parish, which are not otherwise destined by the donors, shall be regarded as intended for the benefit of that parish.

“The Committee shall, upon a consideration of the circumstances of each case, divide the Smaller Livings into three or more classes, according to their view of their claims on the General Fund. A Living of Class I. (having least claim on the General Fund) will receive one share; one of Class II. two shares; one of Class III. three shares, and so on, of the General Fund.

“The grant to a Smaller Living will therefore consist of (1) what has been received for it of Local Fund; and (2) its portion, according to its classification, of the General Fund.

“In this way the grants will in future consist not of round sums as hitherto, but of the exact amounts received from the parishes, *plus* what is allowed to them from the General Fund.

“The classification of the Smaller Livings shall be revised every year.”

### ABSTRACT OF DISTRIBUTION, JULY 1879.

	GRANTS.		CONSISTING OF			
	No.	Amount.	LOCAL FUND.		GENERAL FUND.	
			Amount.	Shrs	Amount.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Lothian and Tweeddale,	26	539 19 10	195 19 10	43	344 0 0	
Merse and Teviotdale, .	9	198 12 0	62 12 0	17	136 0 0	
Dumfries, . . . . .	8	220 15 3	60 15 3	20	160 0 0	
Galloway, . . . . .	16	559 11 0	255 11 0	38	304 0 0	
Glasgow and Ayr, . . .	16	417 6 1	161 6 1	32	256 0 0	
Argyll, . . . . .	27	728 9 2	256 9 2	59	472 0 0	
Perth and Stirling, . .	25	771 5 1	275 5 1	62	496 0 0	
Fife, . . . . .	19	414 19 7	94 19 7	40	320 0 0	
Angus and Mearns, . .	31	697 6 2	177 6 2	65	520 0 0	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	47	1353 10 6	465 10 6	111	888 0 0	
Moray, . . . . .	17	481 14 6	161 14 6	40	320 0 0	
Ross, . . . . .	1	18 0 0	2 0 0	2	16 0 0	
Sutherland & Caithness,	7	150 12 4	22 12 4	16	128 0 0	
Glenelg, . . . . .	24	669 5 7	229 5 7	55	440 0 0	
Orkney, . . . . .	16	378 6 9	74 6 9	38	304 0 0	
Shetland, . . . . .	13	315 10 1	75 10 1	30	240 0 0	
	302	7915 3 11	2571 3 11	668	5344 0 0	

## A B S T R A C T

ACCOUNT, CHARGE AND DISCHARGE, of the INTROMISSIONS of the TREASURERS of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ASSOCIATION FOR AUGMENTING THE SMALLER LIVINGS OF THE CLERGY,

*For Year ended 30th April 1880.*

### C H A R G E.

#### I.—FUNDS AT CLOSE OF LAST ACCOUNT—

1. Investments, . . . . .	£49,712	6	4
2. Interest then in suspense, . . . . .	976	17	7
3. Income-Tax to be recovered, . . . . .	1	13	0
4. Cash—			
(1.) In Royal Bank, . . . . .	£4,659	12	11
(2.) In Treasurer's hands, . . . . .	23	0	9
	4,682	13	8
			£55,373 10 7

#### II.—GENERAL COLLECTION FOR 1878—

Amount received from General Assembly's Committee in July 1879, to meet Grants then made by Joint-Committee, . . . . .			3,123 17 0
--	--	--	------------

#### III. SPECIAL FUND—

Amount raised in 1879 to make up deficiency in Annual Fund, . . . . .			150 16 0
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#### IV. CAPITAL FUND—

1. Donations to General Fund, . . . . .	£347	14	6
2. Donations for Special Parishes, . . . . .	245	8	0
3. Legacy received, . . . . .	32	13	0
	625	15	6

#### V. ANNUAL FUND—

Subscriptions and Donations, . . . . .			3,423 7 5
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#### VI.—INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS—

1. Amount received during year, . . . . .	£2295	3	5
Less amount in suspense, <i>vide supra</i> , . . . . .	976	17	7
	£1318	5	10
Less amount paid to Parishes on Special Contributions, . . . . .	85	4	3
	£1233	1	7
2. Falling due at Whitsunday, . . . . .	942	16	2
	2,175	17	9

SUM OF THE CHARGE, . . . . . £64,913 4 3

**DISCHARGE.**

**I. DISTRIBUTION—**

1. Distributed in July 1879, in conjunction with the General Assembly's Committee, 302 Grants, .	£7,915	3	11
2. Direct payments by Heritors and Congregations in anticipation of Distribution, 1880, .	324	19	6
	<u>£8,240</u>	3	5

**II.—EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT—**

1. Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, . . .	£200	0	0
2. Printing, . . . . .	82	17	6
3. Stationery and Incidents, . . . . .	3	11	0
4. Stamps, Telegrams, Carriage of Parcels, and Bank Exchanges, . . . . .	23	0	11
5. Travelling Expenses—			
(1.) Of Secretary, . . . . .	£1	2	6
(2.) Of Synodical Conveners to Distribution Meeting, . . . . .	10	15	1
		<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>
6. Expenses of Annual Meeting of 1879, . . . . .	11	7	0
7. Do. Sundry Local Committees, . . . . .	4	16	9
		<u>337</u>	<u>10</u>
			9

**III. FUNDS AT CLOSE—**

**1. Investments—**

(1.) Caledonian Railway Company—			
(a) Loans on Mortgage bearing 4 per cent interest, viz. :—			
No. 2/2301, payable May 15, 1880, £1000			
No. 2/2302, do. do. „ 1000			
No. 2/922, do. do. „ 1000			
No. 2/923, do. do. „ 1000			
No. 2/3381, do. do. 1884, 2000			
		<u>6,000</u>	0 0
(b) £1000 Con. Pref. Stock, No. 1, 4 %/o, } 500 do. No. 2, }		1,508	2 6
		<u>£7,508</u>	2 6

**(2.) City of Glasgow—**

(a) Loan bearing 4½ per cent Interest, payable 15th May 1880, . . . . .	£4000	0	0
(b) Commissioners' of Water Works—			
(a) Mortgage bearing 4 per cent Interest, payable 11th November 1883, . . . . .			
	£1000		
(b) Funded Debt, . . . . .	1000	2000	0 0
(c) Corporation Gas Works, viz. :—			
£1550, 9 per cent Annuities, yielding £4, 5s. 10d. per cent Interest, cost . . . . .	£3250	17	6
£450, 9 per cent Annuities, yielding £4, 6s. 1d. Interest, cost . . . . .	641	0	0
		<u>4191</u>	<u>17</u>
			6

		<u>10,191</u>	<u>17</u>	6
Carry forward, . . . . .	£17,700	0	0	£8,577
				14 2

	Brought forward, . . . . .	£17,700 0 0	£8,577 14 2
(3.)	North British Railway Co.—		
	£4500 Consolidated 4 per cent Preference Stock, No. 2, . . . . .	4,353 15 6	
(4.)	Ground Annuals secured over sundry Sub- jects in Glasgow, cost . . . . .	£28,619 18 5	
	Do. Special for West Kirk, Perth, . . . . .	548 15 0	
	Do. do. St Paul's, Perth, 1,052 2 5		
		<u>30,220 15 10</u>	
		£52,274 11 4	
2.	Interest in Suspense—		
	Interest on Investments due at Whitsunday current, not yet received—see Charge, Branch VI., Section 2, . . . . .	942 16 2	
3.	Income-Tax to be recovered, . . . . .	46 3 3	
4.	Cash—		
	(1.) In Royal Bank of Scotland—		
	Deposit Receipts, . . . . .	£2560 0 0	
	Current Account, . . . . .	510 0 0	
		<u>£3070 0 0</u>	
	(2.) In hands of Treasurer, . . . . .	1 19 4	
		<u>3,071 19 4</u>	
			<u>56,335 10 1</u>
	SUM OF THE DISCHARGE, . . . . .		£64,913 4 3
	(Equal to Charge.)		<u><u>£64,913 4 3</u></u>

E.E. GLASGOW, 14th May 1880.

WILLIAM AULD, } *Honorary*  
 ARCHD. ROBERTSON, } *Treasurers.*  
 ALEXANDER SLOAN, C.A., *Treasurer.*

[BALANCE

BALANCE OF THE TREASURERS' BOOKS AS AT 30TH APRIL 1880.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
To Royal Bank of Scotland—Current Account, . . . . .	£510 0 0	
" Royal Bank of Scotland—Deposit Account, . . . . .	2,560 0 0	£42,277 3 6
" Ground Annuals, for West Church, Perth, . . . . .	28,619 18 5	5,283 3 0
" Do. . . . .	548 15 0	427 0 0
" Do. for St Paul's, Perth, . . . . .	1,052 2 5	100 0 0
" Caledonian Railway Co., . . . . .	7,568 2 6	200 0 0
" North British Railway Co., . . . . .	4,353 15 6	70 0 0
" City of Glasgow, . . . . .	4,000 0 0	202 10 0
" Do. Water Commissioners, . . . . .	2,000 0 0	500 0 0
" Do. Corporation Gas, . . . . .	4,191 17 6	40 0 0
" Interest Suspense Account, . . . . .	942 16 2	53 0 0
" Income-Tax Account, . . . . .	45 3 3	110 0 0
" Cash—Balance due by Treasurer, . . . . .	1 19 4	50 0 0
		338 13 0
		59 10 6
		109 6 0
		935 0 0
		565 5 0
		31 5 0
		700 15 0
		£51,573 11 0
		4,761 19 1
		£56,335 10 1

WILLIAM AULD, } *Honorary*  
 ARCHD. ROBERTSON, } *Treasurers.*  
 ALEXANDER SLOAN, C.A., } *Treasurer.*

E.E. 14th May 1880.

*Deliverance by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the foregoing Report of the Committee.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-eighth day of May, Eighteen hundred and eighty,—

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 Committee on Small Livings, which was given in and read by Mr Barty, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—

“The General Assembly approve of the Report of the Committee on Small Livings,—reappoint the Committee, with power to add to their number, Mr Barty, Convener.

“The General Assembly, entertaining a high sense of the importance to the best interests of the Church of the Scheme which the Committee, in conjunction with the Association, are prosecuting, have learned with satisfaction that there is no falling off in the funds available for distribution in July next.

“The General Assembly, however, regret that the Committee have not been able to report more rapid progress in the attainment of the end in view, and they again most earnestly commend the work of the Committee and the Association to the liberal support of the friends and members of the Church.

“The General Assembly instruct the Committee to use all suitable means in their power to press upon public attention the strong claims which this Scheme has upon all who wish well to the National Church.”

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*



# R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ON THE

## AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND

GIVEN IN AND READ BY

J. STORMONTH DARLING, CONVENER

24th MAY 1880

## COMMITTEE 1879-80.

The Very Rev. The MODERATOR.	Sir JAMES WATSON, Glasgow.
„ „ Principal PIRIE, D.D., Aberdeen.	WM. AULD, Esq., C.A., Glasgow.
„ „ Principal TULLOCH, D.D., St Andrews.	JOHN M. BAILLIE, Esq., C.A.
Rev. Dr CHRYSAL, Auchinleck.	JOHN BAIRD, Esq. of Knoydart.
„ Dr COOK, Bogue.	Sheriff BARCLAY, Perth.
„ Professor CHARTERIS, D.D.	EDMUND BAXTER, Esq., W.S., Edin- burgh.
„ Dr DODDS, Glasgow.	A. D. M. BLACK, Esq., W.S.
„ Dr GRAY, Edinburgh.	J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq. of Stracathro, LL.D., M.P.
„ Professor LEE, D.D., Glasgow.	T. H. COX, Esq., of Duncarse, Dundee.
„ Dr JAMIESON, do.	J. STORMONTH DARLING, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh— <i>Convener</i> .
„ Dr LEES, Edinburgh.	DAN. FORBES, Esq., Writer, Glasgow.
„ Dr PHIN, do.	THOMAS GIBSON, Esq., Edinburgh.
„ Dr SCOTT, do.	JAMES KING, Esq. of Lovernholm.
„ Dr STEVENSON, do.	WM. MACKINTOSH, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.
„ Dr STORY, Roseneath.	COLIN G. MACRAE, Esq., W.S., do.
„ JAMES BARCLAY, Edinburgh.	T. G. MURRAY, Esq., W.S., do.
„ C. GIFFEN, do.	A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A., do.
„ NORMAN MACLEOD, do.	PHILLIP OLIPHANT, Esq., Anstruther.
„ R. STEWART, North Leith.	C. J. PEARSON, Esq., Advocate, Edin- burgh.
„ JOHN WEBSTER, Edinburgh.	J. TURNBULL SMITH, Esq., C.A., do.
„ ALEX. WILLIAMSON, do.	THOMAS STEVENSON, Esq. C.E., do.
Right Hon. Sir JAMES FERGUSON, Bart. of Kilkerran.	Captain STEEL of Balintore.
Sir A. KINLOCH, Bart. of Gilmerton.	ARCH. CAMPBELL SWINTON, Esq. of Kimmerghame.
Sir A. M. MACKENZIE, Bart. of Del- vine.	J. TAYLOR, Esq. of Starleyhall.
Sir JAMES GARDINER BAIRD, Bart. of Saughton Hall.	

*Convener*—J. STORMONTH DARLING, Esq.

*Secretary*—JAMES DEWAR, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

## R E P O R T.

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THE Committee have to report that, in terms of the instructions of last General Assembly, a constitution for the Fund was framed, and vigorous steps were taken to collect money to enable them to commence operations. In this they have experienced considerable difficulty, owing to the continued depression in trade and commerce, and the stagnation in agricultural affairs, from which causes many members and friends of the Church have been prevented from contributing at all, and others have been unable to give so much as in other circumstances they would have been disposed to do. At the same time, the Committee have gratefully to acknowledge the assistance afforded to them in many quarters; and they are glad to be able to report that, whereas at the date of last General Assembly the whole contributions to the Fund had amounted to a little over £110, its financial position is now as follows:—

*Amount subscribed by way of donations, some of which are payable by instalments, . . . . .	£1944 2 0
Amount of annual subscriptions, . . . . .	104 2 0

The sum in hand at the present time is £1622, 13s. 5d., the greater part of which is invested at 4 per cent, and for the current year an income of £140 (derived from revenue of capital and annual subscriptions) may be expected. This is arrived at after estimating the annual subscriptions at three-fourths of their nominal value, and without taking into account what may be de-

\* See Appendix III.

rived from further annual subscriptions, and the revenue from new donations.

Amongst other steps taken by the Committee to endeavour to raise money, it may be mentioned that a circular-letter, with relative papers, was sent to each minister of the Church, with a request that he would bring the claims of the Fund under the notice of any members of his parish or congregation likely to take an interest in it. This had the effect of bringing in a few contributions, but not so many as were expected. The Committee would fain hope, however, that the appeal then made by them may yet yield further fruit. Without wishing to appear invidious in mentioning particular contributions, the Committee desire to refer to three, the receipt of which afforded them peculiar satisfaction. The first of these was an anonymous contribution of £200 from a gentleman who called upon the Con- vener and expressed his hearty good wishes for the Fund; the second was also an anonymous contribution of £100 sent by a lady; the third was a contribution of £200 from the Rev. Mr Stoddart, of Madderty, given on the occasion of his jubilee, and accompanied with his fervent wishes for the success of the Com- mittee's labours.

In terms of the Scheme of Constitution, as based upon the Report approved by last General Assembly, the Fund has been divided into two distinct branches—the one applicable to cases where a complete severance between the minister and the parish is to take place; the other applicable to cases where the minister is to retain his connection with the parish, and to have an as- sistant or an assistant and successor,—and the contributions obtained have been invited upon that footing, and set apart as the contributors may have indicated. Where no allocation has been made by the contributors, the Committee, as recommended by the General Assembly, have divided such unallocated sums *equally* betwixt the two branches of the Fund. So far as can be judged by the contributions already received, the first of these branches is the more popular, the contributions to it being in the proportion of about two-thirds to one-third to the second branch.

It is proper, however, that the Committee should draw the

attention of the General Assembly to a modification which they think should be made upon the Scheme of Constitution. The Scheme, as has been stated, was based upon the Report of the Committee, which was given in on 27th May 1879 by the former Convener, and which was then approved by the General Assembly. In that Report it is stated : " The Committee find that there is a marked division of opinion in the Church as to what ought to be the characteristics of the new scheme. A large number of those interested in it think that a fund should be raised to enable Aged and Infirm Ministers to employ assistants. Others regard this as undesirable, and recommend an effort to procure such an amount of money as, with local supplements, would furnish suitable retiring allowances for aged and infirm ministers, and permit their successors at once to enjoy all the fruits of the benefices. The Committee despair of being able to reconcile the advocates of these opposite suggestions, and they respectfully recommend to the General Assembly to make the scheme such as would meet the wishes of both parties." It seems clear from this, that what may be termed the " complete severance " branch of the Scheme implies not only the removal of the minister from the parish, and his withdrawal from the management of its affairs, but also the surrender by him of his entire interest in the emoluments of the benefice. Such a result, however desirable, will not, it is feared, be often achieved ; and to enable them to deal with such cases, the Committee would require to have at their disposal a much larger fund than they are likely to possess for many years. But it is hoped and believed that in many cases the minister would be willing to remove from the parish, and to hand over to an assistant and successor the whole management of its spiritual affairs, provided he was allowed to retain some interest in the emoluments of the benefice ; and the Committee venture to suggest that such cases should be included in what is called the " complete severance " branch. In that event, the leading distinction between the two branches would be the minister's removal from the parish, and his giving up all charge of its spiritual affairs, as distinguished from his remaining in the parish, though with an assistant or assistant and successor. Under the former branch, there would be nothing to prevent the minister

entirely surrendering his interest in the emoluments, as well as removing from the parish and resigning all charge of its spiritual affairs, in which case a larger grant would probably have to be made to him from the Fund ; but this would no longer be a *sine quâ non* of the first branch of the Fund. The Committee have reason to believe that such a modification of the Scheme of Constitution would be agreeable to those who have already subscribed, as well as to others who intend to subscribe, to the Fund.

The Committee have received several applications for assistance from the Fund. Hitherto, however, it has been impossible to entertain these, as, until a certain amount of money had been collected, it was not in their power to make any grants. But they think that the time has now arrived when at least two grants may be made ; and the Committee are prepared to consider the applications already received, along with any others that may now be sent to them, with the view of selecting two to be placed upon the Fund. The Committee trust that this will meet with the approval of the General Assembly. They are glad to be able to see their way thus to make a beginning to the practical working of the Fund, as they believe that this may be the means of inducing fresh contributions ; and it will be a great satisfaction to them if, before long, they are able to increase the number of these grants.

Copies of the Scheme of Constitution of the Fund, and of the queries proposed to be put to applicants, and a list of contributions already intimated, are annexed hereto.

The Committee beg respectfully to suggest to the General Assembly that a general collection in aid of the Fund should be authorised to be made throughout the Church during the current year. Such a collection would not only yield a substantial addition to the means at the Committee's disposal, but it would also tend to create a more widespread interest in the objects of the Fund, and thereby conduce to its permanent success.

In conclusion, the Committee would very strongly urge the claims of the Fund upon the liberality of the members and office-bearers of the Church. They have already adverted to the obstacles with which they have been met in their efforts to raise money. As the clouds which have for some time hung over the

industries of the country are being gradually dispelled, and better times in trade, in manufactures, and in agriculture are, it is hoped, likely soon to arrive, they trust that the claims of the Fund under their charge will not be overlooked. To make the Scheme a success, a large Capital Fund is indispensably necessary. The similar fund in the Free Church amounts to not less than £100,000, and that in the United Presbyterian Church to upwards of £36,000. No doubt these Funds have been largely supplemented by legacies and bequests; and it is hoped in time that the Fund under your Committee's charge will in like manner be augmented from similar sources. But for the present they must look almost entirely to donations and annual subscriptions for enabling them to increase their means of usefulness. The importance of such a Fund to the success, and even the vitality, of a Church is unquestioned; and your Committee cannot believe that the members of the National Church will be behind their Dissenting brethren in supporting a Scheme which appeals so strongly at once to their sympathies and their reason. Several cases have been brought under the notice of the Committee, where what are at present comparatively barren places in the Church might, with the timely aid of such a Fund, be made fully-equipped and active centres of "Christian Life and Work." Surely the means to attain such a desirable result will not be withheld!

*In name and by appointment of the Committee,*

J. A. STORMONTH DARLING, *Convener.*

## APPENDIX I.

SCHEME OF CONSTITUTION OF THE AGED AND INFIRM  
MINISTERS' FUND OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Committee have already decided, with the approval of the General Assembly, that the fund shall consist of two distinct branches,—the one applicable to cases where a complete severance between the minister and the parish is to take place—the other applicable to cases where the minister is to retain his connection with the parish, and have either an assistant or an assistant and successor; and it is proposed to issue subscription schedules, so framed that subscribers may indicate (if they think fit to do so) to which of these branches they desire their subscriptions to be applied. In the case of subscriptions unappropriated by the subscribers, the General Assembly recommended that these should be divided equally betwixt the two branches of the fund.

It is thought that an annual revenue of not less than £4000 to £5000 will ultimately be required, but this may not be for some years. The Committee accordingly aim at raising a capital sum of £100,000; but until this amount be reached, a considerable part of the revenue must be looked for from annual subscriptions. For a few years the expenditure is not likely to exceed from £1000 to £2000 a-year, and this will give time and opportunity for the funds to accumulate.

Each branch of the fund will be subdivided into capital and revenue. All legacies and all donations, whether payable in one sum or by instalments, shall be capitalised; and all annual subscriptions shall be regarded as annual revenue. The surplus annual revenue, after meeting all charges, shall be accumulated with the capital until the fund shall reach the amount of £50,000.

At present there are 50 parishes in Scotland where the ministers have either wholly or partially retired, and where assistants and successors have been appointed. The following table shows how long the respective ministers of these parishes have been ordained:—

50 years and upwards,	.	.	.	.	.	6
40 years and under 50,	.	.	.	.	.	12
30 " " 40,	.	.	.	.	.	21
20 " " 30,	.	.	.	.	.	6
10 " " 20,	.	.	.	.	.	2
Under 10 years,	.	.	.	.	.	3
						—
						50

In 1863 the number of assistants and successors in the Church of Scotland was only 22, so that the number has largely increased during



the last 16 years. The number of mere assistants in the Church is believed to be upwards of 150 ; but in about 90 cases their appointment does not arise from either age or infirmity on the part of the ministers.

The following table shows the number of parishes already having or obtaining assistants and successors during the six years from 1872 to 1878 ; and it gives a tolerably fair estimate of the probable annual demand upon the fund in respect of such appointments in future years :—

Year.	Number of Assistants and Successors appointed.	Number of deaths of Senior Ministers.	Number at 31st Dec. in each year.
1872,	...	...	21
1873,	2	3	20
1874,	7	3	24
1875,	9	2	31
1876,	16	8	39
1877,	11	4	46
1878,	8	7	47
	—	—	—
	53	27	
	—	—	
Average annually, say,	9	4½	

The arrangements in all the above-mentioned cases of assistants and successors having already been completed irrespective of the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, it is not proposed that any of them should come under the operation of this fund. It is intended that the fund shall deal only with cases occurring after the close of last General Assembly, and where the Committee have been consulted as to the arrangements ; and each case will be dealt with upon its own merits.

The following general rules may, however, be held to apply more or less in all cases :—

1. No payments, except by way of annuities, will be made.
2. No grant shall be made where the minister has not been ordained for at least twenty years.
3. No grant shall be made except where local assistance is given to the satisfaction of the Committee ; and a preference will be given to those parishes from which donations or subscriptions have been received.
4. The Committee shall make such annual grants, and of such amounts, as the state of the funds may from time to time permit towards the appointment of assistants, and assistants and successors, in those parishes where such appointments may appear to be necessary or desirable owing to the age and infirmity of the minister, and towards the retirement of aged and infirm ministers in those cases where complete resignation of the benefice can be arranged.
5. Before any grant is made, a schedule will be issued containing such queries as may be thought necessary to be answered by the minister ; and this schedule must have endorsed upon it, or delivered along with it, a Deliverance by the Presbytery of the

bounds recommending the case to the favourable consideration of the Committee.

6. When the payments to the beneficiaries on the fund exhaust the annual revenue, the consideration of new applications shall be suspended until the fund, either by being increased in amount, or from the demise of some of the then beneficiaries, is in a position to admit new claimants.

Clearly, however, the first thing to be done is to get money: and with this view it is proposed that a *statement* or *appeal* should be prepared for circulation, which should in the first instance be sent to a select number of laymen, well known for their attachment to the Church and for their liberality; and after a sufficient number of donations and subscriptions have been received, that this statement, with a specimen list of donations and subscriptions, and with the relative schedules, should be circulated throughout the Church. The schedules will be framed so as to enable the subscribers to say (if they like) which branch of the fund they desire to support, and also to indicate whether their contributions are intended as donations, payable in one or more instalments, or as annual subscriptions. All sums received shall be deposited in bank until they have reached an amount sufficient for investment, or for application to the purposes of the fund, when the Committee will determine as to their appropriation or investment. The Committee will hereafter determine in whose name or names the permanent investments of the fund will be taken. It is thought that a copy of the "statement," when prepared, may with advantage be inserted in the 'Missionary Record.'

JA. STORMONTH DARLING,  
*Convener.*

EDINBURGH, 6th August 1879.

APPENDIX II.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S AGED AND INFIRM  
MINISTERS' FUND.

FIRST BRANCH.—Applicable to cases where a complete SEVERANCE between the Minister and the Parish is to take place—*subject to modification in special circumstances.*

SCHEDULE of INFORMATION *furnished in support of Application for a Grant to enable the Rev. .... to retire from the Parish of....., Presbytery of .....*

1. Date of birth of applicant.	
2. Date of Ordination.	
3. Date of settlement in present Charge.	
4. Cause of retirement.	
5. If suffering from any disease, state the nature of it; and whether chronic or temporary? <i>N.B.</i> —Certificates by two medical men must be produced with the schedule.	
6. Do the Kirk-session and the Presbytery concur in this application? <i>N.B.</i> —Minutes must be produced with the schedule.	
7. What are the emoluments of the Parish? 1. Stipend. 2. Annual value of manse and glebe, per valuation roll. 3. Other sources of income, if any, belonging to the benefice.	
8. Present condition of the Parish and Congregation. 1. Population of Parish. 2. Ordinary attendance at Church. 3. Number of Communicants on roll.	
9. What provisions are to be made locally for the applicant and his successor?	

Signature of Applicant, .....

Place and Date, .....

SECOND BRANCH.—Applicable to cases where the Minister is to RETAIN his connection with the Parish, and have either an Assistant, or Assistant and Successor.

SCHEDULE of INFORMATION *furnished in support of Application for a Grant to aid in obtaining an Assistant, or Assistant and Successor, to the Rev. ...., Minister of the Parish of ....., Presbytery of .....*

1. Date of birth of applicant.	
2. Date of Ordination.	
3. Date of settlement in present Charge.	
4. Cause of the services of an Assistant or Assistant and Successor being required.	
5. If the applicant is suffering from any disease, state the nature of it; and whether chronic or temporary? <i>N.B.</i> —Certificates by two medical men must be produced with the schedule.	
6. Do the Kirk-session and the Presbytery concur in this application? <i>N.B.</i> —Minutes must be produced with the schedule.	
7. What are the emoluments of the Parish? 1. Stipend. 2. Annual value of manse and glebe, per valuation roll. 3. Other sources of income, if any, belonging to the benefice.	
8. Present condition of the Parish and Congregation. 1. Population of Parish. 2. Ordinary attendance at Church. 3. Number of Communicants on roll.	
9. What provisions are to be made locally for the applicant and the Assistant or Assistant and Successor?	
10. What arrangement is to be made as regards the Manse and Glebe?	

Signature of Applicant, .....

Place and Date, .....

## APPENDIX III.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
INTIMATED SINCE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1879.

	Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.			Allocation.					
							1st Branch.			2d Branch.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anonymous, . . . . .	...			200	0	0	200	0	0	...		
James A. Campbell, LL.D., M.P., . . . . .	25	0	0	...			15	0	0	10	0	0
A. T. Niven, C.A., . . . . .	2	0	0	40	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
W. H. Maxwell of Munches, . . . . .	10	0	0	100	0	0	110	0	0	...		
James Taylor of Starleyhall, . . . . .	...			100	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0*
T. G. Murray, W.S., . . . . .	...			100	0	0	100	0	0	...		
Colin G. Macrae, W.S., . . . . .	...			10	0	0	10	0	0	...		
Thomas Stevenson, C.E., . . . . .	...			50	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
C. J. Pearson, Advocate, . . . . .	1	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	...		
Rev. Dr Cook, Borgue, . . . . .	...			10	0	0	10	0	0	...		
Daniel Forbes, Glasgow, . . . . .	10	0	0	100	0	0	55	0	0	55	0	0
Rev. Dr Chrystal, Auchinleck, . . . . .	1	1	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
Rev. Professor Charteris, D.D., . . . . .	...			1	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Sir James Fergusson, Bart. of Kilkerran, . . . . .	...			5	5	0	2	12	6	2	12	6
Alex. Campbell of Cammo, . . . . .	...			50	0	0	50	0	0	...		
A. D. Tait of Milbrig, . . . . .	10	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	10	0	0
Rev. Dr Jamieson, Glasgow, . . . . .	...			1	1	0	0	10	6	0	10	6
J. Stormonth Darling, W.S., . . . . .	...			100	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Robert Gordon, Cheltenham, . . . . .	...			25	0	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
Rev. Dr Phin, . . . . .	...			20	0	0	20	0	0	...		
Misses Rankin, Wimbledon, . . . . .	...			1	8	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Rev. R. C. H. Macduff, North Merchiston, . . . . .	3	0	0	...			1	10	0	1	10	0
Rev. Arch. Scott, D.D., . . . . .	1	0	0	...			1	0	0	...		
Miss Spence, Aberdeen, . . . . .	3	0	0	...			3	0	0	...		
James Hope of Belmont, . . . . .	...			20	0	0	20	0	0	...		
John Paton, New York, . . . . .	...			5	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Rev. J. R. Macduff, D.D., Chis- lehurst, Kent, . . . . .	...			20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Rev. A. M. Forrester, West Linton, . . . . .	...			25	0	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
Rev. Alex. Urquhart, D.D., Newburn, . . . . .	...			5	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
R. Cowan, W.S., 9 Carlton Ter- race, Edinburgh, . . . . .	...			25	0	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
George Lumsden, 30 Drum- shengh Gardens, Edinburgh, . . . . .	...			50	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
James Hope, D.K.S., . . . . .	3	0	0	20	0	0	23	0	0	...		
A Lady, per Rev. Dr Scott, . . . . .	...			5	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0

\* Subscribed in 1877, but only allocated by Mr Taylor in 1879 when subscribing to the First Branch.

LIST OF DONATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Allocation.					
			1st Branch.			2d Branch.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
R. Chapman, Erich Lodge, Blairgowrie, . . . . .	...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
J. B. Chapman, do. do., . . . . .	...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Hon. Charles Hope, Bridge Castle, . . . . .	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Mrs Muir, Muireisk, Merchiston, . . . . .	...	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	
Wm. Yeats of Anquharney, . . . . .	...	20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
James Davidson, National Bank, Kirriemuir, . . . . .	...	2 12 6	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	
Hon. Major Baillie, Dryburgh Abbey, . . . . .	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Lady Grissel Baillie, do., . . . . .	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Maurice Lothian, 54 Queen Street, Edinburgh, . . . . .	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Rob. Binnie, Ashford, Gourrock, . . . . .	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	
John Kennedy, W.S., 71 Great King Street, Edinburgh, . . . . .	5 0 0	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	
Rev. Professor Lee, D.D., Glasgow, . . . . .	1 1 0	...	...	...	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	
James King of Levernholm, . . . . .	10 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Thomas Gibson, 18 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, . . . . .	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	
M. Anderson, 137 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, . . . . .	...	3 3 0	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6	
R. W. Robertson, Rockingham, Kilereggan, . . . . .	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
W. Tod, Heatherhaugh, Moffat, . . . . .	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Mrs Mill, 35 Howe Street, Edinburgh, . . . . .	...	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	
J. C. W., . . . . .	...	100 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Miss E. C. Boyle, Skelmorlie, . . . . .	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Mrs Erskine, the Priory, Melrose, . . . . .	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Mrs Lorn McNeill, 42 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh, . . . . .	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Mrs Corbet, late of Drumoak, . . . . .	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Thos. D. C. Graham of Dunlop, . . . . .	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Rev. W. Stoddart of Madderty, . . . . .	...	200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
A. W. H., per Rev. Dr Phin, . . . . .	...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	
Sir Wm. Gordon of Earlston, Bart., . . . . .	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	
John W. Tawse, W.S., . . . . .	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Lewis Bilton, W.S., . . . . .	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Arch. Campbell - Swinton of Kinnerghame, . . . . .	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Captain Steel of Balintore, . . . . .	...	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	
A Lady, per Rev. Alexander Williamson, . . . . .	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	
W. T., . . . . .	...	25 0 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	
Pencaitland — Lady Ruthven, Winton Castle, . . . . .	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Polwarth—Rev. Walter Home, . . . . .	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	

LIST OF DONATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

	Annual subscriptions.	Donations.	Allocation.	
			1st Branch.	2d Branch.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roxburgh—				
J. Munro, Fairnington, . . .	1 0 0	10 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Rev. D. Paul, The Manse, . . .	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
Mrs Paul, do., . . .	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
Miss Addison, Sydenham Ho. . .	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
Wishaw—Collection, . . .	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Luss—Sir Jas. Colquhoun, Bart. . .	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	...
Rev. D. Campbell, . . .	2 10 0	10 0 0	6 5 0	6 5 0
Parochial Missionary Assoc., . . .	...	1 5 0	0 12 6	0 12 6
Eglesham—Collection, . . .	...	1 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Glasgow—Calton Church, . . .	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
St Mark's, . . .	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
Lochgilthead—Miss Macdermaid, Auchnaba, . . .	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	...
Kilniver—Collection, . . .	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Kinfauns—				
J. Middleton, Kinfauns Castle . . .	5 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	...
Wm. Lowson of Balthayock, . . .	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...
Rev. G. S. Davidson, . . .	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...
Kettins—Subscriptions, . . .	...	2 13 6	...	2 13 6
A Friend, . . .	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0
Ratray—				
Mrs C. Ratray, Craighall, . . .	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
T. H. Whitson, Parkhill, . . .	...	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Mrs G. Sidey, . . .	...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
R. Sidey, . . .	...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Mrs Stuart, . . .	...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Rev. A. W. Herdman, . . .	...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Glenprosen—Rev. John Watt, . . .	...	5 5 0	...	5 5 0
Glenbucket—Collection, . . .	...	0 15 6	0 7 9	0 7 9
Strathdon—Rev. John Watt, . . .	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Alford—Rev. James Gillan, . . .	...	50 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Miss Gillan, . . .	...	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Fortrose—Collection, . . .	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Strathy—Collection, . . .	...	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 1 3
Keiss—				
Thomson Sinclair of Freswick, . . .	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Parochial Subscriptions, . . .	...	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Knock—Collection, . . .	...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sandwick, Lerwick—J. Bruce, . . .	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Fetlar—Rev. D. Webster, . . .	0 10 0	2 0 0	...	2 10 0
Unst—Rev. Wm. Smith, . . .	...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
	£ 104 2 0	1880 16 0	1317 9 3	667 8 9
Add—Donations received prior to General Assembly of 1879 (less Mr Taylor's donation of £50 to 2d Branch, credited above), . . .		63 6 0	31 13 0	31 13 0
TOTAL, . . .	£ 104 2 0	1944 2 0	1349 2 3	699 1 9
		104 2 0		1349 2 3
		£ 2048 4 0		£ 2048 4 0

## APPENDIX IV.

## ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS TO 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

## CAPITAL FUND.

	1st Branch.	2d Branch.
Donations received prior to last General Assembly,	£31 13 0	£81 13 0
Donations received from last General Assembly to close of accounts for 1879, . . . . .	864 9 3	323 17 9
Amount of the Capital as at 31st December 1879, .	<u>£896 2 3</u>	<u>£405 10 9</u>

## ANNUAL OR ANNUITY FUND.

	1st Branch.	2d Branch.
Annual subscriptions received to close of accounts for 1879, . . . . .	£60 15 6	£14 5 6
Interest received on Account Current, and Deposits,	4 4 8	2 17 2
	<u>£65 0 2</u>	<u>£17 2 8</u>
Deduct—		
Expenses of printing Report and ob- taining Extract Deliverances for 1877 and 1878, . . . . .	£5 1 0	
Expenses of printing Constitution and Appeals, and despatch of do., and postages, . . . . .	41 9 5	
	<u>£46 10 5</u>	
Applicable to each branch thus—		
1st branch, . . . . .	£34 9 7	34 9 7
2d branch, . . . . .	12 0 10	12 0 10
	<u>£46 10 5</u>	<u>£46 10 5</u>
Balance at the credit of the Annual Fund at 31st December 1879, subject to expenses of manage- ment not yet charged, . . . . .	<u>£30 10 7</u>	<u>£5 1 10</u>

GEORGE MURRAY, *Auditor.*

EDINBURGH, 17th May 1880.



*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland  
on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty, Session Five,—

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 Committee on Aged and Infirm Ministers, which was given in and read by Mr Stormonth Darling, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—

That the General Assembly approve of the Report, and record their satisfaction that, owing to the diligence and success of the Committee during the past year, notwithstanding the exceptional circumstances of the times, they are enabled to commence operations with the Fund.

The General Assembly also record their thanks to the members and friends of the Church who have so liberally responded to the Committee's appeals.

The General Assembly approve of the Scheme of Constitution framed by the Committee in accordance with the instructions of last General Assembly, and which is appended to their Report; but resolve, in terms of the recommendation of the Committee, that the First Branch, known as the Complete Severance Branch of the Fund, while retaining its distinctive character as applicable to cases of complete resignation, shall also apply, as regards its annual revenue, to cases where, owing to local circumstances or otherwise, it may appear to be desirable to allow the minister to retain a portion of the emoluments of the parish, although his retirement from all management of its spiritual affairs shall be as complete as if a total severance had occurred. The Second Branch to remain for all ordinary cases of Assistants, and Assistants and Successors.

The General Assembly most earnestly commend this Fund to the support and liberality of the laymen of the Church; and in order to increase the Fund, and to bring its claims more generally under the notice of the members of the Church, they authorise a collection in aid of the funds on a day during the year now current, to be suggested by the Joint-Committee on the Schemes.

The General Assembly reappoint the Committee,—Mr James Stormonth Darling, Convener,—with power to add to their number.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

# R E P O R T

BY

COMMITTEE ON PATRONAGE COMPENSATION

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

GIVEN IN BY

THOMAS GRAHAM MURRAY, CONVENER.

---

× MAY 1880.

## COMMITTEE 1879-80.

---

T. G. MURRAY, 11 Randolph Crescent, *Convener*.

Principal TULLOCH.

Dr CLOUSTON.

Dr HAMILTON.

Dr GORDON.

Dr RITCHIE.

Dr DICKSON.

Dr STORY.

Dr WATSON.

Dr TRAIL.

Dr PIRIE.

Dr STRUTHERS.

Dr RANKINE, Muthill.

Mr GIESON, Avoch.

Sir WILLIAM BAILLIE, Bart.

Sir ALEX. KINLOCH, Bart.

THOMAS A. HOG, Esq.

EDMUND BAXTER, Esq.

D. SMITH, Esq.

JOHN M. BAILLIE, Esq.

A. PRINGLE, Esq.

D. MILNE HOME, Esq.

LORD POLWARTH.

W. H. MAXWELL, Esq.

W. A. DYKES, Esq.

Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, Bart.

LORD BALFOUR.

JAMES S. DARLING, Esq.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Esq.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.

WILLIAM YEATS, Esq.

WILLIAM THUREBURN, Esq.

COLIN L. MACKENZIE, Esq.

THE PROCURATOR.

THE AGENT.

T. G. MURRAY, *Convener*.

With power to add to their number, and to sub-commit

## R E P O R T.

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THE Committee in their Report last year informed the General Assembly that they had met the previously unpaid balance of the claims of 1878, but that the funds then on hand were only sufficient to meet the one-half of the claims of 1879. They pointed out that this arose from the collection for the fund not being made in the majority of the parishes of the Church (the collecting parishes for 1878 being only 495 in number), and they left the matter in the hands of the General Assembly, with a reiteration of their opinion that the honour of the Church was involved in the payment of these claims.

The General Assembly, in their deliverance on this Report, expressed their deep regret that so many parishes have made no collection for this important object, and especially enjoin every Minister to give his congregation an opportunity of contributing.' By separate Act of Assembly, the General Assembly enjoined a collection to be made in aid of the funds of the Committee on the second Sunday of last October, and another on the second Sunday of July next.

The Committee regret to state that the General Assembly's injunctions have been only partially obeyed. The Church collections received by the Committee for the 31st December last are only from 530 parishes, being but a slight increase upon the number of the preceding year.

The Committee, according to their usual practice, proceeded in January last, after they had received the Revenue of 1879, to review their financial position. An abstract of the accounts brought up to 31st December 1879 is appended, and from this it will be found that the balance in the hands of the Committee at that date amounted to . . . . £1272 9 8  
 The claims exigible in 1880, after careful examination, were estimated at . . . . . 2280 0 0

To meet even the one-half of these claims would  
 require . . . . . £1140 0 0  
 And as a sum falls to be added in respect of  
 deductions under £25 when the stipend is con-  
 sequently very small in amount and payment  
 is made in full, this brought up the amount to 1300 0 0  
 being a little above the sum in hand.

The Committee's Minute of January 19 last accordingly bears:—  
 ' The Committee, therefore, reluctantly came to the conclusion  
 ' that they were unable to pay any part of the arrear of 1879, and  
 ' that for 1880 they could only in the meantime pay one-half,  
 ' on the same principle as fixed by their Minute of February 6,  
 ' 1878, to wit, that in repayment of deductions made applicable  
 ' to crop 1879, and deducted in 1880, where the compensation  
 ' deducted by the Patron in the course of the whole year is £25  
 ' or less, repayment should be made in full. That where the  
 ' compensation deducted for the whole year is over £25, but  
 ' under £50, the sum of £25 shall be repaid, and that where the  
 ' compensation deducted is over £50, half of the amount should  
 ' be repaid.

The Committee desire again to bring under the notice of the  
 General Assembly the propriety—they might almost say the  
 necessity—of the General Assembly taking some decisive step  
 to overcome the extraordinary apathy and unreasonable aversion  
 shown by Ministers of the Church in reference to collections for  
 this object. The Committee desire to recall to mind what passed  
 on the subject of Compensation as shown in the Assembly  
 Records. On reference to the printed abridgement of the Pro-  
 ceedings of the General Assembly of 1874, when the Patronage  
 Bill then before Parliament was under consideration of the  
 Assembly, the following is the Minute of Procedure:—

*' Compensation to Patrons.*

' 27. It was moved by Dr Wallace, seconded by Dr Cook—  
 ' That the General Assembly cannot acquiesce in any legisla-  
 ' tion by which compensation to private patrons shall be made  
 ' a burden on benefices; and that all expressions in the Act  
 ' of such tendency be deleted.

‘ Another motion was made and seconded :—As the clause referred to in the Bill is in reality merely a security for the compensation when it becomes due, that the instruction be not given.

‘ There being two motions before the House a vote was called for, and it was agreed that the state of the vote should be first or second motion; and the vote being taken by the doors, the tellers reported that there had voted—1st motion, 39; 2d motion 127: whereupon the second motion became the judgment of the House.’ (Abridgement, 1874, p. 73.)

The Committee stated in last year’s Report that the Duke of Abercorn had relinquished his claim for compensation for the two vacancies in the Abbey Parish of Paisley, and they have the pleasure of stating that during the past year Lord Wharncliffe has not claimed the compensation due for the first year for Eassie and Nevey.

In name and by appointment of the Committee,

T. G. MURRAY, *Convener*.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PATRONAGE COMPENSATION  
COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

*From the 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879.*

CHARGE.

1. Funds on hand at 31st December 1878, per last Abstract, . . . . .	£1651	1	5
2. Income during 1879:—			
1. Parochial Collections, . . . . .	£1269	4	9
2. Contributions from Blantyre Mission East Africa, . . . . .	1	0	0
3. Subscriptions and Donations from individuals, . . . . .	47	18	6
4. Bank interest, . . . . .	7	13	3
	<u>£1325</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>

Add sum raised at Innerleithen and paid to Rev. W. Menzies and by him transmitted to Committee as a payment towards his Compensation, . . . . .	42	0	0
	<u>1367</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>

Sum of the Charge, . . . . . £3018 18 4

DISCHARGE.

1. Compensation paid:—

Parish.	Incumbent.	Compensation awarded to Patrons.	Instalments paid to incumbents.					
			Prior to 1879.			In 1879.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Anwoth, . . . . .	Rev. Wm. M. Black, . . . . .	271 7 5½	169 8 8	33 18 5				
Arngask, . . . . .	Rev. Robert K. Moncrieff, . . . . .	103 7 6	37 18 5	25 16 10				
Ballron, . . . . .	Rev. Alex. Slessor, . . . . .	81 8 4	...	20 7 1				
Bedrule, . . . . .	Rev. J. Stevenson, . . . . .	138 18 6¾	69 9 3	...				
Bracadale, . . . . .	Rev. John M'Lean, . . . . .	75 11 1	47 4 2	28 6 6				
Bressay, . . . . .	Rev. James Kidd, . . . . .	109 10 2	52 7 6	2 7 6				
Cavers, . . . . .	Rev. G. B. S. Watson, . . . . .	365 19 10	49 15 0	87 10 0				
Clackmannan, . . . . .	Rev. A. J. Robertson, . . . . .	356 0 0	22 5 0	66 15 0				
Dalton, . . . . .	Rev. Robert Donaldson, . . . . .	238 12 1	149 2 6	59 13 0				
Drumoak, . . . . .	Rev. George J. Sim, . . . . .	106 6 10	51 11 9	26 11 9				
Dunse, . . . . .	{ Rev. Robt. Stewart and Rev. Wm. Menzies in succession, }	447 9 2	223 14 7	111 17 3				
Duthill, . . . . .	Rev. James Bain, . . . . .	287 6 9	27 8 2	41 8 6				
Firth and Stennes, . . . . .	{ Rev. David Thomson and Rev. D. W. Gair, his assistant and successor, }	124 0 0	..	50 0 0				



Parish.	Incumbent.	Compensation awarded to Patrons.	Instalments paid to Incumbents.	
			Prior to 1879.	In 1879
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foulden, .	Rev. Wm. Campbell, . . .	181 19 3	25 0 0	46 4 9
Glencly, .	Rev. James M'Donald, . . .	237 8 1	148 7 6	79 13 6
Hoy, &c., .	Rev. John L. Brown, . . .	69 0 0	17 5 0	17 5 0
Innerleithen, .	{ Rev. Wm. Menzies and Rev. Jas. Boyd in succession, . }	379 18 0	142 9 3	71 4 7
Kirkpatrick-Fleming, .	Rev. David Graham, . . .	108 14 2½	79 7 0	27 3 6
Lauder, . . .	{ Rev. Adam B. S. Watson and Rev. Thos. Martin in succession, . . . }	367 18 8	183 19 4	91 19 8
Leslie, Garioch, Leslie, Kirkcaldy, .	Rev. John Russell, . . .	131 15 0	57 18 9	32 18 9
Leochel Cushnie, .	Rev. Andrew Russell, . . .	257 1 9	...	32 2 9
Maryculter, Aberdeen, .	Rev. George H. Grassick, . . .	105 16 2½	...	25 0 0
Meldrum, .	Rev. George Duncan, . . .	171 2 1	67 15 6	42 15 6
Menmuir, .	Rev. J. W. Leith, . . .	266 16 6	17 6 0	121 2 3
Monimail, .	Rev. James L. Thomson, . . .	178 19 1	92 2 5	25 0 0
Old Cunnock, .	Rev. D. L. Adams, . . .	359 9 3	179 7 2	89 17 4
Oldhamstocks, .	Rev. J. S. Robertson, . . .	218 0 7½	136 5 5	54 10 2
Orplir, . . .	Rev. W. M. Hutton, . . .	319 16 8½	159 18 4	79 19 2
Premnay, . . .	Rev. William Caskey, . . .	115 0 0	82 10 0	28 15 0
Salton, . . .	{ Rev. John Wilson and Rev. John Stewart in succession, }	168 12 8	42 3 2	50 0 0
S. Ronaldshay, .	Rev. T. N. Drummond, . . .	332 16 6½	83 4 0	83 4 0
Udny, . . .	Rev. James S. W. Irvine, . . .	197 0 0	172 15 0	24 5 0
Walls and Flotta, .	Rev. Alexander Spence, . . .	290 1 2	168 15 4	72 10 2
	Rev. James Russell, . . .	124 0 0	31 0 0	25 0 0

Total paid in 1879, £1678 2 11

2. Printing, &c.—

Expense of printing and despatching Collection Notices, . . .	37 2 2	
Proportion of Expense of binding, despatching, &c., of annual volume of Reports, . . .	0 18 8	
		38 0 10

3. Expenses of Management and Incidental Expenses—

Fee to General Collector for taking charge of the collections in 1878, . . . . .	£10 10 0
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Carry forward, £10 10 0 £1716 3 9

Brought forward,	£10 10 0	£1716 3 9
Auditor's fee for auditing General Collector's book and tabulating collections for publication in <i>Missionary Record</i> ,	5 5 0	
Auditor's fee for auditing Treasurer's account and framing state thereof,	3 3 0	
Allowance to Honorary Treasury for clerks,	7 10 0	
Postages and incidental expenses,	3 16 11	
	<hr/>	30 4 11
Sum of the Discharge,		<hr/> <u>£1,746 8 8</u>
The sum of the Charge is as on page 6,		£3018 18 4
The sum of the Discharge is as above,		1746 8 8
		<hr/> <u>£1272 9 8</u>
Balance of Funds at 31st Dec. 1879,		£1272 9 8
Composed of—		
Balance in British Linen Company Bank,	£1306 1 9	
Less Balance due to Mr Menzies,	33 12 1	
	<hr/>	<u>£1272 9 8</u>

*Edinburgh, 18th May 1880.*—I have examined the accounts of the Secretary for the Patronage Compensation Committee of the Church of Scotland for year to 31st December 1879, and have found the same correct, closing with a balance of One thousand three hundred and six pounds, one shilling and ninepence (£1306, 1s. 9d.) in Bank, and a balance of Thirty-three pounds, twelve shillings and one penny (£33, 12s. 1d.) due to the Treasurer.

I have prepared therefrom the foregoing Abstract.

GEORGE MURRAY, *Auditor.*

*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of  
Scotland on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the twenty-eighth day of May, Eighteen  
hundred and eighty.

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 Committee on Patronage Compensation, which was given in and read by Mr T. G. Murray, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to—

The General Assembly receive the Report; record their thanks to the Committee. Further, the General Assembly express their deep regret that there are yet so many parishes which have not made collections for this important object, and specially enjoin every Minister to give his congregation an opportunity of contributing. Reappoint the Committee,—Mr Murray, Convener.

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

JOHN TULLOCH,  
*Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

NEILL AND COMPANY, EDINBURGH,  
GOVERNMENT BOOK AND LAW PRINTERS FOR SCOTLAND

R E P O R T

BY THE

HIGHLAND COMMITTEE,

SUBMITTED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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MAY 1880.

### GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR YEAR 1879-80.

<p>Very Rev. Principal TULLOCH, D.D., St Andrews.</p> <p>Very Rev. Principal PIRIE, D.D., Aber- deen.</p> <p>Rev. Professor TRAILL, Aberdeen.</p> <p>... Professor MILLIGAN, Aberdeen.</p> <p>... Professor DICKSON, Glasgow.</p> <p>... Professor LEE, Glasgow.</p> <p>... Dr K. M. PHIN, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... Dr ROBERT STEVENSON, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... Dr SELLAR, Aberlour.</p> <p>... Dr J. ELDER CUMMING, Glasgow.</p> <p>... Dr STRUTHERS, Prestonpans.</p> <p>... Dr J. C. LEES, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... Dr MACKENZIE, Urquhart.</p> <p>... Dr STORY, Roseneath.</p> <p>... Dr CHARTERS, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... Dr DUFF, Elgin.</p> <p>... Dr SCOTT, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... Dr CLARK, Kilmally.</p> <p>... NORMAN M'LEOD, Edinburgh.</p> <p>... ROBERT BLAIR, Glasgow.</p> <p>... W. FORSYTH, Abernethy.</p> <p>... D. CAMERON, Dunoon.</p> <p>... JOHN M'LEOD, Govan.</p> <p>... J. MURRAY, Calton, Glasgow.</p> <p>... E. M'MILLAN, Loth.</p> <p>... J. C. RUSSEL, Campbeltown.</p> <p>... J. M'GILCHRIST, Kilarrow.</p> <p>... DUNCAN STEWART, Elgin.</p>	<p>Rev. COLIN CAMPBELL, Kilniver.</p> <p>... J. M'NAUGHTON, Dores.</p> <p>... EVAN ROSS, Ardersier.</p> <p>... J. M'GREGOR, Knockbain.</p> <p>... D. STEWART, Kilmuir Easter.</p> <p>... D. CAMERON, Kilmornivaig.</p> <p>... A. MARTIN, Snizort.</p> <p>... F. L. ROBERTSON, Glasgow.</p> <p>... JAMES FRASER, Blair Athole.</p> <p>... RODERICK MORISON, Kintail.</p> <p>... K. MACKENZIE, Kingussie.</p> <p>... J. D. GRANT, West Calder.</p> <p>... T. B. W. NIVEN, Pollokshields.</p> <p>... W. W. TULLOCH, Glasgow.</p> <p>... R. M'DOUGALL, Resolis.</p> <p>... G. M'DONALD, Invergordon.</p> <p>SIR ALEXANDER KINLOCH of Gilmer- ton.</p> <p>J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Stracathro, M.P.</p> <p>COLIN MACKENZIE, Esq., W.S.</p> <p>J. MUNRO MACKENZIE, Esq. of Calgarry.</p> <p>W. J. MENZIES, Esq., W.S.</p> <p>COLIN HAY, Esq., Adbeg House.</p> <p>DAVID LOCHART, Esq., Edinburgh.</p> <p>COLIN G. MACRAE, Esq., W.S.</p> <p>MAURICE LOTHIAN, Esq. of St Catherines.</p> <p>A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A.</p> <p>EDMUND BAXTER, Esq., W.S.</p> <p>CHARLES INNES, Esq., Inverness.</p> <p>WILLIAM MACKINTOSH, Esq., Advocate.</p>
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Very Rev. Principal TULLOCH, D.D., *Convener*.

Rev. J. ELDER CUMMING, D.D., and J. MUNRO MACKENZIE, Esq., *Vice-Convener*s.

COLIN G. MACRAE, Esq., W.S., 57 Castle Street, *Secretary*.

## R E P O R T.

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THE duties assigned to your Committee have increased considerably during the past year. In the earlier period of its existence the efforts of the Committee were chiefly directed towards ascertaining, by means of deputations, in what ways they could with most success advance the interests of religion and promote the welfare of the Church in the Highlands. The result of careful inquiries, and personal observation, has been to show that among the best methods of attaining these objects are the following, viz. :—

1. The Repair of Parliamentary Churches and Manses ;
2. Providing Summer Services in populous centres, and in other localities where assistance is required by the Parish Ministers ;
3. Affording assistance to Aged and Infirm Ministers in special cases ; and,
4. Generally to quicken an interest in the work of the Church, and to strengthen the hands of ministers who have in some instances to contend with peculiar difficulties.

### *1. Repair of Parliamentary Churches and Manses.*

It will be remembered that no sufficient legal provision is made for the maintenance of these fabrics, which are often situated in the poorest districts. The consequence has been that in some cases the buildings have fallen into a state of dilapidation, which is scarcely creditable to the Church, and which may be much improved by a very little outlay.

In allowing grants for these repairs, the Committee have endeavoured to meet every case of real necessity which was brought under their notice, but have at the same time always sought as far as possible to secure the co-operation of those for

whose benefit the repairs are effected by obtaining in each case supplementary local contributions. The grants have only been made after the most careful inquiry in regard to the state of the fabrics, and have been expended under the direct supervision of the Committee, or of some one acting for them.

The following are the cases in which aid was given :—

PARISH.	PRESBYTERY.	BUILDING.
Waternish.	Skye.	Church and Manse.
Ullapool.	Lochcarron.	Church and Manse.
North Ronaldshay.	Orkney.	Manse.
Tomintoul.	Abernethy.	Church.
Kinloch-huichart.	Dingwall.	Church.
Iona.	Mull.	Manse.
Knock.	Lewis.	Church.
Cross.	Lewis.	Church.
Dearness.	Orkney	Manse.
Trumisgarry.	Uist.	Church.
Kilmory.	Mull.	Church.

## 2. *Special Services and Deputations.*

During the past year deputies from the Committee have conferred with several Presbyteries on matters affecting the welfare of the Church, including the Presbyteries of Lorn, Dornoch, Mull, and the Lewis; and services have been supplied in some important districts where it was ascertained that they were desired, viz., in Strathspey, Strathglass, Ballachulish, Fort-William, Fort-Augustus, Harris, and Glencoe. In Fort-William, Fort-Augustus, and elsewhere, special efforts are being made to strengthen the Church, and the Committee are willing to do all they can to assist these efforts. The visits of the deputies sent by the Committee were invariably received with kindness, and it is believed were productive of good results. The opportunities thus afforded of bringing together ministers whose parochial duties often lie so far apart are felt to be of advantage to all.

Your Committee received from the Lay Association a further grant of £100, to be spent in meeting the expenses of deputies specially charged with the duty of aiding and encouraging Highland ministers and congregations in their efforts to advance the schemes of the Church within their parishes; and your Com-



mittee accordingly instructed their deputies to preach or address week-day meetings under sanction of the Presbyteries or parish ministers, and specially to communicate information in regard to the schemes of the Church.

### 3. *Aged and Infirm Ministers.*

Grants were allowed in the following cases to provide assistants:—(1) In the parish of Farr in Sutherlandshire, where the minister is of very advanced age, and has been for two years entirely disabled from conducting the ordinary services. (2) In the parish of Kildalton in Islay, where the minister has been for some time laid aside by severe illness, which it is hoped may not be permanent, though it in the meantime renders him unfit for his duties. (3) In the case of Alness in Ross-shire, where the allowance received by the present assistant and successor is inadequate for his subsistence; and (4) in the parish of Walls in Shetland, where the incumbent is of advanced age, and the duties unusually severe, in consequence of the parish being composed of several islands. In every one of these cases the ministers and people have expressed warmly their gratitude for the assistance rendered them.

### 4. *Services for the ensuing Summer.*

Your Committee have made arrangements for supplying Students, Missionaries, and Licentiates in a large number of places where, owing to their distance from the parish church and other causes, it is important that services should be conducted. Among these may be mentioned Bonawe, Dulnan, Portnahaven, Strome, Harris, Lochranza, Ford, Farr, &c. In making these arrangements they have had to encounter the same difficulties as in former years arising from the scarcity of Gaelic-speaking Divinity students. Happily there are some indications that a larger number of the youth of the Highlands than formerly are beginning to direct their attention to the ministry as a profession, and these have been much aided by the efforts of the Ladies' Highland Bursary Association and bursaries offered by the Christian Knowledge Society. It is strongly felt that a little timely assistance might encourage many young men to continue to study for the Church who at present are naturally drawn towards more remunerative employments.

The Committee have allowed a grant towards the expense of printing a Supplement in Gaelic to the "Christian Life and Work" Magazine. This Supplement has already reached a monthly circulation of 2200, and it is conducted by the Rev. Dr Clark of Kilmallie, the Rev. Norman Macleod, and the Rev. R. Blair, who are all members of your Committee.

5. *Funds.*

An abstract of the accounts to 31st December last is appended to this Report. The balance with which it closes will be required to meet the outlays for which the Committee are at present liable, including the expenses necessary for providing the summer services above alluded to. Your Committee have attempted to retain in their hands as much of the proceeds of the last collection as may be sufficient to meet the outlays of the coming year. It has been thought advisable to secure in this way a fund upon which to draw without incurring debt, as they are not possessed of any capital fund out of which they may meet requirements in advance.

In conclusion, your Committee beg to state with reference to the powers given them under the deliverance of last Assembly, that they have conferred with the Presbyteries of Lorn, Abernethy, and Lochcarron in regard to cases of difficulty occurring within the bounds of these Presbyteries, and they are satisfied that there exists a sincere desire on the part of these Presbyteries to deal with each of the cases referred to in so far as circumstances will permit.

In name of Committee,

JOHN TULLOCH, *Convener.*

## ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS.

*From 5th June 1877, date of Treasurer's Appointment,  
to 31st December 1879.*

## CHARGE.

1. Proceeds of Collection in 1879 appointed by General Assembly, . . . . .	£898	0	6
2. Grants from Lay Association, . . . . .	175	0	0
3. Donation received for Repair of Waternish Manse, . . . . .	10	0	0
4. Bank Interest, . . . . .	2	3	1
	<hr/>		
	£1085	3	7

## DISCHARGE.

1. Repairs of Parliamentary Churches and Manses, so far as already expended, . . . . .	£111	9	11
2. Grants in aid of Assistants to Aged and Infirm Ministers, . . . . .	80	3	3
Expenses of providing Summer Services and Deputations, . . . . .	207	9	0

*Notc.*—Of this sum £175 was received from the Lay Association as a Special Donation for the purpose of Deputations.

4. Expenses of Printing and Distributing Pew Bills, . . . . .	37	17	5
5. Expenses of Management and Miscellaneous Expenses viz. :—			
Expenses of attendance at meetings of Committee of distant Members, . . . . .	£20	2	6
Allowance to Secretary for Clerks for two years, . . . . .	20	0	0
	<hr/>		

Carried forward, £40 2 6 £436 19 7

Brought forward,	£40	2	6	£436	19	7	
Postages, Stationery, and Incidents,		9	6	7			
		<hr/>					
		£49	9	1			
Deduct sum received from Finance Com- mittee of the Church of Scotland in repay- ment of portion of these expenses,		22	3	9			
		<hr/>			27	5	4
							£464 4 11
					<hr/>		
Balance of Funds on hand at 31st December 1879, .	£620	18	8				

Composed of:—

Balance in British Linen Company Bank,				£664	3	6	
Less:—							
Balance due to Secretary, .	£18	12	3				
Account to Messrs Black- wood, included above but not paid till 24th January 1880, . . . . .	24	12	7				
		<hr/>			43	4	10
							£620 18 8
					<hr/>		

*Edinburgh, 6th May 1880.*—I have examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary to the General Assembly's Highland Committee from 5th June 1877 to 31st December 1879, of which the foregoing is an abstract, and have found the same correct and sufficiently vouched and instructed, closing with a balance of eighteen pounds twelve shillings and threepence (£18, 12s. 3d.) in favour of the Treasurer, with which he will be entitled to debit the Committee in his next account. The balance in bank at the close of the account amounted to six hundred and sixty-four pounds three shillings and sixpence (£664, 3s. 6d.).

GEORGE MURRAY, *Auditor.*

*Extract Delivrance of the General Assembly of the Church of  
Scotland on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the twenty-seventh day of May, Eighteen hundred and eighty.

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 Committee on Deputations to the Highlands, which was given in and read by Principal Tulloch, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to—

The General Assembly having received the Report of their Committee on the Highlands, approve of the same, record their thanks to the Committee for their services, and reappoint them for another year, Principal Tulloch to be Convener.

The Assembly commend the objects selected by the Committee for special attention during the past year, believing them to be eminently deserving of support, and desire the Committee to continue to keep these objects before them in the coming year.

More particularly, the Assembly are glad to learn that something has already been done towards improving the fabrics of Parliamentary Churches and Manses. While approving of aid being given in all cases of real necessity, they would enjoin the Committee to exercise care in bestowing grants for repairs, and to bear in mind that such grants should be allowed only where neither the obligations of heritors, nor the funds obtainable from private sources are adequate.

The Assembly learn with satisfaction that the result of recent deputations has been to bring out more clearly the best methods of supplying the wants, and helping to meet the difficulties to which some parts of the Highlands are exposed; and they desire to thank the Lay Association for the liberal donation of £100, given by them towards payment of expenses of deputies, without which this branch of the Committee's duties could not have been so successfully discharged. At the same time the Assembly, while sensible of the advantages derived from the visits of former deputies, would for the future rather impress on the Committee the importance of providing religious services in places where a deficiency in the supply of ordinances exists, and more especially of affording any assistance in their power to Ministers of Highland Parishes during Communion seasons.

In conclusion, the Assembly would enjoin their Committee to endeavour by every means within their reach, to afford support and assistance to Ministers and Presbyteries in the Highlands, who are called to deal with peculiar or pressing difficulties, and to use the funds at their disposal, so as most effectually to maintain and encourage the religious life of the Church in Highland districts.

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

JOHN TULLOCH,  
*Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF  
THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

ON

PSALMODY AND HYMNS

MAY 1880.

*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland  
on the following Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth day of May One thousand  
eight hundred and eighty,—

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 Committee on  
Psalmody and Hymns, which was given in by Mr A. T. Niven, Joint-  
Convener, who concluded by moving,—

The General Assembly approve of the Report and of the diligence of  
the Committee, to whom they record their thanks.

The Assembly continue to be much interested in the improvement  
of Psalmody, and rejoice that, through the exertions of the Committee  
and otherwise, this result is gradually being attained.

The Assembly are specially gratified to find that the work of the  
Committee with respect to the improvement in the qualification of  
Precentors has been so successful, and that the system of inspection  
which some years ago was inaugurated has proved so beneficial.

The Assembly hope, notwithstanding the grants in connection with  
inspection have been meantime discontinued, in consequence of the  
Committee's funds being insufficient for this expenditure, that the  
ministers, kirk-sessions, and others interested in Psalmody improve-  
ment, may, nevertheless, continue to avail themselves of this important  
means still provided for its promotion.

The Assembly reappoint the Committee, with the usual powers,—  
Dr Boyd and Mr Niven, Joint-Conveners, and instruct them to carry  
on their operations as they may see to be expedient, in terms of the  
directions and authorisation of previous General Assemblies.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*



## GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1880-81.

- Rev. WM. ROBERTSON, D.D., Edinburgh.  
 ... Professor LEE, Glasgow.  
 ... DAVID PLAYFAIR, B.A., Aberdeen.  
 ... R. H. MUIR, Dalmeny.  
 Very Rev. Principal TULLOCH, D.D., St Andrews.  
 Rev. Professor MITCHELL, St Andrews.  
 ... R. H. STORY, D.D., Rosneath.  
 ... MATTHEW RODGER, St Andrews.  
 ... H. W. SMITH, Kirkcubrighton.  
 ... A. K. H. BOYD, D.D., St Andrews, *Joint-Convener*.  
 ... J. C. LEES, D.D., Edinburgh.  
 ... A. H. CHARTERIS, D.D., Edinburgh.  
 ... R. H. STEVENSON, D.D., Edinburgh.  
 ... G. W. SPROTT, D.D., North Berwick.  
 ... J. RANKIN, D.D., Muthill.  
 ... F. L. ROBERTSON, Glasgow.  
 ... JOHN M. LANG, D.D., Glasgow.  
 ... J. MURTRIE, M.A., Edinburgh.  
 ... J. MACGREGOR, D.D., Edinburgh.  
 ... G. HUTCHISON, D.D., Banchory.  
 ... J. CAMPBELL, D.D., Balmerino.  
 ... J. G. YOUNG, D.D., Monifieth.  
 ... DONALD MACLEOD, D.D., Glasgow.  
 ... J. R. M. MITCHELL, B.A., Aberdeen.  
 ... T. LEISHMAN, D.D., Linton.  
 ... T. P. JOHNSTON, Cambree.  
 ... JAMES HILLHOUSE, Elie.  
 ... W. DUKE, M.A., St Vigeans.  
 ... ALEX. WILLIAMSON, Edinburgh.  
 ... W. P. RORISON, Dalserf.  
 ... JOHN ALISON, M.A., Edinburgh.  
 ... G. S. BURNS, D.D., Glasgow.  
 ... WM. CÆSAR, D.D., Tranent.  
 ... GEO. CAMPBELL, Eastwood.  
 ... JAS. DUNN, Stonehouse.  
 ... C. GIFFEN, Edinburgh.  
 ... ANDREW GRAY, M.A., Dalkeith.  
 ... R. K. D. HORNE, Corstorphine.  
 ... J. W. KING, M.A., N. Kilpatrick.  
 ... RODERICK LAWSON, Maybole.  
 ... JAS. MITCHELL, M.A., Leith.  
 ... R. C. H. MACDUFF, Edinburgh.  
 ... D. MACLEOD, M.A., Jedburgh.  
 ... W. MACKINTOSH, D.D., Buchanan.  
 ... R. MACPHERSON, Edinburgh.  
 ... R. BUCHANAN, Dunbar.  
 ... T. B. W. NIVEN, Pollokshields.  
 ... R. STEPHEN, M.A., Renfrew.  
 ... A. YOUNG, B.A., Wester Kirk.  
 ... R. W. WEIR, M.A., Dumfries.  
 ... DAVID STRONG, M.A., Glasgow.
- Rev. GEORGE MARJORIBANKS, B.D., Stenton.  
 ... W. C. E. JAMIESON, B.A., Edinburgh.  
 ... J. BARCLAY, M.A., St Cuthbert's.  
 ... JOHN BARCLAY, Greenock.  
 ... JOHN CHRISTIE, D.D., Aberdeen.  
 ... THOS. DYKES, D.D., Ayr.  
 ... P. MACKENZIE, D.D., Urquhart.  
 ... Professor MILLIGAN, D.D., Aberdeen.  
 ... ROBERT MILNE, M.A., Perth.  
 ... JOHN WATT, B.D., Glasgow.  
 ... THOMAS YOUNG, B.D., Ellon.  
 ... M. L. ANDERSON, M.A., St Andrews.  
 ... T. S. MARJORIBANKS, B.D., Prestonkirk.  
 ... J. B. LORRAINE, B.D., Peebles.  
 ... W. SMITH, Douglas.  
 ... NORMAN MACLEOD, Edinburgh.  
 ... CHARLES M. GRANT, Dundee.  
 ... JOHN MACKINTOSH, B.D., Uddingston.  
 ... D. G. MEARNES, B.D., Oyne.  
 ... J. A. PATON, M.A., B.Sc., Inch.  
 ... JOHN REID, M.A., Port-Glasgow.  
 ... A. F. SMART, Chirnside.  
 ... JAS. COULLIE, B.D., Pencaitland.  
 HUGH BARCLAY, Esq., LL.D., Perth.  
 A. CAMPBELL SWINTON, Esq. of Kimmurghame.  
 J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq. of Stracathro, M.P.  
 STUART GRACE, Esq., St Andrews.  
 A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A., *Joint-Convener*.  
 Sir R. ANSTRUTHER, Bart.  
 Sir ALEX. KINLOCH of Gilmerton, Bart.  
 C. N. COWPER, Esq., S.S.C.  
 Professor FORBES, Aberdeen.  
 Professor DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D.  
 Hon. Major BAILLIE.  
 E. BAXTER, Esq., W.S.  
 Sir ROBT. CHRISTISON, Bart.  
 JAMES GRAHAM, Esq., Auld House, Eastwood.  
 JAS. HOPE, Esq., D.K.S.  
 ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq., W.S.  
 JOHN JACK, jun., Esq.  
 JAMES LAING, Esq.  
 JOHN M'CULLOCH, Esq.  
 DAVID SCOTT, Esq., C.A.  
 WILLIAM FINLAY, Esq., Scottish Equitable Assurance Society.  
 J. HOPE FINLAY, Esq., W.S.  
 ROBERT THORBURN, Esq., Peebles.  
 J. J. RICHARDSON, Esq., Edinburgh.  
 ALEX. PRINGLE, Esq. of Whytbank.

## ACTING COMMITTEE, 1880-81.

Rev. JOHN ALISON, M.A., Edinburgh.	Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD, Edinburgh.
... M. L. ANDERSON, M.A., St Andrews.	... J. M'CURTRIE, M.A., Edinburgh.
... JAMES BARCLAY, M.A., St Cuthbert's.	... T. B. W. NIVEN, Pollokshields.
... A. K. H. BOYD, D.D., St Andrews.	... JAMES A. PATON, M.A., B.Sc., Inch.
... ROBERT BUCHANAN, Dunbar.	... J. RANKIN, D.D., Muthill.
... WM. CESAR, D.D., Tranent.	... JOHN REID, M.A., Port-Glasgow.
... JOHN CHRISTIE, D.D., Aberdeen.	... WM. ROBERTSON, D.D., Edinburgh.
... JAMES COULLIE, B.D., Pencaitland.	... W. P. RORISON, Dalsersf.
... THOS. DYKES, D.D., Ayr.	... A. F. SMART, Chirnside.
... C. GIFFEN, Edinburgh.	... W. SMITH, Douglas.
... CHAS. M. GRANT, Dundee.	... R. H. STEVENSON, D.D., Edinburgh.
... W. C. E. JAMIESON, B.A., Edinburgh.	... R. H. STORY, D.D., Rosneath.
... J. C. LEES, D.D., Edinburgh.	... DAVID STRONG, M.A., Glasgow.
... THOS. LEISHMAN, D.D., Linton.	... R. W. WEIR, M.A., Dumfries.
... GEO. MARJORIBANKS, B.D., Stenton.	... A. WILLIAMSON, Edinburgh.
... T. S. MARJORIBANKS, B.D., Preston- kirk.	... J. G. YOUNG, D.D., Monifieth.
... D. G. MEARNS, B.D., Oyne.	... THOMAS YOUNG, B.D., Ellon.
... Professor MILLIGAN, D.D., Aberdeen.	C. N. COWPER, Esq., S.S.C.
... ROBERT MILNE, M.A., Perth.	JOHN JACK, jun., Esq.
... J. R. M. MITCHELL, B.A., Aberdeen.	Sir ALEX. KINLOCH of Gilmerton.
... JAS. MACGREGOR, D.D., St Cuthbert's.	Professor DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D.
... P. MACKENZIE, D.D., Urquhart.	ALEX. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A.
... JOHN MACKINTOSH, B.D., Udding- ston.	DAVID SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
... DONALD MACLEOD, M.A., Jedburgh.	J. HOPE FINLAY, Esq., W.S.
	J. J. RICHARDSON, Esq., Edinburgh.
	ALEXANDER PRINGLE, Esq. of Whytbank.

REV. DR BOYD,  
A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A., } *Joint-Conveners.*

## R E P O R T.

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YOUR Committee have to submit their Report for the past year under circumstances financially less favourable than formerly; though they are glad to know that their work has continued to produce the best results. It will be matter for deep regret if, through inadequate revenue, their operations in future shall be permanently curtailed, and the influence which they have been able to exert should thus be dissipated. This, however, is more than a contingency; and it is right that the Church, through the General Assembly, should be made fully aware of the fact; leaving it to the Assembly to take such steps in the circumstances as in their wisdom they may see to be expedient or necessary.

The following statement of sales of the Committee's publications during the year shows that these have been maintained at a satisfactory average. As regards the 'Hymnal,' it will be seen that the number, with and without music, sold during the year has been 63,649, making 879,650 or thereby since it was first issued, and that the total number of the Committee's publications sold during the year has been 74,225, exclusive of the 'Children's Hymnal,' of which the number sold has been 33,541, including 662 copies of the Harmonised Edition.

Copies of Anthem-Book, . . . . .	1,632
<i>Note.</i> —Since this publication was first issued 7526 copies have been sold.	
Copies of Prose Psalter, . . . . .	801
<i>Note.</i> —Since this publication was first issued 4876 copies have been sold.	
Copies of Psalms, Paraphrases, and Hymnal (with music),	7,635
(music only),	508
,, Psalms and Paraphrases (with music),	...
(music only),	...
,, Hymnal (with music), . . . . .	1,965
,, (words only). . . . .	61,684
	74,225

The amount of royalty derived from the sale of the Committee's publications during the past year was £387, 13s. 8d., being about £29 less than the previous year. The proportion of royalty for the year, payable to the Finance Committee, in terms of the Deliverance of General Assembly of 1878, was £129, 6s., reducing this source of revenue to £258, 7s. 8d. The amount of voluntary collections, &c., received on behalf of the Committee's funds, in response to an appeal which it was considered right to send to the ministers of the Church, was, as will be seen from the accounts, under £20.

Your Committee have to report that 60 \* applications for grants were lodged in 1879, but that in consequence of the small sum at their disposal for application in this way, they were compelled to decrease the amount of grants awarded. For the year 1878, the amount of grants awarded to 52 Precentors was £332. For the year now reported on, 60 precentors derived only £122.

A list of the grants will be found in Appendix No. V., along with the marks obtained by the precentors on the occasions of the Inspector's visits respectively.

As it became apparent (in view of the Committee's income from royalty on publications being largely diminished, and as the revenue could not be increased from any other source) that it would be impossible to continue the system of awarding grants to precentors as heretofore, a conference was held in February 1880 with the ministers of those parishes which during past years have been deriving benefit from the funds. As result of this conference it was resolved, that while the grants hitherto offered must meantime be withheld, it was most desirable that the system of congregational visitation by the Committee's Inspector (which all present testified to have produced the greatest benefit) should be continued, and, as far as possible, extended. Accordingly, an opportunity of applying for inspection has been afforded to *all* congregations throughout the Church; and this irrespective of whether the precentor holds the Committee's diploma or not, the only condition being, as hitherto, that the Com-

\* Fifty-six mentioned in last Report, 4 subsequently lodged.

mittee's publications are exclusively used by congregations visited. The number of applications which have been received from congregations desiring inspection, irrespective of grants, is 28; but more may be expected to apply before the list for 1880 is closed.

The following table exhibits the results of examination of candidates for the Committee's diploma during the past year as regards, 1st, those whose examinations were incomplete at the beginning of the year; and 2d, 13 candidates who came forward during the year, viz. :—

I.

Holders of Diploma Second Class, whose examinations for the Diploma First Class were incomplete at 31st December 1878; number of these as mentioned in last Report,	2
Of whom :	
Passed, . . . . .	2
	—
“ Probationers ” whose examinations incomplete at 31st December 1878; number of these as mentioned in last Report,	14
Of whom :	
Passed, taking Diploma First Class . . . . .	1
Do., do., Second Class, . . . . .	9
Examinations not yet completed, . . . . .	4
	—

II.

Holders of Diploma Second Class, but whose examination for First Class, under Requirements 7 and 8, were incomplete at 31st December last, . . . . .	2
Passed “ Probationers ; ” examinations under Requirements 7 and 8, incomplete at 31st December last, . . . . .	7
Passed “ Probationer, ” but whose examination was subsequently completed, taking Diploma Second Class, . . . . .	1
Failed, (of whom 1, holding Diploma Second Class, came up for examination First Class, and was unsuccessful,) . . . . .	3
	—
Total,	<u>13</u>

A list of "Probationers," &c., above referred to, will be found in Appendix No. VI.

The usual Reports by the Committee's Inspectors form Appendices VII., VIII., and IX. These will be found most interesting, and it is believed that, if attentively perused, they will prove practically useful in promoting Psalmody improvement.

The Committee's expenditure for the past year amounted to £486, 13s. 9d., which is about £144 less than the amount estimated in last Report. This, however, is mainly to be attributed to the large decrease on grants awarded, which has already been referred to. As the revenue for the year was only £290, the Committee, in meeting even their reduced expenditure, were obliged to encroach upon the balance in hand at the beginning of the year. On the whole, the Committee closed the accounts for 1879 with a balance of about £46 at their credit. As they cannot depend upon a larger future income from royalty than £250 (after settling with the Finance Committee), while their ordinary expenditure amounts to about £140, it will be seen that the funds available for carrying on the work of inspection, &c., are now very small. At the same time, the Committee can refer to the result of the experiment of the last few years, in stating confidently that the money during that time spent has been profitably expended. They expect, from the sum still remaining at disposal, to be able to defray the expense of the Inspector's visits to the congregations desiring to take advantage of the arrangements for inspection: at least so long as the number of inspections desired is limited, as for a time—in consequence of the absence of grants following on inspection—they are likely to be.

Though your Committee have been much hampered through the diminution of their funds, and have consequently been obliged to curtail their operations to a considerable extent, they have continued to receive gratifying proof that their efforts in the direction of Psalmody improvement have met with much appreciation and success. They have therefore every confidence in again requesting the Assembly to reappoint them with authority for carrying on the work intrusted to them, in the manner and to

the extent which experience may prove to be most expedient. If the Assembly should be of opinion that increased funds should be placed at their disposal, the Committee will be able to expend these most advantageously; but if otherwise, they will do their utmost to apply their small income so as to secure the best results which the sum will produce.

*In name and by appointment of the Committee,*

ALEX. T. NIVEN, C.A., *Joint-Convenor.*

## APPENDIX No. I.

## COPY OF THE COMMITTEE'S DIPLOMA.

## Church of Scotland.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON PSALMODY AND HYMNS.

## PRECENTOR'S DIPLOMA.

I hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has been examined, and found competent, in respect of musical knowledge and skill, for the duties of a Precentor.

Registered, No.

Class,

Convener.

EDINBURGH,

188

Result of examination of Mr

Date,

*The various degrees of merit are described as follows—viz. : Bad, 0 ; Fair, Nos. up to 10 ; Good, Nos. up to 20 ; Very Good, Nos. up to 30. The highest number obtainable without honours is 240. At least two-thirds of this number (160) must be obtained to secure the Diploma Second Class ; and at least seven-eighths (210) for First Class.*

Numbers  
obtained.

- I. ADAPTATION OF TUNES TO WORDS.
- II. SINGING AT SIGHT.
- III. KNOWLEDGE OF MUSIC.
- IV. EAR CULTIVATION.
- V. QUALITY OF VOICE.
- VI. STYLE OF DELIVERY.
- VII. ABILITY TO LEAD.
- VIII. ABILITY TO TEACH.

TOTAL,

Convener.

Examiners.

Messrs  
and

} Professional.  
Chairman.

*Note 1.*—A fee of 21s. must be lodged by intending Candidates before examination.



*Note 2.*—The Committee have instituted a Diploma—First Class “with honours,” and another, First Class “with advanced honours.” Precentors who wish to take either of the two higher grades of Diploma, are required to subject themselves to an examination, which will be more or less severe, according as they may desire to obtain the Diploma “with honours” or “with advanced honours.” For the former 120 marks required; for the latter 240; in addition to the full marks attainable without honours, being 240.

*Note 3.*—Candidates for the Precentor’s Diploma are requested to observe that the tests for requirements 7 and 8 are now applied as follows: If 140 marks are obtained at the half-yearly examination apart from these two requirements, the Candidate is passed as a “Probationer.” If, on a subsequent visit by an Inspector, he is found entitled to a fair number of marks for requirements 7 and 8, he will obtain the Diploma, but not otherwise. If he fails for the time, and desires that his classes and congregation be visited in following years, with a view to his then passing, he must undertake to pay the expense attending, should he then fail.

Special arrangements, as circumstances prove to be expedient, will be made for behoof of Candidates not holding office as Precentors, for testing their abilities under requirements Nos. 7 and 8.

## APPENDIX No. II.

COPY OF SCHEDULE TO BE FILLED UP ON BEHALF  
OF CONGREGATIONS DESIRING INSPECTION, 1880.

No. \_\_\_\_\_, 1880.

## Church of Scotland.

COMMITTEE ON PSALMODY AND HYMNS.

## SCHEDULE WITH REFERENCE TO INSPECTION OF CONGREGATIONS.

*To be filled up and forwarded to A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh, Joint-Con-  
vener of the Committee, not later than 1st May 1880.*

1. Name of Parish Church or Chapel.
2. Name and Address of Precentor.
3. Date, No., and Class of Diploma, if held. If "Probationer," state place and date of examination.
4. Number of sittings in Church.
5. Approximate number of Congregation.
6. Approximate number of Congregation attending (1) Congregational Classes, (2) Choir Meetings, and (3) Classes for Sabbath-scholars and others. How many such Classes? How long continued annually? Specify fully in detail.
7. Is the 'Church of Scotland Psalm and Hymn Tune-Book' the ordinary Tune-Book in congregational use to the exclusion of all others? Are numbers of Tunes displayed, or intimated by minister, having reference to this work?

8. Produce list setting forth the numbers (Church of Scotland Psalm and Hymn Tune-Book) of the Tunes sung at Public Worship upon each of twelve consecutive Sabbaths of last year—giving dates and references to the words for which the Tunes may have been selected.

*N.B.*—Precentors are required to produce, along with the usual schedules, lists setting forth the numbers (Church of Scotland Psalm and Hymn Tune-Book) of the Tunes sung at Public Worship upon each of twelve consecutive Sabbaths of the year preceding the application for inspection—the dates being given, and references to the words for which the Tunes may have been selected. Precentors appointed subsequently to 1st October will be required to produce lists as above, applicable to all the Sabbaths betwixt the date of their appointment and 1st January following. This has been found necessary, to afford a more effectual test than can be supplied by the adaptations on the single occasion of the Inspector's visit.

9. State time about which Inspection would be most convenient.

As far as possible the wishes of those locally interested will receive effect in this matter.

*Signature of Precentor,*

*Counter-Signature of Minister,*

, 1880.

The Inspector will verify the answers to the first nine questions as above, and will reply as to the following for the information of the Committee by affixing marks implying value against the subjects respectively. To do so satisfactorily, he will find it necessary to be present in Church on a Sunday, and probably to examine the Congregational Classes on a week-day. Marks to be, for bad, 0 ; for fair, numbers up to 10 ; for good, numbers up to 20 ; for very good, numbers up to 30.

1. Adaptation
2. Fulness of Voice in Congregation
3. Balancing of parts
4. Accentuation
5. Intonation
6. Expression
7. General result

Any remarks of Inspector to be added here.

*Signature of Inspector,*

1880.

## APPENDIX No. III.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR PRECENTORS RECOMMENDED  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE DIPLOMA EXAMINA-  
TIONS.

## OLD NOTATION.

*N.B.—The Eight Heads correspond with the requirements of the Diploma.*

## I.—ADAPTATION.

1. The art of scanning, and apportioning appropriate musical Measures to Verse.
2. Emotional character of Tunes.
3. Emotional character of Psalms and Hymns used in the Church of Scotland.
4. Historical and special associations of Words and Music.
5. On the whole, proper adaptations for Words given.

## II.—SIGHT-SINGING.

Singing at Sight in conjunction with words—tunes corresponding in difficulty to those found in the 'Church of Scotland Psalm and Hymn Tune-Book.'

## III.—MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE.

*Elementary.*

1. Construction of Scales, Major.
2. Construction of Scales, Minor.
3. Key Signatures of Major Scales.
4. Key Signatures of Minor Scales.
5. Time Signatures.
6. Construction of Measures.

*Intervals.*

Diatonic and Chromatic, including the several varieties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh.

*Harmony.*

1. Common Chords and their Inversions.
2. Chords of the 7th and their Inversions.
3. The Chord of the 4th on the Dominant and its Inversions.
4. Chords of the Diminished 7th and their Inversions.

*Modulation.*

1. Modulating into the Relative Minor or Relative Major of the Principal Key.
2. Modulating into the Dominant and Sub-Dominant of the Principal Key.
3. Modulating into the Relative Minors or Relative Majors of the Dominant and Sub-Dominant of the Principal Key.
4. To distinguish Transitory from Extended Modulation.

*Simple Chromatic Chords.*

To distinguish Chromatic Chords from Chords of Modulation.

## IV.—EAR CULTIVATION.

To be able to note a simple melody correctly on hearing the same sung or played not oftener than three times.

## V.—VOICE.

1. Management of the Breath.
2. Production of Tone.
3. Mode of Attack.
4. The knowledge of Blending, and proper use of the various Registers.
5. Mode of producing the clear quality.
6. Mode of producing the sombre quality.

## VI.—STYLE OF DELIVERY.

1. Correct Pronunciation.
2. Correct Accentuation.
3. Correct Phrasing.
4. Mode of producing the Tone.
5. Skilful and tasteful use of the various degrees of Tone force or loudness.
6. Phrasing of Melodies by breathing.
7. Phrasing of Melodies by varying the force.
8. Correct use of the clear and sombre qualities of voice, according to the sentiment of the words.

## VII.—ABILITY TO LEAD.

*Leading a Congregation.*

1. Pitching the Tunes to suit the voice of the Congregation.
2. Proper accentuation of the different parts of the Measure.
3. Proper accentuation of the words.

4. The use of the clear and sombre qualities of the voice, as a mode of expression.
5. Rate of movement to suit size of Congregation.
6. Mode of Attack.
7. How to maintain the Pitch.
8. Expression.

*Conducting a Choir and Congregation.*

1. Pitching of key tones ; giving the Choir the key ; mode of beating time ; proper control of the Choir.
2. Control of the Choir in conjunction with Congregation.
3. Mode of conducting a Choir so as to produce the expression desired by the Conductor.

VIII.—ABILITY TO TEACH.

*Elementary Classes.*

1. The elements of Sight-singing in Time.
2. The elements of Sight-singing in Tune.
3. The elements of Rhythm.
4. Elementary instruction in Voice-cultivation.
5. Classification of Voices.
6. Elementary instruction in Ear-cultivation.
7. Elementary instruction in Expression.

*Choir Training.*

1. Blending of voices.
2. Phrasing of music.
3. Phrasing of words.
4. Readiness in detecting and correcting wrong notes in the bass and inner parts.
5. Special treatment of Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices.

*Books for Study.*

Cullcott's Grammar of Music,	-	price 2s. 6d.
Curwen's Standard Course,	-	,, 3s.
Curwen's How to observe Harmony,	,,	2s.
Curwen's Guide of Staff Notation,	,,	0s. 6d.
Morell's English Grammar,	-	,, 2s.
Stormonth's Dictionary of English Inflected Words,	- -	,, 7s. 6d.

## APPENDIX No. IV.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR PRECENTORS RECOMMENDED  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE DIPLOMA EXAMINA-  
TIONS.*TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.*

*N.B.*—The Eight Heads correspond with the requirements of the Diploma.

## I.—ADAPTATION.

1. The art of scanning, and apportioning appropriate musical measures to verse.
2. Emotional character of Tunes.
3. Emotional character of Psalms and Hymns used in the Church of Scotland.
4. Historical and special associations of Words and Music.
5. On the whole, proper adaptations to words given.

## II.—SIGHT-SINGING.

Singing at Sight in conjunction with words—tunes corresponding in difficulty to those found in the 'Church of Scotland Psalm and Hymn Tune-Book.'

## III.—MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE.

*Elementary.*

1. Key relationship.
2. Mental effects of tones in key.
3. Structure of the Common Scale.
4. Structure of the Minor Mode and its changeable tones.
5. Accents, Pulse, Measures.
6. Rhythmic division of time and time names.

*Intervals—Parsing.*

1. The Common Intervals.
2. The Parsing of Melody.

*Harmony.*

1. Tonic, Dominant, and Sub-Dominant Chords of the Major Mode.
2. Tonic, Dominant, and Sub-Dominant Chords of the Minor Mode.
3. The Chords of the Super-Tonic, Sub-Mediant, and Leading tone of the Major Mode.
4. The Chords of the Super-Tonic, Sub-Mediant, and Leading tone of the Minor Mode.
5. The full-pulse Dissonances most commonly used with the preceding Chords.
6. The principal Cadences in both Modes.

*Modulation and Transition.*

1. Transition of the first Sharp remove.
2. Transition of the first Flat remove.
3. Distinguish between Cadence, passing and extended Transition.
4. Modulation to the Relative Major or Relative Minor.
5. Transitional Modulation of one Sharp and one Flat remove.
6. Distinguish between Chromatic and Transitional resolution of Chords.

## IV.—EAR CULTIVATION.

To be able to note a simple melody correctly on hearing the same sung or played not oftener than three times.

## V.—VOICE.

1. Management of the Breath.
2. Production of Tone.
3. Mode of Attack.
4. The knowledge of Blending, and proper use of the various Registers.
5. Mode of producing the clear quality.
6. Mode of producing the sombre quality.

## VI.—STYLE OF DELIVERY.

1. Correct Pronunciation.
2. Correct Accentuation.
3. Correct Phrasing.
4. Mode of producing the Tone.
5. Skilful and tasteful use of the various degrees of Tone force or loudness.
6. Phrasing of Melodies by breathing.
7. Phrasing of Melodies by varying the force.
8. Correct use of the clear and sombre qualities of voice, according to the sentiment of the words.

## VII.—ABILITY TO LEAD.

*Leading a Congregation.*

1. Pitching the tunes to suit the voice of the Congregation.
2. Proper accentuation of the different parts of the Measure.



3. Proper accentuation of the words.
4. The use of the clear and sombre qualities of the voice, as a mode of expression.
5. Rate of movement to suit size of Congregation.
6. Mode of Attack.
7. How to maintain the Pitch.
8. Expression.

*Conducting a Choir and Congregation.*

1. Pitching of key-tones ; giving the Choir the key ; mode of beating time ; proper control of the Choir.
2. Control of the Choir in conjunction with Congregation.
3. Mode of conducting a Choir so as to produce the expression desired by the Conductor.

VIII.—ABILITY TO TEACH.

1. Describe the Six Steps of the Tonic Sol-Fa method of teaching Tune and Time.
2. Point from memory on the Modulator one or more Tunes containing Transition.
3. Show the use of the Hand Signs in teaching Tune.
4. Elementary instruction in voice cultivation.
5. Classification of voices.
6. Elementary instruction in ear cultivation.
7. Elementary instruction in expression.

*Choir Training.*

1. Blending of voices.
2. Phrasing of music.
3. Phrasing of words.
4. Readiness in detecting and correcting wrong notes in the bass and inner parts.
5. Special treatment of Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices.

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*Books for Study.*

Callcott's Grammar, . . . . .	price 2s. 6d.
Curwen's Standard Course, . . . . .	" 3s.
Curwen's How to observe Harmony, . . . . .	" 2s.
Curwen's Staff Notation, . . . . .	" 0s. 6d.
Morell's English Grammar, . . . . .	" 2s.
Stormonth's Dictionary of English Inflected Words, . . . . .	" 7s. 6d.

## APPENDIX No. V.

NAMES OF PRECENTORS WHO RECEIVED GRANTS  
FOR 1879.

	Marks.
James F. Ogilvie, St Peter's, Glasgow, . . . . .	182
John P. Kinghorn, Uddingston, . . . . .	162
J. B. Thom, Johnstone, . . . . .	157
Robert S. Brough, St Columba's, Glasgow, . . . . .	155
George Wilson, Gorbals, Glasgow, . . . . .	155
William Anderson, Middle Church, Perth, . . . . .	153
J. O. Sinclair, High Kirk, Edinburgh, . . . . .	153
Charles Henderson, Canongate, Edinburgh, . . . . .	147
John Hobkirk, Douglas, . . . . .	147
William Patrick, Innerleithen, . . . . .	145
James T. Sharpe, Robertson Memorial, Edinburgh, . . . . .	145
David Gillespie, St Michael's, Dumfries, . . . . .	142.5
William Houston, Clarkston, . . . . .	142
Andrew Brotherton, Kilwinning, . . . . .	141
James S. Walker, Craig, . . . . .	141
James Caie, Elder St. Chapel, Edinburgh, . . . . .	140
John Rough, junior, Neilston, . . . . .	140
A. B. Chalmers, Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	139.5
Andrew Reid, Ellon, . . . . .	139
W. Shirlaw, Lasswade, . . . . .	139
James M'Arthur, Stewarton, . . . . .	137.5
David Nelson, Freuchie, . . . . .	137
Angus Sutherland, Denny, . . . . .	137
John Venters, Tranent, . . . . .	136.5
William Ashton, St John's, Edinburgh, . . . . .	135
John Telfer, Grahamston, . . . . .	135
Thomas Lindsay, Campsie, . . . . .	134
William Holmes, Beith, . . . . .	133
George Crawford, Ardrossan, . . . . .	132.5
William Paterson, Cambuslang . . . . .	132.5
Adam H. Galbraith, East Kilbride, . . . . .	130
John C. Grieve, Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, . . . . .	130
James Paul, Nairn, . . . . .	130
John M'Donald, Dumbarton, . . . . .	129.5
William Ewing, Peebles, . . . . .	128.5
Hector Alexander, Mauchline, . . . . .	128
A. D. Inglis, Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow, . . . . .	128

Henry Dunn Smith, Inveraray, . . . . .	127
Thomas Young, Mayfield, Edinburgh, . . . . .	126
Alexander Faulds, Tillicoultry, . . . . .	125
David Barclay, Carluke, . . . . .	122
H. O. Grieve, Kirkliston, . . . . .	121
Gavin Pettigrew, St Vincent's, Glasgow, . . . . .	121
John Foster, Kinclaven, . . . . .	120
David Hunter, St Paul's, Perth, . . . . .	120
George Welsh, Oyne, Inch, . . . . .	120
Daniel Patterson, Campbeltown, . . . . .	117.5
J. O. Murdoch, Polmont, . . . . .	113.5
Kenneth M'Pherson, Largs, . . . . .	112
Robert Cowan, Bathgate, . . . . .	110
John Riddell, Hopehill, Glasgow, . . . . .	105
Robert Watson, Lauder, . . . . .	105
John F. M'Callum, Dunbar, . . . . .	103
Robert Hamilton, Tolbooth, Edinburgh, . . . . .	102
Alexander Johnston, Galashiels, . . . . .	97
James Gregg, Minnigaff, . . . . .	95
R. W. Brown, Fraserburgh, . . . . .	92
William Thomson, Queen's Park, Edinburgh, . . . . .	84
William Dowell, Forfar, . . . . .	73
Charles M'Gregor, Keith, . . . . .	66

## APPENDIX No. VI.

NAMES OF PRECENTORS AND OTHERS (1) TO WHOM THE DIPLOMA HAS BEEN GRANTED ; (2) PREVIOUSLY HOLDING DIPLOMA, SECOND CLASS, WHOSE EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA FIRST CLASS INCOMPLETE ; (3) WHO HAVE PASSED AS "PROBATIONERS," DURING 1879.

I.—PRECENTORS, &C., WHOSE EXAMINATION COMPLETE, AND TO WHOM DIPLOMA GRANTED.

	Class of Diploma.
David Barclay, Mount Stewart, Carluke, . . . .	First
George Crawford, Dockhead Street, Saltcoats, . . . .	First
Thomas Gibb, Leslie, Fifeshire, . . . .	First

*Note.*—These three previously held the Diploma Second Class

---

Hector Alexander, Clelland Park, Mauchline, . . . .	Second
William Ashton, 20 Gayfield Square, Edinburgh, . . . .	Second
James Caie, 11 Lothian Street, Edinburgh, . . . .	Second
John Foster, Kinclaven, Stanley, by Perth, . . . .	Second
John Hay, Wilson Place, Mauchline, . . . .	Second
John Johnstone, 71 Trongate, Peterhead, . . . .	Second
David Nelson, 2 Eden Valley Row, Freuchie, . . . .	Second
William Thomson, 13 Royal Park Terrace, Edinburgh, . . . .	Second
John Venters, Church Street, Tranent, . . . .	Second
James S. Walker, 12 Commerce Street, Montrose, . . . .	Second

II.—HOLDERS OF DIPLOMA SECOND CLASS WHOSE EXAMINATION FOR FIRST CLASS INCOMPLETE AT 31ST DECEMBER.

James Caie, 11 Lothian Street, Edinburgh.  
William Houston, Caldervale, Airdrie.

III.—PROBATIONERS ; EXAMINATIONS UNDER REQUIREMENTS 7 AND 8 INCOMPLETE AT 31ST DECEMBER.

Robert Allan, Church Street, Irvine.  
John Conner, 143 Norfolk Street, Glasgow.  
Robert Guthrie, Swinton.  
John M'Cormack, 131 London Street, Glasgow.  
William Russell, Kinross.  
Allen Walker, Tweedvale Cottages, Walkerburn.  
Robert Walker, 22 Carnegie Street, Edinburgh.

## APPENDIX, No. VII.

REPORT BY MR W. M. MILLER, GLASGOW, WITH REFERENCE  
TO CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.

5 SHAFTESBURY TERRACE, GLASGOW,  
*26th April 1880.*

A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in laying before you my General Report on Psalmody for the year 1879.

During the year I visited forty-eight churches, and in each case furnished the Committee with a special report on the singing of the choir and congregation as heard on the day I visited the church.

Of the whole number, twelve were visited and reported on for the first time. Concerning the twelve, I can speak only of the present condition of the Psalmody. But it is otherwise with the others; for, by comparing the notes of the visit made in 1879 with the notes of the visit made in 1878, I am able to speak positively as to whether satisfactory progress has been made.

Taking the twelve churches visited for the first time, and comparing them with each other, the first position is held by the parish churches of Ardrossan, Dumfries, Freuchie, and Mauchline. In these churches the whole service of praise was remarkably good. The tunes were well selected; the people joined generally and heartily with the choir; the body of tone was full; and more than the average amount of contralto, tenor, and bass was heard in the general congregation.

In the parish churches of Craig, Nairn, Peebles, Tranent, Elder Street, Edinburgh, and St John's, Edinburgh, the singing was good.

In Kinclaven church it was only fair in comparison with the others, but good in the circumstances—there being a new conductor, a choir newly formed, and a rural and widely-scattered congregation.

Only in one church, with a small congregation, led by a harmonium and a choir, did I hear singing that could be best described as wretchedly poor and unsatisfactory.

Taking the remaining thirty-six churches by themselves, and comparing the reports for last year with the reports for the year before, ten churches have made marked progress in fulness of voice and better balance of parts. Six churches show a slight improvement in one particular, and five in another. In eleven churches the Psalmody was very much in the condition I found it in 1878.

At the time I visited the churches at Grahamston, Polmont, and

Inveraray, the weather and other things were exceptionally unfavourable for both the choirs and the congregations ; consequently the service in these churches was not up to its usual standard of excellence.

In one of the largest and most important of the churches visited, the singing is getting worse instead of better. Nothing can be more misleading to a large congregation than a precentor, as here, singing snatches of the melody, bits of contralto, a line or so of bass, and a cadential phrase of tenor. Confusing as this mode of leading must be to the mass of the congregation, the precentor's style of singing slurred tones is not less offensive to the educated portion. In slurred passages all the notes are sung staccato ; consequently lines of eight syllables are constantly altered into lines of nine, ten, eleven, and even twelve syllables.

For example, I give the tune Mariner's Hymn, and a verse of the 106th Hymn, as sung :—

Je - sus, Thou-ou ah-art all com - pah-as - sion,  
 Pure un - bou - oun - ded love Thou art ;  
 Vis - zi - it us with Thy - eye sal - va - tion,  
 Eh - en - ta - er ay - ev - ry - aye trem - bling heart.

The above passage, written as sung, is so ridiculous and absurd, that I feel it my duty to disclaim intention of treating sacred words in an unbecoming manner. The disclaimer seems necessary.

Though the phrasing of words is not what it ought to be in our choirs and congregations, the above sample is unique in its way—in this view it is given—and it is not to be taken as a fair specimen of what may be heard in most churches.

#### PROGRESS MADE.

The following table of marks, given in 1878 and in 1879 for fulness of voice and for balance of parts, will give some idea of the progress made by ten churches in two important elements of good congregational singing.

Out of a possible number of 30 marks—

	In 1878.		In 1879.	
	Fulness of Voice.	Balance of Parts.	Fulness of Voice.	Balance of Parts.
Campsie had . . . . .	14	9	24	10
Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow, . . . . .	8	5	16 <sup>5</sup>	11
Denny, . . . . .	15	7 <sup>5</sup>	22	15
Dumbarton, . . . . .	10	10	20	12
Innerleithen, . . . . .	20	8	25	15
Carlisle, . . . . .	14	5	17	10
Kilwinning, . . . . .	15	5	22 <sup>5</sup>	10
Neilston, . . . . .	23	12	28	15
Johnston, . . . . .	25	15	30	25
St Peter's, Glasgow, . . . . .	22	10	29	20

In awarding marks the combined singing of choir and congregation is taken into account.

Taking 30 as the highest possible number of marks that may be given for any one point, the following table of marks given in 1879 will show how the churches stand in regard to fulness of voice, balance of parts, and expression—10 marks being considered fair, 20 good, and 30 excellent :—

	Fulness of Voice.	Balance of Parts.	Expression.
Johnston, . . . . .	30	25	13 <sup>5</sup>
St Columba, Glasgow, . . . . .	30	15	13
St Peter's, do., . . . . .	29	20	26 <sup>5</sup>
Neilston, . . . . .	28	15	10
Gorbals, Glasgow, . . . . .	26	20	13
Middle Parish, Perth, . . . . .	26	14	15
Clarkston, . . . . .	25	15	12
Innerleithen, . . . . .	25	15	10
Ardrossau, . . . . .	25	13	10
Freuchie, . . . . .	24 <sup>5</sup>	15	10
Canongate, Edinburgh, . . . . .	23	12	13
Elder Street, do., . . . . .	23	10	15
Mauchline, . . . . .	23	12	10
St Michael's, Dumfries, . . . . .	22 <sup>5</sup>	12 <sup>5</sup>	10
*Inveraray, . . . . .	22 <sup>5</sup>	15	10
Kilwinning, . . . . .	22 <sup>5</sup>	10	12 <sup>5</sup>
Stewarton, . . . . .	22 <sup>5</sup>	10	11
*Grahamston, . . . . .	22	15	16
Denny, . . . . .	22	15	11
Campsie, . . . . .	22	10	12
Largs, . . . . .	22	10	5
Kilbride, . . . . .	21 <sup>5</sup>	15	10
Craig, . . . . .	21	15	10
Campbelton, . . . . .	20 <sup>5</sup>	10	10
Cambuslang, . . . . .	20	15	14 <sup>5</sup>
Robertson Memorial, Edinburgh, . . . . .	20	15	10
Dumbarton, . . . . .	20	12	10

\* In the case of Inveraray and Grahamston the marks are for 1878.

	Fulness of Voice.	Balance of Parts.	Expression.
Lasswade, . . . . .	20	10	15
Nairn, . . . . .	20	10	10
Tillicoultry, . . . . .	19 <sup>5</sup>	12	12
High Church, Edinburgh, . . . . .	19	10	20
Uddingston, . . . . .	19	14	20
St John's, Edinburgh, . . . . .	19	12	10
Tranent, . . . . .	19	10	12
Peebles, . . . . .	18	15	10
*Polmont, . . . . .	18	12	12
St Vincent's, Glasgow, . . . . .	18	10	10
Carluke, . . . . .	17	10	10
Dunbar, . . . . .	17	8	10
Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow, . . . . .	16 <sup>5</sup>	11	16 <sup>5</sup>
Mayfield, Edinburgh, . . . . .	16	10	12
Kinclaven, . . . . .	15	10	10
Kirkliston, . . . . .	14	8	12
Hopehill, Glasgow, . . . . .	12 <sup>7</sup>	5	11
Tolbooth, Edinburgh, . . . . .	10	5	10
Queen's Park, do., . . . . .	10	5	5

#### CHURCH CHOIRS.

In 43 out of the 48 churches visited the Psalmody was led by a choir.

Nearly all the choirs are voluntary, and, as a rule, are made up of young people belonging to the congregation. I know of only two conductors of voluntary choirs that are in any way depending on the help of outsiders.

It is otherwise with the conductors of paid choirs, for in such cases they go into the open market and take the best material they can get for the money they offer.

For such congregations as wish to secure and maintain even the appearance of good congregational singing, voluntary choirs, when properly organised, are apparently the best; but they are so liable to change, and the attendance of members at rehearsals and Sabbath services so irregular and uncertain, that they are seldom found to continue long in a satisfactory state as to numbers, voices, and general efficiency.

As most of the choirs are made up of young people hardly out of their teens, the female voices are generally fresh and vigorous; but, on the other hand, the male voices, particularly the bass, are deficient in resonance.

In only one or two choirs did I hear a really good, deep, substantial bass voice.

#### EFFICIENCY OF CHOIRS.

Most of the choirs have considerable skill in reading from notes. I had occasion to test a large number, and was much pleased with the way some of the most difficult tunes in the book were read.

Valuable as is the ability to read music at sight, it frequently happens that great skill in this department of musical training becomes a *hindrance* to artistic singing. Unfortunately many sight-singers, rely-

\* In the case of Polmont the mark is for 1878.



ing on their skill, take no trouble to commit the pieces they are in the habit of singing to memory. No matter how often a tune is sung, no effort is made to learn it so as to be able to sing it without the book ; consequently, with such persons, singing is never more than the mere mechanical exercise of reading notes.

In a number of the choirs the singing, although excellent in some respects, was spoiled by slovenly articulation and want of attention to accentuation. This may have been, to some extent, the result of defective education, but in most cases it was due to the bass and inner parts not being thoroughly mastered by the singers.

Apart altogether from the question of sight-singing, which ought to be the foundation of all training in vocal music, the choirs differed much in regard to numbers, distribution of voices, style, and general efficiency.

Some choirs excelled in one particular and some in another. Some had a bold, vigorous style, admirably adapted for leading large congregations ; whilst others, particularly the paid choirs, aimed more at what may be appropriately called "legitimate choir singing," as differing from congregational.

It is not out of place to remind conductors that if they really wish to have good congregational singing they must, in the meantime, avoid striving for effects which can only be had from small bodies of specially trained singers

In the special reports notice was taken of everything in the choir that tended in any way to hinder the people joining freely and intelligently in the service.

The most striking feature in the choirs was the marked differences in the number and distribution of the voices.

The numbers ranged from 6 to 44, and no two choirs had the same distribution of the voices. I think it is advisable to give the following

[TABLE

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES  
IN FORTY-THREE CHOIRS.

## I. VOLUNTARY CHOIRS.

Name of Congregation.	Trebles.	Contraltos.	Tenors.	Basses.	TOTAL.	Instrumental accompani- ment.
Queen's Park, Edinburgh, . . . . .	3	1	1	1	6	Harmonium.
Polmont, . . . . .	3	0	3	3	9	...
Hopehill, Glasgow, . . . . .	7	1	1	1	10	Harmonium.
Robertson Memorial, Edinburgh,	4	3	1	2	10	...
Clarkston, . . . . .	5	2	3	3	13	...
St John's, Edinburgh, . . . . .	6	2	2	3	13	...
Kilwinning, . . . . .	4	2	2	5	13	Harmonium.
Tillicoultry, . . . . .	4	4	1	4	13	...
Kirkliston, . . . . .	6	3	2	2	13	Harmonium.
Tranent, . . . . .	6	2	2	3	13	...
Carluke, . . . . .	4	2	1	6	13	...
St Paul's, Perth, . . . . .	5	2	2	5	14	...
St Vincent's, Glasgow, . . . . .	4	2	4	5	15	...
Uddingston, . . . . .	5	5	2	2	14	...
Craig, . . . . .	6	2	3	3	14	...
Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow, . . . . .	4	2	4	5	15	...
Campsie, . . . . .	4	3	3	5	15	...
Kinclaven, . . . . .	7	2	3	3	15	Harmonium.
Dumbarton, . . . . .	5	4	2	4	15	...
Ardrossan, . . . . .	6	2	3	4	15	...
Peebles, . . . . .	5	4	3	4	16	...
Stewarton, . . . . .	5	5	3	4	17	...
Mauchline, . . . . .	7	2	3	6	18	...
Grahamston, . . . . .	7	2	2	7	18	...
Innerleithen, . . . . .	6	4	3	5	18	...
Elder Street, Edinburgh, . . . . .	6	4	4	5	19	...
Middle Parish, Perth, . . . . .	4	4	4	7	19	...
Nairn, . . . . .	8	4	4	3	19	Harmonium.
Campbeltown, . . . . .	9	3	2	5	19	...
Cambuslang, . . . . .	5	7	5	3	20	...
St Peter's, Glasgow, . . . . .	7	3	4	6	20	...
Lasswade, . . . . .	9	7	2	3	21	...
Dumfries, . . . . .	9	3	4	5	21	...
Freuchie, . . . . .	11	5	3	3	22	...
Gorbals, Glasgow, . . . . .	6	6	4	7	23	...
St Columba's, Glasgow, . . . . .	8	2	5	8	23	...
Denny, . . . . .	7	7	5	4	23	Harmonium at Evening Service.
Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, . . . . .	10	4	5	5	24	...
Canongate, Edinburgh, . . . . .	14	5	5	8	32	Harmonium.
Johnstone, . . . . .	24	7	4	9	44	...

## II. PAID CHOIRS.

Mayfield, Edinburgh, . . . . .	5	1	1	1	8	...
Tolbooth, Edinburgh, . . . . .	6	1	1	3	11	...
High Church, Edinburgh, . . . . .	8	2	4	5	19	Organ.

The figures in the foregoing table are only for one day, and ought not to be taken as determining the strength and constitution of any choir for the whole year. At the same time, they clearly indicate that, on the whole, the parts are very imperfectly balanced.

Fortunately in most churches the tenor and bass parts are more or less strengthened by the general congregation.

#### CHILDREN'S CHOIRS.

I am glad to be able to report that a number of precentors are giving some attention to the training of the Sunday-school children, in some places leading to the formation of children's choirs. The chief drawback at present is the want of a suitable tune-book, arranged in two and three part harmony.

In most cases the conductors are forced to use books outside of those issued by the Psalmody Committee.

In Denny parish church the children perform a most important part in the evening service. Immediately after the sermon a hymn is sung by the choir and congregation. Directly the hymn is finished, a verse-anthem is sung by the children. The piece I heard was in three-part harmony, and the notes were not only correctly but charmingly sung.

Three years ago I recommended precentors to set about the forming of such choirs. Since then a number have been formed, and are justifying their existence by services rendered in church and school.

I trust the example given by the parish of Denny will be followed by others, and that ministers and conductors generally will realise the importance of training the young to become sweet singers in Israel.

#### INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Whatever arguments may be brought forward for or against the use of instrumental music in church, there can be no questioning the fact of its increasing.

Personally I am in favour of instrumental music in church, and what follows of my views will therefore not be misunderstood.

I heard nine instruments in all—viz., one organ and eight harmoniums.

The organ accompaniments were magnificently played. The combinations were very beautiful, and the organist paid every attention to the expression given by the choir. I cannot give such unqualified praise to the playing of the harmoniums.

In one or two churches the playing was good. In two cases the instrument was thumped like a piano, and the combinations used were simply hideous. In more than one case the playing was so bad that it was impossible to tell what tune was being played. If instruments are used in churches, steps should be taken to have them properly played.

In one church I am certain the singing of both choir and people was spoiled by the incapacity of the accompanist.

I find that there is a widespread but misleading notion regarding instrumental music in churches. Many say that it improves the singing of the congregation. This is true only of congregations capable of singing without it, but it is not true of non-singing congregations. In such cases, a good organ well played may cover defects of omission and commission, but it can never remove them.

## PRECENTOR'S WORK.

In former reports I had occasion to speak of a large amount of work done at choir rehearsals and in congregational classes having no direct bearing on the Psalmody.

I must again draw the attention of the Committee to the subject, and ask them to consider whether anything can be done to make the results of well-taught congregational classes more in keeping with the object for which these classes are professedly formed.

A splendidly-sung service of sacred song at an evening concert, and an indifferent rendering of the Sabbath service by the same choir, indicate that the end—namely, the improvement of the Psalmody—has been lost sight of in the means taken to secure it.

Precentors have found out that choirs and classes attend better at rehearsals, and take greater interest in the work when some special piece is being studied with a view to public performance.

The pieces selected are generally Bible stories—such as “David,” “Daniel,” “Moses,” “The Great Teacher,” &c., set to simple music. Unfortunately the music is not the music sung in our churches, and hence the time given to the getting up of such pieces is thrown away so far as the Sabbath service of song is concerned.

It may be said that the skill acquired by the singers in learning such pieces as I have referred to, must in some way influence the singing of the congregation. Undoubtedly it does, but not always for the better. The singers, whilst acquiring skill, are also acquiring a taste for music outside of, and altogether beyond, the music sung in our churches.

But we cannot get over the fact that, in the meantime, Bible stories set to music are popular with choirs and classes, and the question for the Committee to consider is—

Can Bible stories be made to help on the improvement of congregational singing?

Knowing what is wanted, it appears to me that the right thing to do is to meet the demand by issuing a series of Bible stories, set to music, taken out of the Committee's own publications. By so doing all the music taught in classes using the series would be available for the Sabbath service.

## NON-WORKING PRECENTORS.

Whilst a large number of precentors carry on congregational classes of some kind or another, there are many that do nothing whatever beyond the training and conducting of their choirs; yet these men, because they hold the diploma, have their churches visited annually, and in proportion to the favourable character of the report on the congregational singing—towards the improvement of which they have done nothing—they participate in the “grants” made by the Committee.

More difference ought to be made between precentors doing nothing, and precentors doing all they can, to carry out the schemes for the promotion of which the grants were instituted.

I respectfully request the Committee to consider whether it would not be an improvement on the present system, that all precentors participating in grants should be required to teach a given number of

Psalm and Hymn tunes to a congregational class of adults, or Sabbath-school children, as one of the particulars to be specially reported on.

In anticipation of some such scheme being adopted, I have gone carefully over the Tune-book, and arranged all the tunes in one or other of six classes.

The tunes are so classified that in each class the teacher will have only one thing to explain, and the pupils but one difficulty at a time to overcome.

In each class the pieces are so numerous that, if the teacher but keep to his subject, the pupils are sure to master one thing before they are called on to practise another.

By this scheme of tune-teaching, any precentor who is able to read the notes over, although he has little skill in teaching, comparatively, will be able, in the course of two or three sessions, to take his class through the whole of the Tune-book.

I have already placed the scheme in your hands ; and should the Committee think of embodying it in the General Report, its publication will prove a boon to many precentors.\*

There are generally more ways than one to attain a result, and there is room for argument as to which is best ; but, in my experience, the most direct, the least expensive, the most pleasant, and practically the most instructive, is the one I have suggested.—I am, &c.,

W. M. MILLER.

\* It will probably be produced separately at a small charge.

## APPENDIX No. VIII.

REPORT BY MR JAMES SNEDDON, EDINBURGH, WITH  
REFERENCE TO CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.

13 GLADSTONE TERRACE, EDINBURGH,  
*23d February 1880.*

A. T. NIVEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—During 1879 I visited, and reported on the Psalmody of, seven congregations. The Psalmody in three of these churches deserves to be classed as very good, two as good, and two as fair. In that which I considered best, which may be called No. 1, the leader is a man of some position and general culture, possessing at the same time a considerable amount of tact and musical ability. The congregation is large and influential; the well-trained choir has in its membership representatives from all classes of the community, while a strong force of trained singers are scattered through the church. These, with appropriate words and music (for which ample provision has been made), seem to be the conditions most favourable for a proper "Service of Praise."

In the congregation which stands second on my list (No. 2) the enthusiasm is quite as great, and the training as good; but the population is thinner and of a more shifty character, so that the results of good work done are not so apparent. In the interest which, personally, and through his family, the minister manifests in all that concerns church song, an example is set, worthy of all imitation.

In No. 3 the materials (if I may so speak) are quite as good, but love of the work does not seem so general nor so great. The members of the choir, including the leader, evidently belong entirely to the respectable working class. It is to their credit, and is an evidence how much, of recent years, a knowledge of music has spread among the masses, that the choir singing is of a high character. The old and beautiful tune "Dundee" is seldom to be heard better, or more expressively sung than it was on the day of my visit. There is plenty of "voice" in this congregation, but little or no part-singing outside of the choir. Phrasing and pronunciation also stand greatly in need of improvement.

In Nos. 4 and 5, classed as "good," the means to make the Psalmody better are at hand. In the best of the two, increasing interest and marked improvement were observable, when compared with what I saw and heard in 1878. The choir seat had been raised, and, I think, enlarged: consequently the "lead" was better. Intonation was, in this church, wonderfully well sustained: as many as ten stanzas

being sung without flattening, though there was no instrumental accompaniment. The sound from the congregation, however, did not at all represent the numbers present, and the music books outside of the choir seat were few in number. To the other congregation (No 5) these latter remarks apply even more forcibly, for it is larger and not so scattered; so that better things might reasonably be expected. Nor did the choir singing seem to me so good as it could easily be made.

Of those churches classed as "fair" it may be said that in one nearly all the singing was done by the choir, in the other by the congregation. The habit of the first of these is greatly to be deprecated; with regard to the other no fault can be found, provided a sufficient amount of training has gone before; of this, I am sorry to say, there was no evidence.

Of the various heads under which marks are given, "Adaptation" still stands highest. Considering the facilities now at hand for good Adaptation, it would be strange were it otherwise. Intonation comes next, though it is a long way behind, and the discrepancies between one congregation and another are much greater. "Balance of parts" and "Accentuation" come next, and are nearly equal. "Fulness of voice" (pretty far down) is next, and "Expression" lowest of all.

It has sometimes occurred to me that fulness of voice in the congregation has not hitherto had that value attached to it, that, considering its importance, it ought to have. If a leader has only a choir to train and conduct, all the requisites of good part-singing may be brought to a high pitch with comparative ease, and so a good "general result" may be obtained. It is when the constituents of church song are considered in connection with the grand essential—the congregational voice—that difficulties arise, to the overcoming of which alone any great merit can be attached. Leaders and Kirk-Sessions should, I think, aim more and more at getting all the people to sing well and skilfully.

Congregations seem gradually to be getting better acquainted with the music provided for their use. As a proof of this it may be mentioned that in each of these seven churches an entirely different set of tunes were heard. Among these were four minor tunes—viz., "St Bride," "St Cross," "Felix," and "Dundee." Some of the others, as "Regent," "Triumph," "Pergamos," &c., are comparatively new, but well fitted to take a permanent place in our church music. Great care should, however, be taken in introducing new tunes. In those churches where opportunities of having united rehearsal are few, it would, I think, be well to introduce them very sparingly; and a tune once introduced should be frequently sung at first, so that the congregation may have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with it. In such churches the number of tunes that can be kept in "full song" is not large. I heard only one chant, and two anthems, so that neither of these seem to have taken such general hold as might, perhaps, have been expected. One precentor complained of sameness in the common measure tunes provided; but I found that this gentleman could see no beauty in "French," "Stroudwater," "St Thomas" and the like. These tunes can well afford to wait till our friend can appreciate them.

The best Psalmody that, in these visits, I have heard, is still marred to a considerable extent by want of attention to phrasing and pronunciation. In one place, indeed, much *mis*-directed attention has been given to the last-mentioned item, and it has become stilted and unnatural. Thus for "note" we had "naut," "tone" was "taun," while "the" was always "thee." Want of attention is still, however, the rule, and so "luck" could sometimes be heard where "look" was printed. Several glaring examples of bad phrasing came under my notice. The following is a specimen—

"Thou hast bow'd the—dying head,  
Thou the blood of—life has shed,  
Thou hast filled a—mortal bier—  
Jesus, Son of—Mary, hear."

A pretty rapid rate of speed now seems general. In very few cases, however, is the rate taken when starting a tune maintained to the close. In some, the entrance of the voice of the congregation serves to keep back the speed. In others, where the choir is strong enough to take the people along, the time gets gradually quicker. Any large body, once started, is difficult to control. Even in choirs, few tunes are sung that could stand the test of a metronome. In Psalmody (unless for special effects) a steady rate should as far as possible be maintained; and by cultivating a sense of time in himself, a leader may do much to guide and direct it in others. This department, therefore, belongs in a peculiar manner to the conductor. In one church I was sorry to observe that choir and congregation had been taught to double the length of the last three notes when concluding a Psalm or Hymn, whether the words would admit of such treatment or not. This, in my opinion, is a very bad *rule*. It belongs almost entirely to the theatre, and even there is known as "clap-trap." Mendelssohn, one of the greatest of modern composers and conductors, altogether condemned the practice, and called it sheer affectation.

In two of the churches the Sabbath-school had, at the time of my visit, been given up for the season. In the others, work was in full swing, the precentors evidently taking a lively interest in the musical department. In all, the singing was general, sweet, and tuneful, but only in two was there any attempt at part-singing. Church of Scotland books were used throughout.—I am, &c.,

JAMES SNEDDON.



## APPENDIX No. IX.

REPORT BY MR WILLIAM LITSTER, ABERDEEN, WITH  
REFERENCE TO CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.

ABERDEEN, 18th October 1879.

A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A.

DEAR SIR,—I have now the pleasure of offering a few general remarks on the state of the Psalmody in the churches lately visited, and upon which I have reported individually.

It is gratifying to find the post of precentor occupied in all cases by men fully competent for, and deeply interested in, their work. But it is much to be regretted that their efforts do not always meet with the support they deserve. There is a general complaint on this score, and it is difficult to see how progress is ever to be attained unless the people interest themselves more. The efforts of your Committee are all calculated to achieve great results; but they presuppose that the people will fall in with and support their schemes. If they do not, then it matters little what qualifications the leader may possess, what interest the minister may take, what books, what methods are in use. Progress in this matter, as in all others, needs individual effort and self-sacrifice; and if our congregations are really in earnest about it they must be prepared to make the needful endeavours after it.

Under the heading "Fulness of Voice" the degree of attainment is in no case high, and in some cases, alas! very low. In some cases it would be more correct to describe this heading as "Absence of Voice," for there was little more than a dull murmur. In the separate reports I have, in one or two cases, pointed out grounds for expecting an improvement by next visit. Meantime, I would point out that in all cases the singing is worst in the morning service, and this notwithstanding that the number of worshippers generally exceeds that of the afternoon or evening by three to one. It may be that amongst this larger number there is a body of country people whose opportunities of improving themselves in musical practice are rare. But it arises largely from the fact that people are never in proper condition for singing heartily on Sunday forenoon. Having had little previous exercise, and having in many cases hurried to church shortly after the morning repast, they are more in need of rest than fit for vocal effort. It thus happens that it is always after sermon ere anything like heartiness is reached. In the afternoon or evening one notices the difference—the

people at once settle down to the exercises, the first tune is as well sung as the last, and altogether there is an absence of the stiffness which characterises the morning's singing.

The subject of "Expression" receives a good deal of attention, although it is confined in all cases but one to the choir. I trust I shall not be misunderstood when I say that the use of expression is in many cases a direct hindrance to the development of Fulness of Voice. In cases where the body of tone is thin and weak the choir is its only mainstay. In such cases where the choir attempts any departure from its normal force, the people at once feel a want of a proper lead, and they stop singing altogether; or if not, they fall into a slower rate of speed from which they cannot again be dragged. In a case where the singing is all a dull level (but *not* artistic) piano expression in this direction can go no further. I would therefore say, get good, honest, hearty singing *first*, then introduce expression as the volume of tone will bear it. Meanwhile accent, rhythm, and clear utterance of the words can be studied; and as elements in the general result, they are quite as important as light and shade.

In several churches I found Anthems in use. These were sung by the choir while the offerings of the people were being collected. Where the anthem selected is within the capabilities of the choir, it may, no doubt, be a means of edification, but where it is *not* it is apt to turn away the thoughts of the worshippers from the subject of the anthem to the question whether the choir will get through it without a mishap.\*

In other churches the time of collecting the offerings was occupied by the choir in singing over some new tune about to be brought into use. After being thus sung for several days, this tune would be used in the regular service, and the people having been already made in some degree familiar with it, would join in it even on its first introduction into the service.\*

Sunday-school singing is generally carefully attended to by the precentors of the churches. It is well that it is so, for it needs some such agency to keep hold of children from the time they leave school till they are of age for adult classes. Singing in some form is taught in many day schools; but even if children are well taught there they will lose it soon unless kept in practice. Precentors ought therefore to follow up whatever day-school work is done in their district. Our boys and girls of to-day are the staple of our choirs five years hence, and time spent in fostering their talents and their taste is a prudent investment of a precentor's time.—Yours, &c.,

WM. LITSTER.

\* Surely these practices are not to be commended.—A. T. N.

APPENDIX No. X.

ABSTRACT of the INTROMISSIONS of the JOINT-CONVENER  
of the COMMITTEE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY on PSALMODY  
AND HYMNS.

*From 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879*

**CHARGE.**

I. BALANCES due to and by the Committee at 31st December 1878—viz.:

Balance in Commercial Bank, . . . . .		£436 14 6
Do. due by Messrs Blackwood, . . . . .	£172 3 10	
Less proportion thereof due to Finance Committee, . . . . .	84 2 2	
		<u>88 1 8</u>
		£524 16 2

Deduct:

Balance due to Joint-Convener, . . . . .	£282 2 7	
Fees received from 3 Precentors who had not been examined at 31st December 1878, . . . . .	1 10 0	
		<u>283 12 7</u>
		£241 3 7

II. ROYALTY RECEIVABLE during year—viz.:

1. On 'Scottish Hymnal,' for year to 31st December 1879, . . . . . £258 12 1

Deduct: Half thereof payable to Finance Committee in terms of General Assembly's Deliverance of 25th May 1878, . . . . .	129 6 0	
	<u>£129 6 1</u>	

2. On do. with Music for year to 31st December 1879, . . . . .	11 5 6	
3. On Combined Book for do., . . . . .	81 19 1	
4. On Music for Psalms and Hymns for do., . . . . .	2 14 9	
5. On Psalter for do., . . . . .	7 4 7	
6. On Anthem Book for do., . . . . .	25 17 8	
		<u>258 7 8</u>

III. EXAMINATION FEES received, . . . . . 13 13 0

IV. COLLECTIONS, &c., received, . . . . . 17 12 8

V. INTEREST ON BANK ACCOUNT for year to 1st November 1879, . . . . . 2 6 4

SUM OF THE CHARGE, £533 3 3

Equalling the Discharge as on page 457.

## DISCHARGE.

I. EXTRA DISCOUNT allowed to Purchasers of the Committee's Publications, under the "Reduced Price Arrangement,"—viz.,		
On Sales by Messrs Nelson, for half-year to 30th June 1879,		£2 0 10
<i>Note.</i> —The arrangement for supply of the Committee's publications at reduced rate was discontinued in February 1879.		
II. EXPENSES connected with Examination of Candidates for the Diploma—viz.:		
1. Fees to Examiners,	£13 13 0	
2. Travelling Expenses incurred by Examiners,	3 10 0	
	<hr/>	17 3 0
III. GRANTS TO PRECENTORS holding the Diploma, and relative expenses of reporting on Congregational Psalmody—viz.:		
1. Grants to Precentors,	£122 0 0	
2. Fees for Reports on Congregational Psalmody,	126 0 0	
3. Travelling Expenses, &c.,	51 0 6	
	<hr/>	299 0 6
IV. MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS—viz.:		
1. Accounts for Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, &c.,	£108 12 4	
2. Members' Travelling and other Expenses,	5 8 5	
3. Expenses in connection with Precentors' classes,	5 5 0	
4. Half Fees returned to successful candidates who had been examined previous to the fee being increased to 2s.,	2 5 0	
5. General Assembly's Deliverance,	0 12 0	
6. Auditor's Fee, for Accounts for year to 31st December 1878,	2 2 0	
7. Allowance to Joint-Convener to cover outlay for Clerks to 31st December 1879,	42 0 0	
8. Outlay by Joint-Convener for Postages, &c.,	2 4 8	
	<hr/>	168 9 5
		<hr/>
		£486 13 9
V. BALANCES DUE TO AND BY THE COMMITTEE as at 31st December 1879—viz.:		
Balance in Commercial Bank,	£162 10 3	
Do. due by Messrs Blackwood,	146 9 5	
Less: Proportion due to Finance Committee,	70 18 4	
	<hr/>	75 11 1
	<hr/>	£238 1 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carry forward,	£238 1 4	£486 13 9

	Brought forward,	£238 1 4	£486 13 9
Deduct :			
	Balance due to Mr Niven,	*£191 1 10	
	Examination Fee on hand,	0 10 0	
		<u>191 11 10</u>	
			46 9 6

\* This Balance arises on Payments of Grants to Precentors, &c., entered in Account, though made subsequent to close of Accounts; the drafts for payment thereof not being held as drawn from Bank till the year now current, 1880.

	SUM OF THE DISCHARGE,	<u>£533 3 3</u>
	Equalling the Charge as on page 455.	

EDINBURGH, 10th May 1880.—I have examined the foregoing Account of the Intromissions of Mr A. T. Niven, C.A., as Joint-Convenor to the General Assembly's Committee on Psalmody and Hymns for year 1879; assuming as before the accuracy of the rates of Royalty paid by the Publishers, I have found the Account to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed; it closes with a balance of One hundred and ninety-one pounds one shilling and tenpence (£191, 1s. 10d.), due to Mr Niven, subject to the explanation noted on the Account.

GEORGE MURRAY, Auditor.

# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE.

## I.—EDITIONS WITH TUNES.

- A 1. PSALMS AND PARAPHRASES. Minion Type, with Tunes, cut-leaved, published at 1s. 6d.
- AA 1. Do. Music in Sol-fa Notation, published at 1s. 6d.
- A 3. TUNES ALONE of the above in Common Notation, published at 8d.
- AA 3. Do. Sol-fa Notation, published at 8d.
- B 1. PSALMS, PARAPHRASES, AND SCOTTISH HYMNAL — in One Volume. Minion Type, cut-leaved, published at 3s.
- BB 1. Do. Music in Sol-fa Notation, published at 3s.
- B 2. PSALMS, PARAPHRASES, AND SCOTTISH HYMNAL — in One Volume. Longprimer Type, cut-leaved, published at 5s.
- B 3. TUNES ALONE of the above in Common Notation, published at 1s. 6d.
- BB 3. Do. Sol-fa Notation, published at 1s. 6d.
- C 1. PROSE PSALTER, AND SELECTED PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE. Pointed for Chanting. Minion Type, cut-leaved, published at 2s. 6d.
- CC 1. Do. Music in Sol-fa Notation, published at 2s. 6d.
- D 2. THE BOOK OF ANTHEMS. Crown Svo, published at 4s. 6d.
- DD 2. Do. Music in Sol-fa Notation, published at 4s. 6d.
- D 3. THE BOOK OF ANTHEMS, PROSE AND METRICAL. Being the first Part of above, published at 2s. 6d.
- DD 3. Do. Music in Sol-fa Notation, published at 2s. 6d.
- F 1. THE SCOTTISH HYMNAL. Minion type, cut-leaved, with a Fixed Tune to each Hymn, published at 1s. 6d.
- FF 1. Do. Music in Sol-fa Notation, published at 1s. 6d.
- F 4. THE SCOTTISH HYMNAL. Longprimer Type, with Fixed Tune for each Hymn, whole page, published at 3s. 6d.
- H 1. THE CHILDREN'S HYMNAL. Nonpareil Type, with Tunes, published at 1½d.
- HH 1. Do. Music in Sol-fa Notation, published at 1½d.
- H 2. Do. With Tunes arranged for four voices, published at 1s. 6d.

## II.—WORDS ONLY.

- F 6. THE SCOTTISH HYMNAL, without Music. Large Type, bound in cloth, red edges, published at 1s. 6d.
- F 7. THE SCOTTISH HYMNAL, without Music. Bourgeois Type, cloth, red edges, published at 1s.
- F 8. THE SCOTTISH HYMNAL, without Music. Minion Type, limp cloth, published at 6d.
- F 9. THE SCOTTISH HYMNAL, without Music. Nonpareil Type, in paper cover, published at 2d.
- I 1. THE CHILDREN'S HYMNAL. In paper cover, published at 1d.

The Committee desire to draw special attention to the cheapness and practical usefulness of Editions B 3 and BB 3. These contain the whole of the Psalm and Hymn Tunes, and can be used with an ordinary Psalm Book, and a cheap edition of the Hymnal. In congregations in which Psalms and Paraphrases only are sung, the inexpensive Editions A 3 and AA 3 are sufficient for all purposes.

*Just Published. Price Sixpence.*

LIST OF ADAPTATIONS OF MUSIC TO WORDS, by Precentors applying for Grants, and marks of Criticism applied thereto.

# R E P O R T

OF

## COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK

TO THE

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

GIVEN IN BY

REV. JOHN M'MURTRIE, M.A., ONE OF THE VICE-CONVENERS

IN THE ABSENCE OF

REV. A. H. CHARTERIS, D.D., CONVENER

(WITH THE DELIVERANCE PRONOUNCED THEREON)

**MAY 22, 1880**

*T W E L F T H   Y E A R*

*Donations for promoting the circulation of this Report, and the other work of the Committee (which includes Deputations), will be thankfully received by the Secretary and Treasurer, T. J. WILSON, S.S.C., 30 Queen Street, Edinburgh. It is requested that all communications on the ordinary business of the Committee be addressed to him.*

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 WILLIAM YEATS, Esq. of Auquharney.
- Rev. ALEX. MARSHALL, M.A., Callander, *Honorary Secretary*.



## R E P O R T.

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THE instructions given by the General Assembly of 1879 to your Committee as to their work for the next year were contained in the following portions of the Deliverance on their Report:—

“The Assembly receive with satisfaction the testimony in the Report to the good results accruing from deputations sent to various parts of the country under the supervision of the Committee, renew their authority to them to arrange for such deputations in the coming year, and recommend to ministers and presbyteries to take advantage of the opportunities thus offered of promoting the spiritual interests of those under their care.

“The General Assembly are glad to learn that the new parish magazine, ‘Life and Work,’ has been received with so much favour, commend it to the people of Scotland, and especially to the ministers, kirk-sessions, and members of the Church of Scotland, as a means of using the great powers of the printing-press in connection with ordinary Church organisations for the promotion of the great ends for which the Church of Christ is instituted; and further, the General Assembly learn with satisfaction that the Magazine has been localised by means of supplements in a large number of parishes.

“The General Assembly direct the Committee to continue their preparation of a digest of past Reports, with the view of its being completed before the meeting of next Assembly.”

The following portion of the Deliverance on the Home Mission Committee’s Report also contained an instruction to the Christian Life and Work Committee:—

“The General Assembly have received with much interest the information furnished by the sub-Committee of the Home Mission on the encouragement of young men to undertake the office of the ministry, and the recommendations with which that Report concludes. The General Assembly remit all the matters thus brought up to the Chris-

tian Life and Work Committee, with instructions to endeavour to give practical effect to the information and recommendations now submitted, and to report to next General Assembly."

Your Committee have now to submit the following Report of what has been done in obedience to these instructions:—

### DEPUTATIONS.

This branch of your Committee's operations continues to extend in influence and importance. The object of depositions, as has frequently been explained, is the promotion of Christian Life and Work in co-operation with such parish ministers as have asked the Committee personally, or through their Presbyteries, to assist them in this way. Last year the number of depositions was greater than in any previous year. Happily the funds available were considerably augmented by a grant of £100, generously made to the Committee by the Lay Association for this purpose; and they have thus been enabled to place the services of deputies more freely than before at the disposal of Presbyteries and ministers in various parts of the country. They have also received as formerly a grant from the Royal Bounty for work among the Highlanders.

As in former years, Gaelic services were conducted at *Wick*, *Fraserburgh*, and *Peterhead* for the benefit of the Highland fishermen, who congregate at these stations in large numbers during the fishing season. The deputies were the Rev. Messrs MacDougall of Resolis; Robertson of Kilmorack; Black of Kilmory; J. Macgregor of Lismore; D. MacFadyen of Laggan; Maclachlan of Tain; Macrae of Clyne; and Mackay of Tongue. The services were much appreciated by the fishermen; and the deputies concur in thinking that it is on many grounds desirable that this work should be continued. Your Committee are indebted to the ministers of the parishes visited for much valuable support and sympathy.

*Barra* was visited by the Rev. T. Young of Ellon, who conducted services for several weeks, chiefly among East Coast fishermen, who are resident on the island for a part of every year.

“The importance of this work, both ecclesiastically and evangelically,” says Mr Young in an interesting report, “is so great in my eyes that I should strongly recommend its regular and vigorous continuance. The moral effect tells greatly in favour of the Church even in the eye of strangers, and many of the fishermen are her children who are most worthy of her considerate attention. Moreover, the visits of faithful ministers from the mainland are not without their encouraging and stimulating influence on Highland ministers, who often feel isolated and forgotten.”

At the request of the *Presbytery of Caithness*, a deputation consisting of the Rev. Messrs Coullie of Pencaitland, Irvine Robertson of Clackmannan, and Duncan Campbell of Grahamston, visited that district.

“Again and again,” says one of the deputies, “I was told that ministers and people found themselves greatly encouraged by the visits of your deputation, and the hope was earnestly expressed that your Committee would continue to send them; and I must say the heartiness both of ministers and people in the reception of your deputies was most pleasant.”

The other deputies express themselves in similar terms, acknowledging in the warmest manner their deep sense of the kindness which they received at the hands of ministers and people, and their conviction that much good was effected, by the blessing of God.

*Thurso* was visited by the Rev. George Wilson of Cramond; *Tain*, and surrounding district, by Rev. Messrs J. M. Mitchell and H. Cowan of Aberdeen; *Chanonry*, by Rev. Messrs James Dewar of Arrochar, J. C. Russell of Campbeltown, and Paton of Penpont; *Dingwall*, by Dr Charteris; *Montrose*, by Dr Rankin of Muthill, and Rev. Mr Buchanan of Langholm; *Brechin*, by Rev. J. M'Murtrie, and Mr T. J. Wilson; *Stranraer*, by Rev. Messrs T. Marjoribanks of Prestonkirk, and Charles Grant of Dundee. It may be mentioned that the deputies to Stranraer, as in the case of Caithness, were received by the *Presbytery*, with whom they conferred, and under whose advice the necessary arrangements were made. *Wigtown* district was visited by the Rev. Messrs Paton of Dumfries and Bruce of Banff; and *Whithorn* by the Rev. Dr Lees.

Not a few of the deputies allude to the good they have them-

selves received from refreshing intercourse with brethren with whom they were brought into contact.

“The gain,” says one, “is not wholly on one side ; and whilst those amongst whom I have gone have invariably expressed their gratitude for the fraternal interchange, no less readily do I express mine at the cordial welcome.”

All the deputies would appear to have carried out the general suggestions of the Committee, as set forth in the Report for 1878.

“We specially tried,” says one of the deputies to Wigtown, “to make all connected with the Church of Scotland feel that we were there to express the sympathy of the whole Church with each of its ministers and congregations—sought to encourage more life, purity, and zeal, and to indicate how our present Church organisation was calculated to foster and direct them in the faithful service of Christ.”

Another deputy, who visited a northern district, and who has had considerable experience in work of this nature, says :—

“In all my preaching and intercourse with ministers and elders, I endeavoured to keep the following principles in view—

“1st, To preach on subjects calculated to quicken spiritual life, and to strengthen men and women therein for Christ.

“2d, To avoid, as far as possible, offending prejudice, either in the form of the service or in the substance of the teaching, being specially careful to avoid anything like rebuke for small congregations, or for slight tokens of a prosperous Church.

“3d, To avoid praising the Church of Scotland to the depreciation of Dissenting denominations, always speaking of her simply as a strong branch of the Church of Christ, and referring to the good works and spiritual prosperity of other branches of the Christian Church.

“4th, To be careful to show that the end of my visit was not an authoritative investigation into the condition of the churches visited, but that I bore a message of sympathy and goodwill and cheer from the South, where the Church of Scotland is strong, to the North, where she is struggling in weakness with great difficulties.”

Your Committee would only add that, so long as the work of deputations is carried on in the spirit above indicated, it cannot fail to be a powerful means of gladdening and cheering the hearts both of ministers and of people. The impression produced by the detailed Reports which have been received is that much may be done by zealous and prudent deputies to promote the best interests both of the Church and of religion, especially in outlying districts of the country, where ministers are to some extent deprived of many of the helps and encouragements which exist in other quarters.

## THE PARISH MAGAZINE, 'LIFE AND WORK.'

Last year your Committee were able to report that this periodical had been set agoing, and as its circulation appears now to be established, it may so far be allowed to speak for itself.

A year ago the monthly circulation stood at 72,000; it is now 82,000. This increase is especially gratifying, as at first copies of the Magazine were, in many cases, ordered in anticipation of their being sold; whereas now the exact extent of the demand has been ascertained, and the circulation is free and natural.

The number of parishes and chapel districts in which the Magazine is taken on the minister's order is 647, being 27 more than last year, and there are others which it reaches through booksellers,—but how many in this latter case the Committee cannot ascertain exactly.

The local supplements continue to be a valuable channel of parochial communication. As this idea was comparatively novel, and was differently utilised by different ministers, the Committee made a selection from the supplements, exhibiting as far as possible distinct features, and, with consent of the ministers who prepared or edited them, circulated those selected among the ministers of the Church. Another use which has recently been made of the local supplements, is to insert in the Magazine itself anything specially interesting or useful which may appear in them.

Your Committee had the Magazine for 1879 bound up as a volume, and advertised for sale. It was afterwards favourably noticed in the principal Edinburgh, Glasgow, and provincial newspapers.

Your Committee, in conducting the Magazine, have been assisted by a large correspondence with the ministers of the Church. Their letters have been read and considered at the monthly meetings of the sub-Committee appointed to examine each number before it is issued.

The Magazine accounts were made up as at 30th September last, that having been found to be the most suitable period of the

year for closing. A summary of them is annexed. There appear in it the receipt of £433, 13s. 6d. as advertising revenue, and the payment of £177, 16s. on account of literary contributions.

The Committee's responsibilities have been greatly lightened by the way in which the accounts have been met. There is hardly any balance unrecovered on account of the first two quarters. It has not as yet, however, been safe to calculate on any available margin of profit. The Committee have no capital to answer any losses sustained, and a sub-Committee on Finance reported it as therefore advisable to retain in hand a sum equal to two months' expenses. Such a sum is not yet in hand.

Two new features have still to be mentioned. The one is a supplement in Gaelic, conducted by a sub-Committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr Clerk of Kilmallie; Rev. Mr Blair of Glasgow; and Rev. Norman Macleod of Edinburgh. The monthly circulation is 2200, and many letters have been received expressing satisfaction with the contents of the supplement, and with this special effort to introduce the Magazine into the Highlands. The other new feature is a supplement for Soldiers and Sailors, the first number of which will, it is expected, be issued during the sitting of the Assembly. The idea has been pressed by officers connected with her Majesty's services, and the editing of the new supplement has been remitted to the Rev. Mr Paton of Dumfries, who was formerly an army chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Mr Weir of Dumfries, and the Rev. Mr Wilson of New Abbey. The Committee, of course, cannot yet report any circulation. They can only trust that it will be such as will justify their attempt to bring the Magazine fairly within the reach of Scottish soldiers and sailors. They may be allowed to add that, while they have undertaken to set these two supplements agoing, they are unable to bear the expense of carrying them on. Each of them will cost £50 annually—perhaps more; and for this the Committee are depending on the liberality of those interested in the special classes of readers for whom the supplements are intended. It is hoped that subscriptions sufficient to meet the expense referred to will be sent to the Committee.

## DIGEST OF FORMER REPORTS.

This work has been completed, so far as regards the information and the more valuable suggestions contained in previous Reports. But your Committee feel the necessity of submitting the whole Digest to careful revision; and considerable modification may be required before the Digest can become, as suggested in last year's Report, a Manual of Parochial Work. The Committee trust that, if the Assembly should be pleased to leave this matter in their hands, they will be able to present a satisfactory compilation next year.

REMIT FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1879,  
RESPECTING THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF YOUNG MEN TO  
UNDERTAKE THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY.

A narrative of the manner in which this subject came to be remitted to the Christian Life and Work Committee is contained in the letter which they addressed to all ministers of the Church in March last:—

“The Home Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland reported to the last General Assembly, as the result of queries issued by them to all the ministers of the Church, regarding the encouragement of young men to undertake the office of the ministry, that they had heard of fifty promising lads, from twelve to eighteen years of age, who were desirous, if they but had the means, of qualifying themselves to enter the Universities, mainly with a view to be ministers. They had also received the names of thirty-one students in arts, intending to study for the ministry, the greater number of whom were represented as likely to require more or less assistance. In a ‘Supplementary Report by the Home Mission Sub-Committee’ it was stated ‘that bursaries (including grammar-school ones) exist throughout the country of the annual value of about £794’—of which, however, ‘only about £412 appear to be restricted to students studying for the Church of Scotland.’

“Taking into consideration the whole information received, the Home Mission Committee recommended—

“1. That the consideration of the claims of the Christian ministry be pressed, both publicly and privately, on the members of the Church when making choice of a profession for their sons, and that both ministers and parents should, in the exercise of a wise discretion, be encouraged to invite to this momentous subject the attention of such young men as, from natural ability, scholarship, and, above all, personal piety, seem likely to become serviceable ministers of the Gospel.

“2. That, in the present state of education in the public schools of the country, and especially in the Highlands and Islands, means should be used for the establishment of grammar-school bursaries, in order that those obstacles may be removed, which prevent the abler lads of the poorer classes from reaching the Universities adequately equipped for the successful pursuit of their studies.

“3. That information as to all bursaries at present attainable be extracted from University Calendars, and all other sources, and circulated among the ministers of the Church.

“4. That all Church of Scotland bursaries be administered on one system of examination by a representative body, the examinations to take place simultaneously at the various local centres.

“5. That very special inquiry be made as to the scholarship and character of the fifty lads who are represented as ready to enter the Universities with a view to the ministry.’

“The General Assembly remitted ‘all the matters thus brought up to the Christian Life and Work Committee, with instructions to endeavour to give practical effect to the information and recommendations now submitted, and to report to next General Assembly.’”

Your Committee accordingly, after careful consideration, framed the letter above referred to, bearing chiefly upon the encouragement of properly qualified young men, in all ranks of society, to undertake the office of the ministry, and with a special appeal to families of the upper classes to turn the thoughts of their sons to this subject. The letter was so written as to be suitable for being placed by ministers in the hands of parents or guardians and young men. A very evident response to such an appeal is hardly to be looked for—at least so soon after it has been made; but the Committee will be glad to report to the Assembly of a future year any results of which they may learn.



In regard to grammar-school bursaries—that is, bursaries for the maintenance of boys attending the “secondary” schools of towns—the Committee, in the letter referred to, intimated their opinion that these are even more needed than bursaries for students at college; that their number should be increased; and that, so far as the funds may be administered from a centre, that centre should be the Home Mission Committee.

In regard to college bursaries, the Committee were able, on information kindly furnished to them by the Professors of Divinity, to make the following statement:—

“In Edinburgh University, there are upwards of £1100 drawn every year by students of divinity, or by those who, while students of divinity, gained a divinity scholarship continuing for a year or two after they leave the Hall. It is not, indeed, confined in every case to the Church of Scotland; but all students of the Church are eligible for every one of the bursaries, and, as a matter of fact, very few others compete for them. In the University of Glasgow there are bursaries and scholarships, confined to students of divinity, to the amount of £1096 annually; and other bursaries, for which divinity students are eligible, to the amount of £484 annually; in addition to which, there are scholarships which may be held in the Faculty of Divinity, as well as in other Faculties, to a much larger amount. In Aberdeen there appear to be bursaries and scholarships to the amount of at least £813; and in St Andrews to the amount of £380.”

The Committee were unanimous in opinion that college as well as school bursaries, if administered by a Committee of the Church, should be in the hands of the Home Mission Committee. They felt, however, that this is a question which it is for the Assembly to decide.

With regard to the fifty young men who were represented as ready to enter the Universities with a view to the ministry, and into whose scholarship and character the Assembly was pleased to instruct this Committee to make very special inquiry, it appeared, as a year had elapsed since the Home Mission Committee obtained their information, that the instruction of the Assembly would be best carried out by requesting all ministers

acquainted with young men who, if assisted pecuniarily, would study for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, to furnish the Committee (not for publication) with their names and addresses, and with information as to their age and social position, character, present stage of study, and the amount of help needed. The Committee have now in their possession, in a tabulated form, the desired information regarding 47 young men; and it is impossible to read the statements of the ministers who have furnished this information without coming to the conclusion that some at least of them would be a real gain to the Church and to religion if assisted to become ministers. About one-third of the whole number have been at College, and of the remaining two-thirds almost all have studied Latin, and the greater number have some knowledge of Greek.

Your Committee respectfully submit the foregoing Report of their past year's labours, leaving it to the Assembly to instruct them, if they are to be reappointed, as to any action to be taken with reference to the matters reported on, or any others the Assembly may remit to them. In all that they have done in past years they have had no other desire than to be helpful to Christ's cause, through the organisation of the National Church, and in strict accordance with the instructions of the General Assembly. They trust that they have been the means of bringing together, and laying on the table of the Assembly, valuable information and suggestions from the ministers and presbyteries of the Church of Scotland. They would respectfully express the hope that work of this kind will not readily cease, or be regarded as accomplished, but will be continued with such modifications as the circumstances of the Church and the country may require. They may also be allowed, in closing their Report, to point out one direction in which it has been suggested that their work might be further prosecuted. There are at present many Young Men's Associations in connection with the Church of Scotland, most of them in large city parishes; but the field does not extend beyond the particular parish in each case. A central Society, designed for the improvement of young men, with branches throughout the country, presided over by the parish minister, and perhaps

including the Associations already in existence, would, it is thought, be a much more powerful means of good. It is obvious, however, that such a Society could only be formed after communication with the ministers of the Church, and if the Assembly see fit to authorise the Committee to correspond with them, and the result appear to warrant further progress, the Association might be established.

*Note.*—Interesting confirmation of the value attached by Christians of other communions to such queries as those which the Committee have been authorised to issue, reaches them from time to time. To mention only the most public among recent instances, the lately appointed Bishop of Lichfield (Dr Maclagan), has addressed to the incumbents of his diocese “articles of inquiry,” many of which are the same as the queries of this Committee, in regard to Bible-classes, communicants’ classes, methods of retaining the young under religious instruction, attendance on ordinances, intemperance, family prayer, and the means of interesting the parishioners in Foreign Missions.

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*Deliverance of the General Assembly on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-second day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty,—

The which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met and constituted, *inter alia*,—

The Assembly called for the Report of the Committee on Christian Life and Work, which was given in and read by Mr M’Murtrie, in place of Dr Charteris, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to :—

The General Assembly receive the Report, thank the Committee, and reappoint them,—

The Rev. Professor Charteris, D.D., *Convener*; the Rev. John M’Murtrie and the Right Hon. Lord Polwarth, *Vice-Conveners*,—with instructions to continue their labours, and power to add to their number.

The Assembly are glad to learn that so many deputations have been sent to various parts of the country under the supervision of the Committee, and to receive the testimony given in the Report as to the benefits thence accruing. They learn with pleasure that a donation of £100 from the Lay Association has admitted of much more being done in this field than in former years. They authorise the Committee to arrange for similar deputations during the coming year; and recommend to Ministers and Presbyteries to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered.

The Assembly are glad to hear of the increasing circulation and satis-

factory position of the magazine 'Life and Work ;' and to learn that so many ministers find it beneficial to localise the magazine. They are also glad to hear of the new Gaelic Supplement, and the Supplement for Soldiers and Sailors ; and trust that these two supplements will gain a large circulation among the readers for whom they are respectively and specially adapted.

The Assembly direct the Committee to continue their preparation of a Digest of past Reports, and to submit to next Assembly the Manual proposed by them.

The General Assembly authorise the Committee to correspond with the ministers of the Church with reference to the proposed Young Men's Association, and to establish such an Association if found practicable.

The General Assembly approve of the diligence of the Committee in inquiring into the matters remitted to them last year in connection with the Home Mission Committee's Report, and in advocating the claims of the ministry. They trust that, as one result of the Committee's appeal, an increasing number of young men from the upper ranks of society may be led to give themselves to the ministry of the Church. They would also be gratified to see grammar-school bursaries increased through the liberality of friends of the Church ; and they would approve of this Committee, if furnished with funds from any source, assisting young men, in carefully-selected cases, to study for the ministry.

And further, with the view of eliciting fuller information on this and other closely-allied subjects, they instruct the Committee to send down to Kirk-Sessions through Presbyteries the following query :—

#### QUERY.

How can the efficiency of the Church be promoted in relation to the following points ?—

- (1.) Increasing the number, without lowering the qualifications, of competent candidates for the ministry and the mission-field.
- (2.) Developing and utilising, within the constitution of the Church, the special gifts of ministers—such as aptitude for organisation, or power of effective address on Missionary, Evangelistic, Temperance, or other kindred subjects.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

## APPENDIX.

I. ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR THE  
YEAR COMMENCING 1ST MAY 1879 AND ENDING 30TH APRIL  
1880.

## C H A R G E.

To Balance in Bank at close of last Year's Account, . . . . .	£22 16 7	
" Subscriptions received to this date, . . . . .	87 0 2	
" Interest on Bank Account to 30th April 1880, . . . . .	0 13 8	
<b>SUM OF CHARGE, . . . . .</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>£110 10 5</b>

## D I S C H A R G E.

By Paid Messrs Blackwood & Sons for Printing last Year's Report and Circular therewith, and for General Assembly's Volume, . . . . .	£35 10 8	
" Do. for Miscellaneous Printing, and circulation of Prints, . . . . .	25 15 6	
" Do. Travelling and other Expenses connected with Deputations, . . . . .	14 9 5*	
" Do. Salary of Assistant-Secretary, . . . . .	40 0 0	
" Do. for Extract Deliverance of General Assembly, . . . . .	1 2 0	
" Do. Postages and other Outlays by Secretary and Treasurer, . . . . .	38 18 11	
<b>SUM OF DISCHARGE, . . . . .</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>£155 16 6</b>

\* In addition, there was expended by the Royal Bounty Committee on Deputations arranged for by its Sub-Committee in co-operation with this Committee the sum of £50; and by this Committee, out of a total grant of £100 from the Lay Association, the sum of £83, 1s. 1d., leaving £16, 18s. 11d. of this grant still unspent.

## A B S T R A C T.

Sum of Charge, . . . . .	£110 10 5
Sum of Discharge, . . . . .	155 16 6
<b>Leaving a Balance owing to Treasurer amounting to</b>	<b>£45 6 1</b>

## II. SUMMARY OF THE MAGAZINE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879.

### R E V E N U E .

Copies sold :—664,229 at 10d. per dozen, . . . . .		£2306 7 1
Less Publisher's commission thereon at 10 per cent, . . . . .	£230 12 8	
And charges for books per agreement, . . . . .	1 13 5	
		232 6 1
		£2074 1 0
Copies in stock :—5157, will realise 9d. per dozen, . . . . .		16 2 0
Revenue from advertising, . . . . .		433 13 6
		433 13 6
TOTAL REVENUE, . . . . .		£2523 16 6

### E X P E N D I T U R E .

Literary work for the nine months, . . . . .		£177 16 0
Printer's account, per pass-book :—		
To end of April 1879, . . . . .	£1082 10 8	
Less deduction on account of binding, . . . . .	3 10 0	
		£1079 0 8
Deduct also publication charges, included in the 10 per cent allowed for on other side, . . . . .	34 4 6	
		£1044 16 2
Account—May to end of Sept. 1879, £1320 10 7		
And for Supplements specially circulated, . . . . .	23 13 0	
		£1344 3 7
Less 250 copies of No. 9 not supplied, . . . . .	0 13 6	
		1343 10 1
		£2388 6 3
Less also all the charges for Supplements, . . . . .	322 9 0	
		2065 17 3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, . . . . .		£2243 13 3

### A B S T R A C T .

Revenue, . . . . .		£2523 16 6
Expenditure, . . . . .		2243 13 3
		2243 13 3
Showing a surplus for the nine months of . . . . .		£280 3 3

Which, however, is subject to deduction of any losses and bad debts.

T. J. WILSON, *Treasurer*.

EDINBURGH, 4th May 1880.

THIRTIETH  
R E P O R T  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
ON  
SABBATH SCHOOLS,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

REV. J. G. YOUNG, D.D.  
CONVENER.





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON SABBATH SCHOOLS.

1880-81.

REV. J. G. YOUNG, D.P., *Convener.*

- REV. DR CÆSAR, Tranent.  
 „ DR CHREE, Lintrathen, by Kirriemuir.  
 „ DR DAVIDSON, Inverurie.  
 „ DR GORDON, Newbattle, by Dalkeith.  
 „ PROFESSOR MITCHELL, St Andrews.  
 „ \*DR MITCHELL, Dunfermline.  
 „ DR YOUNG, Monifieth.
- REV. MESSRS J. ANNAND, M.A., Cairnie, by Huntly.  
 „ J. BROWNLIE, West Rutherglen, by Glasgow.  
 „ GEORGE CAMPBELL, Eastwood, by Glasgow.  
 „ \*JOHN COLVIN, Kirkmabek, by Creetown.  
 „ JAMES DONALD, M.A., Keithhall, Inverurie.  
 „ R. F. FISHER, Flisk, by Cupar-Fife.  
 „ A. GARDNER, Brechin.  
 „ PATRICK GORDON, Lochgair.  
 „ WILLIAM GORDON, Abernethy, by Newburgh.  
 „ \*MANNERS H. GRAHAM, Maxton, by St Boswells.  
 „ \*JOHN HAGGART, Lochcarron.  
 „ R. K. D. HORNE, Corstorphine, by Edinburgh.  
 „ \*WILLIAM KER, Stair.  
 „ \*D. LANDALE, Applegarth, by Lockerby.  
 „ \*G. M'DONALD, B.D., Rosskeen.  
 „ JAMES M'DOWALL, Rosenmarkie, by Fortrose.  
 „ \*H. M. M'GILL, North Esk, by Musselburgh.  
 „ \*NEIL M'MICHAEL, Craignish, by Lochgilphead.  
 „ JOHN M'MURTRIE, Edinburgh.  
 „ \*J. STEWART MILLER, Thurso.  
 „ R. H. MUIR, Dalmeny, by Queensferry.  
 „ G. MURRAY, Bahmaclellan, by Kirkcudbright.  
 „ D. PLAYFAIR, Abercorn, by Queensferry  
 „ \*WILLIAM SPARK, Kirkwall.  
 „ \*PATRICK STEVENSON, Inverarity.  
 „ \*J. R. SUTHERLAND, Northmaven, by Lerwick.  
 „ \*JOHN WILSON, M.A., Methven.
- SHERIFF BARCLAY, Perth.  
 JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Stracathro.  
 WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., Eaton Place, Edinburgh.  
 GEORGE HOGARTH, Esq., Cupar-Fife.  
 JOHN KING, Esq., Glasgow.  
 COLIN G. MACRAE, Esq., W.S., 45 Moray Place, Edinburgh.  
 A. T. NIVEN, Esq., Accountant, Edinburgh.  
 JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., Dunfermline.

Those marked thus (\*) are Conveners of Synod.

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## SUB-COMMITTEE.

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| REV. DR GRANT, Dundee.    | REV. R. S. WARREN, Dundee.          |
| „ DR HONEY, Inchtute.     | THOMAS BELL, Esq., Dundee.          |
| „ DR RITCHIE, Longforgan. | JOHN COLLIER, Esq., Hatton, by Car- |
| „ DR WATSON, Dundee.      | noustie.                            |
| „ DR YOUNG, Monifieth.    | J. F. LOW, Esq., Monifieth.         |
| „ J. E. HILL, Dundee.     | DAVID ROBERTSON, Esq., Dundee.      |
| „ JOHN REID, Monikie.     | JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., Dunfermline.  |

DR YOUNG, *Convener.*



# REPORT ON SABBATH SCHOOLS,

1879-80.

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The General Assembly's Committee on Sabbath Schools now present their Thirtieth Annual Report, showing the result of this year's inquiry within all the Synods of the Church. The state of every School within the various Presbyteries will be hereafter published; this it is not possible to accomplish before the meeting of the General Assembly, as many of the returns from Presbyteries, and even from Parishes, are not received until a few days before the time at which it is necessary to close the Report, in order that even an abstract may be submitted to the House. This is a difficulty with which the Convener has annually to contend, and for which there does not seem to be any effectual remedy. It is gratifying to be able to state that this year's Report, though still in some points not entirely satisfactory, is nevertheless the best and most complete which the Committee have ever been able to submit for the consideration of the General Assembly. For the first time every Presbytery is represented; some of those too long conspicuous by their absence have this year responded to the inquiries addressed to them. Still, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of those who prepare the materials for this statement, there are 56 non-reporting Parishes and 34 without Schools. The number of such parishes seems, however, to be gradually diminishing; but that 90 should be tabulated in this Report as remaining silent, or as having no Sunday Schools, indicates only too clearly how much still remains to be done. The most considerable increase this year is within the bounds of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and next in order is the Synod of Aberdeen and the Synod of Glasgow. In Glasgow and Ayr the number of Schools reported has diminished, but the attendance has risen from 67,486 to 69,969. It will be observed that in another Synod, Dumfries, there is also a decrease in the number of Schools, with an increase in the number of scholars. In two Synods only, Ross and Shetland, is there a decrease in attendance. This is accounted for in the case of Shetland by

the fact, that no Convener for Sabbath Schools now appears to be appointed in terms of the directions of the General Assembly ; returns from Presbyteries being sent direct to the Convener of the Assembly's Committee. It is desirable that the Synod of Shetland would return to their former practice, under which the returns were more satisfactory than at present.

From the General Abstract at page 10 it will be observed that this year there are 62 additional schools, with an increase of children in attendance of 12,599. In no year since this inquiry was instituted, has so great an addition been recorded, it may be referred to as a proof of the growing acceptance of the system, and the vitality and development of the Church. The Committee have also pleasure in pointing out that under all the heads of inquiry there is an increase more or less marked. They particularly call attention to the large increase of numbers attending adult classes. Last year 38,797 were set down ; this year the number is 44,557 ; increase, 5760. Total increase in number of Scholars 18,359. A considerable portion of this addition is due to the new query of this year, which has brought into view the interesting fact that there are many Classes attended by Senior Scholars taught by Elders and others not Ministers. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of such classes, while it may be affirmed with confidence, that all Christian Ministers would be the first to hail with cordial satisfaction their greater increase and development. This year we are reminded that the greatest triumphs in the religious instruction of the neglected young were not achieved by Ministers. A hundred years ago the Sabbath School system was originated in England by Mr Robert Raikes of Gloucester, and next month the centenary of the system will be kept in London. All denominations will then meet on common ground, and after so long an experience will unite in testifying to the value of the system, and describing how much it has done to manifest the glory and advance the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Mr Raikes had no other call to the benevolent enterprise which he originated and so long maintained than his profound sense of his responsibility to God, and an earnest desire to instruct the ignorant and care for those whose lives had been one long neglect. If our eyes were fully opened to our responsibilities, if we saw the wide fields of usefulness which invite us on every side, we would hear far more of classes taught by Elders and others not Ministers,

and that column in your Committee's Report would exhibit results which would fill us all with still greater joy and thankfulness. The circumstances of these times, moreover, are such as to give rise to grave anxiety. The Christian education of the young in our Public Schools is no longer cared for as in times past. If not prohibited, it is notoriously placed at such a disadvantage that the temptation is great either to neglect it altogether or to impart it in a careless and indifferent way. To meet and counteract a growing evil we need to collect and organise all our resources, and it is specially desirable to enlist in the cause of religious education a far larger proportion of the educated members of society. In this direction a beginning has evidently been made, but it is only a beginning. Would that we could call into action the undeveloped resources which surround us, and persuade many of those not yet interested to engage in a work which carries its own reward with it.

For many years the Committee have devoted much attention to the formation of Sabbath School Libraries. Within the last fifteen years they have either originated or maintained 130 such Libraries, and in this direction have done, as the correspondence of the Committee amply testifies, a great amount of good. A fresh impulse has been communicated to many of the Schools, and heads of families sharing in the privileges of their children, have been led to recognise that the Church exercises a watchful care over the religious education of the young. No one, however, can look at the returns presented by the present abstract without observing how much remains to be done in the way of providing books, which the children attending our schools might read with pleasure and profit. Of our 1961 Schools, 565 are stated to be without Libraries; and while the Committee have this year established seventeen Libraries in different parishes and chapels, and have expended in this way more than a half of their annual income, in this direction the work goes on but slowly, the field is obviously too extensive to be occupied by your Committee with the very limited resources at their command, and it is time for the Church to take more vigorous action by establishing a Society of its own somewhat similar in constitution to the Religious Tract Society of London, so that books suitable for the use of children might be obtained more readily than at present, and at a smaller expenditure of money.

Your Committee have recently, by the death of Mr George Gray, Minister of Rothes, been deprived of the services of one of the most respected and most useful Conveners of Synod. From the first Mr Gray took a deep interest in Sabbath Schools, and did much to promote their success within the bounds of the Synod of Moray. His annual reports were always models of accuracy and punctuality, while the valuable suggestions he made, and his readiness at all times to co-operate with the Committee, were of signal service, and are now gratefully acknowledged. The Committee also regret to know that after this year they are to be deprived of the valuable services of Mr James Wilson, Minister at Aberdour, Conventer for the Synod of Aberdeen, who can no longer devote so much of his time as formerly to the duties of his office. It is only necessary to consult the Reports from the Synod of Aberdeen during several years past, to be convinced of the increasing prosperity of the Sabbath Schools within the bounds. Much of this development has been due to the labours of Mr Wilson and the Conveners of Presbyteries associated with him in the work.

The sum collected this year in the various Sabbath Schools for Missionary purposes amounts to £2126 2s 9½d. A few years ago the sum reported was little more than £400, but this column has been annually increasing, till, as reported this year, it has risen to upwards of £2000; and while this is a distinct gain to the Church, the value of such contributions is enhanced by the belief that a love for Missions, and a disposition to give liberally for their support, is growing in the minds of the young and rising generation, and it is reasonable to hope that the fruits of this early training will appear many days hence and bring in a rich harvest. While making these observations it is only right to point out that the increase in the contributions for Missionary purposes is this year the smallest which has been reported for some time, and is in special contrast with the sum tabulated in last Report; then the increase was £146 18s 0½d, this year it is limited to £10 9s 5¼d. The most considerable falling off is within the Synod of Angus and Mearns. It is to be hoped that another year will witness a much more marked increase in the amount collected in our various Schools for Missionary purposes. £2000 seems a considerable sum, but distribute it over our 247,729 scholars and teachers and it at once becomes apparent how little as yet been accomplished, and how much

more might be expected from this great Christian Association. Threepence per annum from each of our teachers and scholar would yield £3096 12s 3d; sixpence per annum would give £6193 4s 6d. Is it too much for us in all our Schools to aim at the larger sum?

In the Report presented to the General Assembly of 1876 an account was given of the origin and progress of the Sunday School system in Scotland, and as this year is to be observed as the centenary of the same system in England, a very brief statement of the origin and progress of the system in the sister country may not be regarded as out of place. It is only giving honour to whom honour is due to connect the origin of Sunday Schools in England with the name of Mr Robert Raikes, who was born in the city of Gloucester on the 14th day of September, 1735. His father, a man of enterprise and intelligence, was the founder and proprietor of the *Gloucester Journal*, ninth in order of time among provincial papers, and in size at the date of its first publication scarcely larger than a sheet of foolscap. Great as was its ultimate success, the *Gloucester Journal* was not established without a hard struggle, and one of its greatest difficulties was occasioned by an encounter with the House of Commons. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Parliamentary reporting was strictly prohibited, and for having the temerity to publish certain proceedings in the House of Commons, the proprietor of the *Gloucester Journal* was brought to the bar of the House, where on his knees he received a rebuke from Mr Speaker, and was ordered to be discharged out of custody, paying his fees. The columns of the journal bear ample evidence that its proprietor was a philanthropist as well as a man of business. Wherever a good cause was to be advocated, or an abuse exposed, it was never silent. Charitable objects were often aided by the publication of their claims and the gratuitous advertisement of their subscription lists, and, most notable of all, to this paper belongs the distinction of having directed attention to the deplorable condition of the prisons of England, and the miseries inflicted on those so unhappy as to be shut up in them. This was long before John Howard commenced his labours, and it is not impossible that he may have derived the idea of his memorable enterprise from the columns of the *Gloucester Journal*. It was to the ownership of this paper that Mr Robert Raikes succeeded on his father's death in

September, 1757. At the age of two-and-twenty he became its sole editor and proprietor, and succeeded also to the management of a general printing and publishing establishment, and it was soon seen that he inherited, not only his father's business talents, but a double portion of his benevolent and charitable spirit. It has been truly said that the Sunday School system in England originated in Gloucester gaols. It was while visiting these horrible retreats, in their former condition a disgrace to any nation, that Mr Raikes learned not only pity for the miserable, but the direct connection between ignorance and crime, and became convinced how vain it was to contend with the consequence without doing something to remove the cause. To improve the condition of the prisoners in Gloucester gaols Mr Raikes laboured patiently and unostentatiously for years, and was earnest in their behalf, both through the channel of his newspaper and by personal application to his friends. Here is one extract from the *Gloucester Journal* which at once indicates the depth of its proprietor's sympathies, and contains the germ of those principles which he afterwards carried out into action in another field. After stating that in one week sixty-six persons had been committed to Gloucester Castle, a decayed and dilapidated building which served as a county gaol, and lamenting that the prison was so full that all the gaoler's stock of fetters was exhausted, and the smiths hard at work casting new ones, he continues, "The ships about to sail for Botany Bay will carry about one thousand miserable creatures who might have lived perhaps happily in this country had they been *early taught* good principles, and to avoid the danger of associating with those who make sobriety and industry objects of ridicule." There can be little doubt that the labours of Mr Raikes were the direct sequence of his philanthropic work in Gloucester gaols. He had often had occasion to observe the profound ignorance in which the great majority of the prisoners had been suffered to grow up to maturity, in an utter contempt of wholesome restraints, and a professed disregard of all the sacred duties of religion; and he was led to reflect how great would be the benefit if any method could be devised for improving the young and rising generation around him, by laying them under proper restraints and instilling some good principles into their minds. The immediate circumstances which suggested to his mind the



institution of Sunday Schools, as one means of contending against vice by removing ignorance, have been detailed by Mr Raikes himself. He says in a letter dated June 5th, 1785, "The utility of an establishment of this sort was first suggested by a group of miserable little wretches whom I observed one day in the street where many people employed in the pin manufactory reside. I asked an inhabitant whether these children belonged to that part of the town, and lamented their misery and idleness. 'Ah, Sir,' said the woman to whom I was speaking, 'could you take a view of this part of the town on a Sunday you would be shocked indeed; for then the street is filled with a multitude of these wretches, who, released that day from employment, spend their time in noise and riot, cursing and swearing in a manner so horrid as to convey to any serious mind an idea of hell rather than any other place.'" It was this conversation which determined Mr Raikes to do something to prevent such a deplorable profanation of the Lord's Day, and at the same time promote the reformation of the young delinquents themselves. Having found four persons who had been accustomed to instruct children in reading, he engaged them to teach such children as he should send to them to read the Scriptures and the Catechism of the Church, and with the aid of the clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Thomas Stocks, who entered fully into his views, the city of Gloucester soon began to wear a very different aspect on the Lord's Day. "Instead of noise and riot, all was tranquillity and peace; instead of quarrelling and fighting as heretofore, there was concord and harmony; the children gradually imbibed principles of honesty and truth, of modesty and humility; instead of loitering about the streets in a state of indolence as painful to the observer as to themselves, they were now seen in decent regularity frequenting places of public worship, evidently much happier than in their former state of irreligious idleness." Much of this great change was due to the personal superintendence and unwearied attention of Mr Raikes himself. It was his custom every Sunday morning to inquire minutely into the conduct of the children, and by the judicious distribution of praise or blame, and the bestowal of little rewards, to promote the great work of reformation which he had so happily begun. Such was the *origin* and the first fruits of the Sunday School system in England. Let us now for a moment glance at its *progress*.

After his plan had been in operation for about three years, Mr Raikes, in a letter to a friend, thus records his sense of the good done :—"The numbers who have learned to read and say their Catechism is so great that I am astonished at it. Upon the Sunday afternoon the teachers take their scholars to church, a place into which neither they nor their ancestors ever entered with a view to the glory of God ; but what is yet more extraordinary, within this month these little ragamuffins have in great numbers taken it into their heads to frequent the early morning prayers, which are held every morning in the Cathedral at seven o'clock. I am generally at church, and after service they all come round me to make their bow, and, if any animosities have arisen, to make their complaint. . . . The success which has attended my scheme has induced one or two of my friends to adopt the plan, and set up Sunday Schools in other parts of the city ; and now a whole parish has taken up the object, so that I flatter myself in time the good effects will become so conspicuous as to be generally adopted." This expectation Mr Raikes lived to see realised. The knowledge of the system originated in the year 1780 was, through the medium of newspapers and magazines, speedily communicated to the public, inquiries poured in on him from various quarters, and so rapidly did the system spread that before Mr Raikes' death he had the happiness of seeing his benevolent scheme everywhere adopted. It met with the marked approval of the heads of both Church and State, and even the celebrated political economist Dr Adam Smith commended it as a plan than which none "promised to effect a change of manners with equal ease and simplicity since the days of the Apostles." Many interesting anecdotes are related of Mr Raikes when he had retired from active business,

"When that which should accompany old age,  
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,"

were his. One day nearly thirty years after the establishment of Mr Raikes' first school there came to visit him in his retirement a young Quaker named Joseph Lancaster, to whose energetic efforts was due the formation of the Association afterwards known as the "British and Foreign School Society," for giving week day instruction to the children of the poor. Many were Lancaster's inquiries as to the origin of Sunday Schools. At last, after answering his questions, Mr Raikes led his visitor through the thoroughfares of Gloucester to the

spot in a back street where the first school was held. "Pause here," said the old man; then uncovering his head and closing his eyes he stood for a moment in silent prayer. Then turning to his visitor he said, "This is the spot on which I stood when I saw the destitution of the children and the desecration of the Sabbath by the inhabitants of the city. As I asked, 'Can nothing be done?' a voice answered, 'Try.' I did try, and see what God hath wrought. I can never pass by the spot where the word 'Try' came so powerfully to my mind without lifting up my hands and heart to heaven in gratitude to God for having put such a thought into my heart." Well might there be inscribed over his grave when he died peacefully full of years and honours, "When the ear heard me then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy (Job xxix. 11, 12, 13)." Many centenaries have been kept among us, the centenary of a mighty musician, of a great poet, and a renowned preacher, but not one more worthy than this which will soon be kept in the sister country in memory of Robert Raikes, the originator of the Sunday School system in England; he has long since gone to his reward, and heard the greeting, "well done, good and faithful servant," but his memory is still fresh and beautiful, it remains to stimulate us in our labours, and to help us to believe that God will bless them. Let us not then be weary in well doing, since we know that in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

The Convener cannot conclude without tendering his heartfelt thanks to all Conveners of Synods and Presbyteries, who have aided him in his labours; nothing has been wanting on their part to make this Report complete and satisfactory.

J. G. YOUNG, *Convener.*

MONIFIETH MANSE,  
17th May, 1880.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said above, the Committee have much pleasure in stating that when this Report was submitted to the General Assembly it was proposed to send a copy of it to every Sabbath School Teacher. The means of doing so were furnished by a subscription among the lay members of the House, and their generous kindness is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

When the above Report was given in and read to the Venerable The General Assembly, the following deliverance was moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted :—

“ At EDINBURGH, the 21st day of May, 1880 :

“ Which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met and constituted, *inter alia*,

“ The Assembly called for the Report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, which was given in and read by Dr Young, Convener.

“ The Assembly approve of the Report, and record their thanks to the Committee and Convener, and to the large number of Sabbath School Teachers (17,376) engaged in this department of the work of the Church.

“ The Assembly renew in all its parts their former directions to Presbyteries and Synods as to the appointment of Sabbath School Committees within the bounds, commend their diligence hitherto, and at the same time repeat their injunctions to the Parishes which have not answered the inquiries addressed to them to be more diligent in future in furnishing information.

“ The Assembly having had brought under their notice in the Report that this year the centenary of the institution of Sabbath Schools in England will be celebrated, express their sympathy with an occasion so interesting, and authorise their Committee on Sabbath Schools, if they shall see cause, to appoint a deputation of their number to attend the centenary meetings to be held next month in London.

“ Finally, the Assembly feeling deeply the importance of attending diligently and carefully to the Christian education of the young, commend the whole subject to the watchful care and supervision of the subordinate Courts of the Church.

“ Reappoint their Committee on Sabbath Schools, Dr Young to be Convener.

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

“ JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*”



Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Fab. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.		Contributions.	
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£
<i>Mayfield</i> , . . .	1	78	50	2	7	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
Morningside, . . .	1	45	40	4	4	1	20	...	4	0	0	0 2 6
Newington, . . .	3	572	398	23	43	1	63	...	4	13	6	0 2 6
Newhaven, . . .	1	170	150	3	10	1	35	17	1	10	0	...
North Leith, . . .	1	870	734	27	73	1	223	148	15	0	11	1 0 0
<i>Old Kirk Mission</i> ,	1	100	70	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portobello, . . .	2	170	132	4	15	1	59	...	...	...	...	...
Ratho, . . .	1	116	94	6	8	1	23	...	4	15	10½	0 2 6
Robertson Memorial,	1	94	83	4	7	...	76	...	5	14	8	...
St Andrew's, . . .	1	132	95	7	11	1	21	...	7	2	6	0 2 6
<i>Elder Street Chapel</i> ,	1	80	67	5	4	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
St Bernard's, . . .	2	746	594	19	56	1	198	36	14	3	9	0 2 6
St Cuthbert's, . . .	2	519	375	21	32	1	420	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
<i>North Merchiston</i> , .	1	182	150	12	11	...	24	...	5	0	0	...
<i>St Leonard's</i> , . . .	1	216	126	3	9	...	8	...	2	4	6	...
St David's, . . .	1	230	180	12	18	1	65	...	...	...	...	...
St George's, . . .	1	138	120	6	15	1	...	...	4	0	0	0 2 6
St John's, Edinburgh,	1	138	120	6	8	1	26	20	...	...	...	0 2 6
St John's, Leith, . .	1	115	77	3	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
St Luke's, . . .	1	76	66	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Mary's, . . .	1	370	235	12	22	1	50	36	14	17	1	0 2 6
St Stephen's, . . .	2	663	434	16	38	1	190	55	10	0	0	...
St Thomas', Leith,	1	115	70	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
South Leith, . . .	1	529	369	16	38	...	256	25	...	...	...	0 2 6
<i>Restalrig</i> , . . .	1	88	78	4	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Tolbooth, . . .	1	219	162	15	15	1	40	30	3	11	6	0 2 6
Trinity College, . .	2	229	161	7	12	1	112	...	...	...	...	...
Tron, . . .	1	54	39	2	4	...	95	...	4	0	0	0 2 6
West St Giles', . .	3	355	250	16	19	1	61	...	3	16	6	0 2 6
West Coates, . . .	1	182	155	5	14	1	111	...	3	14	0	0 2 6

2. *Presbytery of Linlithgow.*

Rev. PEARSON M'ADAM MUIR, Polmont, Convener.

Abercorn, . . .	1	81	58	2	4	...	..	...	0	15	1	0 2 6
Bathgate, . . .	1	245	200	7	15	1	94	...	2	12	0	0 2 6
<i>Armadale</i> , . . .	1	155	125	5	3	1	16	...	...	...	...	...
Bo'ness, . . .	1	285	240	9	10	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
Calder, Mid, . . .	No Return.											
Calder, West, . . .	3	375	271	21	8	...	...	...	2	2	9	...
Camelon, . . .	1	125	93	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Carriden, . . .	2	276	193	14	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Dalmeny, . . .	4	180	110	5	8	...	32	73	...	...	...	0 2 6
Ecclesmachan, . . .	1	40	33	1	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Falkirk, . . .	1	304	209	14	26	1	25	...	3	0	0	0 2 6
<i>Grangemouth</i> , . . .	1	136	99	5	9	...	...	10	2	5	0	...
Faulkhouse, . . .	2	250	220	14	13	1	7	20	2	0	0	...
Grahamston, . . .	1	275	205	6	14	1	95	...	6	0	0	0 2 6
Kirkliston, . . .	No Return.											

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.		Contributions.			
				Males	Females		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Linlithgow, . . . . .	2	350	300	17	20	1	120	...	4	5	0	0	2	6
Livingstone, . . . . .	2	120	100	8	5	1	6	...	0	5	0	..	..	..
Muiravonside, . . . . .	2	120	105	2	8	...	30	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Polmont, . . . . .	2	200	180	7	8	1	24	...	3	9	6	0	2	6
Shieldhill & Blackbraes	1	130	65	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Queensferry, South, . . . . .	1	95	70	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Slamannan, . . . . .	1	165	142	5	5	...	23	...	5	0	0	0	2	6
Torphichen, . . . . .	2	111	69	2	9	1	38	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Uphall, . . . . .	2	304	235	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Whitburn, . . . . .	Undenominational.													

3. *Presbytery of Biggar.*

Rev. JAMES HOGGAN, Covington, Biggar, Convener.

Biggar, . . . . .	1	78	65	5	6	1	22	...	...	...	0	2	6
Broughton, . . . . .	1	60	50	3	3	1	10	...	...	...	0	2	6
Covington & Thank- Culter, . . [erton,]	1	44	33	1	5	1	13	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dolphinton, . . . . .	1	28	20	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dunsyre, . . . . .	1	32	25	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Dunsyre, . . . . .	1	19	13	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	0	2	6
Liberton & Quoth- Skirling, . [quhan,]	2	30	24	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	..	..	..
Liberton & Quoth- Skirling, . [quhan,]	1	18	14	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	0	2	6
Symington, . . . . .	1	30	24	1	2	...	12	...	...	...	..	..	..
Walston, . . . . .	1	29	24	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	0	2	6
Wandell & Lamington,	1	21	18	1	2	...	15	...	...	...	0	2	6

4. *Presbytery of Peebles.*

Rev. WILLIAM KELLY, Newlands, Noblehouse, Convener.

Drumelzier, . . . . .	1	16	12	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Eddleston, . . . . .	1	51	40	3	2	1	17	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Innerleithen, . . . . .	2	230	174	13	19	1	24	...	8	7	6½	0	2	6
Walkerburn, . . . . .	2	197	156	8	18	1	18	...	6	14	7	0	2	6
Kirkurd, . . . . .	1	24	15	2	...	1	12	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Linton, West, . . . . .	4	85	76	4	8	1	39	...	1	4	0	0	2	6
Lyne, . . . . .	1	15	10	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Manor, . . . . .	1	51	45	2	3	1	12	...	0	9	6	0	2	6
Newlands, . . . . .	3	82	58	4	3	1	12	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Peebles, . . . . .	1	193	150	9	13	...	42	18	1	10	0	0	2	6
Stobo, . . . . .	1	42	30	2	2	...	8	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Traquair, . . . . .	3	87	77	3	5	3	12	...	0	8	0	0	2	6
Tweedsmuir, . . . . .	1	10	7	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	0	2	6	

5. *Presbytery of Dalkeith.*

Rev. HENRY DUNCAN, Crichton, Convener.

Borthwick, . . . . .	2	110	85	6	6	1	32	...	1	0	0	0	2	6
Carrington, . . . . .	1	55	40	4	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Cockpen, . . . . .	2	140	100	6	6	1	20	20	1	15	6	...	...	...
Cranstoun, . . . . .	2	120	94	7	4	1	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Crichton, . . . . .	5	160	124	6	8	1	22	16	3	0	0	0	2	6

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.		
Dalkeith, East,	2	240	202	14	12	1	35	...	£ 7 17 6	...
Dalkeith, West,	1	112	88	8	4	1	21	...	4 0 0	...
Fala and Soutra,	1	25	15	1	...	1	12	...	...	...
Glencorse,	2	185	132	4	11	1	35	...	3 0 0	...
Heriot,	1	25	20	2	...	1	4	...	...	...
Inveresk,	1	160	140	9	9	1	35	...	...	0 12 6
Lasswade,	2	295	227	12	15	1	100	40	...	0 2 6
Newbattle,	2	360	270	16	14	1	18	17	...	...
Newton,	2	200	153	14	9	2	10	...	5 0 0	0 2 6
Northesk,	2	260	203	8	19	1	80	...	...	0 2 6
<i>New Craighall,</i>	1	113	100	5	5	1	15	...	1 10 0	...
Orniston,	1	57	42	2	3	1	27	...	...	...
Penicuik,	1	370	230	12	17	1	98	30	...	...
Rosewell,	1	120	85	6	6	1	30	...	0 16 0	...
Roslin,	1	93	75	4	5	1	24	...	3 6 0	...
Stobhill,	1	300	200	10	10	1	20	...	...	...
Temple,	1	72	50	2	2	2	...	...	...	...

6. *Presbytery of Haddington.*

Rev. JAMES COULLIE, B.D., Pencaitland, Convener.

Aberlady,	1	90	77	2	4	...	10	...	2 13 6	0 2 6
Athelstaneford,	1	71	57	1	4	1	...	...	...	...
Berwick, North,	3	150	110	7	9	...	25	...	2 7 0	0 2 6
Bolton,	1	32	25	2	1	...	7	...	...	0 2 6
Dirleton,	3	138	112	...	...	1	16	...	2 0 0	0 2 6
Garvald,	1	51	34	1	...	...	34	...	...	0 2 6
Gladsmuir,	8	201	187	15	12	...	20	37	...	0 2 6
Haddington,	1	220	185	8	10	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
<i>St John's,</i>	No Return.									
Humbie,	2	55	45	2	1	1	10	...	0 8 6	...
Morham,	1	16	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pencaitland,	3	112	80	6	9	1	52	...	1 16 6	0 2 6
Prestonpans,	3	197	121	10	7	1	20	...	...	...
Salton,	1	85	58	3	2	1	...	...	3 3 6	0 2 6
Tranent,	3	270	232	9	11	1	28	...	3 14 4	0 2 6
<i>Cockenzie,</i>	No Return.									
Yester,	3	104	65	3	4	1	20	...	...	0 2 6

7. *Presbytery of Dunbar.*

Rev. ROBERT BUCHANAN, Dunbar, Convener.

Belhaven,	1	42	31	1	4	1	...	...	...	0 1 0
Cockburnspath,	2	64	56	3	3	...	6	...	...	0 1 0
Dunbar,	2	245	202	6	22	...	88	...	...	0 1 0
Innerwick,	2	41	32	2	1	1	10	...	...	0 1 0
Oldhamstocks,	1	32	25	1	2	...	...	...	...	0 1 0
Prestonkirk,	1	105	90	5	6	...	70	...	...	0 1 0
Spott,	1	40	31	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Stenton,	1	69	53	2	4	...	59	...	...	0 1 0
Whitekirk,	3	145	136	7	10	1	75	...	...	0 1 0
Whittinghame,	1	55	42	3	2	...	37	...	...	0 1 0



II. SYNOD OF MERSE AND TEVIOTDALE.

Rev. M. H. GRAHAM, Maxton, Convener.

8. *Presbytery of Dunse.*

Rev. GEORGE COOK, B.D., Longformacus, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sub. Sch. or Library.	Attend. at Adul. Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbey St Bathans,	2	40	38	1	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunkle and Preston,	No Return. Vacant during past year.													
Cranshaws, . . .	No Return. Vacant during past year.													
Dunse, . . . . .	3	204	160	4	20	...	58	30	3	6	8	0	2	6
Eccles, . . . . .	1	20	16	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fogo, . . . . .	1	38	22	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Greenlaw, . . . .	1	40	38	2	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Langton, . . . . .	2	40	30	2	2	...	4	10	...	...	...	0	2	6
Longformacus, . .	2	50	40	2	5	...	7	10	...	...	...	0	5	0
Polwarth, . . . .	1	18	16	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

9. *Presbytery of Chirnside.*

Rev. WILLIAM DOBIE, Ladykirk, Convener.

Ayton, . . . . .	1	80	65	4	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirnside, . . . .	1	71	59	4	2	1	30	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Coldingham, . . .	1	35	28	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coldstream, . . .	1	105	85	13	12	1	40	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Edrom, . . . . .	4	174	153	8	9	2	40	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Eyemouth, . . . .	1	200	170	11	11	1	37	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Foulden, . . . . .	1	45	40	2	3	...	40	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Houndwood, . . .	2	44	40	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hutton, . . . . .	2	135	105	3	7	...	20	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Ladykirk, . . . . .	1	15	12	2	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Mordington, . . .	1	39	37	1	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Swinton, . . . . .	1	95	83	2	6	1	23	...	1	18	7*	0	2	6
Whitsome, . . . .	2	60	49	2	6	1	34	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

\* For East African Mission.

10. *Presbytery of Kelso.*

Rev. P. M'KERRON, M.A., Kelso, Convener.

Ednam, . . . . .	1	70	54	4	4	1	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Kelso, . . . . .	2	240	220	12	21	1	150	...	5	12	6	0	2	6	
North Church, <i>q. s.</i> ,	1	65	50	3	4	1	19	...	1	10	0	0	2	6	
Linton, . . . . .	2	26	21	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Makerston, . . . .	1	55	50	1	4	1	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Morebattle, . . . .	2	70	55	2	3	...	24	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Nenthorne, . . . .	1	21	18	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roxburghe, . . . .	1	49	37	1	2	1	25	...	1	1	2½	0	2	6	
Sprouston, . . . .	3	112	90	5	5	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stitchel, . . . . .	2	Schools Undenominational,					30	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Yetholm, . . . . .	1	76	59	1	5	1	16	...	1	7	4	0	2	6	

11. *Presbytery of Jedburgh.*

Rev. JOHN STEVENSON, M.A., Bedrule, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.			
			Average Attend.	Males.		Females.	Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancrum, . . . . .	2	110	97	4	3	1	...	...	1	19	4	0	2	6
Bedrule, . . . . .	1	24	20	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavers, . . . . .	1	19	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crailing, . . . . .	1	28	22	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Eckford, . . . . .	1	47	26	1	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	0	2	6
Edgerston, . . . . .	1	61	40	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Hawick, . . . . .	1	334	250	13	32	1	230	...	14	0	0	0	2	6
St Mary's, . . . . .	2	300	250	12	19	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hopkirk, . . . . .	1	55	50	1	3	1	13	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Hownam, . . . . .	1	34	29	2	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Jedburgh, . . . . .	1	350	320	9	25	1	108	...	8	0	0	0	2	6
Kirkton, . . . . .	None.													
Minto, . . . . .	1	25	20	2	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxnam, . . . . .	1	48	30	3	1	1	26	...	0	15	4	...	...	...
Southdean, . . . . .	2	58	48	2	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Teviothead, . . . . .	2	59	48	1	3	1	12	...	0	7	3	0	2	6
Wilton, . . . . .	2	375	320	19	34	1	35	38	7	10	0	0	2	6

12. *Presbytery of Earlston.*

Rev. THOMAS MARTIN, M.A., Lauder, Convener.

Channelkirk, . . . . .	No Return.													
Earlston, . . . . .	3	140	105	2	8	1	19	...	0	17	0	...	...	...
Gordon, . . . . .	1	70	64	2	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lauder, . . . . .	2	195	150	10	11	1	130	...	2	10	0	0	2	6
Legerwood, . . . . .	3	35	30	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mertoun, . . . . .	1	17	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smailholm, . . . . .	No Return.													
Stow, . . . . .	3	116	100	4	6	1	28	6	...	...	...	0	2	6
Westruther, . . . . .	1	40	30	1	...	1	12	10	...	...	...	0	2	6

13. *Presbytery of Selkirk.*

Rev. M. H. GRAHAM, Maxton, Convener.

Ashkirk, . . . . .	1	29	22	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Boswell's, St, . . . . .	1	50	40	3	4	1	29	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Bowden, . . . . .	1	58	40	2	3	1	6	...	1	2	0	0	2	6
Caddonfoot, . . . . .	3	60	50	2	3	1	15	...	3	0	0	0	2	6
Ettrick, . . . . .	1	25	23	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galashiels, . . . . .	2	320	250	9	18	1	115	...	3	15	11	0	2	6
West Church, . . . . .	1	108	80	6	11	1	18	...	3	0	0	0	2	6
Kirkhope, . . . . .	2	50	36	1	5	...	3	...	0	17	4	0	2	6
Ladhope, . . . . .	1	380	312	20	27	1	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lilliesleaf, . . . . .	1	93	46	5	5	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maxton, . . . . .	1	33	26	1	2	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melrose, . . . . .	5	212	170	6	19	1	36	27	2	0	0	0	2	6
Roberton, . . . . .	3	50	45	1	4	1	14	...	2	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6
Selkirk, . . . . .	2	307	258	18	18	1	181	...	5	0	0	0	2	6
Heatherlie, . . . . .	1	108	90	7	8	...	99	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarrow, . . . . .	3	65	51	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

## III. SYNOD OF DUMFRIES.

Rev. DAVID LANDALE, Applegarth, Convener.

14. *Presbytery of Lochmaben.*

Rev. WILLIAM BRODIE, B.D., Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sch. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.		
				Males	Females.		Minist'rs' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Applegarth & Sibbaldie	2	87	70	3	6	2	32	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dalton, . . . . .	1	41	35	2	3	1	16	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dryfesdale, . . . . .	1	185	136	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Hutton and Corrie,	2	75	64	4	3	1	15	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Johnstone, . . . . .	1	66	52	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Kirkmichael & Garvell,	3	111	92	3	4	1	26	...	1	6	4	0	2	6
Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	2	94	68	5	3	1	18	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Lochmaben, . . . . .	1	51	39	2	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	0	2	6
Moffat, . . . . .	1	163	137	5	10	1	54	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Mouswald, . . . . .	1	18	14	2	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
St Mungo, . . . . .	1	109	70	4	8	1	...	...	*5	0	0	0	2	6
Tundergarth, . . . . .	1	49	49	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wamphray, . . . . .	1	26	16	3	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

\* St Mungo Sabbath School Collection goes to support an orphan girl at Poona.

15. *Presbytery of Langholm.*

Rev. WILLIAM BURNET, Halfmorton, Convener.

Canonbie, . . . . .	2	107	78	5	8	1	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Castleton, . . . . .	3	46	42	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saughtree,</i> . . . . .	2	90	75	4	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eskdalemuir, . . . . .	1	25	20	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Ewes, . . . . .	1	20	15	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halfmorton, . . . . .	1	43	40	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Langholm, . . . . .	1	278	200	12	12	1	62	...	9	17	0	...	...	...
Westerkirk, . . . . .	1	28	25	3	1	1	...	...	1	0	0	0	2	6

16. *Presbytery of Annan.*

Rev. WILLIAM BELL, Graitney, Convener.

Annan, . . . . .	1	210	190	10	18	1	30	...	2	10	1	0	2	6
<i>Kirtle Chapel,</i> . . . . .	1	56	43	2	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brydekirk, . . . . .	1	75	65	4	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Cummertrees, . . . . .	1	70	65	3	4	1	20	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dornock, . . . . .	1	87	71	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graitney,* . . . . .	1	46	42	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Greenknowe, . . . . .	1	150	110	6	12	1	19	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Hoddom, . . . . .	1	120	95	4	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

\* The Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield grants £5 yearly to this Sabbath School.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.				
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.		£	s.	d.		
Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	1	140	113	4	13	1	...	..	f	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Middlebie, . . . . .	2	111	83	9	6	2	...	..	1	8	6	0	2	6
Ruthwell, . . . . .	1	60	55	2	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

17. *Presbytery of Dumfries.*

Rev. J. R. DUNCAN, Torthorwald, Convener.

Caerlaverock, . . . . .	1	45	38	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colvend, . . . . .	2	50	40	2	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dalbeattie, . . . . .	1	351	237	17	13	1	24	...	10	0	6½	0	2	6
Dumfries—														
St Michael's, . . . . .	5	597	420	22	47	1	50	61	5	15	1½	0	2	6
Greyfriars', . . . . .	3	347	240	19	37	1	30	51	8	0	7	0	2	6
St Mary's, . . . . .	2	273	155	14	23	1	80	...	9	5	3	0	2	6
Dunscore, . . . . .	1	75	55	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Holywood, . . . . .	1	36	25	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Kirkbean, . . . . .	None.													
Kirkgunzeon, . . . . .	1	36	30	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkmahoe, . . . . .	2	64	56	5	5	1	26	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1	95	68	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irongray, . . . . .	2	55	50	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Lochrutton, . . . . .	1	60	55	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maxwelltown, . . . . .	1	128	102	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Newabbey, . . . . .	1	116	85	4	6	1	25	...	0	12	0	0	2	6
Terregles, . . . . .	1	46	36	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinwald, . . . . .	2	75	57	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torthorwald, . . . . .	1	38	36	2	3	1	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Troqueer, . . . . .	1	180	150	...	19	1	36	...	4	18	5	...	...	...
Urr, . . . . .	1	28	23	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

18. *Presbytery of Penpont.*

Rev. ANDREW PATON, Penpont, Convener.

Closeburn, . . . . .	4	123	102	4	8	...	18	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Durisddeer, . . . . .	3	104	68	9	4	1	11	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Glencairn, . . . . .	2	130	115	5	8	1	40	...	0	18	10	0	2	6
Keir, . . . . .	1	20	14	1	1	1	14	16	...	...	...	0	2	6
Kirkconnel, . . . . .	1	80	68	3	3	1	16	...	1	10	0	0	2	6
Morton, . . . . .	2	170	155	10	10	...	76	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Penpont, . . . . .	2	108	90	2	6	1	30	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Sanquhar, . . . . .	2	150	116	6	12	1	32	...	2	13	0	0	2	6
Tynron, . . . . .	1	21	18	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Wanlockhead, . . . . .	1	70	64	5	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	0	2	6



Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.	
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.		£	s. d.
Balmaghie, . . . . .	2	91	72	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borgue, . . . . .	12	75	68	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
Buittie, . . . . .	1	45	36	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carsphairn, . . . . .	1	36	33	2	2	1	8	...	1 13 7	0 2 6	0 2 6
Castle Douglas, . . . . .	1	150	125	5	15	1	35	...	3 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Corsock, . . . . .	1	37	30	1	4	1	12	...	...	...	...
Crossmichael, . . . . .	1	20	18	1	1	...	23	...	...	...	...
Dalry, . . . . .	1	40	30	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Girthon, . . . . .	1	84	70	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kells, . . . . .	4	200	180	8	8	1	9	...	1 19 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Kelton, . . . . .	1	45	39	4	4	...	18	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	1	180	160	4	21	1	50	...	...	...	...
Parton, . . . . .	1	44	33	2	3	...	8	...	...	...	...
Rerrick, . . . . .	1	86	52	4	6	1	28	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Tongland, . . . . .	1	43	30	2	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
Iwynholm, . . . . .	1	49	33	1	3	...	6	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6

## V. SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

Rev. WILLIAM KER, Stair, Convener.

## 22. Presbytery of Ayr.

Rev. G. J. C. SCOTT, Wallacetown, Ayr, Convener.

Alloway, . . . . .	1	78	69	4	4	1	43	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Auchinleck, . . . . .	2	347	255	14	16	1	24	...	1 17 7	0 2 6	0 2 6
<i>Lugar</i> , . . . . .	2	350	250	10	11	1	16	50	...	...	...
Ayr, 1st, } Ayr, . . . . .	4	717	568	18	37	...	130	...	5 0 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
,, 2d, }											
Barr, . . . . .	1	41	33	2	3	1	11	...	...	...	...
Castrine, . . . . .	1	230	193	10	12	1	71	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Coylton, . . . . .	3	203	135	11	5	1	49	...	1 5 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Craigie, . . . . .	None at present.										
Crosshill, . . . . .	1	131	98	6	8	1	45	24	...	...	...
Cumnock, New, . . . . .	4	280	200	18	8	1	42	...	...	...	...
Cumnock, Old, . . . . .	2	240	200	12	13	1	40	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Dailly, . . . . .	3	270	236	13	13	1	71	...	2 4 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Dalmellington, . . . . .	4	930	710	51	27	1	75	5	2 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Dalrymple, . . . . .	1	60	50	1	4	...	20	...	1 10 10	0 2 6	0 2 6
Dundonald, . . . . .	2	87	80	4	1	1	31	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Fisherton, . . . . .	1	50	36	3	3	1	34	...	...	...	...
Fullarton, . . . . .	1	174	150	12	6	...	33	...	1 18 0	...	...
Galston, . . . . .	1	379	297	10	17	...	58	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Girvan, . . . . .	3	149	91	10	12	...	15	...	2 10 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
<i>South Girvan</i> , . . . . .	1	325	241	15	16	...	20	...	...	...	...
Kirkmichael, . . . . .	1	85	75	2	4	1	18	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Kirkoswald, . . . . .	2	150	115	4	9	1	50	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Manehline, . . . . .	1	233	195	7	9	...	20	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Maybole, . . . . .	2	291	235	12	18	1	50	...	10 11 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
<i>West Maybole</i> , . . . . .	1	300	250	13	12	1	50	...	7 3 2	...	...

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.					
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.							
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Monkton, . . . . .	3	200	150	10	9	...	30	...	..	0	2	6	0	2	6
Muirkirk, . . . . .	4	445	390	20	18	...	100	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Newton-on-Ayr, . . . . .	1	380	300	9	25	...	136	...	4 10 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Ochiltree, . . . . .	1	86	66	5	4	1	22	...	0 10 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Patna, . . . . .	2	197	130	12	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quivox, St, . . . . .	1	150	110	7	6	...	15	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Riccarton, . . . . .	1	325	270	15	14	1	45	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Sorn, . . . . .	2	138	116	5	10	1	123	...	2 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Stair, . . . . .	4	217	113	5	10	1	19	..	0 11 6	0	2	6	0	2	6
Straiton, . . . . .	1	52	40	3	3	...	11	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Symington, . . . . .	1	60	45	2	3	...	..	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Tarbolton, . . . . .	1	102	85	5	10	1	50	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
<i>Ambank</i> , . . . . .	1	350	280	12	11	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troon, . . . . .	3	243	220	11	12	1	13	34	6 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Wallacetown, . . . . .	1	331	218	14	11	1	57	...	2 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...

23. *Presbytery of Irvine.*

Rev. WILLIAM LEE KER, M.A., Kilwinning, Convener.

Ardrossan, . . . . .	2	330	210	12	21	1	...	...	2 2 1	...	...	...	0	2	6
New Church, . . . . .	1	260	202	9	21	1	24	50	*6 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
North Church, . . . . .	1	60	46	6	6	...	24	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Beith, . . . . .	2	260	180	9	14	...	115	...	4 7 6	0	2	6	0	2	6
Dalry, . . . . .	4	872	560	24	29	...	53	54	3 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Dreghorn, . . . . .	2	253	230	7	9	...	42	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Dunlop, . . . . .	2	140	105	6	5	...	36	...	1 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fenwick, . . . . .	1	34	28	2	2	1	...	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Hurlford, . . . . .	3	300	247	14	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irvine, . . . . .	2	560	450	20	30	1	96	...	1 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Kilbirnie, . . . . .	4	404	292	17	15	...	34	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Kilbride, . . . . .	1	100	70	6	4	...	30	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Kilmarnock—															
High Church, . . . . .	1	144	144	8	17	1	54	...	3 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Low Church, . . . . .	1	430	360	18	34	1	55	32	3 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
St Andrew's, . . . . .	1	161	111	6	6	1	12	30	2 18 5	0	2	6	0	2	6
St Marnoch's, . . . . .	1	399	340	14	15	...	50	30	2 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Kilmaurs, . . . . .	2	276	220	19	14	...	54	...	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilwinning, . . . . .	4	627	470	23	30	...	105	...	1 13 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Fergushill Church, . . . . .	1	173	129	7	4	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loudoun, . . . . .	3	585	500	22	31	...	33	...	3 11 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Stevenston, . . . . .	1	250	250	12	9	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stewarton, . . . . .	1	228	200	9	7	1	...	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6

\* For Orphan in Calcutta.

24. *Presbytery of Paisley.*

Rev. MUNGO REID, M.A., Mearns, by Glasgow, Convener.

Barrhead, . . . . .	2	457	366	26	19	1	...	81	3 13 9½	0	2	6	0	2	6
Eastwood, . . . . .	2	334	305	15	26	2	23	25	14 10 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
<i>Shawlands</i> , . . . . .	1	100	87	9	7	...	41	13	7 0 0	0	2	6	0	2	6
Elderslie, . . . . .	1	287	237	9	10	1	25	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houston, . . . . .	1	123	95	3	3	...	45	...	...	0	2	6	0	2	6





Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sab. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bailieston, . . . . .	1	173	133	13	13	1	36	23	1	5	10	...	...	...
Bargeddie, . . . . .	2	340	270	12	17	1	17	35	...	...	...	0	2	6
Bellshill, . . . . .	3	324	207	10	13	1	47	...	1	18	3	...	...	...
Blantyre, . . . . .	3	573	550	22	22	3	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bothwell, . . . . .	2	410	350	14	26	1	96	...	13	0	10	0	2	6
Cadzow, . . . . .	4	350	267	12	20	1	50	10	...	...	...	0	2	6
Calderhead, . . . . .	1	215	187	12	11	1	28	...	4	10	0	0	2	6
Cambuslang, . . . . .	4	406	350	22	12	...	54	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Cambusnethan, . . . . .	3	390	325	15	19	1	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapelton, . . . . .	1	100	70	4	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarkston, . . . . .	3	342	215	18	14	1	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Meadowfield,</i> . . . . .	1	120	95	5	4	...	30	...	2	0	0	...	...	...
Coats, . . . . .	1	165	140	8	11	1	90	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Coltness, . . . . .	1	260	206	10	10	1	35	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dalserf, . . . . .	5	510	376	14	17	...	...	18	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dalziel, . . . . .	1	309	245	13	20	1	69	...	2	9	8	...	...	...
<i>S. Dalziel,</i> . . . . .	3	461	381	25	25	1	...	...	1	4	1½	...	...	...
Flowerhill, . . . . .	2	350	260	16	16	1	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gartsberrie, . . . . .	2	325	252	17	17	1	35	40	...	...	...	0	2	6
Garturk, . . . . .	2	335	240	17	16	...	60	38	10	12	0	0	2	6
Glassford, . . . . .	1	107	87	4	5	1	20	7	3	0	0	0	2	6
Hamilton, . . . . .	5	804	635	28	44	1	180	...	9	9	0	0	2	6
<i>Quarter,</i> . . . . .	1	141	100	7	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harthill, . . . . .	2	245	194	11	13	...	31	18	1	10	0	0	2	6
East Kilbride, . . . . .	2	149	105	6	6	1	18	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Holytown, . . . . .	3	350	320	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larkhall, . . . . .	1	550	495	16	17	...	24	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monkland, New, . . . . .	1	30	25	2	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Greengairs,</i> . . . . .	4	262	177	17	15	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monkland, Old, . . . . .	3	316	285	16	10	1	57	10	4	0	0	0	2	6
<i>Calderbank,</i> . . . . .	1	260	200	13	13	1	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overtown, . . . . .	1	140	125	7	8	1	17	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Shotts, . . . . .	2	199	170	10	4	1	45	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
<i>Cleland,</i> . . . . .	1	163	120	5	5	...	26	...	1	5	0	0	2	6
Stonehouse, . . . . .	1	187	170	10	4	...	47	30	...	...	...	0	2	6
Uddingston, . . . . .	1	220	175	11	12	...	12	8	9	5	0	0	2	6
Wishaw, . . . . .	3	774	590	24	41	1	87	105	...	...	...	0	2	6

27. *Presbytery of Lanark.*

Rev. CHRISTOPHER M'KUNE, Crawford, Convener.

Carluke, . . . . .	No Return.													
Carmichael, . . . . .	1	40	36	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Carnwath & Auchengray	2	120	100	9	6	1	24	..	...	...	...	0	2	6
<i>Forth,</i> . . . . .	1	Undenominational.												
<i>Haywood,</i> . . . . .	1	Undenominational.				1	35	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Carstairs, . . . . .	No Return.													
<i>Junction,</i> . . . . .	1	Undenominational.					40	...	...	...	...			
Crawford, . . . . .	3	40	34	4	3	1	18	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Crawfordjohn, . . . . .	1	45	37	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Douglas, . . . . .	1	174	144	10	9	1	...	...	2	18	11½	0	2	6
Lanark, . . . . .	1	194	170	6	9	1	40	...	3	6	0	0	2	6
<i>New Lanark,</i> . . . . .	1	109	90	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Leonard's, . . . . .	1	122	85	5	5	...	45	...	1	10	0	0	2	6

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.	
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Leadhills, . . .	1	135	120	15	10	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...
Lesmahagow, . . .	No Return.												
<i>Kirkfieldbank</i> , . . .	No Return.												
Pettinain, . . .	1	47	43	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiston and Robertson, . . .	Parish Vacant. No Sabbath School.												
<i>Law</i> , . . .	No Return.												

28. *Presbytery of Dumbarton.*

Rev. JOHN ROY, M.A., Drymen, Convener.

Alexandria, . . .	1	330	310	11	11	1	140	...	...	...	0	1	0	
Arrochar, . . .	1	35	30	1	2	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baldernock, . . .	1	53	36	2	2	1	16	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Balfroun, . . .	1	93	80	2	5	...	29	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Bonhill, . . .	1	189	148	10	12	1	46	...	4	4	11	0	2	6
Buchanan, . . .	1	32	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Cardross, . . .	1	73	47	4	2	...	56	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Clydebank, . . .	1	148	110	6	8	...	60	...	3	2	1	0	2	6
Craigrownie, . . .	1	53	41	1	3	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dalreoch, . . .	1	153	78	6	6	...	24	19	1	4	0	0	2	6
Drymen, . . .	1	85	76	2	5	...	...	...	3	0	0	0	2	6
Dumbarton, . . .	1	366	315	10	15	1	69	...	5	0	0	0	2	6
Fintroy, . . .	1	43	40	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Garelochhead, . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Helensburgh, . . .	1	160	125	6	8	1	36	...	*6	0	0	0	2	6
Jamestown, . . .	2	330	250	13	13	1	170	...	6	12	0	0	2	6
Killearn, . . .	1	128	116	4	4	1	30	...	3	2	7	0	2	6
Kilmarnock, . . .	2	110	90	2	6	...	42	...	2	13	8	0	2	6
Kilpatrick, New, . . .	4	379	295	19	13	3	32	49	12	12	10	0	2	6
Kilpatrick, Old, . . .	1	217	170	10	10	1	30	20	4	0	0	0	2	6
<i>Duntocher</i> , . . .	1	75	60	2	6	1	36	...	1	10	0	...	...	
Luss, . . .	2	80	65	3	4	...	20	8	...	...	0	2	6	
Milngavie, . . .	3	300	250	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Renton, . . .	1	100	80	5	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roseneath, . . .	1	45	30	2	2	1	...	...	6	5	6	0	2	6
Row, . . .	1	82	74	...	9	...	45	...	0	19	4	...	...	
Strathblane, . . .	2	100	70	3	4	1	19	...	...	...	0	2	6	

\* For an Orphan in India.

29. *Presbytery of Glasgow.*

Rev. JOHN BROWNLIE, West Rutherglen, Convener.

Abbotsford, . . .	1	254	206	12	10	1	142	...	10	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6
Anderston, . . .	1	134	90	8	10	1	41	40	4	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	
Barony, . . .	7	1253	862	50	40	1	45	73	33	16	2	...	...	
Barrowfield, . . .	2	297	186	14	16	...	69	...	7	0	0	...	...	
Bellahouston, . . .	1	211	147	7	8	1	...	28	5	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6
Blackfriars, . . .	1	247	185	13	13	...	66	...	8	5	3	0	2	6
Bluevale, . . .	1	677	497	23	28	1	80	81	21	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6
Blythswood, . . .	2	133	101	10	11	1	161	...	11	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	6
Bridgegate, . . .	1	100	70	6	2	1	50	...	10	0	0	...	...	

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Av. age Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.			Collected for Missions.	Contribution.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£		s.	d.	£
Bridgeton, . . . . .	3	285	247	29	24	...	17	104	11 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	
Cadder, . . . . .	2	110	88	3	2	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	
Calton, . . . . .	1	543	402	21	26	...	120	...	11 15 0	0	2	6	
<i>Dalmarnock,</i> . . . . .	1	334	310	13	20	...	...	...	12 9 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	
<i>St Clement's,</i> . . . . .	1	239	203	11	13	1	95	10	1 5 0	0	2	6	
Campsie, . . . . .	4	400	280	20	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carmunnock, . . . . .	1	56	51	3	3	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	
Catcart, . . . . .	3	378	243	11	27	1	45	42	10 0 0	0	2	6	
<i>Langside,</i> . . . . .	None.												
Chalmers's, . . . . .	1	151	120	8	10	...	35	...	3 4 3	...	...	...	
Chryston, . . . . .	5	254	205	11	12	1	30	...	3 9 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	
Cumbernauld, . . . . .	1	183	131	8	8	...	15	...	...	0	2	6	
<i>Condorrat,</i> . . . . .	1	175	135	11	5	...	...	14	...	0	2	6	
Dean Park, . . . . .	1	391	253	13	15	...	92	...	5 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6	
Eglesham, . . . . .	1	80	60	4	5	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	
Gorbals, . . . . .	2	230	140	10	15	...	74	84	13 14 8	...	...	...	
<i>Crown Church,</i> . . . . .	1	193	132	9	12	...	36	...	11 16 0	...	...	...	
<i>Govanhill,</i> . . . . .	1	259	174	13	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Govan, . . . . .	2	558	405	25	40	1	90	80	35 0 0	0	10	0	
<i>Govan Gaelic,</i> . . . . .	1	122	70	8	10	...	...	20	3 0 0	0	2	6	
<i>Hillhead (Hopehill Mission),</i> . . . . .	1	160	120	9	15	...	...	...	0 12 6	0	10	6	
<i>Hymdlands,</i> . . . . .													
<i>Outlands,</i> . . . . .	None.												
Greenhead, . . . . .	1	380	303	10	21	1	160	60	5 4 0	0	2	6	
Hutchesontown, . . . . .	1	361	294	15	22	1	90	...	13 16 0	0	2	6	
Kelvinhaugh, . . . . .	1	211	161	9	17	1	40	20	5 1 0	0	2	6	
Kilsyth, . . . . .	1	196	155	8	6	1	...	...	1 0 0	0	2	6	
<i>Banton,</i> . . . . .	1	118	85	3	7	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	
Kingston, . . . . .	1	212	180	10	15	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	
Kinning Park, . . . . .	2	369	296	20	16	1	52	...	5 10 0	0	2	6	
Kirkintilloch, . . . . .	1	178	132	6	7	1	17	...	...	0	2	6	
Laurieston, . . . . .	1	226	176	10	14	1	35	53	14 19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	
Lenzie, . . . . .	2	85	70	2	7	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	
Maeleod, . . . . .	2	466	350	18	25	1	42	...	10 8 1	0	2	6	
Martyrs', . . . . .	1	193	160	8	11	1	42	...	1 10 0	0	2	6	
Maryhill, . . . . .	3	348	311	15	16	1	106	...	2 15 0	0	2	6	
<i>East Park,</i> . . . . .	1	82	59	3	5	...	47	...	1 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6	
<i>Possil Park,</i> . . . . .	1	250	180	11	8	...	59	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	
Maxwell, . . . . .	2	892	776	43	47	1	65	140	43 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	5	0	
Milton, . . . . .	1	198	163	11	16	1	...	34	4 0 0	...	...	...	
Newhall, . . . . .	2	550	450	20	26	1	200	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	
Newlands, . . . . .	1	270	200	9	7	...	80	...	3 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	6	
Parkhead, . . . . .	1	80	58	4	6	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	
Partick, . . . . .	2	124	95	4	4	1	16	...	...	0	2	6	
Plantation, . . . . .	2	254	205	13	14	1	74	...	1 1 4	0	5	0	
Pollokshields, . . . . .	1	120	110	12	11	...	57	28	3 3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	6	
Port Dundas, . . . . .	2	271	219	10	20	1	150	40	3 17 0	...	...	...	
Queen's Park, . . . . .	2	393	281	15	18	1	80	...	21 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6	
Robertson Memorial, . . . . .	1	290	250	12	16	...	30	...	7 4 0	...	...	...	
Rutherglen, . . . . .	4	512	407	22	35	1	129	...	18 5 1	0	2	6	
Rutherglen, West, . . . . .	1	330	280	11	22	1	60	...	29 15 6	...	...	...	
St Andrew's, . . . . .	2	250	145	10	22	1	...	...	5 10 0	0	2	6	
St Bernard's, . . . . .	1	420	319	12	20	...	130	40	18 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on R.O.I.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected or Missions.			Contribu- tions.		
				Males.	Females.		Min- isters' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St Columba's, . . .	6	880	672	52	52	1	140	82	51	5	6	...	...	...
St David's, . . .	1	90	72	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St David's, Kirkintil'h,	1	235	162	9	10	1	103	15	2	2	4	0	2	6
St Enoch's, . . .	1	149	132	6	10	1	...	16	4	4	1	0	2	6
St George's, . . .	3	383	383	13	15	1	124	24	10	11	4	0	2	6
<i>Brownfield,</i> . . .	1	150	100	6	8	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St George's-in-the-	2	450	304	17	22	1	136	...	23	0	1	0	2	6
St James's, [Fields,]	3	332	275	15	23	1	130	...	6	4	11	...	...	...
St John's, . . .	5	745	581	40	50	1	50	...	29	9	0	0	2	6
<i>St Thomas's,</i> . . .	1	125	80	7	8	...	...	...	4	11	0	...	...	...
St Luke's, . . .	2	149	120	6	11	1	160	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
St Mark's, . . .	1	96	74	8	7	1	65	...	2	16	6	...	...	...
St Mary's, Tron, . .	4	406	295	15	28	...	55	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Mary's, Partick,	1	490	320	12	33	1	105	...	14	6	11	0	2	6
St Matthew's, . . .	2	198	156	11	12	1	...	...	3	19	0	0	2	6
St Mungo's, . . .	4	235	188	15	17	1	53	...	7	17	0	0	2	6
St Paul's, . . .	3	152	113	10	12	1	...	...	1	3	9½	0	2	6
St Peter's, . . .	1	135	125	8	10	1	55	...	8	5	5	0	2	6
St Stephen's, . . .	2	302	235	18	23	1	40	18	17	4	10	...	...	...
Sandyford, . . .	1	294	236	18	25	1	100	22	16	0	3¾	...	...	...
Shettleston, . . .	3	451	353	27	20	1	45	25	5	14	7½	0	2	6
Springburn, . . .	1	200	160	8	11	...	57	...	5	3	0	0	2	6
<i>Hogganfield,</i> . . .	2	88	65	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Strathbungo, . . .	1	189	130	9	10	1	30	...	4	0	0	0	2	6
The Park, . . .	2	125	100	4	2	1	...	...	4	2	7	...	...	...
<i>Woodside,</i> . . .	1	80	60	7	8	...	22	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
St Vincent's, . . .	2	186	155	15	18	1	115	15	13	5	0	...	...	...
Townhead, . . .	4	623	530	37	43	1	105	...	13	0	0	0	2	6
Well Park, . . .	1	130	85	8	4	...	25	...	0	10	0	0	2	6
Whiteinch, . . .	1	114	79	7	8	1	28	...	6	3	4½	...	...	...
Glasgow University Mis- sionary Association, 1		112	79	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0

## REPORT ON SABBATH SCHOOLS.

## ANALYSIS OF SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND Ayr, PER REV. WM. KER, CONVENER.

PRESBYTERIES.	Schools.		Scholars on Roll.		Average Attendance.		Number of Teachers.		Attendance at Adult Classes.				Amount Collected for Missions.		Amount of Contribution.	
	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Mn'sters' Classes.		Other Classes.	Increase.	Decrease.	Inc.	Dec.	
									Inc.	Dec.						
22 Ayr, ...	4	.....	720	.....	395	.....	.....	.....	307	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Irvine, ...	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	86	.....	19	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Paisley, ...	.....	1	683	.....	617	.....	18	.....	407	.....	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Greenock, ...	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	16	.....	8	70	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Hamilton, ...	.....	.....	1006	.....	905	.....	99	.....	26	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Lunark, ...	.....	6	.....	916	.....	781	.....	98	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Dumbarton, ...	.....	.....	283	.....	190	.....	9	.....	.....	69	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Glasgow, ...	.....	8	598	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1482	1291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase, ...	4	15	3417	916	2108	883	145	127	810	1687	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease, ...	.....	.....	2501	.....	1225	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
														£14 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		£0 15 6

## VI. SYNOD OF ARGYLL.

Rev. NEIL M'MICHAEL, Craignish, Convener.

30. *Presbytery of Inveraray.*

Rev. NEIL M'MICHAEL, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sab. School Report.	Attend. at Adult Class s.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Class es.		£	s.	d.
Ardrishaig, . . .	1	160	125	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Craignish, . . .	3	112	65	4	3	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Cumlodden, . . .	1	44	36	3	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Glassary, . . .	1	54	34	1	3	...	13	...	...	0	2	6
<i>Lochgair Mission,</i>	1	53	40	2	5	...	...	30	...	0	1	0
Inveraray, . . .	2	104	70	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmartin, . . .	1	48	36	1	3	1	...	...	0	14	2	0
<i>Ford Mission,</i> . .	1	17	12	1	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Knapdale, North,	1	18	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knapdale, South,	Vacant.											
Lochgilthead, . .	1	139	106	2	9	...	...	...	5	0	0	0
Tarbert, . . .	1	162	126	7	5	1	130	...	1	10	0	0

31. *Presbytery of Dunoon.*

Rev. JOHN CAMERON, M. A., Dunoon, Convener.

Ardentiny, . . .	1	21	16	2	...	1	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Bute, North, . . .	1	61	50	3	5	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	
Dunoon and Kilmun,	3	210	170	8	10	...	25	...	7	10	0	0	
<i>Strone,</i> . . .	1	21	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inellan, . . .	No Return.												
<i>Toward,</i> . . .	No Return.												
Inverchaolain, . .	No Return.												
Kilfinan, . . .	1	26	18	1	1	...	24	...	...	0	2	6	
<i>Kilbride,</i> . . .	No Return.												
<i>Tighnabruaich,</i> . .	No Return.												
Kingarth, . . .	2	84	50	4	1	...	24	...	0	7	0	...	
Kirn, . . .	No Return.												
Kilmodan, . . .	2	42	31	2	1	...	20	...	...	...	0	2	6
Lochgoilthead, . .	2	51	42	2	3	1	100	...	1	2	3	0	
Rothsay, . . .	2	260	194	11	15	1	57	...	8	0	0	...	
<i>Gaelic Chapel,</i> . .	No Return.												
Rothsay, New, . . .	1	146	78	5	7	1	60	...	6	6	0	...	
Sandbank, . . .	1	45	31	4	2	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	
Strachur, . . .	3	95	75	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

32. *Presbytery of Kintyre.*

Rev. J. C. RUSSELL, Campbeltown, Convener.

Brodick, . . .	None.												
Campbeltown, . . .	4	470	380	25	21	1	80	...	6	0	0	0	
Gigha and Cara, . .	1	24	15	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Kilbride, . . .	1	68	50	2	4	1	10	8	...	...	0	2	0
Kilcalmonell & Kil-	3	78	46	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
berry, . . .													
Killeau and Kilkenzie,	3	65	58	3	2	1	...	6	...	...	0	2	0
Kilmorie, . . .	None.						10	...	...	...	0	2	0
Saddell, . . .	5	60	50	4	3	1	10	...	...	...	0	2	0
Skipness, . . .	2	34	29	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Southend, . . .	1	35	27	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	0	2	0

33. *Presbytery of Isla and Jura.*

Rev. JOHN M'GILCHRIST, Killarrow, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sub. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.				
									£	s.	d.	
Jura, . . . . .	5	127	96	4	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Killarrow, . . . . .	2	110	90	7	7	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Kilchoman, . . . . .	1	62	56	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kildalton, . . . . .	1	51	42	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonsay, . . . . .	No Return.											
Oa, . . . . .	No Return.											
Kilmenny, . . . . .	No Return.											
Portnahaven, . . . . .	No Return.											

34. *Presbytery of Lorn.*

Rev. HUGH MACLACHLAN, Ardochattan, Convener.

Appin, . . . . .	1	56	22	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ardochattan, . . . . .	3	64	54	3	3	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Duror, . . . . .	2	30	25	3	...	...	4	...	...	0	2	6
Glenorchy, . . . . .	2	25	22	...	4	...	...	...	2	0	0	0
Kilbrandon, . . . . .	No Class.											
Kilchrenan, . . . . .	1	28	20	2	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
<i>Dalavich</i> , . . . . .	No Return.											
Kilmore, . . . . .	1	30	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Kilninver, . . . . .	1	23	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Lismore, . . . . .	2	45	35	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Glencoe</i> , . . . . .	1	46	35	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Muckairn, . . . . .	No Return.											
Oban, . . . . .	1	210	160	10	10	1	...	15	2	0	0	...
<i>St Columba Chapel</i> , . . . . .	1	60	50	4	5	..	...	...	..	...	...	...

35. *Presbytery of Mull.*

Rev. COLIN M'CALLUM, Salen, by Aros, Convener.

Ardnamurchan, . . . . .	1	23	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arisaig, . . . . .	2	23	...	2	...	...	14	9	..	0	2	6
Acharacle, . . . . .	2	80	68	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coll, . . . . .	1	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hylipol, . . . . .	No Return.											
Iona, . . . . .	1	44	40	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
Kilfinichen, . . . . .	4	83	62	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinlochspelve, . . . . .	1	22	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilninian, . . . . .	3	64	50	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morvern, . . . . .	4	119	95	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salen, . . . . .	1	38	34	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strontian, . . . . .	No Return.											
Tyree, . . . . .	No Return.											
Tobermory, . . . . .	1	40	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Torosay, . . . . .	1	35	30	2	3	1	...	...	...	0	2	6
Ulva, . . . . .	2	19	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

## VII. SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

Rev. JOHN WILSON, M.A., Methven, Convener.

36. *Presbytery of Dunkeld.*

Rev. THOS. RUTHERFORD, B.D., Dunkeld, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auchtergaven, . . .	1	75	65	3	3	1	40	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Blair Athole, . . .	7	262	172	8	7	...	122	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Caputh, . . .	6	191	172	5	11	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cargill, . . .	1	21	19	1	2	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clunie, . . .	No Return.							7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunkeld & Dowally,	2	128	100	7	5	1	...	...	1	10	0	0	2	6
Dunkeld, Little, . .	4	149	129	5	5	1	8	...	1	1	6	0	2	6
Glenshee, . . .	1	16	14	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Kinclaven, . . .	1	10	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkmichael, . . .	1	35	30	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethendy and Kinloch,	2	43	30	1	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulin, . . .	2	137	125	5	8	1	30	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Ratray, . . .	1	106	81	4	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Tenandry, . . .	1	47	32	2	1	1	7	...	0	5	0	...	...	...

37. *Presbytery of Weem.*

Rev. R. GRANT DUNBAR, M.A., Weem, Convener.

Amulree, . . .	1	42	37	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dull, . . .	1	42	36	1	2	1	15	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Grandtully, . . .	1	30	23	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Fortingall, . . .	1	9	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foss, . . .	2	18	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Innerwick-in-Glenlyon,	1	20	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Kenmore, . . .	1	30	25	1	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Killin, . . .	1	48	38	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Logierait, . . .	3	160	125	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Rannoch, . . .	2	27	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finnart, . . .	2	45	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weem, . . .	2	114	85	4	7	1	16	...	3	4	1	0	2	6

38. *Presbytery of Perth.*

Rev. JOHN WILSON, M.A., Methven, Convener.

Aberdalgie, . . .	1	27	24	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Abernethy, . . .	2	41	36	3	1	1	...	...	0	13	6	0	2	6
Collace, . . .	1	25	18	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drou, . . .	1	22	18	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dunbarney, . . .	1	87	60	5	5	1	35	...	2	5	0	0	1	0
Errol, . . .	1	112	91	5	9	1	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgandunny, . . .	1	25	20	2	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forteviot, . . .	1	50	40	3	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	0	2	6



Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Contributions Collected			Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kilspindie, . . . . .	None.						12					0	2	6
Kinfauns, . . . . .	1	27	18	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinnoull, . . . . .	1	38	30	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logiealmond, . . . . .	1	15	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Methven, . . . . .	2	118	100	7	6	...	35	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Moneydie, . . . . .	1	27	19	1	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Perth—														
East Kirk, . . . . .	2	266	230	6	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Kirk, . . . . .	1	280	260	15	19	...	74	...	2	14	10	0	2	6
West Kirk, . . . . .	2	240	210	14	12	1	23	24	2	0	0	0	2	6
St Leonard's, . . . . .	1	412	288	14	20	1	227	17	1	8	0	...	...	...
<i>St Stephen's,</i>	None.													
St Paul's, . . . . .	1	342	287	10	21	1	70	...	8	0	0	...	...	...
Redgorton, . . . . .	2	60	48	2	3	1	32	...	1	3	0	0	2	6
Rhynd, . . . . .	1	34	24	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scone, . . . . .	2	97	81	7	5	1	55	...	0	9	3	...	...	...
Stanley, . . . . .	1	154	120	4	8	...	43	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
St Madoes, . . . . .	1	73	52	2	3	1	18	8	0	9	6	0	2	6
St Martins, . . . . .	1	63	47	1	3	1	17	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Tibbermore, . . . . .	1	52	30	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

39. *Presbytery of Auchterarder.*

Rev. JAMES MARTIN, Gask, Convener.

Ardoch, . . . . .	1	45	35	2	2	1	23	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Auchterarder, . . . . .	1	160	110	4	10	1	77	23	...	...	...	0	2	6
Blackford, . . . . .	1	102	85	3	2	1	28	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Comrie, . . . . .	1	70	65	2	2	1	20	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
<i>St Fillans,</i>	1	14	12	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crieff, . . . . .	1	150	120	9	9	...	30	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
West Church, . . . . .	1	105	63	7	7	...	50	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Dunning, . . . . .	1	133	104	4	11	1	36	...	1	15	0	0	1	0
Fowlis Wester, . . . . .	1	30	25	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Gask, . . . . .	1	22	16	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Glendevon, . . . . .	1	17	12	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Madderty, . . . . .	1	60	55	1	1	1	17	...	1	0	0*	0	2	6
Monzie, . . . . .	1	16	12	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Monzievaird, . . . . .	1	49	40	2	2	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muthill, . . . . .	1	113	80	7	6	1	24	...	4	0	0	0	2	6
Trinity Gask, . . . . .	1	16	12	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	0	1	0

\* For East African Mission.

40. *Presbytery of Stirling.*

Rev. JOHN STARK, Gargunnoch, Convener.

Airth, . . . . .	3	170	140	8	10	1	84	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Alloa and Tullibody, . . . . .	2	314	268	9	30	1	84	15	2	17	6	0	2	6
Alva, . . . . .	1	290	220	10	15	1	120	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Bannockburn, . . . . .	1	113	100	3	4	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonnybridge, . . . . .	1	200	150	8	11	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bothkennar, . . . . .	1	60	40	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Clackmannan, . . . . .	1	286	258	13	13	...	56	...	6	0	0	0	2	6
Denny, . . . . .	2	300	250	10	12	1	50	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dollar, . . . . .	1	187	159	5	17	...	80	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Gargunnoch, . . . . .	1	50	38	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haggs, . . . . .	1	138	120	5	4	...	31	...	2	1	3	0	2	6
Larbert & Dunipace, . . . . .	4	360	286	10	14	1	44	40	...	...	...	0	2	6

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sub. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.		£	s.	d.
<i>Carronshore</i> , . . . . .	2	220	200	12	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
Sauchie, . . . . .	3	336	270	14	15	1	30	...	...	0	2	6
St Ninians, . . . . .	1	170	130	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East and West Plean, Stirling—	2	187	121	7	5	1	18	...	...	...	...	
East Church, . . . . .	1	175	158	3	16	...	103	...	...	0	2	6
West Church, . . . . .	1	215	150	7	13	...	83	...	...	...	...	
North Church, . . . . .	1	300	200	15	22	1	...	...	10	16	6	
Marykirk, . . . . .	1	56	32	2	6	...	21	...	...	...	...	

41. *Presbytery of Dunblane.*

Rev. B. EDMONDSTON, Kincardine, Convener.

Aberfoyle, . . . . .	2	65	58	3	3	1	47	...	1	15	3½	0	2	6
Balquhidder, . . . . .	3	57	48	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridge of Allan, . . . . .	1	131	104	2	10	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bucklyvie, . . . . .	1	44	27	1	1	...	5	...	2	11	5	...	...	...
Callander, . . . . .	2	171	125	5	14	...	84	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dunblane, . . . . .	2	142	116	5	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gartmore, . . . . .	1	38	29	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmadoek, . . . . .	1	50	38	1	4	1	14	...	0	7	6	...	...	...
Kincardine, . . . . .	1	58	36	1	3	...	24	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Kippen, . . . . .	2	148	130	5	6	1	25	15	2	2	0	0	2	6
Lecropt, . . . . .	1	64	60	6	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Logie, . . . . .	2	214	186	11	14	1	20	...	3	15	6	0	2	6
Norrison, . . . . .	1	45	39	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port of Menteith, . . . . .	3	83	72	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tillicoultry, . . . . .	1	250	205	15	17	...	...	...	15	14	2½	...	...	...
Tulliallan, . . . . .	1	290	240	11	12	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trossachs, . . . . .	2	46	39	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## VIII. SYNOD OF FIFE.

Rev. ALEX. MITCHELL, D.D., Dunfermline, Convener.

42. *Presbytery of Dunfermline.*

Rev. ALEX. MITCHELL, D.D., Convener.

Aberdour, . . . . .	1	40	30	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Beath, . . . . .	1	98	75	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Carnock, . . . . .	1	30	25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culross, . . . . .	1	58	45	1	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalgety, . . . . .	1	35	29	1	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dunfermline, Abbey, Townhill Chapel,	1	222	171	7	11	1	61	...	3	0	0	0	2	6
North Parish, . . . . .	2	300	253	12	7	...	25	64	6	0	0*	0	2	6
St Andrew's Parish,	1	210	160	10	8	1	12	...	0	12	6	0	2	6
St Andrew's Parish,	1	172	150	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Inverkeithing, . . . . .	1	94	76	4	11	1	20	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Mossgreen, . . . . .	2	170	150	7	10	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saline, . . . . .	1	65	50	3	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Torryburn, . . . . .	1	84	70	2	9	1	37	...	2	6	7	0	2	6

\* For Girl at Orphanage.

43. *Presbytery of Kinross.*

Rev. WM. PETERS, M.A., Kinross, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sab. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Clas-es.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Clas-es.	Other Clas-ses.		£	s.	d.
Arngask, . . . . .	1	50	42	2	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Ballingry, . . . . .	2	75	64	3	5	1	16	...	...	0	2	6
Blairingone, . . . . .	2	85	76	4	3	...	30	...	1	13	0	0
Cleish, . . . . .	3	110	90	4	5	1	...	...	...	0	1	0
Fossoway, . . . . .	1	50	40	2	2	1	20	...	1	10	0	0
Kinross, . . . . .	3	205	160	7	13	1	21	...	...	0	2	6
Muckart, . . . . .	1	40	35	1	3	1	16	...	...	0	2	6
Orwell, . . . . .	1	100	85	4	6	1	45	...	...	0	2	6
Portmoak, . . . . .	1	39	36	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

44. *Presbytery of Kirkcaldy.*

Rev. ROBERT GLASGOW, Inveriel, Convener.

Abbotshall, . . . . .	1	145	100	5	11	1	48	...	5	0	0	...
Auchterderran, . . . . .	1	115	99	5	5	1	28	...	...	...	...	...
Auchtertool, . . . . .	1	50	40	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burntisland, . . . . .	1	340	259	13	26	1	72	20	1	10	0	0
Dysart, . . . . .	2	385	361	18	28	1	60	...	...	0	2	6
Inveriel, . . . . .	1	215	165	13	11	1	81	...	5	12	6	0
Kennoway, . . . . .	1	113	90	5	7	1	12	...	1	5	0	0
Kinghorn, . . . . .	1	250	210	5	2	1	37	...	3	0	0	0
Kinglassie, . . . . .	1	21	12	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	2	430	400	8	26	1	...	...	6	10	0	0
Leslie, . . . . .	2	567	394	22	41	1	73	100	8	9	6	0
Lochgelly, . . . . .	1	121	102	9	4	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
Markinch, . . . . .	1	168	145	4	9	1	20	25	...	...	0	2
Methil, . . . . .	1	185	135	11	10	...	32	...	2	0	0	...
Milton, . . . . .	1	71	62	1	4	1	18	...	...	...	0	2
Pathhead, . . . . .	1	202	158	8	16	...	51	...	5	9	9	...
St James', Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	1	209	157	13	12	1	78	...	...	...	...	...
Scoonie, . . . . .	1	100	80	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thornton, . . . . .	1	135	112	3	4	1	35	...	...	...	...	...
Wemyss, . . . . .	1	180	150	6	7	1	20	...	...	...	0	1
West Wemyss, . . . . .	2	230	180	8	9	...	18	...	...	...	0	2
Linktown, Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	1	84	68	4	8	1	41	...	...	...	0	2

45. *Presbytery of Cupar.*

Rev. D. P. FENWICK, M.A., Logie, Convener.

Abdie, . . . . .	1	40	32	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	0	2	6
Auchtermuchty, . . . . .	1	151	130	4	12	1	67	...	...	...	0	2	6
Balmerino, . . . . .	1	83	60	3	3	1	22	...	...	...	0	2	6
Ceres, . . . . .	1	106	75	5	4	1	28	...	...	...	0	2	6
Collessie, . . . . .	2	126	85	3	5	2	19	...	...	...	0	2	6
Creich, . . . . .	1	22	19	1	...	1	16	...	...	...	0	2	6
Cults, . . . . .	1	64	32	3	3	1	12	...	...	...	0	2	6
Cupar, . . . . .	1	462	337	10	32	1	141	...	5	15	2	0	
Dairsie, . . . . .	1	78	64	3	4	...	9	...	1	1	0	...	
Dunbog, . . . . .	1	65	40	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6



Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sub. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Miracisters' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Glenisla, . . . . .	1	42	30	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kettins, . . . . .	1	70	51	2	4	1	15	...	0	15	0	0	2	6
Kilry, . . . . .	1	30	25	2	1	...	10	...	1	5	0	...	...	...
Kingoldrum, . . . . .	1	49	34	2	3	1	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Lintrathen, . . . . .	2	68	55	4	2	1	18	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Meigle, . . . . .	2	161	115	8	7	2	20	...	1	4	0	0	2	6
Newtyle, . . . . .	1	70	52	3	4	1	6	...	2	2	1	0	2	6
Persie, . . . . .	3	100	90	3	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Ruthven, . . . . .	1	57	36	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
St Mary's, Blairgowrie, . . . . .	1	60	50	2	3	..	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

48. *Presbytery of Forfar.*

Rev. ROBERT TURNER, Kinnettles, Convener.

Aberlemno, . . . . .	3	74	52	1	4	...	11	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Clova, . . . . .	1	6	4	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cortachy, . . . . .	1	47	39	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dunnichen, . . . . .	2	104	93	5	6	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forfar, . . . . .	1	639	476	24	21	...	150	30	16	0	0	0	5	0
St James's, . . . . .	1	248	202	7	11	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Glamis, . . . . .	3	130	100	5	4	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inverarity, . . . . .	1	90	75	7	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kinnettles, . . . . .	1	20	17	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kirriemuir, . . . . .	1	155	130	5	9	1	33	...	1	0	4	0	2	6
South Church, . . . . .	1	133	120	5	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Glenprosen, . . . . .	1	33	19	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Oathlaw, . . . . .	1	27	23	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rescobie, . . . . .	2	53	39	2	3	1	25	9	...	...	...	0	2	6
Tannadice, . . . . .	2	80	67	1	6	1	...	...	0	6	6	0	2	6

49. *Presbytery of Dundee.*

Rev. JAMES EDGAR HILL, M.A., B.D., Dundee, Convener.

Abernyte, . . . . .	1	24	15	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Auchterhouse, . . . . .	1	70	63	2	4	1	12	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Broughty Ferry, . . . . .	1	345	300	12	31	1	60	...	10	0	0	0	2	6
St Stephen's, . . . . .	1	143	124	6	17	1	32	10	4	5	0	0	2	6
Dundee—														
St Mary's, . . . . .	3	375	320	11	12	1	36	...	1	5	7	0	5	0
St Paul's, . . . . .	2	329	261	22	14	1	184	130	14	2	10	0	5	0
St Clement's, . . . . .	1	115	100	7	10	1	9	...	4	8	5	...	...	
St John's, . . . . .	2	226	175	16	22	2	40	15	...	...	...	0	5	0
St David's, . . . . .	1	352	296	16	22	...	134	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
St Mark's, . . . . .	2	506	450	21	45	...	120	...	18	12	10	0	2	6
Chapelshade, . . . . .	1	236	206	10	12	1	67	...	8	10	0	...	...	
St Andrew's, . . . . .	1	480	398	20	21	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wallacetown, . . . . .	1	255	236	9	14	1	29	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Rosebank, . . . . .	1	168	138	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
St Enoch's, . . . . .	1	160	150	7	13	...	54	...	5	7	4	0	2	6
Logie, . . . . .	1	230	190	11	12	1	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St Matthew's, . . . . .	1	134	110	5	7	...	42	...	6	8	0	...	...	
Clepington, . . . . .	1	178	144	6	11	...	89	...	...	...	...	0	2	6



52. *Presbytery of Fordoun.*

Rev. JOHN BROWN, Bervie, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sab. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.			
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Arbuthnott, . . .	None.												0	1	0
Benholm, . . .	2	136	107	7	9	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Bervie, . . .	2	290	260	11	17	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Cookney, . . .	4	133	100	4	5	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunnottar, . . .	1	130	116	4	7	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Fettercairn, . . .	2	109	80	4	7	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Fetteresso, . . .	2	211	180	12	9	...	78	...	3	3	1	...	0	2	6
Fordoun, . . .	4	152	135	8	6	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Garvock, . . .	1	26	17	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Glenbervie, . . .	1	36	31	3	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Kinneff, . . .	2	100	75	2	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Laurencekirk, . . .	1	196	143	7	13	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Marykirk, . . .	2	80	60	4	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Rickarton, . . .	1	32	25	2	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
St Cyrus, . . .	2	110	83	4	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

X. SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.

Rev. JAMES WILSON, M.A., Aberdour, Convener.

53. *Presbytery of Aberdeen.*

Rev. J. A. M'CLYMONT, B.D., Aberdeen, Convener.

Aberdeen—															
East Church, . . .	3	326	262	11	27	1	120	...	6	7	6	...	0	2	6
Ferryhill, . . .	1	177	140	7	7	1	25	...	1	10	0	...	0	2	6
Gilcomston, . . .	1	250	230	5	15	...	110	...	5	5	0	...	...	...	...
Greyfriars, . . .	1	225	169	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Holburn, . . .	2	408	337	14	22	1	85	...	4	8	0	...	0	2	6
John Knox's, . . .	1	316	270	12	18	...	150	...	3	7	0	...	0	2	6
North, . . .	1	540	442	17	35	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar, . . .	1	234	172	7	11	1	180	...	0	9	3½	...	0	5	0
Rosemount, . . .	1	277	250	10	15	1	92	...	5	0	0	...	0	2	6
Rubislaw, . . .	1	169	130	5	14	1	54	...	6	10	0	...	0	2	6
St Clement's, . . .	2	340	340	15	19	1	150	...	2	5	4½	...	0	2	6
St George's-in-the-South, . . . [West,	1	130	110	8	7	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Trinity, . . .	1	241	201	9	17	...	62	29	13	6	0	...	0	2	6
West, . . .	2	363	312	11	22	1	74	61	3	12	0	...	0	2	6
Woodside, . . .	2	479	290	21	24	1	63	30	6	0	0	...	0	2	6
Banchory-Devenick, . . .	2	65	60	5	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Craigiebuckler,</i> . . .	1	21	17	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Belhelvie, . . .	2	60	50	1	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drum oak, . . .	2	90	70	3	5	1	51	...	5	10	7	...	0	2	6
Durriss, . . .	2	93	75	2	3	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dyce, . . .	2	100	80	7	5	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Fintray, . . .	2	101	86	2	5	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Kinnellar, . . .	No Return.														
Maryculter, . . .	1	78	54	2	5	...	30	...	1	0	0	...	0	2	6
Newhills, . . .	1	240	200	12	11	...	133	...	1	9	0	...	...	...	...
New Machar, . . .	1	80	60	3	1	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Nigg, . . .	No Return.														
Peterculter, . . .	1	68	36	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Portlethen, . . .	No Return.														
Skene, . . .	3	156	120	6	4	1	39	...	0	8	6	...	...	...	...

54. *Presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil.*

Rev. ANDREW RITCHIE, M.A., Coull, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions	Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.		£	s.	d.
Aboyne, . . .	2	83	72	1	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dinnet</i> , . . .	2	74	62	3	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Banchory-Ternan, . . .	4	258	214	6	11	...	29	...	2 18 7	0	2	6
Birse & <i>Finzean</i> , . . .	4	140	125	5	6	1	48	...	...	...	...	...
Braemar, . . .	1	39	25	1	2	...	20	...	...	0	2	6
Cluny, . . .	2	83	60	2	1	...	26	...	1 0 0	...	...	...
Coull, . . .	2	72	59	3	3	1	26	...	1 0 0	0	2	6
Crathie, . . .	2	95	74	3	2	..	10	...	...	0	2	6
Echt, . . .	3	125	84	3	5	1	25	...	...	...	...	...
Glengairn, . . .	1	20	12	1	2	1	...	...	...	0	2	0
Glenmuick, . . .	2	138	102	3	6	...	25	...	1 8 0	0	2	6
Kincardine-O'Neil, . . .	1	80	70	4	4	...	17	...	3 12 6	0	2	6
Logie Coldstone, . . .	1	65	40	3	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Lumphanan, . . .	4	166	138	6	9	...	17	60	2 5 0	0	2	6
Midmar, . . .	1	55	40	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Strachan, . . .	2	65	50	1	2	1	15	...	...	...	...	...
Tarland, . . .	2	114	75	4	4	2	34	...	0 12 8	...	...	...
Torphins, . . .	1	42	32	2	2	...	16	...	...	0	2	6

55. *Presbytery of Alford.*

Rev. ROBERT MILNE, M.A., Towie, Convener.

Alford, . . .	2	149	120	6	8	1	82	...	6 0 0	0	2	6
Auchindoir, . . .	2	107	70	3	4	1	34	...	...	...	...	...
Cabrach, . . .	2	36	26	2	...	1	10	...	...	0	2	6
Clatt, . . .	1	52	40	2	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Corgarrif, <i>q. s.</i> , . . .	1	31	23	2	...	...	25	...	...	0	2	6
Glenbucket, . . .	2	20	16	2	...	...	3	...	...	0	2	6
Keig, . . .	1	80	60	3	2	1	29	...	1 1 1	0	2	6
Kildrummy, . . .	1	39	23	2	...	...	20	...	...	0	2	6
Kinnethmont, . . .	2	111	70	5	3	1	20	...	0 12 3	...	...	...
Leochel Cushnie, . . .	5	156	128	9	10	...	32	...	...	0	2	6
Strathdon, . . .	3	190	130	4	2	1	44	...	...	0	2	6
Tough, . . .	1	55	46	1	6	1	18	...	1 0 0	...	...	...
Towie, . . .	3	127	96	4	5	1	61	...	...	...	...	...
Tullynessle, . . .	1	79	62	5	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...

56. *Presbytery of Garioch.*

Rev. JAMES DONALD, M.A., Keithhall and Kinkell, Convener.

Bourtie, . . .	1	23	16	1	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Chapel of Garioch, . . .	1	106	86	5	3	1	39	..	1 10 0	0	2	6
<i>Blairdaff</i> , . . .	1	50	25	1	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
Culsalmond, . . .	1	75	65	2	4	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Daviot, . . .	1	55	53	5	3	1	32	...	...	...	...	...
Insch, . . .	3	140	110	4	8	1	20	...	...	0	2	6



Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sub. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions	Contributions.
				Males.	Females.		Minist'rs' Cl. ss.s.	Other Classes.		
Inverurie, . . .	2	161	140	5	13	1	32	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Keithhall, . . .	1	55	30	3	2	1	26	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Kemnay, . . .	1	197	170	9	5	1	12	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Kintore, . . .	2	147	125	4	5	1	35	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Leslie, . . .	2	49	35	3	1	1	20	...	...	...
Meldrum, . . .	1	184	149	9	13	1	49	...	3 15 7	0 2 6
Monymusk, . . .	1	120	90	4	2	1	12	...	...	...
Oyne, . . .	1	50	46	2	2	1	11	...	...	0 2 6
Premnay, . . .	2	96	60	2	2	1	38	...	...	0 1 0
Rayne, . . .	1	105	75	5	3	1	30	...	1 1 10	0 2 6

57. *Presbytery of Ellon.*

Rev. THOMAS YOUNG, B.D., Ellon, Convener.

Barthol (Gordon Me- Cruden, . . . [morial),	1	70	60	4	5	1	20	...	...	...
Ellon, . . .	1	332	243	15	13	...	92	...	6 2 11	0 2 6
Foveran, . . .	3	330	260	16	14	...	20	...	...	0 2 6
Logie-Buchan, . . .	2	73	...	4	4	1	21	...	...	...
Methlick, . . .	3	116	90	5	8	1	43	30	0 12 6	0 2 6
Slains, . . .	1	125	80	2	3	...	29	...	...	0 2 6
Tarves, . . .	1	120	82	2	5	1	15	...	0 9 2	0 2 6
Udny, . . .	1	138	96	5	7	...	52	...	...	0 2 6

58. *Presbytery of Deer.*

Rev. CHARLES STEWART, Strichen, Convener.

Aberdour, . . .	1	105	84	2	7	...	37	...	...	0 2 6
Ardallie, . . .	1	36	24	1	...	1	14	...	...	...
Blackhill, . . .	1	77	66	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
Crimond, . . .	No Return.									
Fraserburgh, . . .	3	510	450	23	25	1	80	...	3 10 0	0 2 6
West Church, . . .	No Return.									
Tichmuiry, . . .	No Return.									
Inverallochy, . . .	1	150	100	5	4	...	10	...	0 15 0	...
Kininmonth, . . .	1	100	68	1	5	1	26	...	...	...
Longside, . . .	3	260	224	6	8	...	35	...	...	0 2 6
Lomnay, . . .	3	315	195	18	10	1	193	...	3 4 0	0 2 6
New Deer, . . .	1	90	75	1	5	1	63	...	...	0 2 6
Old Deer, . . .	1	141	100	4	5	1	40	...	5 0 0	...
New Maul, . . .	1	58	40	1	...	...	12	...	...	...
Peterhead, . . .	2	575	487	15	36	...	138	...	4 0 0	...
East Church, . . .	2	256	181	13	9	...	43	...	...	...
Boddam, . . .	1	220	180	15	11	...	10	...	...	...
Pitsligo, . . .	1	100	78	8	3	...	34	...	...	...
Pitsligo, New, . . .	1	190	175	8	8	1	80	...	...	0 2 6
Rathen, . . .	1	93	83	2	2	...	12	...	...	...
Savocho, . . .	1	106	95	1	3	...	52	...	...	...
St Fergus, . . .	1	114	70	3	6	1	24	...	...	...
Strichen, . . .	1	140	120	5	4	1	82	...	0 15 0*	...
Tyrie, . . .	1	61	48	2	1	...	21	...	...	...

\* For Darjeeling Orphanage.

59. *Presbytery of Turriff.*

Rev. A. J. MILNE, LL.D., Fyvie, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sub. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.		
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alvah, . . . . .	2	67	50	2	3	1	29	...	...	...
Auchterless, . . . . .	1	130	100	4	5	1	60	...	...	0 2 6
Drumblade, . . . . .	1	23	18	1	...	...	11	...	...	0 2 0
Forglen, . . . . .	1	72	53	3	4	1	12	...	0 10 3	0 2 6
Forgne, . . . . .	1	113	87	3	3	1	66	...	...	0 2 6
Fyvie, . . . . .	2	160	135	7	9	1	66	...	6 10 0	0 2 6
<i>St Mary's,</i>	1	60	48	3	4	1	28	...	0 19 0	...
Gamrie, . . . . .	2	116	65	2	5	1	40	...	0 12 8½	0 2 6
<i>Gardenstown,</i>	1	140	96	1	4	1	...	...	1 0 0	...
Inverkeithny, . . . . .	2	82	66	2	...	1	10	...	...	0 2 6
King Edward, . . . . .	2	140	115	7	6	1	35	...	...	0 2 6
Macduff, . . . . .	2	473	385	23	20	1	67	...	7 3 5*	0 2 6
Millbrex, . . . . .	2	167	83	3	6	1	80	...	...	0 2 6
Monquhitter, . . . . .	4	192	150	7	9	1	36	...	0 9 8	...
New Byth, . . . . .	2	105	83	3	3	1	7	...	...	0 2 6
Turriff, . . . . .	1	137	98	4	3	1	41	...	2 2 9	0 2 6
Ythan Wells, . . . . .	1	103	90	4	4	1	22	...	...	0 2 6

\* For support of orphan in India.

60. *Presbytery of Fordyce.*

Rev. WILLIAM MACVICAR, Ordiquhill, Convener.

Banff, . . . . .	1	228	167	4	12	1	71	23	9 2 1	0 2 6
Boyndie, . . . . .	1	72	59	3	2	1	26	...	...	...
Buckie, . . . . .	1	199	145	7	7	...	107	...	...	...
Cullen, . . . . .	1	261	220	8	15	...	75	...	...	...
<i>Seafield,</i>	1	90	70	3	5	...	20	...	0 15 0	0 2 6
Deskford, . . . . .	1	104	70	3	3	1	28	...	1 3 0	...
Enzie, . . . . .	1	75	50	2	2	...	25	...	...	...
Fordyce, . . . . .	3	168	142	6	8	1	54	...	...	...
Ord, . . . . .	1	20	17	2	...	...	14	...	...	...
Ordiquhill, . . . . .	2	87	65	2	4	1	23	...	...	0 2 6
Portsoy, . . . . .	1	186	159	14	9	1	65	...	...	...
Rathven, . . . . .	3	226	162	14	4	...	...	...	1 2 0	...

## XI. SYNOD OF MORAY.

Rev. JOHN ANNAND, M.A., Cairney, by Huntly, Convener.

61. *Presbytery of Strathbogie.*

Rev. JOHN ANNAND, M.A., Cairney, by Huntly, Convener.

Belle, . . . . .	1	113	86	5	6	...	15	...	...	0 2 6
Botriphny, . . . . .	1	80	56	3	1	...	27	...	...	...
Cairney, . . . . .	2	152	121	8	4	...	62	...	...	0 2 6
Gartly, . . . . .	2	92	79	1	3	...	68	...	...	0 2 6
Glass, . . . . .	1	46	39	2	1	...	29	...	...	0 2 6

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sab. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contributions.		
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grange, . . . . .	3	135	100	6	4	1	23	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Huntly, . . . . .	3	403	337	12	12	1	98	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Keith, . . . . .	1	419	300	20	20	1	145	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Marnoch, . . . . .	1	25	17	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	0	1	0	
Mortlach, . . . . .	2	220	120	9	9	...	13	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Newmill, . . . . .	2	210	150	7	8	1	27	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Rhynie, . . . . .	4	184	151	10	6	1	83	...	0	18	6	0	2	6
Rothiemay, . . . . .	1	64	52	1	4	...	17	...	0	17	9	0	2	6

62. *Presbytery of Abernethy.*

Rev. WILLIAM FORSYTH, M.A., Abernethy, Convener.

Abernethy & Kincardine, [dine,]	3	130	110	9	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alvie, . . . . .	Vacant.	No Return.												
Cromdale, . . . . .	2	138	120	7	5	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Advie, . . . . .	1	42	36	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Duthil, . . . . .	1	37	25	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inch, . . . . .	No Return.													
Inverallan, . . . . .	3	253	193	9	13	1	40	...	3	0	0	0	2	6
Kingussie, . . . . .	1	67	45	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kirkmichael, . . . . .	1	13	10	1	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rothiemurchus, . . . . .	1	59	46	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	
Tomintoul, . . . . .	1	64	45	3	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	

63. *Presbytery of Aberlour.*

Rev. CHARLES BRUCE, M.A., Glenrinnis, by Dufftown, Convener.

Aberlour, . . . . .	3	152	130	7	8	1	20	...	...	...	0	2	6
Boharm, . . . . .	No Return.	Parish Vacant.											
Glenlivet, . . . . .	2	56	37	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	0	2	6
Glenrinnis, . . . . .	1	29	21	3	1	...	11	...	...	...	0	2	6
Inveravon, . . . . .	1	70	60	2	4	...	40	...	...	...	0	2	6
Knockando & Elchies,	3	157	123	6	5	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rothies, . . . . .	1	103	80	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

64. *Presbytery of Forres.*

Rev. JAMES KEITH, M.A., Forres, Convener.

Dallas, . . . . .	3	130	100	3	3	2	10	...	1	10	0	0	2	6
Dyke, . . . . .	1	50	44	5	4	...	7	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Edenkillie, . . . . .	2	61	50	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Darnaway, . . . . .	1	36	30	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forres, . . . . .	1	233	173	5	8	1	...	...	6	0	0	0	2	6
Kinloss, . . . . .	1	54	42	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Rafford, . . . . .	2	45	40	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	

65. *Presbytery of Elgin.*

Rev. JAMES MACKIE, D.D., Alves, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Eng. & School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.				
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.		£	s.	d.	£	s.
Alves, . . . . .	1	48	36	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
St Andrew's, Lhan-	1	45	40	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Birnie, . . . [bryd,]	1	30	20	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Burghead, . . . . .	1	91	55	3	2	...	14	...	...	0	3	0		
Drainie, . . . . .	2	275	144	7	12	...	11	...	0	5	10	0	2	6
Duffus, . . . . .	1	38	19	1	3	...	...	...	...	0	2	6		
Elgin, . . . . .	1	421	363	19	23	1	65	...	7	11	4	...		
Speymouth, . . . . .	2	151	113	5	9	...	11	...	1	12	1	0	2	6
Spynie, . . . . .	1	25	18	1	2	1	...	...	...	0	2	6		
Urquhart, . . . . .	2	90	65	4	5	1	12	...	...	...	...			

66. *Presbytery of Inverness.*

Rev. JAMES MACNAUGHTON, Dores, Convener.

Daviot and Dunlichity, . . . . .	1	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dores, . . . . .	No Return.										0	2	6
Inverness, High, . . . . .	1	300	180	13	11	1	50	...	8	0	0	...	
West, . . . . .	1	156	120	6	6	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	
Gaelic, . . . . .	1	172	145	8	8	1	...	...	4	5	0	...	
Kiltarlity, . . . . .	1	46	40	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kirkhill, . . . . .	2	46	32	1	2	...	...	9	...	...	0	2	6
Moy and Dalarossie, . . . . .	1	20	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Petty, . . . . .	1	24	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Guisachan Mission, . . . . .	1	51	46	4	1	1	21	...	...	...	0	2	6

67. *Presbytery of Nairn.*

Rev. JAMES BURNS, Nairn, Convener.

Ardclach, . . . . .	1	12	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	
Ardersier, . . . . .	1	48	42	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	
Auldearn, . . . . .	1	61	47	3	3	1	...	...	1	11	1½	0	2	6
Cawdor, . . . . .	1	60	52	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	
Croy, . . . . .	2	62	58	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	
Nairn, . . . . .	1	220	190	11	11	1	...	...	4	0	0	0	2	0

## XII. SYNOD OF ROSS.

Rev. G. M'DONALD, B.D., Rosskeen, Convener.

68. *Presbytery of Chanonry.*

Rev. JAMES M'DOWALL, Rosemarkie, Convener.

Avoch, . . . . .	1	37	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Cromarty, . . . . .	1	67	43	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaelic Church, . . . . .	One School serves for the Parish.												
Fortrose, . . . . .	No School.												
Killearnan, . . . . .	No Return.												
Knockbain, . . . . .	2	41	39	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Resolis, . . . . .	1	26	18	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Rosemarkie, . . . . .	1	38	34	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6





75. *Presbytery of Abertarff.*

Rev. ALEXANDER J. MACQUARRIE, Duncansburgh, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sub. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.			
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Cla-sses.	Other Classes.		£	s.	d.	
Ballachulish and Coran of Ardgour, . . .	None.												
Boleskine & Abertarff, . . .	None.						1						
Fort Augustus, . . .	1	22	15	2	...	...	...	...					
Duncansburgh, . . .	1	116	91	7	7	1	30	...			0	2	6
Glengarry, . . .	2	38	30	3	1	1*	...	...			0	1	0
Kilmallie, . . .	1	17	14	..	3	...	...	...					
Kilmonivaig, . . .	No Return.												
Laggan, . . .	None.												
Urquhart & Glenmor- Glenmorriston, [riston]	1	80	35	3	3	...	...	...					

\* A Parish Library open to Children.

76. *Presbytery of Skye.*

Rev. JOHN HAGGART, Lochcarron, Convener.

Bracadale, . . .	No Return.												
Duirnish, . . .	1	44	30	...	3	1	...	...			0	2	6
Halin-in-Waternish, . . .	No Return.												
Kilmuir, . . .	1	37	21	2	1	...	...	13					
Portree, . . .	3	160	95	5	4	1	6	...			0	2	6
Sleat, . . .	No Return.												
Small Isles, . . .	2	28	18	2	...	...	...	...			0	2	6
Snizort, . . .	1	54	50	1	3	...	...	...					
Stensesholl, . . .	No Return.												
Strath, . . .	5	165	130	9	4	...	...	...					

77. *Presbytery of Uist.*

Rev. JOHN A. MACRAE, North Uist, Convener.

Barra, . . .	1	25	25	1	...	...	1	...				
Benera, . . .	None.											
Harris, . . .	No Return.											
North Uist, . . .	2	56	50	3	2	...	1	...				
Caranish Mission, . . .	1	32	32	1	2	..	1	...				
South Uist, . . .	2	35	35	1	2	...	1	...				
Trumisgarry, . . .	2	54	45	3	3	...	1	...				

78. *Presbytery of Lewis.*

Rev. JAMES STRACHAN, M.A., Barvas, Convener.

Barvas, . . .	None.												
Cross, . . .	None.												
Knock, . . .	1	80	45	1	3	...	7	...					
Lochs, . . .	No Return.												
Stornoway, . . .	1	103	65	3	7	...	...	..					
Uig, . . .	1	50	40	...	5	...	...	...			0	2	6

## XV. SYNOD OF ORKNEY.

Rev. WILLIAM SPARK, Kirkwall, Convener.

79. *Presbytery of Kirkwall.*

Rev. WILLIAM SPARK, Kirkwall, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sabb. School Library.	Attend. at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.	Contributions.
				Males.	Females.		Ministers' Classes.	Other Classes.		
									s. d.	£ s. d.
St Andrew's, . . . . .	1	25	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Deerness, . . . . .	1	20	16	1	1	1	8	...	...	...
Evie & Rendal, . . . . .	1	34	20	1	1	1	9	...	...	0 2 6
Holm, . . . . .	1	24	15	1	...	...	2	...	...	0 2 6
Kirkwall and St Ola,	1	93	80	4	6	1	...	...	1 6 6	0 2 6
S. Ronaldshay & Burray,	4	150	120	7	2	1	15	...	...	0 2 6
St Mary's, . . . . .	No Return.									
<i>Rendal,</i> . . . . .	1	30	20	1	1	1	4	...	...	...
<i>Burray,</i> . . . . .	1	28	18	1	...	...	8	...	...	...

80. *Presbytery of Cairston.*

Rev. T. D. WINGATE, Stromness, Convener.

Birsay, . . . . .	1	13	9	1	...	...	14	...	...	0 2 6
Harray, . . . . .	2	16	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Hoy and Graemsay,	1	40	30	3	...	...	22	...	...	0 2 6
Firth, . . . . .	1	32	26	1	2	1	4	...	...	...
Orphir, . . . . .	1	31	24	2	...	1	10	...	...	0 2 6
Sandwick, . . . . .	2	48	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Stennes, . . . . .	1	22	17	1	...	...	13	...	...	...
Stromness, . . . . .	2	101	70	4	4	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Walls, . . . . .	2	94	71	3	...	...	4	...	...	...
Flotta, . . . . .	1	47	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

81. *Presbytery of North Isles.*

Rev. ROBERT R. RANNIE, M.A., Shapinshay, Convener.

Cross and Burness, . . . . .	No Return.									
Lady, . . . . .	No Return.									
North Ronaldshay,	1	36	30	3	2	1	9	...	...	0 2 6
Rousay & Egilshay,	No Return.									
Shapinshay, . . . . .	1	20	16	1	1	1	...	10	...	0 2 6
Stronsay, . . . . .	1	35	30	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eday,</i> . . . . .	1	35	30	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Westray & Papa Westray,	3	160	126	5	2	...	30	20	...	0 2 6



## XVI. SYNOD OF SHETLAND.

Rev. JAMES R. SUTHERLAND, M.A., Northmaven, Convener.

82. *Presbytery of Lerwick.*

Rev. A. R. SAUNDERS, M.A., Lerwick, Convener.

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Average Attend.	Teachers.		Sub. School Library.	Attend at Adult Classes.		Collected for Missions.			Contribu- tions.		
				Males.	Females.		Minis'ters' Clas.s.	Other Clas.s.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bressay, . . .	1	104	80	2	2	...	62	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dunrossness, . . .	1	101	71	2	1	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lerwick, . . .	2	415	375	18	16	1	72	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Quarf, . . .	1	45	25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandwick, . . .	2	60	50	2	1	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tingwall, . . .	3	124	103	2	4	...	14	...	0	1	8	0	2	6

83. *Presbytery of Burravoe.*

Rev. WM. SMITH, Unst, Convener.

Fetlar, . . .	1	54	45	3	2	1	22	5	...	...	...	0	2	6
Mid Yell, . . .	1	12	9	1	...	...	30	...	0	5	0	...	...	...
North Yell, . . .	1	53	41	3	1	1	20	2	...	...	...	0	2	6
South Yell, . . .	1	12	10	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Unst, . . .	3	124	110	7	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	0	2	6

84. *Presbytery of Olnafirth.*

Rev. JAMES R. SUTHERLAND, M.A., Northmaven, Convener.

Delting, . . .	3	75	42	6	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nesting, . . .	1	69	60	1	2	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northmaven, . . .	2	50	40	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandsting, . . .	4	96	75	2	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walls, . . .	3	103	80	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whalsay, . . .	5	178	150	6	...	1	45	...	0	4	0	0	2	6

GENERAL ABSTRACT—1879-80.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

No.	SYNODS.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Number of Teachers.		No. of Parishes and Chapels with Libraries.	No. of Parishes and Chapels without Libraries.	Attendance at Adult Classes for Religious Instruction.		Amount Collected for Missions.	Amount of Contributions * Intimated.	Number of Non-Reporting Parishes.	Number of Parishes without Sabbath Schools.
				Males.	Females.			Minister's Classes, including Communicants.	Classes taught by Elders, or others not Ministers.				
1	Lothian and Tweeddale,.....	230	24,005	927	1,360	94	57	4,941	798	£227 11 11	1 6	2	..
2	Merse and Teviotdale,.....	113	6,820	283	446	48	23	1,130	155	84 10 9	6 18 6	3	..
3	Dumfries,.....	92	6,543	290	410	47	16	9	145	64 15 8	5 17 6	..	1
4	Galloway,.....	60	3,965	163	234	24	20	857	83	23 4 11 1/2	2 15 0	..	1
5	Glasgow and Ayr,.....	482	69,969	3,086	3,662	172	104	13,253	2,800	1144 1 10 1/2	23 14 0	4	2
6	Argyll,.....	105	4 361	295	179	31	26	682	93	40 9 5	3 13 0	..	2
7	Perth and Stirling,.....	153	11,617	451	604	52	33	2,685	158	79 19 10	6 19 0	1	1
8	Fife,.....	103	11,163	417	637	55	33	2,286	216	81 5 8	7 5 6	2	..
9	Angus and Mearns,.....	151	14,537	607	781	60	51	4,271	214	168 12 2 1/2	9 15 6	..	4
10	Aberdeen,.....	216	19,494	729	878	79	49	5,508	213	137 5 5	10 5 5	..	..
11	Moray,.....	90	6,620	275	263	22	42	1,057	9	41 4 5 1/2	4 14 0	3	..
12	Ross,.....	25	925	47	48	5	22	103	.....	2 6 6 1/2	2 0 0	1	..
13	Sutherland & Caithness,.....	27	1,409	50	49	3	28	116	.....	9 5 11	2 0 0	1	..
14	Glenelg,.....	45	1,554	59	63	5	20	77	.....	.....	1 13 6	6	..
15	Orkney,.....	32	1,139	50	27	8	16	162	30	1 6 6	1 12 6	4	..
16	Shetland,.....	37	1,675	62	33	7	5	559	47	0 1 8	1 0 0	..	..
	Total 1879-80,.....	1,961	185,796	7,692	9,681	712	565	39,583	4,974	2126 2 9 1/2	99 19 0	56	31
	Increase,.....	62	12,599	219	419	42	82	5,760	.....	10 9 5 1/2	.....	.....	.....
	Decrease,.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	2 3 0	21	5

\* This column refers to the amount of contributions *intimated* to the Convener. There is often a considerable difference between the amount intimated and the amount paid. This difference is always noted in the annual account.

GENERAL ABSTRACT—1878-79.

No.	SYNODS.	Schools.	Scholars on Roll.	Number of Teachers.		No. of Parishes and Chapels with Libraries.	No. of Parishes and Chapels without Libraries.	Number who attend Adult Classes for Religious Instruction.	Amount Collected for Missions.	Amount of Contributions * Intimated.	Number of Non-Reporting Parishes.	Number of Parishes without Sabbath Schools.
				Males.	Females.							
1		Lothian and Tweeddale, .....	215	825	1,285	92	50	4,468	£226 17 5½	£11 10 0	2	..
2		Merse and Teviotdale, .....	110	278	422	50	23	2,142	77 3 1	6 3 0	4	0
3		Dumfries, .....	99	6,326	289	49	14	914	72 1 3½	6 0 0	0	0
4		Galloway, .....	52	3,385	138	20	20	554	22 16 11½	2 12 6	2	3
5		Glasgow and Ayr, .....	493	67,486	3,090	158	119	14,130	1158 12 0	24 19 6	1	6
6		Argyll, .....	78	3,615	162	11	22	725	43 2 0	3 16 0	25	..
7		Perth and Stirling, .....	149	10,620	441	56	45	2,317	65 5 11½	6 2 6	4	1
8		Fife, .....	101	10,452	425	578	38	2,189	70 17 5½	7 7 0	4	2
9		Angus and Mearns, .....	145	13,679	588	720	48	4,204	190 10 9½	10 11 0	0	2
10		Aberdeen, .....	209	17,532	712	801	83	5,322	143 3 0½	10 5 0	3	4
11		Moray, .....	91	6,509	281	272	21	883	33 8 8½	4 19 6	1	3
12		Ross, .....	24	945	46	45	4	81	1 0 6	2 5 0	2	5
13		Sutherland & Caithness, .....	26	1,234	50	52	3	123	8 2 6	1 17 6	8	3
14		Glenelg, .....	38	1,264	43	56	4	45	0 17 7	1 1 0	19	4
15		Orkney, .....	29	1,016	47	26	3	142	1 14 0	1 10 0	1	4
16		Shetland, .....	40	1,739	58	35	2	558	.....	1 2 6	1	..
		Total 1878-79, .....	1,899	173,197	7,473	9,265	483	38,797	2115 13 3½	102 2 0	77	39
		Increase, .....	46	2,384	462	.....	.....	11,032	146 18 0½	2 11 3	..	3
		Decrease, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	..

\* This column refers to the amount of contributions *intimated* to the Convener. There is often a considerable difference between the amount intimated and the amount paid. This difference is always noted in the annual account.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1879-80.	
Contributions for 1878-79, per Report of 1879, page 64, . . . £63 1 6	By Accounts for Printing Re- ports, Schedules, and Cir- culars for Synods, Presby- teries, &c., . . . . . £42 3 1
Balance from ditto, per ditto, 131 10 11	By Grants to aid in found- ing Sabbath School Lib- raries—
Interest, . . . . . 2 8 9	Carnock, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Lochearn, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Advie, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Spynie, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Rosemount, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Nesting, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Mayfield, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Unst, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Auldearn, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Sandwick, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Lochee, . . . . . 4 0 0
	Kilmart'n, . . . . . 3 0 0
	C'epington, . . . . . 3 0 0
	South Alloa, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Ratray, . . . . . 3 0 0
	Assembly Deliverance and Convener's Expenses, . . . . . 4 4 6
	By Balance, . . . . . 104 13 7
<u>£197 1 2</u>	<u>£197 1 2</u>

## CONTRIBUTIONS AS PAID TO CONVENER.

1878-79.	
Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, . . . . .	£10 14 6
Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, . . . . .	21 10 0
1879-80.	
Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale (£11 1s 6d as reported),	
Synod of Merse and Teviotdale, . . . . .	6 17 0
Synod of Dumfries, . . . . .	5 17 6
Synod of Galloway, . . . . .	2 15 6
Synod of Glasgow and Ayr (£23 14s as reported),	0 2 6
Synod of Argyll, . . . . .	3 13 0
Synod of Perth and Stirling, . . . . .	6 16 3
Synod of Fife (as reported, £7 5s 6d), . . . . .	6 9 0
Synod of Angus and Mearns (£9 16s 6d as reported),	7 13 6
Synod of Aberdeen, . . . . .	9 1 9
Synod of Moray, . . . . .	4 14 0
Synod of Ross, . . . . .	2 0 0
Synod of Sutherland and Caithness, . . . . .	1 13 6
Synod of Glenelg, . . . . .	1 3 6
Synod of Orkney, . . . . .	1 12 6
Synod of Shetland, . . . . .	0 17 6
	<u>£93 16 6</u>
Balance from Contributions for 1878-79, . . . . .	104 13 7
Amount collected to defray expense of circulating Report among Sabbath School Teachers, . . . . .	25 7 6
	<u>£223 17 7</u>





R E P O R T

TO THE

G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y

BY THE

C O M M I T T E E O N I N D I A N C H U R C H E S .

G I V E N I N B Y

R E V . G . C O O K , D . D . , C O N V E N E R .

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M A Y 1 8 8 0 .





## R E P O R T.

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THE Committee on Indian Churches have much satisfaction in submitting a favourable Report to the General Assembly for the past year. No casualty by death or sickness has, during the year, been reported to your Committee; and the vacancies noted or contemplated in last year's Report have been filled up. Consequent on the retirement from the Indian service of the Rev. James Williamson, on his being elected minister of the Dean Church, the Rev. Alexander Ferrier, M.A., was confirmed as Assistant-Chaplain on the Church of Scotland's Indian staff.

In a communication to the Convener from the Rev. G. G. Gillan, Senior Chaplain, Calcutta, your Committee learn that Mr Ferrier is at present stationed at Peshawur, a large military station on the frontier, and he embraces in his field of duty other small contiguous stations. Should Mr Ferrier's services be required in the course of military operations in Afghanistan, he is in a position to render them speedily available.

Mr Gillan states that Mr Ferrier is doing very good work, especially in connection with a large base hospital for the sick and wounded.

The Rev. Mr Manson continues on duty with the 92d Highlanders in Afghanistan; and it having been represented to Mr Gillan that the 92d and 72d are not likely to be much separated for some time, Mr Manson will, as far as possible, do duty for both regiments. The accompanying extract is from a letter received by the Convener from Mr Manson, dated Cabul, 5th

April 1880 :—“ This force is now a very large one, and with the 72d, 92d, and the Presbyterians in the other corps and batteries, I have quite an enormous charge to look after. I had to wait a little before being able to secure a building for *voluntary* Sunday and week-day services, but this difficulty soon cleared up, and all departments of work now go on vigorously, as if we were in Indian cantonments. . . . There was much urgent work to be done among the wounded and dying in December last.”

Consequent on the above arrangements, the Rev. James Jollie, whose efficient services with the 72d Highlanders were noticed in last Report, has returned to Madras Presidency, and is now officiating at Bangalore, the Rev. William Forrest Archibald having been transferred to Secunderabad.

It is with deep regret that your Committee have to report the sudden death, in April last, of the Rev. J. M'Alister Thomson, whose arrival in Scotland, on furlough, after completing seventeen years' service in India, was noticed in last Report.

Mr Thomson had been unanimously elected assistant and successor to the minister at Burntisland, and had applied for permission to retire from the Indian service on his full pension. A few days after his induction, and whilst conducting public worship in the parish church, Mr Thomson became suddenly unwell, and died in course of the same evening.

Shortly after the occurrence of this sad event, a vacancy on the Bengal ecclesiastical staff of the Church of Scotland was intimated to the Convener, with a request that the name of a gentleman qualified to fill the vacancy should be forwarded, in order to be submitted to the Secretary of State for India. The name of the Rev. John Taylor, B.D., assistant at Lamlash, Arran, was submitted for Lord Cranbrook's approval, and on Saturday, 24th ult., the Convener received notice from the India Office of Mr Taylor's nomination. They hope that Mr Taylor's appointment, and his ordination and induction by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, will follow in due time, and that he will proceed to Calcutta in course of the summer. They trust that Mr Taylor may enjoy health and comfort in the important sphere to which he has been appointed, and wish him God-speed in his interesting labours.

Your Committee report that the Rev. Alexander Walker, senior Chaplain, Madras, is still on furlough. With that exception, and the Calcutta vacancy in process of being supplied, your Committee believe that all the members of the present staff of Church of Scotland Chaplains in India are doing duty at the various important stations which have been assigned to them. At several stations where, your Committee regret to state, no provision is made for the regular supply of ordinances by Government Chaplains, the Church of Scotland continues to be indebted to the kind, efficient, but necessarily only occasional, services of missionaries belonging to her own communion, as well as to other Churches. To all these gentlemen the cordial thanks of the General Assembly are due; whilst the Assembly cannot but deeply regret the necessity for the Church having recourse to their brotherly offices, in the midst of their own proper duties, in order to supply religious privileges to many who look to her for these in a far distant land.

The stations of Meerut, North-West Provinces, and Mhow, Bombay Presidency, continue under the efficient ministry of the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., and the Rev. John Morrison, both connected with the Colonial Mission. The cordial thanks of the Assembly are due for this timely aid in circumstances where the absence of a minister of the Church of Scotland would otherwise be deeply felt.

Your Committee would earnestly solicit the attention of the younger ministers of the Church to the concluding remarks of their Report for 1879.

There can hardly be a more interesting and important field of ministerial usefulness than that in which the Chaplains of our Church labour in India; whilst the appointments they hold are coupled with many advantages overbalancing the drawbacks that may be conceived to be connected with them, but which seem to act with a repellant power on the minds of aspirants to ecclesiastical preferment.

The terms and emoluments of the Chaplain service in India have been frequently laid before the Church by your Committee, in their annual reports, and through other channels.

On appointment, the Assistant-Chaplain receives a free passage to India. His rank in the service dates from the sailing of the

vessel in which he takes his passage, and his service dates from his arrival. On reporting his arrival in India, he at once enters on a salary of Rs.500 per mensem. Should his duties be assigned at one of the Presidency seats, an additional monthly sum for house rent is allowed. As the Chaplains' duties lie very much with British regiments and members of the civil and military services in India, as a rule they are stationed in the healthier localities; and are entitled to one month in six of privilege leave, which may accumulate to three months, if not demanded, affording opportunity for an extensive excursion, even to England!

After ten years' service, or on promotion, the Assistant-Chaplain becomes Chaplain, with Rs.800 per mensem, with an additional staff allowance on becoming Senior Chaplain. After seventeen years' service in India, and three years, which may be used as furlough, in course of his service, the Chaplain retires on a pension of £365 per annum.

Provision is also made, through the several funds established by Government, for widows and children. Such advantages cannot be found in any other sphere of ministerial duty connected with the Church of Scotland. Taken together with the important and interesting nature of the duties associated with them, they form inducements to enter the Indian ecclesiastical service, that young men may well seriously consider.

In name and by authority of the Committee,

G. COOK, D.D., *Convener.*

*Extract Delivered at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the twenty-fifth day of May, Eighteen hundred and eighty.

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 Committee on Indian Churches, which was given in and read by Dr Cook, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to—

The General Assembly approve of the Report; reappoint the Committee, with powers as before.

The Assembly learn with satisfaction the efficient state of the Ecclesiastical Staff in India, and rejoice that our countrymen now engaged in active military operations in Afghanistan enjoy the benefit of regular religious ordinances; and that the spiritual wants of the sick and wounded in hospital are provided for.

The Assembly, whilst lamenting the inefficiency of the Indian branch of the Church fully to meet the requirements of Her Majesty's Presbyterian subjects serving in India, renew their grateful acknowledgments to the Missionaries of our own and other branches of the Church of Christ in India, and to all who are deeply interested in aiding them, as far as other duties permit, in affording the benefits of religious ordinances to many stations that would otherwise be deprived of such blessings.

The Assembly record their profound sympathy with the family of their late esteemed Chaplain, Mr Macalister Thomson, who was suddenly removed by death on the threshold of a new sphere of important ministerial labour on which, after his long and faithful services in India, he had entered.

The General Assembly thank Dr Cook, the Convener, for the long and important services which he has rendered in connection with this Committee.

The General Assembly instruct the Army and Navy Chaplains Committee to defray the expenses necessarily incurred in the management of the Indian Churches Committee.

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

JOHN TULLOCH,  
*Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

WELL AND COMPANY, EDINBURGH,  
GOVERNMENT BOOK AND LAW PRINTERS FOR SCOTLAND.

R E P O R T

OF

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
FOREIGN CHURCHES

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH  
OF SCOTLAND

GIVEN IN AND READ BY

THE REV. DR MARSHALL LANG, CONVENER

**M A Y 1880**

**GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1880-81.**REV. J. M. LANG, D.D., Glasgow, *Convener*.

Rev. J. ALISON, Edinburgh.  
 ... P. C. BLACK, Old Monkland.  
 ... Dr A. K. H. BOYD, St Andrews.  
 ... R. BUCHANAN, Dunbar.  
 ... GEORGE CAMPBELL, Eastwood.  
 ... Professor CHARTERIS, Edinburgh.  
 ... HENRY COWAN, Aberdeen.  
 ... Professor CROMBIE, St Andrews.  
 ... Dr CUMMING, Glasgow.  
 ... Dr CUNNINGHAM, Crieff.  
 ... Dr DODDS, Glasgow.  
 ... Dr ESDAILE, Rescobie.  
 ... Professor FLINT, Edinburgh.  
 ... Dr GLOAG, Galashiels.  
 ... C. M. GRANT, Dundee.  
 ... Dr GRAY, Liberton.  
 ... ANDREW GRAY, Dalkeith.  
 ... HENRY M. HAMILTON, Hamilton.  
 ... W. C. E. JAMIESON, Edinburgh.  
 ... J. W. KING, New Kilpatrick.  
 ... Dr MACGREGOR, Edinburgh.  
 ... J. M'ILRAITH, Erskine.  
 ... D. MACLEOD, Jedburgh.  
 ... Dr MACLEOD, Glasgow.  
 ... J. C. MACLURE, Marykirk.  
 ... JOHN M'MURTRIE, Edinburgh.  
 ... DAVID MILLAR, Glasgow.  
 ... Professor MILLIGAN, Aberdeen.  
 ... JAMES MITCHELL, South Leith.  
 ... Professor MITCHELL, St Andrews.  
 ... R. H. MUIR, Dalmeny.  
 ... T. B. W. NIVEN, Pollokshields.  
 ... ANDREW PATON, Penpont.  
 ... Dr PHIN, Edinburgh.  
 ... DAVID PLAYFAIR, Abercorn.

Rev. JAMES RANKIN, D.D., Muthill.  
 ... W. L. RIACH, Edinburgh.  
 ... Dr ROBERTSON, Edinburgh.  
 ... Dr SCOTT, Edinburgh.  
 ... H. W. SMITH, Kirknewton.  
 ... Dr STEVENSON, Edinburgh.  
 ... Dr STORY, Rosneath.  
 ... E. L. THOMPSON, Hamilton.  
 ... Principal TULLOCH, St Andrews.  
 ... ALEX. WILLIAMSON, Edinburgh.  
 ... STEWART WRIGHT, Blantyre.  
 Hon. Major BAILLIE.  
 JOHN M. BAILLIE, Esq., C.A.  
 Lord BALFOUR of Burleigh.  
 JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Esq.  
 JOHN CHRISTIE, Esq. of Cowden.  
 GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, Esq., C.E.  
 WM. FINLAY, Esq., Scottish Equitable  
 Insurance Company.  
 DANIEL FORBES, Esq.  
 T. A. HOG, Esq. of Newliston.  
 ROBERT HUTCHISON, Esq. of Carlowrie.  
 JOHN LENSELS, Esq., Architect.  
 A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A.  
 CHARLES J. PEARSON, Esq., Advocate.  
 Lord POLWARTH.  
 ALEX. PRINGLE, Esq. of Whytbank.  
 Dr ROBERTSON of Indigo.  
 D. S. ROBERTSON, Esq., C.A.  
 GEORGE SETON, Esq., Advocate.  
 J. T. SMITH, Esq., C.A.  
 JOHN TAWSE, Esq., W.S.  
 JAMES TOD, Esq.  
 JAMES W. WINCHESTER, Esq., LL.D.  
 W. YEATS, Esq., Aberdeen.

**ACTING COMMITTEE, 1880-81.**REV. Dr LANG, *Convener*.

Rev. JOHN ALISON.  
 ... R. BUCHANAN.  
 ... Dr CHARTERIS.  
 ... Professor CROMBIE.  
 ... Dr CUMMING.  
 ... Dr DODDS.  
 ... Dr GLOAG.  
 ... C. M. GRANT, Dundee.  
 ... Dr GRAY.  
 ... ANDREW GRAY.  
 ... W. C. E. JAMIESON.  
 ... J. W. KING.  
 ... Dr LANG.  
 ... Dr MACGREGOR.  
 ... J. M'ILRAITH.  
 ... JOHN M'MURTRIE.  
 ... Dr MACLEOD, Glasgow.  
 ... Professor MITCHELL.  
 ... R. H. MUIR.  
 ... T. B. W. NIVEN.

Rev. Dr PHIN.  
 ... DAVID PLAYFAIR.  
 ... JAMES RANKIN, D.D.  
 ... Dr ROBERTSON.  
 ... Dr SCOTT.  
 ... H. W. SMITH.  
 ... Dr STEVENSON.  
 ... Dr STORY.  
 ... A. WILLIAMSON.  
 ... STEWART WRIGHT.  
 Lord BALFOUR of Burleigh.  
 JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P.  
 JOHN CHRISTIE, Esq. of Cowden.  
 WM. FINLAY, Esq.  
 DANIEL FORBES, Esq.  
 A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A.  
 CHARLES J. PEARSON, Esq.  
 ALEX. PRINGLE, Esq.  
 JAMES TOD, Esq.  
 Dr WINCHESTER.

A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A., 53 George Street, *Secretary and Treasurer*.



## R E P O R T.

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THE year which the Report now submitted in some measure reviews has not been, on the Continent any more than in Great Britain, one of marked spiritual movement. There are few striking features to present, few tales of remarkable aggressive work to record. But it must not, therefore, be inferred that no progress has been made, that the Reformed Churches with which a friendly correspondence is maintained have not been prosecuting their mission with vigour and success. The statements which follow prove that there is much in the retrospect of the twelve months to inspire with thankfulness.

In *France*, the agencies conducted outside, although in full sympathy with, the National Reformed Church, not only keep the ground they have won, but are enlarging the sphere of their labour. Nearly ten years have passed since Mr M'All began his work in Paris. What is the position of that work to-day? Let the Rev. Mr Dodds, Mr M'All's colleague, answer. Writing three months ago, he says:—

“In many ways the work has been deepening in Paris during the past year. We have in all 120 meetings during the week. These consist of meetings for adults, for young people and children; Bible-classes, mothers' meetings, &c. The people in many of even the most abandoned districts of Paris begin to show an increasing attachment to their *réunion*. A bond of lasting value is thus formed between the missionary and his hearers; and we have sought recently to strengthen it by adding Bible-classes, in which evangelical pastors of neighbouring parishes may gain a lasting influence over the hearers, and thus finally add them to their churches.

“We have been enabled, during the past year, to do a little for the many villages around Paris, where the Gospel has never been heard, and where the Bible is an unknown book. In one small village where an effort was made, the result has been the continuation of the work in the shape of a regular service on Sunday and a Sunday-school. This might be done in almost all the hamlets and larger villages which surround the capital.

“Our Mission consists of 32 stations, 23 of which are in Paris, 3 in Bordeaux, and 2 in Boulogne-sur-Mer. The entire cost of the Mission is a little over £5000 per annum. When one reflects that every incidental expense is reckoned in this, and that the heavy rents of the stations, as well as the stipends of those who receive a salary for their services are comprised, it will be seen that the cost is not great. With increased resources, much more might be done. The people are not only well disposed, but eager to hear the truth.”

The extracts from Mr Dodds' letter thus given prove that the interest of the people of France in Christian truth, referred to in last year's Report, has not subsided. Another evidence of this is supplied by the results of the visit paid to France by the Rev. Dr Somerville. That venerable minister of Christ—who four years ago resigned the active duties of his Glasgow pastorate that he might devote himself to the office of an evangelist, and, at a period of life when most men crave rest, undertook new and arduous toils in a spirit of truly catholic zeal—visited France for the purpose of ministering to the English-speaking people there resident. He was induced, however, to extend his labours to the French; and although unable to preach to the people in their own tongue, by means of interpreters he addressed thousands in Paris and the provinces. The places of meeting were casinos, theatres, skating-rinks, &c.; and never had such assemblies been known in France as those which gathered to hear the Gospel preached by him. The remarkable thing is, that there was never the slightest disturbance of order: that those who came to the meetings ready to stir up strife never found an opportunity of doing so. All controversy was avoided; and Dr Somerville's mission has shown not only that there is intense desire for spiritual instruction in the hearts of multitudes in France, but that the Gospel can be proclaimed without hindrance, if only matters of strife are shunned, and the Gospel is preached in its simplicity and fulness.

The *Central Society* of the National Church has received the

grant, now for many years accorded, of £200. The Assembly will be interested in the statement of M. Lorriaux, the agent of the Society, whose advocacy of its cause at last Assembly will be gratefully remembered.

When we consider the present religious condition of France, the words of the Lord, in Isaiah lxiii. 4, come up to our minds and hearts : "The year of my redeemed is come." God makes this fact manifest to us, in the first place, in emancipating us from all restrictive legislation. In the month of January three laws were prepared or voted by the *Chambre*, and soon will be passed by the Senate. These three laws might be called the tripod of our religious liberty.

1. In the future, to hold meetings or conferences in any locality a *declaration* will be sufficient, instead of an *authorisation* which is required by the actual law.

2. The same modification of the law is applicable to regular religious meetings.

3. The Article of the Concordat which put it in the hands of the priest to consecrate the cemeteries is abrogated and repealed. This is most important, for until now the priests consecrated the burial-grounds and then obliged the Protestants to be buried in the spot left apart for criminals and suicides. Nobody can say how much misery and humiliation that situation brought upon our Protestant people.

God shows us this year is an accepted time for our people in inclining the hearts of many, and amongst them some of the most influential minds, to accept the Gospel of Christ.

A few days ago, Jules Favre, who was born in the Catholic Savoy, died. For the last few years he had concentrated his soul upon religious meditation and study. He sat regularly in our Reformed Churches in Paris and Versailles. He had married a Protestant and pious woman, and before dying he declared that he had become a member of the Reformed Church, and that nobody but his friend the pastor of Versailles would speak at his funeral service.

The members of the Government, the senators, the deputies, the members of the *Institut*, were present at the service, which took place in the Protestant Church of Versailles. They heard a faithful affirmation of our great Gospel doctrines, and M. Ferry and other members of the Cabinet were so deeply moved that they could not refrain from tears.

An immense impression was produced on the audience. M. Allen, the *Maître de l'ordre des avocats*, who is a clerical man, said to M. Passa : "Monsieur le Pasteur, Jules Favre was right in leaving to you the care of presiding over this sad ceremony. Nobody could have done it with more earnestness and effectiveness."

Throughout the whole country minds are stirred by this event, which meets with the approbation of a great many.

To that important fact I add this significant declaration of the president of one of our courts in Paris. Speaking to a member of our Committee, the General de Chabaud le Tour, he said : "You are

happy, sir, to belong to a religion which your conscience and heart allow you to practise."

If we consider the working class, we are struck with the large numbers that come to the M'All meetings, and with the earnest attention with which they listen to the addresses which are delivered to them.

The M'All work has been adopted by the different Protestant Churches of Paris. Bible-classes have been organised in each meeting place, and many join the Church after attending the classes for some time.

Look also at the movements which spring up in every direction, and by which several thousands of people are actually breaking up their connection with Rome and asking to join our Protestant Churches.

At St Just (department de l'Oise) between six and seven hundred Roman Catholics attend the Protestant conferences, which are held regularly in the old Catholic church. They offer to contribute to the erection of a chapel. A gentleman of the locality offered 500 francs (£20) for that object. The Société Centrale will adopt this station if God sends us the necessary funds.

At St Gemme, a smaller place, about seventy people are earnestly attending the Protestant services, which are held in a barn which has been appropriated for that use. The Société Centrale has adopted this station.

In Brittany a new field is open to us : we want to enter into it.

At Bersillies, near Maubeuge, a movement has taken place, of which the 'National,' a free-thinking Paris paper, says : "Le 29th Décembre dernier on vit arriver au simple Protestant de Maubeuge une vingtaine de personnes : hommes, femmes, et enfans. C'était une députation de la commune de Bersillies, le maire en tete, qui venait prier M. Poulain le pasteur Protestant (M. Poulain is one of our agents) d'aller les évangéliser chez eux. Le ministre évangélique les accueillit très-cordialement, leur donnant rendez-vous au dimanche suivant. Le culte a eu bien provisoirement à la mairie en attendant qu'en soit autorisé à le faire dans l'église abandonnée."

We are in presence of such movements in every one of our stations ; and new movements will spring up if the present ones are attended to.

Our Society, which has established Protestant worship in a great many thermal stations in France, is asked to do the same where it has not yet been undertaken. An immense spiritual good is done by such ministrations.

We are asked to open new Protestant schools. The legislation which will give a *laïque* character to our national education, will make it necessary for us to have in many places Protestant institutions. This will be a great blow to Roman influence, which will thus be banished from every Government school.

We are asked to found a new Ecole Préparatoire de Théologie in the south of France, on the model of the prosperous one we have in Paris. Many of our young men are desirous of entering the ministry ; but some of those who live in the south are kept away from it because Paris is too far and too expensive ; we meet that difficulty by establishing an Ecole Préparatoire at Tournois (Ardeche). But it will be expensive.

In *résumé*, and to speak in figures, it is necessary for us to have £400 more than last year to meet the above demands.

The Committee are sure that the General Assembly will hail with satisfaction the assurance of good work being done contained in M. Lorriaux's Report. Few societies are more efficiently and economically administered than the Central Society—the home mission of the National Church. Through its operation, and the operation of the Evangelical Society of France, with other agencies, the fact is to be recorded—and it is a very remarkable one—that during 1879 evangelistic meetings have been begun in more than twenty towns in France. Is not this an encouragement—is it not an invitation—to help a work so interesting and so hopeful as the religious enlightenment of France?

With regard to *Italy*, the Committee have to express their deep regret that Signor Prochet, the indefatigable President of the Evangelisation Commission of the Waldensian Church, was prevented, by sickness, from visiting Scotland in the early period of this year. He arrived in London in January, but symptoms of a serious nature having shown themselves, he was ordered to return without delay and seek a complete rest from mental labour. "I had come," he wrote, "for a long campaign, as the wants are great and the years bad. But I had no sooner begun, than my nervous system, which I thought quite above these frailties, suddenly gave way. I am to be sent to a secluded part of Italy, where no letter is to come for at least four weeks. Before I go, and in order that I may have a tranquil mind, I want to know if I can count on the usual help." The Committee had voted the annual sum of £200, and they were able to relieve the anxieties of Signor Prochet, whose complete restoration to health all friends of Italian Missions must desire.

The Report of the Evangelisation Commission is hopeful in its strain. It represents the whole peninsula as, more or less, comprehended in its operations. It speaks with warmth of gratitude of the progress of the Gospel in many parts, especially in Sicily. It says that still it is the day of small things, but God's blessing is not withheld from the work carried on in its 39 churches, 32 stations, and 78 occasionally visited places. Says the Report—

“ We have always been able to close our annual record with a hymn of praise ; this year we have reason both to open and close with such. From the depressed state of affairs in many countries, we had felt constrained to issue a circular to our agents, announcing the possibility either of a curtailment of operations or of a reduction of salaries ; but not only have we been spared both painful alternatives, but have also been enabled to purchase a handsome little church for the congregation at Verona ; church and school-premises at Grudizzolo ; and to set aside more than 10,000 lire for buildings elsewhere. At Rome and Palermo we have places of worship in course of preparation, and we are negotiating for the purchase of churches at Milan and at Naples. These are certainly wonderful things that the Lord has done for us ; but as God works by means of men, we ought, while we render all the praise and glory to Him, not to forget the gratitude due to the brethren of other lands and other Churches, who have sustained us in our time of difficulty.”

The Church of Scotland has always evinced a lively interest in the ancient Waldensian Church. The Assembly, therefore, will be pleased to learn that the movement, originated two years ago by Dr Robertson, of New Greyfriars', Edinburgh, and set before last Assembly in eloquent terms by a deputation from the General Presbyterian Council, towards supplementing the wholly inadequate incomes of the Waldensian pastors, has made some progress during the past year. Of the £12,000 which it was contemplated to raise, upwards of £4000 have been subscribed ; and considering the scarcity of money for some time, the result is encouraging. It is earnestly hoped that before the parting of the General Presbyterian Council next autumn, the whole sum contemplated will be realised.

The Committee watch with sympathy all Christian work in Italy. They regret that, in presence of the Papacy, there should be sometimes the appearance of disunion among Protestants. But, for the most part, all engaged in the same labour, although serving under different organisations, work in charity. The Free Italian Church is active ; the Wesleyans and Baptists also are active. An interesting work has been carried on for the last three years, chiefly in Sicily, by two ex-priests of the Church of Rome, who, working independently of all denominations, believe that they have thus the means of teaching Romanists who might be repelled from the agents of a Protestant Church.

The Committee, unable to assist with pecuniary grants other societies than those previously mentioned, have observed with satisfaction some tokens of increased vitality in Continental Churches. More particularly, they have pleasure in calling the attention of the Assembly to the first ordinary general Synod of the nine older provinces of the German empire, which met at Berlin on the 9th October last. It met in obedience to a summons of the Emperor through the Ober Kirchenrath, and its proceedings were discussed with a keenness of criticism which showed the importance attached to it in the public mind. One of the most important subjects considered was the religious state of the city of Berlin. It was stated that of the million of population in the city, 850,000 are Protestant. "In London," said Dr Stöcker, the Court preacher, "there are 2500 persons for each church; in New York about 2000. Here, in one large section of the city, there are only 24 pastors to 600,000 souls. And the result of this state of things we have before us in the gigantic increase of social democracy in Berlin which seeks to dissolve all human and all divine order, and contemns the ordinances of baptism and of marriage." A general Church collection was ordered in support of this mission. The Assembly will welcome the token afforded by this meeting of Synod of new energy in the old and ever-to-be-honoured Reformed Church of Germany.

The last General Assembly instructed the Committee "to take such steps as shall insure the progress of arrangements for the General Presbyterian Council to be held in Philadelphia during the autumn of 1880, and to be ready with a list of delegates from the Church of Scotland to be submitted to next General Assembly."

The Committee have now to report that, in obedience to this instruction, they communicated with the ministers and elders who represented the Church at the last meeting of the General Council, and with other ministers and elders, with the view of presenting such a list of delegates as might command the confidence of the Assembly. They regret that they cannot submit names sufficient to cover the proportion in the membership of

the Council to which the Church is entitled—viz., twenty-six. The declinations of nomination have considerably exceeded the acceptances; and it is especially to be regretted that the greater number of the elders applied to have engagements at home incompatible with the duty of attending the Council. The Committee, however, have satisfaction in placing before the Assembly the names of the following ministers and elders who have intimated their willingness to serve the Church—viz., Professor Flint, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. William Robertson, D.D., New Greyfriars', Edinburgh; William Henry Gray, D.D., Liberton; J. Marshall Lang, D.D., Glasgow; James Dodds, D.D., Glasgow; Henry W. Smith, Kirknewton; Charles M. Grant, B.D., Dundee; Professor Mitchell, D.D., St Andrews; Professor Charteris, D.D., Edinburgh; Professor Lee, D.D., Glasgow; Alex. T. Niven, Esq., C.A. The Assembly will be gratified to learn that Professors Flint, Mitchell, and Charteris have expressed their readiness to read papers in the Council.

The Committee ask leave to complete, if possible, the number of delegates, to grant the requisite authorisation to the delegates in name of the Church, and generally to take such action as may be deemed advisable towards an efficient representation in the Council. The General Assembly will remember that, in terms of the constitution of the Council, there can be no interference with the principles of the Churches in the alliance, or with their external and internal relations; and the Committee are assured that the Assembly will unite in the prayer that, respecting this condition of union, the proceedings of the Council may be inspired by the spirit of love and power and of a sound mind, and that its result may be the furtherance of true religion, and the promotion of charity and mutual esteem among all the Churches and communities represented.

The Committee have received as the fruit of the collection appointed by the General Assembly on the 14th September of last year, contributions from 351 parishes and churches, making a sum of £880, 14s. 1d. With this sum they have been able to renew the grants made on previous years to Continental Churches, and to defray the other expenses of the year, while the debt



standing against them has been reduced from £639, 0s. 6d. to £231, 12s. 4d. Contributions from non-contributing parishes—even although the sums were small—would enable them to realise an amount sufficient, in some measure, for the duty of the ensuing year. May they appeal to the sympathy and cordial support of the Church? May they hope that the clergy will commend their work to those to whom they minister? The Church of Scotland claiming the privileges cannot divest herself of the responsibilities of her position in the great family of Reformed Churches.

*In name and by appointment of the Committee,*

JOHN MARSHALL LANG, D.D.,  
*Convener.*

STATE of the INTROMISSIONS of the SECRETARY to the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY on CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN CHURCHES.

*From 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879.*

**CHARGE.**

I. GENERAL COLLECTIONS, DONATIONS, &c., received through General Collector, . . . . .		£880	14	1
II. BALANCES due by, less due to, Committee at 31st December 1879—				
Balance due former Sub-Committee on Summer Stations, . . . . .	£250	0	0	
Grants to Central Protestant Soc. and Waldensian Mission Board, unpaid at 31st December, . . . . .	400	0	0	
<i>Note.</i> —Since paid.				
Balance due Secretary, . . . . .	13	2	3	
	£663	2	3	
Less balance due by Bank, . . . . .	431	9	11	
				231 12 4
				<u>£1112 6 5</u>
	SUM OF THE CHARGE,			<u>£1112 6 5</u>

**DISCHARGE.**

I. BALANCES DUE BY, LESS DUE TO, COMMITTEE AT 31st December 1878—				
Balance due former Sub-Committee on Summer Stations, . . . . .	£250	0	0	
Grants to Foreign Churches, &c., . . . . .	450	0	0	
Balance due Secretary, . . . . .	52	8	1	
	£752	8	1	
Less balance due by Bank, . . . . .	113	7	7	
				£639 0 6
II. GRANTS TO FOREIGN CHURCHES, viz.:—				
1. Annual Grant by Committee to Central Protestant Society of France, for year 1879, . . . . .	£200	0	0	
2. Annual Grant to Mission Board of Waldensian Church, for year 1879, . . . . .	200	0	0	
				400 0 0
III. INTEREST on Bank Account for year to 31st October 1879, . . . . .		9	16	4
	Carry forward,			<u>£1048 16 10</u>

	Brought forward,	£1048 16 10
IV. MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS, viz. :—		
1. Account to Messrs Blackwood & Sons for Printing Report, and proportion of charge for binding Volume,	£9 12 9	
2. Expenses in connection with Collection, viz. :—		
1. Account to Messrs Blackwood for printing Pew-Bills, . . . . .	£26 17 6	
2. Outlay by them for Postages and Carriages of do., . . . . .	12 13 4	
3. Fee to Mr G. B. Wilson for taking charge of Collection, . . . . .	6 6 0	
4. Fee to Clerk for addressing Collection Notices, . . . . .	0 10 6	
5. Cost of sheets of printed Ad- dresses of Ministers repaid Mr Wilson, . . . . .	1 1 0	
	<hr/>	47 8 4
3. Auditors' Fees, viz. :—		
1. Fee for Audit of Accounts, 1878,	£1 1 0	
2. Fee for Auditing Collector's Books for 1878, and tabulat- ing Contributions, &c., . . . . .	3 3 0	
	<hr/>	£4 4 0
Deduct Fee for auditing Col- lector's books for 1877, charged in last Accounts in error, . . . . .	2 2 0	
	<hr/>	2 2 0
4. Extract of General Assembly's Deliverance, . . . . .	0 6 0	
5. Account to George Robb for printing Circular, . . . . .	0 5 0	
6. Account to A. Ritchie & Son for printing Notices of Meetings, Post-cards, . . . . .	1 10 0	
7. Account to Robertson & Scott for advertising Meetings, . . . . .	0 12 0	
8. Outlay by Secretary for Travelling Expenses, Postages, and Incidents during the period of this Account, . . . . .	1 13 6	
	<hr/>	63 9 7
	<hr/>	63 9 7
	SUM OF THE DISCHARGE,	£1112 6 5
	Equalling the Charge as on page 548.	<hr/>

EDINBURGH, 10th May 1880.—I have examined the foregoing Account of the Intromissions of the Secretary to the General Assembly's Committee on Continental and Foreign Churches for year 1879, and have found the same to be correctly stated and properly vouched; there is at its close a balance of Thirteen pounds two shillings and threepence (£13, 2s. 3d.) due to the Secretary, for which he will take credit in his next Account.

GEORGE MURRAY, Auditor.

*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty, Session Seven,—

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 Committee on Correspondence with Foreign Churches, which was given in by Dr Lang, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—

The General Assembly receive the Report, and reappoint the Committee, with the usual powers—Dr Marshall Lang, Convener.

The General Assembly, deeply interested in the welfare of every branch of reformed Christendom, receive with satisfaction the information contained in the Report as to the progress of several churches on the Continent of Europe.

They welcome more particularly the assurances of the continued zeal and increasing usefulness of the societies to which the Church of Scotland has for many years contributed—viz., The Central Society of the National Reformed Church of France and the Evangelisation Commission of the Waldensian Church in Italy.

They instruct the Committee to express, in suitable ways, the friendly feeling of the Church towards these and other Protestant Churches.

The General Assembly are pleased to learn that some advance has been made in raising a fund of £12,000 towards supplementing the inadequate stipends of the pastors of the original parishes of the Waldensian Church, and they commend the effort in this direction to the liberality of the members of the Church.

With regard to the ensuing meeting of the General Presbyterian Council at Philadelphia, United States of America, the General Assembly approve of the nominations of the Committee; but in respect that the full proportion of delegates from the Church of Scotland is not covered by these nominations, they authorise the Committee to complete this proportion; and further, to grant the requisite authorisation to the delegates in name of the Church, and generally to take such action as may be deemed advisable towards an efficient representation in the Council.

The General Assembly regret that a response to the appeal of the Committee on September of last year is reported from only three hundred and fifty parishes (350). They call on the parishes which have not contributed to do so; and they earnestly trust that thus and otherwise the Committee will be provided with funds sufficient for the promotion of the objects intrusted to their care.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

# R E P O R T

BY THE

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS OF THE  
CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY OF THE CHURCH

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

GIVEN IN AND READ BY

MR JAMES ALEX. CAMPBELL, CONVENER,

28th M A Y 1880.

## Committee for Year 1880-81.

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### THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REV. JOHN ALISON, Newington.  
 ... JOHN ALLAN, Peterculter.  
 ... THOMAS BARTY, Kirkcolm.  
 ... JOHN BROWNLEE, Rutherglen.  
 ... Professor CHRISTIE, Aberdeen.  
 ... DR J. E. CUMMING, Glasgow.  
 ... PROFESSOR DICKSON, Glasgow.  
 ... DR DODDS, Glasgow.  
 ... ROBERT EDGAR, Newburgh.  
 ... JAS. FRASER, Blair Athole.  
 ... ROBERT HENDERSON, Old Kilpatrick.  
 ... ANDREW KELLY, Alva.  
 ... WILLIAM KER, Stair.  
 ... J. W. KING, New Kilpatrick.  
 ... PROFESSOR LEE, Glasgow.  
 ... T. S. MARJORIBANKS, Prestonkirk.  
 ... ALLAN MENZIES, Abernyte.  
 .. ROBERT MILNE, Towie.  
 ... JOHN MITCHELL, St. Fergus.  
 ... R. K. MONTEATH, Glasgow.

REV. DAVID PAUL, Roxburgh.  
 ... DR PIIN, Edinburgh.  
 ... DR SCOTT, Edinburgh.  
 ... DAVID SHANKS, Craigmornie.  
 ... A. WILLIAMSON, Edinburgh.  
 ... THOMAS YOUNG, Ellon.  
 J. M. BAILLIE, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh.  
 J. W. BARTY, Esq., Dunblane.  
 E. BAXTER, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.  
 JAS. A. CAMPBELL, Esq. of Stracathro, M.P.  
 H. W. CORNILLON, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh.  
 J. N. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Glasgow.  
 DANIEL FORBES, Esq., Writer, Glasgow.  
 J. T. MACLAGAN, Esq., Edinburgh.  
 A. T. NIVEN, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh.  
 ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Advocate, Aberdeen.  
 JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., Townhill, Dunfermline.  
 WM. YEATS, Esq. of Auquharney, Aberdeen.

*Convener*—JAS. ALEX. CAMPBELL, Esq. of STRACATHRO, M.P.

*Vice-Convener*—REV. DR DODDS, GLASGOW.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—J. B. M'INTOSH, S.S.C., 15 Young Street,  
 EDINBURGH.

## R E P O R T.

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THE Committee regret to report that the Statistics for the year 1879 shew a large decrease as compared with the amount reported for the past two or three years. Last year, they were enabled to announce that, notwithstanding commercial depression, there had been an increase on the amount returned for 1878; but it cannot be surprising that some falling off in the Church's contributions has now occurred. The Committee have to state that the sum total of the collections, contributions, and legacies—including the amount derived from seat rents—for the year 1879 is £330,252, 13s. 4d., being a decrease of £52,082, 4s. 7d., as compared with 1878, and £43,462, 16s. as compared with 1877. The item which mainly accounts for this declension is that of Church and Manse building and repairs. In 1878 the sum under this head was £66,491, while that for 1879 is only £28,921. This shows a smaller amount for Church and Manse building purposes than that of any year since the Committee was appointed. There is also a considerable decrease in the contributions to the Schemes, but this is more than accounted for by the fact that in 1878 an extraordinary collection was made for Church Extension, and several exceptionally large donations were received from a friend of the Church, now deceased. In nearly all other respects, the returns for 1879 compare favourably with those for previous years.

Reports have been received from 1351 out of the 1390

churches, chapels, and mission stations within the bounds of the Church, to which application was made by the Committee.\* This is the largest number which the Committee have ever procured, and they hope that this circumstance may be regarded as a proof of increased interest in their enquiry. As in former years, it was only after repeated application that many of the returns were obtained, and several were not made until the local parties had been communicated with a third or fourth time.

64 Presbyteries have sent returns from every parish and chapel within their bounds. This number is seven beyond that of the previous year. The following are the 64 Presbyteries:—

Linlithgow.	Wigtown.	St Andrews.	Abernethy.
Biggar.	Kirkcudbright.	Meikle.	Aberlour.
Peebles.	Ayr.	Forfar.	Forres.
Dalkeith.	Irvine.	Dundee.	Elgin.
Haddington.	Greenock.	Brechin.	Inverness.
Dunbar.	Dumbarton.	Arbroath.	Nairn.
Kelso.	Glasgow.	Fordoun.	Chanonry.
Jedburgh.	Dunkeld.	Aberdeen.	Dingwall.
Earlston.	Weem.	Kincardine o'Neil.	Tain.
Selkirk.	Perth.	Alford.	Dornoch.
Lochmaben.	Auchterarder.	Garioch.	Caitness.
Langholm.	Stirling.	Ellon.	Kirkwall.
Annan.	Dunfermline.	Deer.	Cairston.
Dumfries.	Kinross.	Turriff.	Lerwick.
Penpont.	Kirkcaldy.	Fordyce.	Burravoe.
Stranraer.	Cupar.	Strathgogie.	Olafirth.

Eight Synods are complete, viz. :—Dumfries, Galloway, Fife, Angus and Mearns, Aberdeen, Moray, Ross, and Shetland, and against four for last year. The large Synod of Glasgow and Ayr would have been complete but for the want of four returns, while the Synod of Perth and Stirling only required one return to make up its complement.

The clerk of each Presbytery usually undertakes the duty of collecting and tabulating the returns, and the Committee again record their thanks to all who have assisted them in procur-

\* There are altogether more than 1390 churches, chapels, and stations in connection with the Church of Scotland. In the "Missionary Record" for May, the number given is 1465—1250 parishes and 215 chapels and preaching stations. But of the preaching stations, a great many have *no separate financial organization*, and could not make the return asked for by this Committee. Any collections which may be made at such stations are generally uplifted by the parish minister (or the treasurer of his congregation) and accounted for by him. This applies particularly to stations which are served by catechists or scripture readers, or which only receive occasional supply from the parish minister and others.



ing the information desired. They are well aware that, in some instances, the making up of the abstract involves a very large sacrifice of time on the part of the clerk or other member of Presbytery who performs the duty.

Last year the Committee felt it necessary to point out that few returns had been received from the Presbyteries of Mull and Abertarff and none from that of Uist. This year they have pleasure in acknowledging that the Abertarff return is all but complete, that from the Presbytery of Mull 13 schedules have been received, and that four churches in the Presbytery of Uist have made returns.

In the exercise of the discretionary powers committed to them by the Assembly, the Committee have disallowed and excluded any items in parochial returns which, in their opinion, could not properly be classed among the objects comprehended in this Report. The Committee have, as in former years, excluded interest of invested funds, rents, &c.—a large sum.

In the subjoined Table they, as formerly, include the whole amounts received by the General Collector for the Schemes of the Church, as well as the contributions received by Associations connected with the Church (so far as the same are ascertainable), instead of the total sums for these purposes reported in the Returns made to the Committee.

They have further to explain that, in the details now subjoined, the collections in Sabbath Schools, for Missions, &c., are not entered separately, but are included under the objects for which these collections were made—these objects being (with very few exceptions) the various Schemes of the Church and the education of Indian and Jewish females, &c. There is already a Committee of the Church which collects full statistics regarding Sabbath Schools, and the amounts collected in them for Missions, so that it is unnecessary for this Committee to make a point of reporting such collections under a separate and distinct head.

The Committee again show the summation of the returns exclusive of seat rents—giving also the addition inclusive of these, for the sake of comparison with previous Reports.

The following Table gives the Returns for last year under the various heads of inquiry. The Returns for 1878 are also given for the sake of comparison.

	1879.			1878.		
1. Ordinary Church-door Collections, including Collections at Communions, . . . . .	£68,077	1	7	£69,607	16	10
2. Parish or Local Mission, . . . . .	18,006	4	9	17,108	8	0
3. Week-day and Sabbath Schools, exclusive of School Rate, . . . . .	9,828	9	4	8,386	8	1
4. Church or Manse Building or Repairs, or Church Extension (other than by Home Mission Collection), exclusive of Heritors' Assessment, . . . . .	28,921	5	4	66,491	10	4
5. Missionary Schemes of the Church, . . . . .	25,876	7	9	38,420	7	0
6. Legacies for the Schemes of the Church, . . . . .	14,560	14	4	14,353	2	3
7. Endowment of Chapels (other than by Collection for the general funds of Endowment Scheme):—						
(1) Towards New Scheme, . . . . .	6,367	9	7	11,411	0	6
(2) Towards Local Funds, . . . . .	25,113	9	8	17,358	1	7
8. Augmentation of Smaller Livings:—						
(1) Collections for Augmentation of Smaller Livings of the Clergy, . . . . .	3,376	6	6	3,114	17	0
(2) Subscriptions to Association for Augmenting Smaller Livings, . . . . .	4,234	18	11	3,379	3	7
10. Supplement of Stipend, not contributed through the Association for Augmenting Smaller Livings, . . . . .	11,116	0	8	9,221	7	9
11. Other objects recommended by the General Assembly, viz.: Patronage Compensation, Continental and Foreign Churches, Highlands and Islands, Aged and Infirm Ministers, &c., . . . . .	5,636	5	4	2,398	8	1
12. Associations for Female Education in India, Education of Jewish Females, &c., . . . . .	3,369	18	7	3,598	3	9
13. Other objects connected with Church and Charitable Work (including Collections for Infirmaries, the Poor, &c.), and Legacies therefor, . . . . .	49,728	0	1	61,384	6	6
	£274,212	12	5	£326,233	1	3
Seat Rents (reported from 443 Churches), . . . . .	56,040	0	11	56,101	16	8
	£330,252	13	4	£382,334	17	11

A Statement, showing the total amount reported from each parish or chapel, together with the sums contributed by kirk-sessions towards the Committee's expenses, will be published in the *Missionary Record* for September.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks the response made to their appeal for subscriptions towards the expenses of their inquiry. The small contributions made by kirk-sessions go a long way towards meeting the Committee's expenses; and if such contributions were made universally, subscriptions from individuals might be dispensed with.

*In name of the Committee,*

JAS. ALEX. CAMPBELL, *Convener.*

## ABSTRACT of RETURNS made to the Committee.

## PRESBYTERIES.

Edinburgh, - - -	£41,667	17	9	Kinross, - - -	£916	13	4
Linlithgow, - - -	4,080	3	8	Kirkcaldy, - - -	3,398	4	8
Biggar, - - -	564	17	4	Cupar, - - -	1,864	6	5
Peebles, - - -	1,300	6	7	St Andrews, - - -	2,664	12	8
Dalkeith, - - -	3,952	14	0	Meikle, - - -	1,468	0	2
Haddington, - - -	1,598	4	3	Forfar, - - -	1,520	14	3
Dunbar, - - -	912	13	7	Dundee, - - -	13,488	15	3
Dunse, - - -	659	4	2	Brechin, - - -	3,508	4	5
Chirnside, - - -	910	4	3	Arbroath, - - -	4,922	10	0
Kelso, - - -	1,186	12	9	Fordoun, - - -	1,149	10	6
Jedburgh, - - -	3,642	12	3	Aberdeen, - - -	13,551	5	1
Earlston, - - -	802	9	2	Kincardine O'Neil, - - -	2,471	11	2
Selkirk, - - -	3,361	19	0	Alford, - - -	1,025	14	1
Lochmaben, - - -	1,243	1	3	Garioch, - - -	1,160	3	4
Langholm, - - -	1,094	16	11	Ellon, - - -	977	5	10
Annan, - - -	1,041	9	0	Deer, - - -	2,265	1	8
Dumfries, - - -	4,223	6	1	Turriff, - - -	1,678	10	6
Penpont, - - -	1,111	0	9	Fordyce, - - -	1,482	4	8
Stranraer, - - -	1,189	5	10	Strathbogie, - - -	1,650	12	9
Wigtown, - - -	1,313	14	6	Abernethy, - - -	709	19	7
Kirkcudbright, - - -	2,967	16	0	Aberlour, - - -	1,003	2	7
Ayr, - - -	9,320	6	7	Forres, - - -	438	2	9
Irvine, - - -	6,493	19	4	Elgin, - - -	887	17	0
Paisley, - - -	9,794	9	1	Inverness, - - -	1,172	13	2
Greenock, - - -	9,645	6	1	Nairn, - - -	334	19	5
Hamilton, - - -	13,449	8	4	Clonanry, - - -	342	19	11
Lanark, - - -	1,907	18	11	Dingwall, - - -	405	15	7
Dumbarton, - - -	8,210	6	7	Tain, - - -	306	8	11
Glasgow, - - -	56,820	6	3	Dornoch, - - -	345	11	6
Inverary, - - -	772	11	8	Tongue, - - -	45	10	3
Dunoon, - - -	2,955	12	8	Caitness, - - -	843	1	8
Kintyre, - - -	1,715	2	11	Lochcarron, - - -	482	7	1
Islay and Jura, - - -	194	5	4	Abertarff, - - -	359	2	8
Lorn, - - -	480	2	3	Skye, - - -	127	6	0
Mull, - - -	261	4	3	Uist, - - -	41	15	4
Dunkeld, - - -	1,546	0	0	Lewis, - - -	122	2	2
Weem, - - -	639	12	2	Kirkwall, - - -	209	18	4
Perth, - - -	4,202	19	2	Cairston, - - -	331	15	4
Auchterarder, - - -	1,454	18	2	North Isles, - - -	171	18	1
Stirling, - - -	3,564	13	3	Lerwick, - - -	401	6	8
Dunblane, - - -	3,119	1	11	Burravoe, - - -	132	6	8
Dunfermline, - - -	1,306	9	6	Olnafirth, - - -	200	9	2

## SYNODS.

Lothian & Tweeddale, - - -	-	-	-	£53,176	17	2
Merse & Teviotdale, - - -	-	-	-	10,563	1	7
Dumfries, - - -	-	-	-	8,713	14	0
Galloway, - - -	-	-	-	5,470	16	4
Glasgow & Ayr, - - -	-	-	-	115,642	1	2
Argyll, - - -	-	-	-	6,378	19	1

Carry forward, £199,945 9 4

**SYNODS—Continued.**

				Brought forward, £199,945	9	4
Perth & Stirling, -	-	-	-	14,527	4	8
Fife, -	-	-	-	10,150	6	7
Angus & Mearns, -	-	-	-	26,057	14	8
Aberdeen, -	-	-	-	24,611	16	4
Moray, -	-	-	-	6,197	7	3
Ross, -	-	-	-	1,955	4	5
Sutherland & Caithness, -	-	-	-	1,234	3	4
Glenelg, -	-	-	-	1132	13	3
Orkney, -	-	-	-	803	11	10
Shetland, -	-	-	-	734	2	5
				Total reported by Returns, £286,449	14	1

The difference between the above sum and the sum given in the Committee's Report arises from the latter including the *whole amounts* (1) of legacies, collections, and donations, &c., received during the past year by the General Collector for the Schemes of the Church; (2) of subscriptions paid during the same period for the endowment of chapels; and (3) of subscriptions and legacies received by the treasurers of the Associations for Augmenting the Smaller Livings of the Clergy, for Female Education in India, and for Education of Jewish Females. The sum given above includes only the amounts reported to this Committee by the 1351 Churches and Stations from which returns were received.

**ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 11th November 1879.**

Receipts.	Expenditure.
To Balance from last year due by the Treasurer, £55 18 5	By Accounts for Printing Reports, Schedules, and Circulars, &c., and for Stationery, . £33 11 10
„ Amount of Subscriptions by individuals, . 47 15 0	„ Postages, . . 12 18 6
„ Do. from Kirk-Sessions or Parishes, . 56 8 6	„ Amount of outlays (for Postage, &c.,) incurred by Presbytery Clerks, and repaid them, . 6 11 1
	„ Miscellaneous expenditure, 0 19 2
	„ Salary to Secretary and Treasurer, . . 50 0 0
	„ Balance due by the Treasurer, . . 56 1 4
£160 1 11	£160 1 11

LIST OF CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND STATIONS, FROM  
WHICH NO RETURNS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

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*N.B.—Chapels and Stations are printed in Italics.*

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- PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH—St Luke's, Edinburgh ; St John's, Leith ;  
*Portobello Mission.*
- PRESBYTERY OF DUNSE—Bunkle.
- PRESBYTERY OF CHIRNSIDE—Houndwood.
- PRESBYTERY OF PAISLEY—Neilston.
- PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON—*East Strathaven.*
- PRESBYTERY OF LANARK—Leadhills ; *Kirkjieldbank.*
- PRESBYTERY OF INVERARY—South Knapdale.
- PRESBYTERY OF DUNOON—Kirn ; *Kilbride.*
- PRESBYTERY OF KINTYRE—Skipness ; Southend.
- PRESBYTERY OF ISLAY AND JURA—Kilmeny ; Oa ; Portnahaven.
- PRESBYTERY OF LORN—Muckairn ; *St Columba, Oban.*
- PRESBYTERY OF MULL—Iona ; Morven ; Tyree.
- PRESBYTERY OF DUNBLANE—Kippen.
- PRESBYTERY OF TONGUE—Farr ; Kinlochbervie.
- PRESBYTERY OF LOCHCARRON—Poolewe.
- PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARFF—Urquhart.
- PRESBYTERY OF SKYE—Bracadale ; Sleat ; Snizort ; Stenscholl.
- PRESBYTERY OF UIST—Harris ; *Carinish* ; South Uist ; *Benbecula.*
- PRESBYTERY OF LEWIS—Cross ; Lochs.
- PRESBYTERY OF NORTH ISLES—Cross ; Rousay.

*EXTRACT DELIVERANCE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND on the FOREGOING  
REPORT.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-eighth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty,

Which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met and constituted, *inter alia*, the Assembly called for the Report of the Committee on Christian Liberty, which was given in and read by Dr Campbell, Convener.

The Assembly had transmitted through their Committee on Overtures an Overture on the same subject, and Dr Grant was heard in its support.

After reasoning, it was moved, seconded, and agreed to, that the following motion containing an additional clause on the duty of Christian giving, proposed by Dr Grant, be the deliverance of the Assembly.

The General Assembly approve of the Report, thank the Convener and the Committee, and re-appoint them.

The Assembly regret that the contributions of the Church have been considerably less in amount than for some years past, but are gratified to observe that the diminution arises mainly in connection with Church and Manse building,—a department of work, which, in view of the severe monetary distress which has for some time prevailed, may reasonably await more prosperous times.

The Assembly learn with satisfaction that this year the number of returns is much greater than it has ever been; and believing that every parish will next year aid in the inquiry, they instruct the Committee to procure full information as to collections and contributions (including legacies) for religious, charitable, and educational purposes, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and exhort Presbyteries to co-operate with the Committee in obtaining returns from all parishes, chapels, and stations within their bounds.

The Assembly further appoints the following Committee,—The Moderator, Dr Jamieson, Dr Milligan, Dr Pirie, the Rev. Mr Macleod (Edinburgh), Dr Grant, Dr James A. Campbell, and Sir James Gardiner Baird, to prepare a short Pastoral Letter setting forth the obligations resting upon all the members of the Church conscientiously to give, according to their means, for the advancement of Christ's cause and kingdom, and the spirit in which offerings should be given. The Assembly further enjoin that a copy of the said Pastoral Letter be sent to all ministers of the Church, and that it be read from all pulpits on the Sabbath preceding that appointed for the first general collection.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*





# R E P O R T

OF THE

TRUSTEES FOR MANAGING THE FUND ESTABLISHED FOR A  
PROVISION FOR THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF THE  
MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH, AND PROFESSORS IN THE  
UNIVERSITIES, OF SCOTLAND ;

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH,

TO BE HELD AT EDINBURGH

*The 20th day of May 1880.*

# I N D E X.

	PAGE
<b>I. REPORT—</b>	
Preliminary Report, . . . . .	565
List of Ministers translated from one Benefice to another during the year ending 22d November 1879, .	568
List of New Contributors, . . . . .	569
List of Ministers and Professors who have resigned, .	571
List of Contributors who have married, . . . . .	572
List of Contributors who have died, . . . . .	574
List of Annuitants who have come upon the Fund for the first time, . . . . .	576
List of Annuitants who have died, . . . . .	577
Abstract of List of Annuities payable 26th May 1880, .	578
List of Annuities to Children payable 26th May 1880, .	579
Lists of Provisions to Children payable 13th Aug. 1880, .	580
 <b>II. APPENDICES—</b>	
I. Abstract States of the Accounts of John Thomson Maclagan, Collector of the Fund, for the year 1878-79, . . . . .	
	582
II. Explanatory Statement as to Obligations imposed on Contributors, &c., and of Benefits to Widows and Children, . . . . .	
	590

## R E P O R T.

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THE Trustees have this year to report to the General Assembly the resignation of their Clerk, Mr H. Maxwell Inglis, W.S., who had held the office since 20th December 1827.

At a stated meeting of the Trustees, held on 25th November last, Dr Gray read the following letter:—

“TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE WIDOWS' FUND OF THE  
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND.

“8 NORTH ST DAVID STREET, EDINBURGH,  
24th November 1879.

“GENTLEMEN,—At my advanced time of life it is only natural that I should desire to be relieved from taking so active a part in my profession as formerly.

“I have accordingly resolved to retire from the office of your clerk.

“I may mention that I have held the office of clerk to your Fund for more than half a century, during which long period I have met with much kindness and courtesy from the Trustees, and I trust that I have discharged my duties to your satisfaction.

“I will be happy to continue to discharge the duties of my office till my successor is appointed, and at all times to do everything in my power to promote the interest of the Fund.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

“H. MAXWELL INGLIS.”

Dr Gray stated that the Collector's Committee had had an opportunity of conversing with Mr Inglis on the subject of his letter, and had come to the conclusion that his mind was quite made up as to the course he ought to take, and that, therefore, it would be needless to appoint a Committee to confer

with him on the subject. He accordingly moved that the resignation be accepted, which was agreed to. The Trustees at the same time resolved to put on record their grateful sense of the obligations under which Mr Inglis has laid the Trust, by his long and faithful services on its behalf, during a period of fifty-two years,—his vigilant watchfulness over its interest, and his unflinching courtesy to all connected with it—as also their deep sense of the loss which the Trustees will sustain by the withdrawal of one whose high-toned principle and gentlemanly bearing, in combination with his ability, business habits, long knowledge of its affairs, prudent management, and zeal for its interests, have contributed so materially to the welfare of the Trust, and to the pleasant conduct of its affairs. They desire also to assure Mr Inglis that the best wishes of the Trustees follow him into the retirement of private life, which they trust he may be spared to enjoy for many years.

Thereafter the Trustees fixed the 23d day of December last for the election of a new Clerk, and remitted to Mr Inglis to give the necessary intimation of the meeting required by the Acts of Parliament. The Trustees again met upon the said 23d day of December last, and proceeded to the election of a clerk, when Mr Harry Herbert Inglis, W.S., was chosen to fill that office. Mr Inglis thereafter granted bond of caution with sufficient surety for the due discharge of his office, in terms of the Acts of Parliament, and he has since discharged the duties thereof.

The Trustees have further to report that the Presbytery of Mull, in their return for the year ending 22d November 1876, set forth that the Rev. John Campbell, who was admitted to the parish of Iona on 11th May 1876, had not previously been a minister of the Church of Scotland, and as such a contributor to the Fund. The Trustees having understood that Mr Campbell had formerly been minister of Gairloch, and as such had been a contributor, have called upon the Presbytery to send in a supplementary report correcting this error, but this has not yet been received.

The last General Assembly remitted to the Trustees “to consider as to preparing every year a detailed statement of the re-

ceipts and expenditure of the Fund, setting forth in the order of their Presbyteries the names of the whole contributors, with the payments made by each during the year, and the arrears due by each at the close of the accounts, as also the names of the annuitants, and the sum received by each : a copy of this statement to be sent to each contributor." After careful consideration, the Trustees beg to report to the General Assembly that the preparation of such a full and detailed statement as that referred to in the remit is not necessary or expedient in the circumstances, and that it would be attended with very considerable expense. By the Acts of Parliament regulating the Fund, the Collector is personally liable for the recovery of rates ; and in the case of contributors who are not on the resigned list, is himself obliged to pay these rates when due more than two years ; while in the case of those on the resigned list, he is also liable for payment of the rates if he has not taken every available step for their recovery. Further, interest is regularly charged on all rates after the expiry of eleven days from the term of Candlemas, when they are payable. The Trustees are therefore of opinion that it is not necessary to prepare and publish a list of contributors whose rates are in arrear. As to the annual publication of a detailed list of annuitants, with the sum received by each, the Trustees have to state that the amount to which an annuitant becomes entitled, is given in the Report of the year in which her name is first placed on the list ; and it seems unnecessary that this should be annually repeated when the annuity is paid. The Trustees therefore beg to submit to the General Assembly that, in their opinion, it does not seem expedient to incur the great expense which would attend the preparation of such a statement as is proposed in the remit. The Trustees have further to state that every minister holding a charge receives a copy of the report of the fund in the annual volume of Reports, and that every professor holding a chair receives a copy from the office of the Fund ; and that in future additional copies will be sent to contributors not holding charges or chairs, so far as their addresses are known.

THE TRUSTEES BEG TO REPORT—1. That Nineteen Ministers were translated from one Benefice to another, and Two Professors were translated from one Office to another, during the currency of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Year of the Fund, computed from 22d November 1878 to 22d November 1879, viz. :—

No.	Dates.	Ministers.	Their former		Their present	
			Parishes.	Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Presbyteries.
1	1878					
2	Dec. 10	John Ferguson	Townhead	Glasgow	Linlithgow	Linlithgow
3	" 20	Thomas Gentles	Trinity College	Edinburgh	Abbey, 1st Ch.	Paisley
4	" 20	James B. Dalgety	Macleod	Glasgow	Abbey, 2d Ch.	Paisley
5	" 25	John Smith	Cunloden	Inveraray	Oban	Lorn
6	1879					
5	Jan. 30	Thomas Nicol	Kells	Kirkcudbright	Tolbooth	Edinburgh
6	Mar. 5	Kenneth Mackenzie	Kinlochluichart	Dingwall	Edrachillis	Tongue
7	" 27	Alex. D. Campbell	St George's	Paisley	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright
8	" 27	George F. I. Philip	St Clements	Aberdeen	New Deer	Deer
9	April 22	Alexander Dickson	Botany	Glasgow University	Botany	Edinburgh University
10	May 13	Alexander Kennedy	Stewarton	Irvine	Trinity College	Edinburgh
11	" 19	Robert Pryde	Laigh Kirk, Kilmarnock, 2d Ch.	Irvine	Townhead	Glasgow
12	" 20	David Cameron	Inverness, 3d Ch.	Inverness	Balquhidder	Dunblane
13	June 5	James Buchanan	Rathven	Fordyce	Langholm	Langholm
14	July 2	William L. McFarlan	Cupar, 2d Ch.	Cupar	Langholm	Glasgow
15	" 4	James Forbes	Cranshaws	Dunse	Cults	Cupar
16	" 18	Simon Hally	Kinlochbervie	Tongue	Kinlochluichart	Dingwall
17	" 31	Alexander Masson	Boharm	Aberlour	Kirkliston	Linlithgow
18	Sept. 11	Chas. C. Macdonald	South Church	Paisley	St Clements	Aberdeen
19	Oct. 16	Pat. W. Mackenzie	St Columba	Paisley	Kirkbean	Dumfries
20	" 27	George Chrystal	Mathematics	St Andrews University	Mathematics	Edinburgh University
21	Nov. 20	William C. Callander	Stobhill	Dalkeith	Lochrutton	Dumfries

*Note.*—The Rev. James Barclay, formerly Minister of the Parish of Linlithgow, and latterly Assistant and Successor to the Rev. Dr Veitch, St Cuthbert's Edinburgh, succeeded Dr Veitch on 14th April 1879; the Rev. James R. M. Mitchell, formerly Minister of Abbey, 2d Charge, Paisley, and latterly Assistant and Successor to the Rev. Dr Forsyth, West Church, Aberdeen, succeeded Dr Forsyth on 29th January 1879; the Rev. James Leask, formerly Minister of Lomnay, in the Presbytery of Deer, resigned that benefice on 13th June 1878, when he became Minister of Rossmount Church, Aberdeen, which was erected *quoad sociam* on 14th July 1879.

2.—That Forty-nine Ministers have been admitted to Benefices, and Five Professors have been admitted to Offices within the year, as before computed, all of whom have by such admission become Contributors to the Fund. The last Six Ministers in the following List were Assistants and Successors, who came to the full enjoyment of their Benefices during the year.

No.	Dates.	Ministers or Professors.	Parishes or Offices.	Presbyteries or Universities.	Bachelor or Married.	Age—viz., 40, or under.
1	1878	William D. Dey	Marykirk	Stirling	Bachelor	Under
2	Nov. 26	John Oliver	Belhaven	Dunbar	"	"
3	" 28	James C. Ewart	Natural History	Aberdeen University	"	"
4	Dec. 6	Alexander D. Davidson	Materia Medica	Aberdeen University	Married	"
5	" 9	Alexander Legge	St Andrews	Dundee	"	"
6	" 19	George C. Watt	Burghhead	Elgin	"	"
7	" 30	David W. Muir	Eaglesham	Glasgow	Bachelor	"
8	1879	William J. S. Dickey	Birsay	Cairston	Married	"
9	Jan. 2	John Campbell	Newark	Greenock	"	"
10	" 7	Robert Montgomery	Muirkirk	Ayr	Bachelor	"
11	" 9	William Brownlie	Kelvinhaugh	Glasgow	"	"
12	Feb. 19	James Forfar	Martyrs'	Glasgow	Married	"
13	March 19	Harcourt P. Charlton	Stranraer	Stranraer	Widower with children	Above
14	" 27				Bachelor	Under
15	April 16	Robert Munro	Ardnamurchan	Mull	"	"
16	" 23	George H. Grassick	Leochel Cushnie	Alford	Bachelor	Under
17	" 24	William M. Wilson	North Church	Aberdeen	"	"
18	" 29	Peter Macleod	Neilston	Paisley	Married	Above
19	" 30	John R. Scoular	Cupar, 1st Charge	Cupar	"	Under
20	May 1	James A. Paton	Inch	Stranraer	Bachelor	"
21	" 1	Robert N. Rae	Macleod	Glasgow	"	"
22	" 14	Alexander R. Suttar	Barthol Chapel	Ellon	"	"
23	" 16	Isaac B. Balfour	Botany	Glasgow University	"	"
24	" 21	Alexander Ritchie	Whithorn	Wigtown	"	"
25	June 17	Robert Fisher	St Boswells	Selkirk	Married	Above
26	" 19	John C. Thomson	Greenknowe	Annan	Bachelor	Under
27	" 19	James J. Calder	Rhynie	Strathbogie	"	"

Ministers, &c., admitted for the first time—*continued.*

No.	Dates.	Ministers or Professors.	Parishes or Offices.	Presbyteries or Universities.	Bachelor or Married.	Age—viz., 40, or under.
27	1879 June 25	Pirie Philip	Kells	Kirkcudbright	Bachelor	Under
28	" 26	James Williamson	Dean	Edinburgh	Married	Above
29	July 1	James R. Macpherson	Kinnaird	Dundee	Bachelor	Under
30	" 2	John Clarke	Mossgreen	Dunfermline	"	"
31	" 8	James MacColl	Cumlodden	Inveraray	Married	Above
32	" 17	John M. Johnstone	Torphichen	Linthgow	Bachelor	Under
33	" 28	Andrew W. Herdman	Rathay	Dunkeld	Married	Above
34	Aug. 4	John M'Kury	Hlypol	Mull	Bachelor	Under
35	" 7	Maxwell Hutchison	Kirkmahoe	Dumfries	"	"
36	" 25	James G. Mitchell	Norrison	Dunblane	"	"
37	Sept. 23	Malcolm M. MacNeill	Bridgagate	Glasgow	Married	"
38	" 24	Godfrey W. B. Macrae	Cross	Lewis	Bachelor	"
39	" 25	William May	St Luke's, Lochee	Dundee	"	"
40	Oct. 9	William Dunnett	Laigh Kirk, Kilmarnock, 2d Charge	Irvine	Married	"
41	" 24	William Jaek	Mathematics	Glasgow University	"	Above
42	" 30	James Paton	St George's	Paistey	"	Under
43	Nov. 8	Peter R. S. Lang	Mathematics	St Andrews University	"	"
44	" 10	Charles MacEchern	Inverness, 3d Charge	Inverness	"	"
45	" 13	Robert B. Smith	Cranshaws	Dunse	Bachelor	"
46	" 14	Alexander J. Macquarrie	Duncansburgh	Abertarf	Married	"
47	" 18	Henry P. Cameron	Milton	Glasgow	Bachelor	"
48	" 19	Gordon I. Donald	Rathven	Forlyce	"	"
49	1878 Dec. 17	Donald C. Bryce	Aberfoyle	Dunblane	Married	"
50	1879 March 21	William Davidson	Kingston	Glasgow	"	"
51	Aug. 1	John Saunders	Kingarth	Dunoon	Bachelor	"
52	" 7	William Brebner	Gilcomston	Aberdeen	"	"
53	Oct. 23	David Hunter	Kelso	Kelso	Married	"
54	Nov. 13	Hugh M'Millan	Kirkhope	Selkirk	Bachelor	"



3.—That Eight Ministers and Four Professors resigned their Benefices and Offices within the year, as before computed. They, however, continue to be Contributors to the Fund.

No.	Dates.	Ministers or Professors.	Parishes or Offices.	Presbyteries or Universities.
1	1878			
2	Nov. 27	James Nicol	Natural History	Aberdeen University
3	" 27	Alexander Harvey	Materia Medica	Aberdeen University
3	Dec. 19	John Service*	Inch	Stranraer
4	1879			
4	Jan. 15	Thomas F. Johnstone †	St Boswells	Selkirk
5	" 21	James R. Chrystal †	Cults	Cupar
6	March 22	John H. Balfour	Botany	Edinburgh University
7	May 16	Patrick Gordon §	Duncansburgh	Abertarf
8	June 25	Robert H. Stevenson	St George's	Edinburgh
9	Aug. 14	Hugh Blackburn	Mathematics	Glasgow University
10	Oct. 22	John Thomson	St Mary's, Hawick	Jedburgh
11	" 29	Malcolm C. Taylor	Morningside	Edinburgh
12	Nov. 12	John G. Niven	St John's, Leith	Edinburgh

\* Dr Service is now Minister of Hyndland Church, Glasgow.

† Mr Johnstone is now Minister of St Paul's Mission Church, Greenock.

‡ Mr Chrystal is now Minister of Coltness Memorial Church, which was created into a parish *quoad sacra* on 17th March 1879.

§ Mr Gordon is now Minister of Lochgair Church in the Presbytery of Inveraray.

|| Dr Taylor is Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh.

4.—That Twenty-three Ministers and Four Professors did marry within the Year, as before computed; and that Twenty-one Ministers and Three Professors (the last twenty-four named in this List) were married previous to their Admission.

No.	Dates.	Ministers or Professors.	Parishes or Offices.	Presbyteries or Universities.	To Annuants or not.
	1878				
1	Nov. 27	James Sellar	Aberlour	Aberlour	Not
2	Dec. 18	James Boyd	Inverleithen	Peebles	"
3	" 24	James C. Ewart	Natural History	Aberdeen University	"
	1879				
4	Jan. 8	William R. Pirie	Stirling, North	Stirling	"
5	" 13	John Campbell	Airdrie	Hamilton	"
6	March 11	Robert Montgomery	Muirkirk	Ayr	"
7	April 9	John Reid	Port Glasgow	Greenock	"
8	" 30	John Sinclair	Beath	Dunfermline	"
9	May 6	John Barclay*	Tron (late)	Edinburgh	"
10	June 11	Colin Campbell	St Mary's, Partick	Glasgow	"
11	" 11	William Robertson	Garturk	Hamilton	"
12	" 12	John M. McGregor†	Skipness (late)	Kintyre	"
13	" 17	George Alpine	Coats	Hamilton	"
14	" 17	Robert N. Rae	Macleod	Glasgow	"
15	" 26	George Chrystal	Mathematics	St Andrews University	"
16	July 22	David Dickie	St Luke's	Glasgow	"
17	" 29	David W. Muir	Eaglesham	Glasgow	"
18	Aug. 6	James M. Killen	Bellsill	Hamilton	"
19	" 13	David M'Laren	Humbie	Haddington	"
20	" 19	Peter Thomson	North Dute	Dunoon	"
21	" 27	George B. S. Watson	Cavers	Jedburgh	"
22	Sept. 3	Andrew Soutter	Echt	Kincardine O'Neil	"
23	" 10	William Stirling	Institutes of Medicine	Aberdeen University	"
24	" 30	George Pirie	Mathematics	Aberdeen University	"

Ministers, &c., who did Marry during the Year—continued.

No.	Dates.	Ministers or Professors.	Parishes or Offices.	Freshyteries or Universities.	To Annuitants or not.
25	Oct. 8	John Thomson	St Marnock's	Irvine	Not
26	" 16	Thomas Young	Ellon	Ellon	"
27	" 21	Alexander Ritchie	Whithorn	Whithorn	"
28	Before admission	Alexander D. Davidson	Materia Medica	Aberdeen University	"
29	"	Alexander Legge	St Andrews	Dundee	"
30	"	George C. Watt	Burghhead	Elgin	"
31	"	William J. S. Dickey	Birsay	Carsston	"
32	"	John Campbell	Newark	Greenock	"
33	"	James Forfar	Martyrs'	Glasgow	"
34	"	Harcourt P. Charlton	Stranraer	Stranraer	"
35	"	William M. Wilson	North Church	Aberdeen	"
36	"	Peter Macleod	Neilston	Paisley	"
37	"	John R. Scouler	Cupar, 1st Charge	Cupar	"
38	"	Robert Fisher	St Boswells	Selkirk	"
39	"	James Williamson	Dean	Edinburgh	"
40	"	James M'Coll	Cumlodden	Inveraray	"
41	"	Andrew W. Herdman	Rattray	Dunkeld	"
42	"	Malcolm M. MacNeill	Bridggate	Glasgow	"
43	"	William Dunnett	Laign Kirk, Kilmarnock, 2d Charge	Irvine	"
44	"	William Jack	Mathematics	Glasgow University	"
45	"	James Paton	St George's	Paisley	"
46	"	Peter R. S. Lang	Mathematics	St Andrews University	"
47	"	Charles MacEchern	Inverness, 3d Charge	Inverness	"
48	"	Alexander J. Macquarrie	Duncansburgh	Abertarff	"
49	"	Donald C. Bryce	Aberfoyle	Dunblane	"
50	"	William Davidson	Kingston	Glasgow	"
51	"	David Hunter	Kelso	Kelso	"

<sup>a</sup> Mr Barclay is now Assistant and Successor in West Parish, Greenock.

† Mr M'Gregor is now Assistant and Successor in Lismore and Appin.

5.—That Thirty-four Ministers and Five Professors, Contributors to the Fund, did die within the Year, as before computed; and that Three Ministers did die in Previous Years, but whose deaths were not at the proper time reported to the Trustees, as under:—

No.	Dates.	Ministers or Professors.	Parishes or Offices.	Presbyteries or Universities.	Left Widows or Children entitled to Annuities or Provisions.	No. of Years on the Fund.
1	1873 June 28	John Ferguson	Uphall (late)	Linlithgow	None	37½
2	1875 Sept. 14	John W. Hepburn	St Clement's (late)	Aberdeen	"	14
3	1878 Nov. 16	Dugald Mackellar	Clyne (late)	Dornoch	"	35
4	Dec. 6	William Herdman	Rattray	Dunkeld	Child	35½
5	" 13	Duncan Clerk	Torosay	Mull	Widow	53½
6	" 17	Archibald F. Stewart	Aberfoyle	Dunblane	"	47
7	" 24	Thomas T. Jackson	Church History (late)	Glasgow University	None	43½
8	" 26	James W. Macturk	Langholm	Langholm	Widow	22½
9	1879 Jan. 10	William Sinclair	Kinnaird	Dundee	None	10
10	" 18	John R. Liddell	Kirkliston	Linlithgow	"	14
11	" 27	George Lewis	St David's (late)	Dundee	Widow	40
12	" 29	James Forsyth	West Church	Aberdeen	"	47½
13	Feb. 4	John Macrobin	Medicine (late)	Aberdeen University	"	40
14	" 16	William Branks	Torphichen	Linlithgow	"	36
15	March 1	David Hogg	Kirkmahoe	Dumfries	Children	31½
16	" 3	James Ingram	Unst (late)	Burrayoe	"	76
17	" 7	Archibald B. Campbell	Kilwinning (late)	Irvine	None	48
18	April 1	Robert Paisley	St Ninian's	Stirling	Widow	36
19	" 8	James Nicol	Natural History (late)	Aberdeen University	"	26
20	" 11	James Veitch	St Cuthbert's	Edinburgh	None	45
21	May 7	Philip Kelland	Mathematics	Edinburgh University	Widow	40½
22	" 30	Alexander Mackenzie	South Knapdale	Inveraray	"	36½
23	June 6	Alexander J. M'Master	Kirkbean	Dumfries	None	4½

Ministers who Died during the Year—*continued.*

No.	Dates.	Ministers or Professors.	Parishes or Offices.	Presbyteries or Universities.	Left Widows or Children entitled to Annuities or Provisions.	No. of Years on the Fund.
24	1879	William Moore	Lochrutton	Dumfries	Widow	19
25	June 8	David Rose	Ferry-port-on-Craig	St Andrews	"	24
26	" 24	John Macdonald	Dallas	Forres	None	33½
27	July 26	John G. Scoular	Kingarth	Dunoon	Children	8
28	Aug. 1	David Smith	Wiston and Robertson	Lanark	Widow	34
29	" 9	George Gray	Roths	Aberlour	None	36½
30	" 19	Samuel Blair	Dalry	Kirkcudbright	Widow	34½
31	Sept. 14	Peter Pennycook	Carnock	Dunfermline	"	13½
32	" 21	David Drummond	Houndwood	Chairside	"	28
33	" 25	William M'Lean	Penninghame	Wigtown	"	25½
34	Oct. 2	Alexander Topp	Elgin (late)	Elgin	"	42½
35	" 6	James Smith	Kelso	Kelso	None	38½
36	" 23	John Cameron	Urquhart & Glenmoriston	Aberlour	"	16
37	" 26	Donald Macfarlane	Killean & Kilkenzie	Kintyre	Widow	29½
38	" 28	John Gregor	St David's	Glasgow	"	6
39	" 29	Robert Gillan	Inchinnan	Paisley	"	37
40	Nov. 1	James C. Maxwell	Natural Philosophy (late)	Aberdeen University	"	24
41	" 5	Donald M'Donald	Alvie	Abermethy	Children	25½
42	" 6	John S. Gibson	Kirkhope	Selkirk	None	28½
42	" 13					

*Note.*—The number on the List of Contributors at 23d November 1879 was . . . . . 1391  
 Of whom holding Benefices and Chairs, . . . . . 1221  
 On the Resigned List, . . . . . 170  
 ———— 1391



7.—That Twenty-four Widows, Annuitants, did die within the Year, as before computed; and that Four Widows did die in former Years, but whose deaths were not at the proper time reported to the Trustees, as under:—

No.	Dates.	Widows.	Husbands (late).	Parishes or Offices.	Freshyteries or Universities.	Drew Years' Annuities.
1	1857, Jan. 13	Jane Ross	John M'Gachen	Airth	Stirling	13½
2	1876, Oct. 8	Mary C. Richmond	James Marshall	Tolbooth	Edinburgh	20½
3	" Nov. 21	Charlotte P. Lacon	Robert Williamson	Knockbain	Chanonry	5½
4	1878, July 5	Jane Mackenzie	Hector Bethune	Dingwall	Dingwall	28
5	" Dec. 26	Isabella W. Clark	George J. C. Duncan	Kirkpatrick-Durham	Dumfries	9½
6	1879, Jan. 10	Jane Stewart	Alexander Murdoch	Boharm	Aberlour	10
7	" " 19	Margaret Campbell	Dugald N. Campbell	Kilmore & Kilbride	Lorn	9½
8	" " 24	Mary Glennie	Patrick Forbes	Old Machar, 2d Ch.	Aberdeen	31
9	" " 31	Margaret W. Cook	Henry David Cook	Kilmany	Cupar	21
10	" Feb. 1	Mary Millington	David Martin	Strachan	Kincardine O'Neil	17
11	" " 13	Margaret Helen Brander	Francis Wylie	Elgin	Elgin	5½
12	" " 17	Mary Paton	John Paton	Ancrum	Jedburgh	8½
13	" April 6	Agnes Maxwell	Norman Macleod	St Columba	Glasgow	15½
14	" " 11	David Ann Douglas	James Bannerman	Ormistoun	Dalkeith	10½
15	" " 24	Janet Mitchell	John Cruickshank	Mathematics	Aberdeen University	3
16	" May 22	Matilda Lennoch	George Wallace	Durrisdeer	Penpont	24
17	" " 31	Barbara Macaulay	Andrew Mylne	Dollar	Stirling	22½
18	" June 11	Elizabeth Shields	James Dewar	Kilchoman	Isla and Jura	12½
19	" July 4	Margaret Macleod	Alexander Macleod	Uig	Lewis	9½
20	" " 9	Agnes Frier	William Spalding	Logie	St Andrews University	19½
21	" " 25	Laura S. Gordon	John Stevenson	Ladykirk	Chirnside	20½
22	" Aug. 6	Eliza H. Young	Andrew B. Duncan	Culross, 1st Ch.	Dunfermline	5½
23	" Sept. 12	Rachel B. Hill	William W. Duncan	Cleish	Kinross	14½
24	" " 26	Sarah Turnbull	George Cupples	Stirling	Stirling	29
25	" Oct. 8	Father Janet Fergusson	John Milligan	Twynholm	Kirkcudbright	3½
26	" " 22	Margaret Carruthers	James Somers	Barry	Arbroath	13
27	" " 24	Eliza Brown	Alexander Niven	Balfour	Dumbarton	7
28	" Nov. 20	Matilda M'Iver	John Reid	Barvas	Lewis	21

The TRUSTEES further report,—That from the Annual Reports from Presbyteries and Universities respecting the 136th year of the Fund, they did, on the 16th day of March last, prepare lists of widows and children entitled to annuities on the 26th of this month, and of children entitled to provisions on the 13th day of August next; and that, in terms of the Act of Parliament of 1814, they appoint the following additions to be made to each of the widows' annuities, payable on the 26th May current:—

Number of different Annuities.	Original Annuity and Share of Surplus from the Original Fund.	Augmentation from the First Branch of the New Fund.	Augmentation from the Second Branch of the New Fund.	Total Annuity to each Class.	Total Annuities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30½ Annuities of 1st Class, . . .	14 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	26 0 0	793 0 0
149½ do. of 2d Class,	20 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	34 0 0	5,083 0 0
39 do. of 3d Class,	27 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	42 0 0	1,638 0 0
223½ do. of 4th Class,	33 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	11,175 0 0
<u>442½ Annuities.</u>					<u>£18,689 0 0</u>
Deduct sum retained, in terms of the Act of Parliament, from two annuitants on the second class, in consequence of their husbands having declined to subscribe to the new Fund, though they agreed to the increase of rates, . . . . .					20 0 0
					<u>£18,669 0 0</u>

Which Lists were this day, being the 18th day of May 1880, finally adjusted and approved of; from which it appears that there are now upon the Fund four hundred and forty-nine annuitants, entitled as above to four hundred and forty-two and a-half annuities; seven families of children under eighteen years of age



receiving annuities; five families, whose fathers died without leaving widows, entitled to provisions; and that the sums due to these annuitants and children are as follow:—

1. Annuities payable to Widows:—

To Widows previously on the Fund, . . . . .	£18,008	0	0
To Widows who come upon the Fund for the first time, . . . . .	661	0	0
Total Annuities to Widows,	£18,669	0	0

2. Annuities payable to seven families of Children under eighteen years of age, in consequence of their Fathers having died without leaving Widows, viz.:—

No.	Date of Death.	Fathers' Names.	Parishes or Offices.	Presbyteries or Universities.	Annuities.
1	1868 Nov. 9	Thomas Burns	Lesmahagow, 2d Ch.	Lanark	£ s. d. 8 10 0
2	1875 July 15	John Leslie	Udny	Ellon	8 10 0
3	1877 Nov. 7	Robert Home	Swinton	Chirnside	12 0 0
4	1878 Jan. 23	Donald M'Lachlan	North Knapdale	Inveraray	14 0 0
5	April 23	John Renwick	Garturk	Hamilton	14 0 0
6	April 25	John C. C. Brown	Ceres	Cupar	14 0 0
7	Aug. 29	John Underwood	Kirkeudbright	Kirkeudbright	14 0 0
Total Annuities to Children,					85 0 0

Carry forward, £18,754 0 0

Brought forward, £18,754 0 0

## 3. Provisions of the first order to Children whose Fathers died without leaving Widows:—

No.	Date of Death.	Fathers' Names.	Parishes.	Presbyteries.	Provisions.
1	1868 Dec. 6	William Herdman	Ratray	Dunkeld	£ s. d. 150 0 0
2	1879 Mar. 1	David Hogg	Kirkmahoe	Dumfries	100 0 0
3	,, 3	James Ingram	Unst (late)	Burravoe	150 0 0
4	Aug. 1	John G. Scoular	Kingarth	Dunoon	250 0 0
5	Nov. 6	Donald M'Donald	Alvie	Abernethy	150 0 0
Total Provisions to Children whose Fathers died without leaving Widows, . . . . .					800 0 0
Total amount to Annuitants and Children, . . . . .					<u>£19,554 0 0</u>

This, in name, presence, and by appointment of the Trustees for managing the said Fund, is signed at Edinburgh the 18th day of May 1880.

(Signed) JOHN ALISON, *Prescs.*

WIDOWS' FUND OFFICE,

EDINBURGH, 6 NORTH ST DAVID STREET, 18th May 1880.

## APPENDICES.

I. ABSTRACT STATES OF THE ACCOUNTS OF JOHN THOMSON MACLAGAN, COLLECTOR OF THE MINISTERS' WIDOWS' FUND, FOR THE YEAR 1878-79,

CONSISTING OF

	PAGE
1. ABSTRACT of the COLLECTOR'S INTROMISSIONS, on account of the OLD FUND, for Year ending 31st October 1879,	582
2. DITTO, on account of the NEW FUND, for Year ending 22d November 1879, . . . . .	586
3. DITTO, on account of the SUPPLEMENTARY ORPHAN FUND, for Year ending ditto, . . . . .	588
II. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT AS TO OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED ON CONTRIBUTORS, &C., AND OF BENEFITS TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN, . . . . .	590

APPENDIX No. I.—(1.) ABSTRACT OF THE INTROMISSIONS OF  
OLD FUND, *For the Year*

**CHARGE.**

I. FUND at 31st October 1878, viz.:

1. Sums lent on Heritable Security, &c., . . . . .	£116,916	5	10
2. Arrears outstanding at 31st October 1878, viz.:			
Arrears due by, or on account of, Contributors holding, or who			
died holding, Benefices or Chairs, . . . . .	£530	9	5
Arrears due by, or on account of, Contributors on			
Resigned List, . . . . .	5,112	10	6
			5,642 19 11
Balance due by the Collector at 31st October 1878, . . . . .			339 14 1
Thus—			
In Bank, . . . . .	£330	4	1
In hand, . . . . .		9	10 0
			£339 14 1
Sum as above, . . . . .			£122,898 19 10

Deduct—

Sums due to Widows and Children, being Annuities and Provisions unpaid at 31st October 1878, . . . . .	£5,707	16	9
Income-tax (retained from Annuities) payable to Government, less Income-tax deducted from Interests, &c., received, . . . . .	191	3	1
			5,898 19 10
			£117,000 0 0

I. GROSS PRODUCE of the 135th YEAR of the FUND, including Interest on Heritable Securities, &c., payable between 31st October 1878 and 31st October 1879, viz.:

1. Annual Rates, viz.:			
Incurred by Contributors holding Benefices or			
Chairs, . . . . .	£6,550	8	6
Incurred by Contributors on Resigned List, . . . . .	1,005	12	9
			£7,556 1 3
2. Ordinary and Extra Marriage Taxes, and Taxes out of Vacancies and Anns, . . . . .		606	9 9
3. Interest on Sums lent on Heritable Security, &c., and on Arrears of Rates and Taxes recovered, less Bank interest, . . . . .	4,926	1	7
4. Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .		22	6 11
			£13,110 19 6

To which add—Proportion of Annuities ordered during this and preceding years, which proved not payable in consequence of death or re-marriage of the Annuitants, . . . . .

	2,745	5	3
			£15,856 4 9

Carried forward, . . . . . £15,856 4 9 £117,000 0 0

THE GENERAL COLLECTOR OR RECEIVER, ON ACCOUNT OF THE  
ending 31st October 1879.

DISCHARGE.

I. ANNUITIES and PROVISIONS ordered for the year, as reported to the General Assembly, 1879, Report, page 16, . . . . .		£20,372	0	0
Add: Annuity payable to Widow of the late Professor H. H. Pierson, late Music, Edinburgh, for year ending 26th May 1874, . . . . .			32	0
<i>Note.</i> —The death of Professor Pierson was not reported to the Trustees at the proper time, and this annuity was consequently not included in the order for the year 1874.				
				<u>0</u>
		£20,404	0	0
II. EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, viz. :				
1. Salaries, viz. :				
Proportion of Collector's Salary for year, chargeable against the Old Fund, in terms of the Act of Parliament, . . . . .		£155	0	0
Proportion of Salary to Clerk to Trustees, do., . . . . .			55	0
				<u>0</u>
		£210	0	0
2. Proportion of Allowance for Incidental Outlay, chargeable against the Old Fund, in terms of the Act of Parliament, transferred to, and accounted for, in Incidental Outlay Account, . . . . .				
			100	0
3. Expense of Printing, &c., Contributors' and Annuitants' Receipts, Certificates, &c., including stamps for Receipts, . . . . .				
			17	16
4. Landlord's Taxes, Feu-duty, and Insurance on Office, No. 6 North St David Street, . . . . .				
			6	7
5. Expenses incurred in connection with the recovery of Arrears, . . . . .				
			25	4
				<u>11</u>
			359	8
				<u>10</u>
		£20,763	8	10
III. FUND at 31st October 1879, viz. :				
1. Sums lent on Heritable Security, &c., . . . . .		£112,916	5	10
2. Arrears outstanding at 31st October 1879, viz. :				
Arrears due by, or on account of, Contributors holding, or who died holding, Benefices or Chairs, . . . . .		£534	14	2
Arrears due by, or on account of, Contributors on Resigned List, . . . . .		5,266	10	11
				<u>1</u>
			5,801	5
3. Balance due by the Collector at 31st October 1879, lodged in Bank, . . . . .				
			402	13
				<u>3</u>
		£119,120	4	2
	Carried forward,	£119,120	4	2
		£20,763	8	10

## ABSTRACT OF THE INTROMISSIONS OF THE GENERAL

**CHARGE**—*continued*. Whereof brought forward, £117,000 0 0

## II. GROSS PRODUCE of the 135th year of the Fund:

Brought forward, £15,856 4 9

## III. SUM transferred from the NEW FUND, viz. :

1. Proportion of Annuities ordered for the year, chargeable against the New Fund, in terms of the Act of Parliament, . . . . . £4,553 0 0

2. Amount further received from the New Fund, being the additional Sum necessary, after paying Annuities, &c., to restore the Old Fund capital to £117,000, in terms of the Act of Parliament, . . . . .

354 4 1

4,907 4 1

20,763 8 10

£137,763 8 10

At Edinburgh, the twenty-fifth day of November, Eighteen hundred and seventy-Widows and Children of the Ministers of the Church and Professors in the Universities of General Collector or Receiver of the said Fund, with the particular vouchers relative day of November, Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, do find the same rightly stated, cal-The said Trustees do therefore hereby discharge the said John Thomson MacLagan, and ember current as appearing from said account, excepting the balance of Four hundred Collector.

COLLECTOR OR RECEIVER (OLD FUND)—*continued*.

**DISCHARGE**—*continued*.                      Whereof brought forward,      £20,763 8 10

III. FUND at 31st October 1879.      Brought forward,      £119,120 4 2

Deduct—

Sums due to Widows and Children, being Annuities and Provisions unpaid at 31st October 1879,                      £1,812 15 7

Income-tax (retained from Annuities) payable to Government, less Income-tax deducted from Interests, &c., received,                      .                      .                      307 8 7

2,120 4 2

117,000 0 0

£137,763 8 10

nine, the Trustees of the Fund established by Acts of Parliament for a Provision to the Scotland, having examined the foregoing account of the said John Thomson MacLagan, thereto, from the first day of November, Eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to the first culated, and summed, and the particular items thereof sufficiently vouched and instructed. his sureties, of all their Intromissions with the said Fund, preceding the first day of Nov- and two pounds thirteen shillings and three pence, appearing therefrom to be due by the

(Signed)      JAMES BUCHANAN, *Preses*.

(2.)—ABSTRACT OF THE INTROMISSIONS OF THE GENERAL  
For the Year ending

**CHARGE.**

I. FUND at 22d November 1878, viz. :		
1. Sums lent on Heritable Securities, &c., . . . . .	£210,620 11 4	
2. Heritable Property, No. 6 North St David Street, belonging to the Trustees, purchased in 1834 for . . . . .	1,200 0 0	
3. Arrears outstanding at 22d November 1878, viz. :		
1. Vacant Stipends, balances thereof, . . . . .	£148 13 1	
2. Contributions from Intrants, . . . . .	165 14 11	
	<u>314 8 0</u>	
4. Income-tax paid to be recovered from Government, viz. : On Interests and Vacant Stipends received, . . . . .	177 12 9	
5. Balance due by Collector, lodged in Bank, . . . . .	3,021 16 6	
	<u>£215,334 8 7</u>	
Deduct—		
Supplementary Orphan Fund Capital held in loan, . . . . .	2,854 8 5	
	<u>£212,480 0 2</u>	

II. REVENUE for the year, viz. :

1. Contributions from Intrants, payable 2d February 1879, £570 0 0		
2. Amount of Vacant Stipends accrued during the year, 4,708 18 8		
3. Interest on Sums lent on Heritable Security, &c., on Arrears of Contributions and Vacant Stipends recovered, and Bank Interest, . . . . .	£8,421 12 1	
From which deduct — Interest on Capital of the Supplementary Orphan Fund, held in Loan by this Fund, . . . . .	<u>114 3 6</u>	
	<u>8,307 8 7</u>	
		<u>13,586 7 3</u>

£226,066 7 5

At Edinburgh, the twenty-fifth day of November Eighteen hundred and seventy-Widows and Children of the Ministers of the Church and Professors in the Universities of General Collector or Receiver of the said Fund, with the particular vouchers relative the twenty-second day of November, Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, do find the same vouched and instructed; and that a balance of Fifteen hundred and eighty-six pounds with the Royal Bank; and that the Capital of the Supplementary Orphan Fund, held four pounds fifteen shillings and sevenpence. The said Trustees do therefore hereby with the said Fund, preceding the twenty-second day of November current, as appearing



COLLECTOR OR RECEIVER, ON ACCOUNT OF THE NEW FUND,  
22d November 1879.

**DISCHARGE.**

I. TAXES payable out of VACANT STIPENDS to the OLD FUND,	£139	10	0
II. SUM transferred to the OLD FUND, viz.:			
Proportion of Annuities for the year, payable by the New Fund, in terms of the Act of Parliament,	£4,553	0	0
Sum further payable to the Old Fund, being the amount required to maintain its Capital at £117,000, in terms of the Act of Parliament,	354	4	1
			<u>4,907 4 1</u>
III. EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, viz.:			
1. Expenses attending the Collection of Vacant Stipends,	£104	12	3
2. Salaries, viz.:			
Salary to Collector and allowance for his Clerk, for year ending 31st October 1879,	£450	0	0
Salary to the Clerk to the Trustees for year ending Martinmas 1879,	200	0	0
			<u>£650 0 0</u>
From which deduct — Amount charged against the Old Fund, in terms of the Act of Parli- ament, as in preceding Account,	210	0	0
			<u>440 0 0</u>
3. Proportion of Allowance for Incidental Outlay, chargeable against the New Fund, in terms of the Act of Parliament, transferred to and accounted for in Incidental Outlay Account,	25	0	0
			<u>569 12 3</u>
			<u>£5,616 6 4</u>
IV. FUND at 22d November 1879, viz.:			
1. Sums lent on Heritable Securities, &c.,	£219,620	11	4
2. Heritable Property, No. 6 North St David Street, belonging to the Trustees, purchased in 1834 for	1,200	0	0
3. Arrears outstanding at 22d November 1879, viz.:			
1. Vacant Stipends, Balances thereof,	£567	4	2
2. Contributions from Intrants,	182	3	8
			<u>749 7 10</u>
4. Income-tax paid, to be recovered from Govern- ment, viz., on Interests and Vacant Stipends received,	258	15	11
5. Balance due by Collector lodged in Bank,	1,586	1	7
			<u>£223,414 16 8</u>
Deduct—			
Supplementary Orphan Fund Capital held in loan,	2,964	15	7
			<u>220,450 1 1</u>
			<u>£226,066 7</u>

nine, the Trustees of the Fund established by Acts of Parliament for a Provision to the Scotland, having examined the above account of the said John Thomson MacLagan, thereto, from the twenty-second day of November, Eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to rightly stated, calculated, and summed, and the particular items thereof sufficiently one shilling and sevenpence appears to be due by the Collector, which has been lodged in loan by the said Fund, amounts to the sum of Two thousand nine hundred and sixty—discharge the said John Thomson MacLagan and his sureties of all their intromissions from said account, excepting said balance due by him.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN, *Preses.*

(3).—ABSTRACT OF THE INTROMISSIONS OF THE  
THE SUPPLEMENTARY*For the Year ending*

## CHARGE

I. FUND at 22d November 1878, viz :		
Sum lent to the New Fund, . . . . .		£2,854 8 5
Deduct : Amount due to two members of the family of the late Rev. Lewis Rose, Tain, . . . . .		33 6 8
<i>Note.</i> —The above balance has been paid during the currency of this account.		
		£2,821 1 9
II. REVENUE for the YEAR, viz :		
Subscriptions and Donations received, . . . . .	£29 10 4	
Interest on the Capital of this Fund, held in Loan by the New Fund, for year ending 22d November 1879, . . . . .	114 3 6	
	—	143 13 10
		£2,964 15 7

*Edinburgh, 25th November 1879.—*

GENERAL COLLECTOR OR RECEIVER, ON ACCOUNT OF  
ORPHAN FUND.

22d November 1879.

## DISCHARGE.

1. FUND at 22d November 1879, lent to the New Fund, . . . £2,964 15 7

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£2,964 15 7

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN, *Preses.*

APPENDIX No. II.—STATEMENT Relative to the Duties and Obligations imposed on Contributors, &c., by the Statutes regulating the Fund, and the benefits arising therefrom to Widows and Children.

I. THE TRUSTEES OF THE FUND.

All ministers holding benefices within the bounds of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, along with the Principal and Professors holding offices in the University of Edinburgh, are appointed to be the ordinary and stated trustees of the Fund.

It is, however, competent for every minister admitted to any office in the Universities of St Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, or to a benefice in any Presbytery seat (excepting Edinburgh), to become a trustee upon his signifying his desire to that effect, by a writing under his hand to the clerk of the trustees, within twelve calendar months after his admission. Such ministers continue to be trustees so long as they hold said offices or benefices.

It is likewise in the power of every Presbytery annually to elect one of their number to be a trustee for one year, commencing from the first day of May yearly; and it is competent for each of the Universities of St Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, annually to elect two of their number, not being ministers, to be trustees for one year, commencing from the first day of May. Intimation of such elections must be reported to the clerk of the trustees.

The annual trustees elected by Presbyteries and Universities may refuse to accept, or to act, provided such refusal be notified to the respective Presbyteries or Universities at the time of election, if the trustees-elect be present, or at the next meeting of the Presbytery or University respectively, after the election shall come to his or their knowledge.

The trustees are bound to attend four annual stated meetings, to be held in Edinburgh on the third Tuesday in each of the months of February, March, and May, and on the fourth Tuesday of November, at one o'clock afternoon, under a penalty of 2s. 6d. for absence from each meeting, unless they shall show sufficient cause for such absence.

II. DUTIES IMPOSED UPON PRESBYTERIES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Every Presbytery and University is required annually, after 22d November, to make up and transmit to the trustees of the Fund a Report, applicable to the year preceding that date, setting forth

the admission of ministers or professors to benefices or offices, and their respective ages—the marriages and deaths of contributors—the changes that have occurred through translations, resignations, or deprivations—vacancies in benefices and offices—the names of widows and children becoming entitled to annuities and provisions, and other facts bearing on the Fund. A printed form of this Report, containing full instructions for filling it up, is forwarded yearly to every presbytery and university by the clerk to the trustees.

There is also an important duty laid on moderators of presbyteries by the statute 54 Geo. III. cap. 169, in regard to vacant stipends. By that statute it was declared that the Fund should have right to all vacant stipends which were formerly applicable by patrons to pious uses; and it has been decided by the Court of Session that parishes erected *quoad sacra*, under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 44, are *parishes* in the sense of the Widows' Fund Acts, and that their vacant stipends belong to the Fund. It is enacted by the 54th Geo. III. cap. 169, that whenever a vacant stipend occurs in any parish, the moderator of the presbytery within whose bounds such parish is situated shall, within *three months*, or, if the parish is situated in the Western or Northern Isles, within *six months* after the terms of Whitsunday or Michaelmas at which such vacant stipend becomes due, give *written intimation* thereof to the collector of the Fund, and at same time *furnish him with a list of the heritors or others liable in payment of the vacant stipend, and the amounts payable by them respectively; and he is also thereby directed to give written notice to the several heritors and others by whom the same is due, to pay it to the collector;* and it is declared that if the moderator shall fail to give such intimations, he and the other members of presbytery shall pay and make good to the collector the whole of such vacant stipend at their own expense.

*Cheyne v.  
Cook, 20th  
June 1863.*

Moderators and clerks of presbyteries are requested to keep in view, in the case of a vacancy occurring through the death of a minister, that if the minister dies between the terms of Whitsunday and Michaelmas, there can be no vacant stipend unless the benefice be still vacant at Whitsunday following the death; and that if he dies between Michaelmas and Whitsunday, there will be no vacant stipend unless the benefice be still vacant at the following Michaelmas. The half-year's stipend legally due at the term of Whitsunday or Michaelmas occurring next immediately after the death of a minister belongs to his representatives in name of ann.

Clerks of presbyteries are also requested to note that, in the case of translations, the date of the vacancy is not that of the intimation

to the presbytery of the minister having received a presentation to another parish, but the date of the presentee's induction into that other parish.

### III. DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF CONTRIBUTORS.

The parties entitled and bound to become contributors to the Fund are all ministers possessed of benefices in the Church of Scotland, and all principals and professors in the Scottish universities. The ministers of Government or Parliamentary churches, established under the Act 1824, though possessed of permanent benefices, are not entitled or bound to be contributors. But when these churches are erected by the Court of Teinds into parishes *quoad sacra*, under the statute 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 44, all ministers *inducted thereto, after such erection*, are entitled and bound to be contributors; and ministers of all other churches or parishes *quoad sacra*, erected under the statute last referred to, are entitled and bound to be contributors, *provided the erection shall have taken place before their admission to their cures, but not otherwise.*

*Grant v. M<sup>r</sup> Intyre, 14th July 1849.*

Assistants and successors become contributors only on their succeeding to the full enjoyment of their respective benefices or offices.

A minister of a parish holding also a professorship is liable to one rate only in respect of both offices.

When a minister or professor has been once admitted to a benefice or office entitling or obliging him to become a contributor, he is bound to continue a contributor for the remainder of his life, although he should cease to hold a benefice or office.

### IV. ANNUAL RATES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

There are four several *annual rates* to the Fund—viz., £3, 3s., £4, 14s. 6d., £6, 6s., and £7, 17s. 6d. It is enacted by the statutes regulating the Fund, that every minister having a benefice in the Western and Northern Isles must signify his election of one or other of the above annual rates on or before 26th January that shall first happen after he has had right to his benefice for one year; and every other minister, on or before the 26th of January, after he has had right to his benefice for one half-year; and every professor in any of the universities, on or before the 26th of January, after he has held his office four calendar months; and if any minister or professor neglect to do so, by a writing under his hand, delivered to the collector at his office in Edinburgh within the period so specified, he shall be adjudged to have made his election of the annual rate of £4, 14s. 6d., and shall be liable to pay the same during his life. The trustees have no power, after the expiry of the stated period, to relax this provision in any way.

*19 Geo. III. c. 20, and 54 Geo. III. c. 169.*

*Gordon v. Trustees of Widows' Fund, 16th Nov. 1836.*



—that is, on or before the 13th February—they bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, which the trustees have no power to abate.

Each contributor is bound to pay £10 as *contribution* or *entry-money*, in two equal instalments of £5 each, along with the first two payments of his annual rate.

A *marriage-tax* is exigible from every contributor who is married at his admission to a benefice or office, or who marries thereafter. The tax is a sum equal to the contributor's annual rate, and it is payable at the first term of Candlemas happening one full year after the date of the marriage, or after the contributor's admission to a benefice or office, if he was previously married. The payment of the tax must be repeated on each subsequent marriage, *excepting* in the case of a contributor marrying the widow of a former contributor.

Contributors who are *forty years of age and upwards at their admission, if then married, or, being widowers, having a child or children*, are chargeable with a tax equal to *two and a half of the annual rates to which they are respectively subject, and this over and above the ordinary marriage-tax*. The same tax is chargeable upon such of this class of contributors as may marry after their admission. It is payable by new entrants married, or widowers with children, at the first term of Candlemas after the expiry of the time limited for their choice of a rate, and by those marrying after admission to a benefice or office, at the first Candlemas happening one full year after the marriage. This additional marriage-tax once paid, does not fall to be repeated on a subsequent marriage.

Interest is chargeable on contributions at entry, and on ordinary and additional marriage-taxes in arrear, as in the case of annual rates.

By the statutes regulating the Fund, it is enacted that the full expenses which may be incurred by the collector, or his deputies, in recovering annual rates and other payments from the debtors therein, or out of their effects, through their default in not making regular payment of the same when they fall due, shall be recovered out of their respective estates without any taxation, abatement, or mitigation, any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

The statutes also declare, that the whole rates and payments thereby established, “together with the interest thereof, shall be privileged debts, and preferable to all other debts of the said ministers, heads, principals, and masters, not only upon their benefices and salaries respectively, but also upon their whole other personal estate.”



V. BENEFITS ACCRUING TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.

1. *Widows.*—The annuities to widows are regulated by the amount of the annual rates which were payable by their deceased husbands, and are at present as follows:—

If the annual rate be	£3	3	0	the annuity is	£26	0	0	
„	„	4	14	6	„	34	0	0
„	„	6	6	0	„	42	0	0
„	„	7	17	6	„	50	0	0

The annuities run from the 26th May or 22d November which first occurs after the death of the husbands, and are payable annually on 26th May for the preceding year or half-year, as the case may be.

These annuities may be increased at certain intervals prescribed by the statutes, according to the state of the Fund, and an equal increase is made to each class. Annuities are forfeited by the annuitants' marriage, except in the event of their marrying contributors; in which case, if the annuitant be the survivor, the first annuity ceases upon her becoming entitled to the annuity proper to the rate to which her last husband was subject. If, however, the former husband of a widow marrying a contributor left children, who, at the time of her marriage, are under sixteen years of age, and if she has not drawn ten years' annuity, then the annuity ceases at her marriage, and such children are entitled to the reversion of ten years' annuity in the manner to be afterwards explained.

The annuities to widows form no part of the estates of their deceased husbands, and are payable to the annuitants, free from responsibility for their husbands' debts (other than what may be owing on their account to the Fund, which must be fully paid up, with interest, before any annuities can be paid to the widows), and are declared by the statutes to be free from arrestment by any party. It has also been decided that an assignation by an annuitant of her annuity before the term of payment is invalid.

*Mackenzie v. Merri-son, 19th May 1791.*

Before a widow can obtain payment of her annuity, she requires to produce at the Office of the Fund a certificate by a clergyman of the Church of Scotland or England, or by a Justice of the Peace, setting forth that she has remained unmarried since the death of her late husband. The certificate must be dated on or after the 26th May, when the annuity is payable. Printed forms of this certificate are issued to annuitants by the clerk to the trustees.

2. *Children.*—(1.) When a contributor dies, *being a widower*, his child or children are entitled, irrespective of age, and, if more than one, equally among them, to a provision in one sum of £100, £150, £200, or £250, according to the class of annual rate to which the contributor was subject. This is termed a provision of the

*first order*, and is payable on 13th August next following the 22d November after the father's death. These provisions never vary in amount, any increase arising on the Fund being applied exclusively towards the augmentation of annuities.

(2.) In the event of the widow of a contributor dying, or entering into another marriage, whether with a contributor or not, before having become entitled to an annuity for ten years, such of the children of her former husband, if any, *as may then be under 16 years of age*, are entitled to receive the difference between what she has drawn and a sum equal to ten years of her annuity, and this payment to children is called a provision of the *second order*. If the children are all above 16 years of age at the death or marriage of the annuitant, nothing is payable to them.

The amount of this provision is calculated with reference to the original annuities of £10, £15, £20, and £25, which were fixed by the first Act of Parliament (1743) regulating the Fund, and not to the *present* amount of the annuities; so that if a widow who is entitled to an annuity of the lowest class should marry or die after becoming entitled to one year's annuity, the provision payable to the children under 16 years of age would be £90, and so on proportionally, according to the class of annuity, and the number of years the widow may have been upon the Fund. This provision is payable on 13th August next following the 22d November after the widow's marriage or death.

(3.) If a contributor dies *leaving a widow, who survives him for so short a time as not to become entitled to any annuity*, a provision to the children is payable, if one or more of them *are under 16 years of age, but not otherwise*; and the amount is £100, £150, £200, or £250, according as the annual rate which was payable by the husband was £3, 3s., £4, 14s. 6d., £6, 6s., or £7, 17s. 6d. It is due to those of the family under 16 years of age only, and is payable at the same term as a provision of the first order would be payable.

(4.) In addition to the above provision of the *first order*, in the case of a contributor *dying a widower, leaving a child or children under 18 years of age*, such child or children are entitled to an annuity of £12, £14, £15, or £17, according to the class of annual rate to which the contributor was subject; and this annuity will fall to be increased by the same amount which may hereafter be added to the annuities of widows. This annuity to children is payable on 26th May annually, and commences to run from 26th May or 22d November next ensuing the contributor's death. It is due to the child or children under 18 years of age, and (if more than one) share and share alike. When one child attains that age, he or she ceases to have any right to the annuity, and the others receive the whole sum among them, and so till all have attained the age of 18 years.

The provisions and annuities to children form no part of the deceased parent's estate, and are not liable for his debts (other than his debt to the Fund, which must, with interest thereon, be paid out of the provisions and annuities), and are declared by the statutes not to be arrestable.

In the event of children entitled to provisions or annuities being under age, and having no tutors or curators, it is provided by the statutes that payment shall be made to such person or persons as shall be authorised for that purpose by an act of the presbytery or university respectively of which the children's father was last a member.

#### VI. SUPPLEMENTARY ORPHAN FUND.

The objects of this Fund were—*first*, To procure the means of making the same provision for the children, though above 16 years of age, of contributors leaving widows, who should never become entitled to any annuity, to which such children would have been entitled if no widow had been left; and after this object should have been attained, *secondly*, To provide for the payment to all families, where the widow shall draw annuity for less than ten years, of the difference between what she may draw and ten years' annuity (computed according to the original annuities of £10, £15, £20, and £25), instead of such provisions being restricted to families one or more members of which are under 16 years of age.

The Fund having reached the amount of capital (£2000) which had been advised by actuaries to be sufficient to authorise its being brought into operation as regarded its *first object*, it was determined in 1857 to apply it to this extent; while, at the same time, a confident hope was expressed that there would be such a gradual accumulation as, aided by further subscriptions, would ere long warrant the bringing also into operation of the *second object* of the scheme. This requires a capital of £10,000, and the call on the Church to contribute towards the raising of this necessary capital has not hitherto been responded to. The Fund was committed to the management, under the Assembly, of the trustees of the Widows' Fund, and their collector, who agreed to act gratuitously. The funds were given in loan to the trustees on the understanding that they should allow the same interest they should receive on their investments for the time being.

Only the *children of contributors to the Widows' Fund* can receive benefit from the Supplementary Fund, and *from these contributors a subscription (not annually, but once for all) of not less than £1, 1s.* is required, as a condition of the scheme, in order to their children participating in its benefits.

Since the Fund came into operation several provisions have been paid; at November last (1879) it amounted to £2964, 15s. 7d.

*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland  
on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-eighth day of May, One  
thousand eight hundred and eighty,—

Which day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being  
met and constituted, *inter alia*,—

The Assembly called for the Report of the Trustees of the Widows'  
Fund, which was given in and read by Mr Maclagan, Collector.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—

The General Assembly receive the Report, record their high ap-  
preciation of the manner in which the duties of the Clerkship have  
been performed, for the long period of fifty-two years, by Mr Harry  
Maxwell Inglis, W.S., and approve of and confirm the election of Mr  
Harry Herbert Inglis, W.S., as Clerk of the Fund.

The Assembly also record their thanks to the Collector for the care  
he bestows on the management of the Fund.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

R E P O R T

BY THE

COMMITTEE ON INTEMPERANCE

· TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

GIVEN IN BY

THE REV. GEORGE WILSON, CONVENER

MAY 1880

## COMMITTEE FOR YEAR 1880-81.

* Rev. Mr BRUCE, Banff.	Rev. Mr RUSSELL, Campbelton.
* ,, Dr CHARTERIS, Edinburgh.	,, Dr SELLAR, Aberlour.
,, Mr COLVIN, Kirknabreck.	,, Mr SMITH, Kirknewton.
* ,, Mr CRAWFORD, Crosshill.	,, Mr STEWART, Peterhead.
* ,, Dr DODDS, Glasgow.	* ,, Mr THOMSON, St John's, Hawick.
,, Mr FORREST, West Coates, Edinburgh.	,, Mr WEBSTER, Cluny.
,, Dr JAMIESON, St Paul's, Glasgow.	,, Mr WINGATE, Stromness.
,, Dr STORY, Rosneath.	,, Mr WATSON, Cavers.
,, Dr STEVENSON, Edinburgh.	* ,, Mr M'PHAIL, Hopkirk.
,, Dr SCOTT, Edinburgh.	* ,, Mr ROBERTSON, Garturk.
* ,, Dr PHIN, Edinburgh.	,, Mr MILNE, Perth.
* ,, Dr GRAY, Liberton.	* ,, Mr M'LINTOCK, West Linton.
,, Mr GIFFEN, Edinburgh.	* ,, Mr PATON, St George's, Paisley.
,, Mr ALISON, Edinburgh.	* ,, Mr MARJORIBANKS, Prestonkirk.
* ,, Mr MILNE, Abbey, Edinburgh.	* ,, Mr MARJORIBANKS, Stenton.
,, Mr CAMPBELL, Airdrie.	,, Mr M. JOHNSTON, Calzow, Hamilton.
* ,, Dr LANG, Barony, Glasgow.	Lord BALFOUR.
,, Mr LAWSON, Maybole.	Sir JAMES FERGUSON.
,, Mr M'DONALD, Glenelg.	WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, Esq., Peebles.
* ,, Mr M'GREGOR, Newton.	A. L. COCHRANE, Esq.
,, Mr M'LACHLAN, Ardchattan.	*M. LOTHIAN, Esq.
,, Mr MAIR, Southdean.	*T. G. MURRAY, Esq.
* ,, Mr NICOL, Tolbooth, Edinburgh.	JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq.
,, Mr MILNE, Towie.	Sir WILLIAM BAILLIE.
,, Mr MURRAY, Glasgow.	*Sheriff BARCLAY, Perth.
* ,, Mr GRAY, Dalkeith.	Dr HANDYSIDE.
,, ALEX. SHEPPHERD, Ecclesmachan.	DAVID MILNE-HOME, Esq.
,, Mr WEIR, Dumfries.	*Professor DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D.
,, Mr LEIPER, Glasgow.	*JOHN T. MACLAGAN, Esq., Leith.
* ,, Mr TAIT, St Madoes.	Right Hon. Lord POLWARTH.
,, Mr M'MILLAN, Kirkhope.	Sir JAMES WATSON, Glasgow.
,, Mr FULLERTON, Greenock.	*Dr YOUNG, Portobello.
,, Mr PATERSON, Glassford.	J. N. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Glasgow.
* ,, Principal PIRIE, D.D., Aberdeen.	JAMES GRAY, Esq., Glasgow.
* ,, Dr ROBERTSON, New Greyfriars', Edinburgh.	

Rev. GEORGE WILSON of Cramond, *Convener*.

Rev. SAMUEL M'LINTOCK, West Linton, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

Those marked (\*) form the Acting Committee.

## R E P O R T.

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YOUR Committee was appointed by last General Assembly under the following Deliverance :—

“The General Assembly approve of the Report, reappoint the Committee, with power to add to their number, and instruct them to watch over the interests of temperance in the Church.

“The General Assembly instruct the Committee to aid parish ministers in the promotion of parochial temperance organisations ; to put themselves in communication with the theological professors, with the view of bringing the interests of temperance before the divinity students of the Church ; to promote a scheme which may assist parish ministers to impress the minds of the young with the evils of intemperance ; and to collect and report such information as may be useful to the Church in her efforts to suppress the vice of drunkenness.

“The General Assembly enjoin ministers, on Sunday the 21st day of December next, to make the observance of temperance the subject of their sermons, and to offer special prayer to Almighty God in view of the great evils of intemperance.”

### I.—THE EXTENT OF THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Your Committee do not think it needful to present to the Assembly fresh statistics showing the extent to which intemperance prevails in the country. In last year's Report they gave detailed information from the Parliamentary Report of the

Select Committee of the House of Lords, published in March 1879. Since the issue of that Report, no other authoritative document bearing on the condition of the whole country has been published. It is, however, generally admitted that during the past year there has been some improvement in the sobriety of the community. The returns of the Board of Trade bring out a decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquor; and from the press, it is evident that there has been throughout the country an appreciable decrease of scenes of riot and drunkenness. Your Committee have learned with pleasure, from ministers in both city and country parishes, that during the last New-Year holidays there was a gratifying improvement in the sobriety of the people. Your Committee, however, would point out that this improvement may not be entirely owing to the elevation of public sentiment, but may arise to a large extent from the enforced sobriety of hard times. Just as there was a very marked increase in the drunkenness of the country during the very rapid rise of wages seven or eight years ago, so the recent scarcity of work and lowering of wages may to a certain extent account for the increase of temperance during the past year. It is, however, hoped that the deeper interest taken by all classes of the community in the promotion of temperance, and the many-sided agencies that are enlisted in the temperance cause, may prevent the relapse of the community into the aggravated intemperance of prosperous times. Your Committee would impress upon the General Assembly that the most hopeful view of the country, in regard to intemperance, implies a state of matters calling for the earnest and continued effort of every minister and kirk-session of the Church to lessen an evil that is so widely spread, and so ruinous in its consequences.

## II.—MEANS OF DEALING WITH INTEMPERANCE.

### 1. *Legislation.*

During the session of Parliament which ended in August last, no fewer than fourteen measures were introduced, either by the House of Lords or the House of Commons, dealing directly with some phase of the temperance question. Of these measures, two



passed into law,—the Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland, and the Habitual Drunkards Bill. In regard to the influence of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, Dr Knox of Belfast writes, in the ‘Catholic Presbyterian:’ “The public journals, friendly or hostile while the struggle lasted, are of one heart and mind in eulogy. North and south they speak of its influence in the warmest terms of congratulation and hope. Judges, magistrates, and ministers of religion all speak as if the dawn of a brighter day were rising on the dear country.” The friends of this measure are so satisfied of its good results, that they hope that, in a short time, the five great towns in Ireland, at present exempted from its provisions, will be brought under the Act. The Habitual Drunkards Bill received the Royal assent in July last, and came into operation on the 1st of January. It is believed that under this Act great good will be accomplished among a sadly helpless class of the community. There are already indications that the question of temperance will receive earnest consideration at the hands of the present Parliament.

## 2. *The Press.*

The question of temperance in all its phases is receiving an increasing amount of attention from the press. What may be called the literature of total abstinence seems to be rising in dignity of discussion, and to be increasing in weight of influence; while the wider question of temperance is being earnestly dealt with in books and magazines of the highest order. The series of able articles on “The Alcohol Question” which appeared lately in the ‘Contemporary Review,’ by some of the most distinguished medical men in the country, have since been collected and published in book form. There is of course an inevitable variety of opinion in the essays; but the medical aspects of the subject are discussed with a fulness of statement and a moderation of tone that have carried the question of temperance in a very hopeful way into the circle of the educated and thinking classes. Your Committee would also refer to the scientific and popular publications of Dr Richardson of London. Dr Richardson pleads very strongly for total abstinence on medical as well as social grounds, and his works are obtaining a very wide

circulation in the country. The question of the action of alcohol on the human system is not yet closed, either on the side of total abstinence or temperance; but the discussion has now a breadth and an interest which will doubtless result in enlightening and guiding the general community as to the great evil of drunkenness. The daily and weekly newspaper press is also bringing light and moral force to bear on the settlement of this pressing question.

### 3. *Counteracting Agencies.*

The establishment of temperance dining-clubs, temperance refreshment tents at fairs and markets, and concerts for the leisure hours of working men, are increasing year by year. The success of what are called "Temperance Coffee-Houses," or "British Workmen's Public-Houses," has been most marked during the past year. In nearly all the cities and large towns of Scotland, and in many rural parishes, such institutions are found. There are two kinds of such houses. The one is established on purely commercial principles, having no direct connection with any Church organisation. They are promoted by a joint-stock company, and are found to yield a very fair percentage for the money invested. The other kind of house combines temperance work with evangelistic effort, prayer-meetings and Bible-classes being regularly held in connection with the institution. Your Committee are glad to report that both classes of houses have a gratifying measure of success. The kind of house most suitable for any particular district will depend upon the character of the community to be reached by it. It is found generally that in Scotland such houses succeed best when the working men have a money interest in their success by the possession of shares or other participation in the profits.

### 4. *The Action of the Church.*

Your Committee, in accordance with the instructions of last General Assembly, issued a circular to all the ministers of the Church, calling attention to the injunction of the Assembly to make the observance of temperance the subject of their sermons,

and to offer special prayer to Almighty God in view of the great evils of intemperance, on Sunday, the 21st day of December. Your Committee have reason to believe that this injunction was faithfully obeyed, and they cannot doubt that good was done by the special services. Your Committee also issued to all ministers the following "suggestions as to forming and carrying on temperance societies :"—

I.—PAROCHIAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES FOR ADULTS.

1.—Where the Minister thinks that a Temperance Society will do good, it is desirable to secure the sympathy and co-operation of the Kirk-session, and it will give weight and influence to the Society if its constitution and rules are approved of by the Kirk-session, and entered in their minutes. This has already been done with good effect in several parishes ; and the Kirk-session can guard themselves by the power to withdraw if the Society is not carried on to their satisfaction.

2. The general principle of the Church of Scotland Temperance Association has been found to work well in parochial societies. That Association consists of two sections : 1. A General Section, including those who, without being personal abstainers, agree to exert their influence to suppress intemperance ; 2. A Total Abstinence Section, including those who, on personal or other grounds, see it to be their duty to abstain from the use of intoxicants. Where the Society is conducted in a Christian spirit, the two sections will agree in sympathy and effort.

3. When the Kirk-session agree as to the general principles of the Society, a meeting of the congregation and parishioners should be called, and the proposal to form a Temperance Society laid before the meeting. To such a meeting this Committee will, if desired, endeavour if possible to secure some one to aid the Minister and Kirk-session. At such a meeting a fairly representative Committee should be formed, to draw up the rules and regulations of the Society, submit them for the approval of the Kirk-session, and report to a future meeting of the congregation and parish.

4. In regard to such rules and regulations, they ought to be framed in view of the special circumstances of the parish. The following are suggestions which may be helpful : 1. The aim of the Society to be the suppression of intemperance. 2. Basis of operation to be the union of the two sections in sympathy and effort. 3. The office-bearers to be a President, a Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of Management. 4. The meetings to be held at weekly, fortnightly, or monthly intervals, as may be seen expedient for the

particular parish. 5. The aim of the meetings to be the edification and encouragement of the parishioners in Christian sobriety. 6. An annual meeting to be held, at which a report should be submitted and office-bearers elected. 7. All meetings of the Society to be opened and closed with prayer.

5. When members are to be admitted to the Society, notice of their names and the section they propose to join should be intimated by one already a member of the Society at the meeting previous to the one at which such an admission is to take place; and at the admission meeting the new member will be proposed and seconded; and it is well that the President should address, to those who are being admitted under the respective sections, a word of welcome and encouragement, and give them their cards of membership.

6. The card of those who join the Society under the General Section may bear something like the following: "I recognise it to be my duty as a Christian to use my influence to suppress intemperance, and having become a member of the General Section of the                      Parochial Temperance Society, I hereby promise that I shall endeavour to promote the objects which it has in view." The card of those who join the Society under the Total Abstinence Section may bear the following: "I hereby agree to become a member of the Total Abstinence Section of                      Parochial Temperance Society, and I promise to abstain from intoxicating liquors as a beverage so long as I continue a member." These declarations are those suggested by the Church of Scotland Temperance Association.

7. Monthly meetings of the Society are found, in the experience of most parishes, to suit best. The nature of these meetings will depend upon the character of the parish, but some general principles for the conducting of such meetings may be suggested: 1. Good music ought to be an invariable element. 2. Suitable recitations or readings may be useful. 3. It is desirable at every meeting to have some address bearing directly on the interests of temperance. 4. It is most important that everything sung, or recited, or read, or spoken at such meetings, should be in spirit and tone consistent with the Society's connection with the Christian Church.

8. It is well to make provision for the holding of special meetings in connection with the Society when Fairs, Fecing Markets, or other holidays occur. A Concert, or a Soiree, or a Temperance Dinner, may keep the members of the Society and their friends out of the way of temptation, and promote sobriety in the parish. In city parishes, a parochial dinner on New Year's-day, under the auspices of the Society, has been found productive of great good.

9. A most important part of the Society's work consists in

looking after the members of the Society in their own homes. This personal interest in individual members is absolutely necessary in the case of those who may have been reclaimed by the Society from intemperate habits, while such a personal oversight will be an advantage to all. This work, in small parishes, may be overtaken by the Committee of Management, under the guidance of the Minister. In large parishes a Visiting Committee may be required in addition to the Committee of Management. This work of visitation may be efficiently aided through the ladies of the congregation.

## II.—PAROCHIAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE YOUNG.

1. It is agreed on all hands that boys and girls from, say, 12 years of age till they are 18, require to be specially looked after in order that they may be guided in healthy temperance habits. The Committee would encourage Ministers and Kirk-sessions earnestly to direct their attention to this important work.

2. In small parishes there may be a youths' branch affiliated to the Adult Society, the business of which would be conducted at the ordinary meetings of the Society; but in large parishes it has been found expedient to have a separate temperance organisation for the young.

3. In forming such an organisation for the benefit of the young between the above ages, it is needful to procure a Committee who will devote themselves with enlightened zeal to the care of the social habits of the young.

4. The bond of union in such a Society should be a card of membership, which might contain something like the following: "I hereby agree to become a member of the Youths' Temperance Society, and I promise to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and that I will endeavour to be pure in my language and conduct as long as I am a member."

5. The important thing to aim at in the meetings of such a Society is to interest the young people in things that tend to the healthy development of their moral nature. They are, happily, not yet personally under the influence of drunkenness, and therefore more is needed for them than merely exposing the evils of that vice. Truthfulness, honesty, purity of thought and speech, self-denial, gentleness, perseverance, and Christian principle, ought to be among the topics taught and discussed at the meetings. A Minister of the Church, with a long experience in successfully carrying on all kinds of work among the young, has found that debates at these meetings, conducted by the educated members of his congre-

gation, combined with the best music he could procure, have done great good.

6. In connection with such a Society there might be a Penny Savings' Bank for the benefit of the members, football clubs and cricket clubs for their out-door recreation, and special entertainments and excursions at suitable seasons of the year.

7. When the members of the Youths' Society reach the age of eighteen, they ought to have the opportunity of joining the Adult Society. They will then be in a position to judge intelligently whether it is their duty to join the General or the Total Abstinence Section of that Society.

Your Committee have reason to believe that temperance societies, on the basis of the above suggestions, have been formed in many parishes of the Church. Some ministers find it advisable to have only a total abstinence section, but in most parishes the principle of the two sections is adopted. The advantages of combining the two sections are—(1) The awakening of an interest in the movement among *all classes* of the parishioners, and the uniting of all in effort against the common evils of drunkenness; (2) The institution and guidance of the parochial society by the Kirk-session. This is found to be exceedingly difficult when total abstinence is the only bond of union. Your Committee have received an intimation from several country ministers to the effect that, while they sympathise with the temperance movement, they do not see the good that would be done by the formation of such a society in their parish, from the happy circumstance that drunkenness is not a prevailing vice in their neighbourhood. Your Committee, while rejoicing in the fact that there are parishes in the Church almost free from the vice that is so prevalent throughout the country, would point out to the ministers of such parishes the fact that young men and young women are constantly moving from rural districts to centres of population, and that it is most desirable that they should be fortified with knowledge and principle against the temptations to which they will be exposed. Ministers who have experience of city parishes deplore the fact that so many young people from the rural districts fall into intemperate habits from want of timely instruction and warning regarding the vice of drunkenness. Moreover, if this ground for

temperance instruction in rural parishes did not exist, a union in view of the condition of the country *as a whole* would be a healthy witness against a great evil, and a help to enlighten and elevate public sentiment.

### III.—SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

1. In view of the many-sidedness of this evil, and its special phases in different parts of the country, your Committee suggest that the General Assembly should recommend Kirk-sessions, Presbyteries, and Synods to have special conference over the subject at least once a-year. This is already done in the inferior courts in many parts of the country with good results. A recommendation of this by the General Assembly would doubtless greatly increase the number of such conferences, and give them the weight of the authority of the Church.

2. Your Committee would also suggest that they should be authorised to form a temperance register for the Church. The register to include—(1) Parochial societies; (2) The names of ministers and elders who are members of such societies, with the number of ordinary members attached to each. Such information would not only be useful to the Church, but registration would form an encouraging bond of union among the parochial societies.

3. Your Committee would suggest that the question of bringing the interest of temperance before the divinity students of the Church should be again remitted to them. During the past session of the Edinburgh Divinity Hall an interesting conference was held with the students. It was found that many of them were taking a prominent part in the University Temperance Society, and it was suggested by the students that a separate organisation for the theological faculty was not desirable. The conference was adjourned to the beginning of next session, when the Committee hope to be able to hold conferences with the students in the four divinity halls of the Church. Your Committee strongly approve of the students in the divinity halls of the Church promoting temperance through the University societies, and in their conferences with the students they desire

to keep in view that the divinity halls of the Church of Scotland are incorporated with the Scottish Universities.

4. Your Committee would also suggest that the General Assembly should renew last year's injunction to ministers to preach special temperance sermons on a Sunday at the close of the year. Sunday, the 19th day of December, is suggested by your Committee.

5. In conclusion, your Committee have to report that they have co-operated in the promotion of temperance with organisations apart from the Church of Scotland, as opportunity occurred. They have been careful not to exceed their powers, and have obeyed the instruction of the Assembly in avoiding matters of "doubtful disputation." They desire in this spirit to continue their work. They do not ask from the Assembly power to approach the Legislature by petition or deputation, as they believe that such action is more appropriate to the courts of the Church than to a Committee of the Assembly; and they also believe that action taken by Church courts will have more weight with Parliament than the action of any committee. They believe that the inferior courts of the Church, encouraged by the General Assembly, will watch over legislative movements in the interests of temperance, and be ready to approach Parliament in the interest of the Church and the country. Your Committee consider that their special work consists in aiding ministers to use the power of truth and of practical organisation, which the Church possesses in the preaching of the Gospel and in her parochial system.

*In name and by appointment of the Committee,*

GEORGE WILSON, *Convener.*



*Extract Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland  
on the foregoing Report.*

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-seventh day of May, One thousand  
eight hundred and eighty,—

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 Committee on  
Intemperance, which was given in and read by Mr Wilson, Convener.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to,—

That the General Assembly approve of the Report, reappoint the  
Committee, with power to add to their number, and instruct them to  
watch over the interests of temperance in the Church.

The General Assembly recommend kirk-sessions, presbyteries, and  
synods to set apart a time for prayer and conference on the subject of  
Intemperance, with the view of devising measures suitable for the  
promotion of temperance in their respective parishes and districts ;  
and also with the view of transmitting to the General Assembly,  
through this Committee, any information and suggestions which they  
may consider interesting and useful to the Church.

The General Assembly authorise the Committee to form and keep a  
register of the parochial temperance societies of the Church, and of  
the names of ministers and elders who may wish to enrol themselves  
in said register.

The General Assembly enjoin ministers to preach on the observance  
of temperance on Sunday, the 19th day of December next, and specially  
to warn their congregations against the temptations of the New Year  
season.

The General Assembly respectfully receive the memorial of the  
directors of the Edinburgh Band of Hope Union, and remit it to the  
Committee.

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

JOHN TULLOCH, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*


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