

Pam.

Africa - East
Nyasaland

LIVINGSTONIA:

CENTRAL AFRICA.

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EDINBURGH:

ANDREW ELLIOT, 17 PRINCES STREET.

SKETCH MAP OF LAKE NYASSA

BY
E. D. YOUNG, Esq., R.N.,

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE
LIVINGSTONIA MISSION

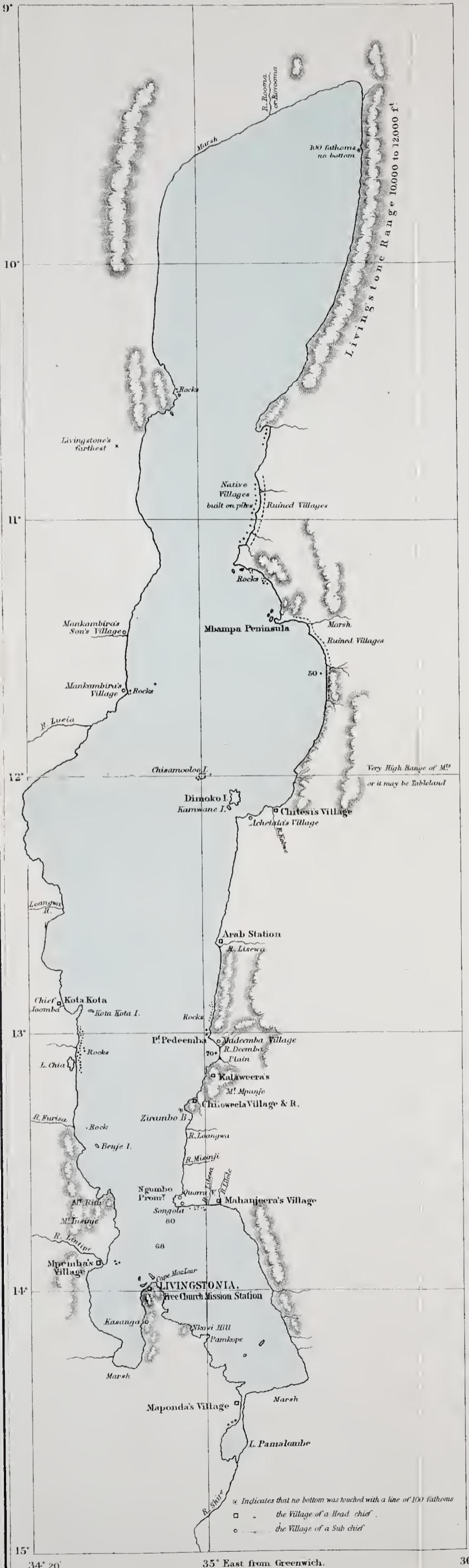
OF THE
FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Founded 1875.

NOTE.

The Lake extends from 9° 18' to 14° 41' S. Lat., having a total length of 352 English miles, an average breadth of 38 miles, and an average depth of over 100 fathoms, with a coast-line of not less than 800 miles. At the north-east end the Livingstone range of mountains extends along the lake for 100 miles, rising from 10,000 to 12,000 feet.

There are many islands, and numerous rivers, but none are navigable for any great distance.—(E. D. Young, 19th February 1876.)
Lake Nyassa was discovered by Dr. Livingstone in 1859.

SCALE—27½ miles to an inch.





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‘Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.’

EDINBURGH:
ANDREW ELLIOT, 17 PRINCES STREET.

MURRAY AND GIBB, EDINBURGH,
PRINTERS TO HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

LIVINGSTONIA: CENTRAL AFRICA.

ON the south or south-western shores of Lake Nyassa it is in contemplation to found a missionary settlement, and to give to it the name of Livingstone, or Livingstonia. This mission is proposed as the most worthy and useful memorial of Livingstone, and as a means of introducing the gospel of Jesus Christ into the dark region of Central Africa.

In addition to the usual evangelistic and educational work, it will include—Industrial efforts to teach the arts of civilised life to the native people, on a plan similar to that already existing at Lovedale, in South Africa, where the natives paid there, and in the Transkei, during the last two years, for buildings, and towards their support and education in that institution, the sum of £3400.

It is believed that such a mission or settlement would eventually become a centre of Christianity, commerce, and civilisation.

The direct and practical benefits of this enterprise to the people of that country it would be difficult to calculate. It would bring the first gleams of light into a region, the darkness of which has remained unbroken for thousands of years, and be one of the most effective checks to the slave trade, by cutting off the supply at its sources. The sum of £10,000 is required to successfully start this mission, and to secure its permanence, an equal sum payable at the option of the givers by instalments over three or five years.

DETAILS AS TO LOCALITY AND ROUTE.



The locality of the proposed settlement will be at the southern end of Lake Nyassa, probably on the promontory known as Cape Maclear. At this point the Shire River leaves Nyassa at a distance of about 60 miles above the Murchison Cataracts. The distance to the sea is about 400 miles ; there is water communication for flat-bottomed vessels, drawing from two to three feet, all the way, with the exception of these cataracts, which extend over a distance of between 50 and 60 miles.

With regard to the nature of the proposed mission.—To plant the gospel of Jesus Christ in that region is the great object aimed at. All other ends are subsidiary, but will be used as helpful to the main end. Therefore, in addition to the ordinary evangelistic or preaching work directly connected with the formation of such a project, it is intended to establish an industrial institution, in which the arts of civilised life as well as the truths of the gospel would be taught to the people of the region. It is believed also that such a place would speedily grow into a native town, and would become a centre towards which the native population would steadily gravitate. Wherever there is protection and security, the African tribes take advantage of it.

As to the method of carrying out the work.—At first there will be little demand, doubtless, for either educational or industrial teaching. After a time this will arise. The first work to be done by those who go there is to gain a footing in the country, to obtain the confidence of the natives, to become acquainted with the surrounding district, to establish communication on the river, and to acquire a knowledge of the native language. This would be work enough for a year or two. But while this is going on, if there can be secured one or two native interpreters from Cape Town or elsewhere, the teaching of the truths of the gospel can be commenced at once from day to day, as well as on Sundays.

After a little, also, a small school will be opened, and the work

of education in a tentative way would be begun. Slowly the influence of this teaching of various kinds will begin to spread ; and though no converts would be seen for some considerable time, yet afterwards, if God blesses the undertaking, and no serious disaster occurs to the mission, these would make their appearance. The work would then have taken root. But it should always be remembered, that progress at first in such directions must be extremely slow.

With reference to route.—The party will proceed to the Luabo or Kongone mouth of the Zambesi, either by the Red Sea or *viâ* the Cape by steamer. They would carry with them two boats, one of them a small steam launch, and another the size of a ship's cutter. The former would be of iron, built in sections to take to pieces by screws, and similar in construction to that used by Mr. Young in 1867. The boats and goods having been landed at the river mouth, they will proceed to put together the iron boat, and load their goods. They would then hire a number of natives, and with their assistance as paddlers, or otherwise, would proceed up the river. At the lower end of the Murchison Cataracts they would leave one boat, and unscrew the sections of the iron boat, and carry it and the goods by means of porters over the cataracts, then put the boat together again and sail upwards to Lake Nyassa, and commence their work by selecting a suitable spot, either side by side with a native chief or headman who might be willing to receive them, or in any place that is suitable ; then proceed as above described. At first, and for some time to come, no other buildings will be wanted than huts, square or round. The latter can be built by the natives, and the former by them, under the direction of Europeans.

As to the number of the Europeans.—Six at least will be required,—three of them being artisans, and one a doctor, who will act as a medical missionary.

As to dangers and obstacles.—It is probable that those difficulties which are most anticipated will not occur, and that others not expected may possibly arise. Amongst the chief are those which will probably spring from the natural obstacles of the country and the climate.

Communication will at first be irregular. If all goes well, it will become easy and regular after a while. In regard to climate, fever undoubtedly prevails on the coast, and on the valleys it is

deadly ; on the high lands it will occur to some extent, but in a much less degree.

As to natives, except from accident or mistake, all along the route indicated little danger need be apprehended on this account. The transport of goods necessary for the settlement will year by year be gradually lessening. Sugar, flour, and coffee are three of the articles most constantly wanted. In three years they should be able to grow all their wheat ; in five or six they might grow as much sugar and coffee as would serve for their own use, and all they would want of the former might be manufactured in a rude way by themselves, though they had nothing better than wooden rollers and a few pots. If the first few years can be got over without any serious losses, the mission might be regarded as established, and all other difficulties could be easily surmounted if properly dealt with.

For the results and probable future of this undertaking, if the difficulty mentioned in the previous sentence can be surmounted, and if, by God's blessing and the exercise of every care, success is obtained, these results will be of a very momentous kind. It would be difficult to estimate the effects of such a settlement in a country where at present not a single moral or social influence of a healthy nature exists. The amount of this better influence depends, of course, mainly on God's blessing on the undertaking ; but humanly, on the wisdom, energy, and caution with which the scheme is developed, and also on the material support on which it can reckon at home. It is for this reason that the capital sum named is as large as it is. It is not intended that it should be all expended at first. But the enterprise is not safe unless there is a good reserve in case of disaster. All depends on bringing as much caution and experience as possible to bear on the work ; and the result must be left in higher hands, for the project is based on love to God and man.

In regard to the population on Lake Nyassa, Dr. Livingstone's published opinion was : ' Never before in Africa had we seen anything like the dense population on the shores of the Lake Nyassa. In the southern part there was almost an unbroken chain of villages. On the beach of well-nigh every sandy bay dark crowds were standing gazing at the novel sight of a boat under sail, and wherever we landed we were in a few seconds surrounded by hundreds of men, women, and children.'

RELATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCHES IN THIS MOVEMENT.

ONE interesting feature of the movement is the participation in it by several divisions of Scottish Presbyterianism. The relations of the Churches in connection with this enterprise may be briefly stated as follows :—

1. The mission—which may be called a pioneering expedition—is sent out by the Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches acting unitedly.

2. The United Presbyterian Church, having lately entered on important work in Japan and elsewhere, does not at present intend to plant a mission in East Central Africa ; but the medical missionary at first attached to the expedition is a member of that Church, and as a token of their hearty good-will, the Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church generously offers to supply his salary and outfit.

3. The Established Church of Scotland hopes to plant a mission next year in the same region ; and there is every reason to expect that the two Scottish Missions will from the outset be able to render each other very important aid. In the meantime, a lay member of the Established Church is to proceed to Lake Nyassa along with the mission party, and so prepare the way for the expedition of that Church.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S OPINION.



(*Extract Letter from Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bombay, to Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, of date 3d July 1874.*)

I now take it for granted, in the view of what has passed in in our Mission Committee at home, and in the last General Assembly, and of what you have communicated to me by letter, that our beloved Church will, without delay, apply herself to the establishment of a Christian Mission in Eastern Africa, now so hallowed to the Christian heart by the devoted ardour, indomitable courage and persevering zeal, and self-denial of our great and good countryman, David Livingstone. When he was my guest in Bombay in October 1865, and this he was on several occasions before the end of that year, I had many conversations with him on this all-important matter. One day I said to him (in substance only our conversation can be reported), 'What a great and glorious field of enterprise you have opened up to the Churches of Christ! Can you give any practical hints on the way by which that field can be approached?'

Dr. L.—'You have struck at once on the grand difficulty. Zanzibar and Mombas are mere touching points. The coast in general is very unpromising. The great attempt should be made in the direction of the interior.'

Dr. W.—'Now, supposing the Free Church of Scotland were to think of founding a Mission, where would you recommend it to begin.'

Dr. L.—'Greatly do I wish the Free Church to come forward. The men it would send would adapt themselves to the work, and stick to it. I would recommend the Free Church to commence operations on the healthy heights near the Lake Nyassa.'

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Glasgow Herald*, 10th June 1874.)

‘Certainly no proposal now before the public half so worthily embodies the idea of Livingstone’s life. All other agencies are more or less indirect, and all of them fail to follow up the life-long efforts of Livingstone. The scene of his life was the African continent; the aim of that life the good of the African race; its inspiration, love to an unfortunate and helpless portion of mankind; and the hope that sustained him through those unparalleled journeys, through days of weariness and hunger, and nights of appalling loneliness in African villages, was the belief that his countrymen would not let his work perish when he himself perished, but would take it up and give it new shape with a generous heartiness that would make the uncompleted labours of his noble life fruitful of blessing to the African continent and to the world.

‘The heaviest burden on Livingstone’s heart was the abiding feeling that he would not live to see the result of his labours, and that, though they might benefit the Africa of the future, they were of little value to the Africa of the present. Of the dawn of a brighter day for her he never lost sight or hope. It was his last order to his followers only to say “Good morning” as they approached the hut where he lay dying; and Lord Houghton interprets the thought of the sick man with the insight of the poet—

“ He bade them, as they passed the hut,
To give no warning
Of their faithful presence, but
‘ Good Morning.’

“ To him, may be, through broken sleep
And pains abated,
These words were into senses deep
Translated.

“ Mornings o’er that weird continent
Now slowly breaking—
Europe her sullen self-restraint
Forsaking.

“ ‘ Mornings ’ of sympathy and trust
 For such as bore
 Their master’s spirit’s sacred crust
 To England’s shore.”

The mere statement of the project gives us a hope that we already discern the first streaks of this African dawn. If the idea is taken up, it will be carried out with our national caution. Small expenditure at first, cautious advances into the country, and, above all, careful selection of the place, are the main features of this proposal. There should be no deluding expectations as to the rapidity of results ; no false glamour thrown round the scheme, as if it had but to be started in order to work miracles. It would have a slow growth if it were to have a real and natural growth, instead of a fictitious and mushroom development, lasting only so long as the money lasts. To feel the way gradually, to gain the confidence of the natives, to ascertain the capabilities and healthiness of the surrounding district, would alone occupy a year or two. The selection of the proper site would be a work involving considerable difficulty. It could be begun with half a dozen willing Europeans, two or three educated but practical men,—one, at least, with real medical knowledge,—two or three practical artisans. It could gradually gather to itself a little native colony, to whom it would teach the arts of peaceful civilisation and carry the message of the gospel. It would not be worth trying to realize this idea unless people in this country began by guaranteeing enough to keep it afloat for the slow years of seed-time, during which no such enterprise, sensibly conducted, can expect to show much visible fruit. If it succeeded, it would ultimately be carried on at no very great annual expense. Despite all opposition, the natives of Africa steadily gravitate towards any centre where order, good government, safety to life and protection to property, are secured for them. The history of our South African colonies, and even the more recent efforts of Fiji Islanders, in their anxiety to secure the protection of Great Britain, are instances of the trust which these races are ready to place in our hands.

‘ Had the idea originated with some theorist or stay-at-home traveller, we should have been disposed to look at it with some suspicion ; but its originator has been more than ten years in Africa. He was with Livingstone on the Zambesi in 1862, and he stood beside him during the last moments of Mrs. Living-

stone's life. His own work is the best guarantee of the feasibility of his scheme. The little mission colony of Lovedale, of which he is the head, within British territory, but on the borders of Kaffraria, is one of the most remarkable triumphs of missionary civilisation. In Lovedale there are half-a-dozen white educated teachers and half-a-dozen white artisans. They take in 241 native boy boarders—students, pupils, and apprentices—and 63 native girls. The education is so good as to attract 32 European boarders besides, and there are 47 day scholars. The industrial training includes carpentering, waggon-making, and blacksmith work, bookbinding and printing, telegraph work, and farm work. There are 13 native apprentice blacksmiths and waggon men, and 17 as carpenters and others, and all the rest spend a couple of hours daily at farm work. The Kaffirs are so eager to get into the institution that they pay £5 a-head for their education, and the working departments nearly sustain themselves. Ten transport waggons, worth £1300, were turned out last year, and 5000 copies of a Kaffir hymn-book were printed. Besides £800 paid by the Kaffirs for their own education, £1500 has been contributed by them to establish a similar branch institution. The amount of civilising work done by such an institution is incalculable, and there is every reason to hope that what has been done in Lovedale could be done in Livingstonia. It is a harder task, because the climate is far hotter, the colonists would be alone, outside the protection of their Government, and, in respect of everything but the material help from the benevolent in this country, they would have to sink or swim, as Dr. Livingstone did, in virtue of their own qualities of head and heart. No one, in fact, but a brave man, would attempt an enterprise so arduous, requiring such patience, so unexciting in its daily routine, and so momentous in its ultimate results. No one but a wise, strong, and resolute man could carry it to a successful issue. It is not without some danger, but nothing great in Africa or elsewhere was ever done but in contempt of danger.'

(Daily Review.)

'Its appropriateness recommends it at once to every open and intelligent mind, while the more it is canvassed the more it must grow in favour. It is at once practical and practicable. Original in its conception, it would prove enduring in its nature and fruitful of good consequences. Of magnitude sufficient to attract notice,

and to afford a full outlet for expressing the admiration with which Livingstone is regarded, it would provide an embodiment of his character and aims—vital, renewable, expansive; it would preserve his memory by continuing his labours, and also utilize both by assigning them their fit place as “full-welling fountain-heads of change”—such change as would be fraught with blessing to the downtrodden and benighted African; and thus it would build for the hero and martyr, in the eyes of all the world, and in the hearts of the race he so loved and toiled for, a grander monument than, to use Milton’s words, “the labour of an age in piled stones,” or any “starry-pointing pyramid”—a monument such as his own true, wise, brave, and loving soul would have desired and rejoiced in. This will probably come out should any selections from his correspondence (particularly with his old, firm, and generous friend Mr. Young of Kelly) ever see the light.

‘The plan consists in the establishment of a missionary settlement in East Central Africa, if possible in a place associated with Livingstone’s work, which should be a centre not merely for the propagation of gospel truth, but for the teaching of some of those industrial arts, a knowledge of which is essential to the first beginnings of civilised life. And this position or centre it is proposed to call “Livingstonia.” This is the substance of the suggestion which was thrown out lately by Dr. Stewart of Lovedale, South Africa. One feels on the instant that here we have a true and exquisitely befitting idea. It is “just the thing,” one is ready to exclaim upon the bare mention of it.

‘At all events, without a sufficient backing it would not be safe to attempt the establishment of Livingstonia. The sum of £10,000 as a capital sum, and a guarantee of £2000 a year for five years, would, it is said, be the minimum amount requisite for safety. Otherwise it would be a mere soap-bubble, glancing for a time with the iridescent hues of sentiment and romance, and incontinently bursting in the eye of the beholder on the news of the very first disaster. For, however wisely conducted, it would, like all great enterprises, pass through difficulties and disasters not a few. For a time, also, the progress made could not be otherwise than slow, and the results obtained comparatively small.’

(Dundee Advertiser.)

‘Any one can see at a glance that this is much nearer the mark than ninety-nine out of a hundred of the schemes to immortalize the Apostle of Africa.’

(Daily Telegraph.)

‘A design which is calculated to produce important results for the regeneration of Africa, while it establishes the best of memorials to the illustrious Livingstone.’

REPORT OF MEETING HELD IN GLASGOW, JANUARY 18, 1875.

(*Reprinted and Revised from* GLASGOW HERALD *and* DAILY MAIL,
19th Jan. 1875.)

A Public Meeting in reference to the establishment of a missionary settlement on Lake Nyassa, Central Africa, in connection with the Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, was held on Monday in the Trades' Hall, Glassford Street. There was a large attendance, the hall being quite filled. Mr. James White, of Overtoun, presided; and among others present were—Rev. Drs. Buchanan, A. MacEwen, Symington, Murray Mitchell, Adam, Candlish, Douglas, Geo. Jeffrey, R. Jeffrey, Dods, Stewart, Templeton; Rev. Messrs. M'Diarmid, Johnstone, Riddell, Torrance, Edgar, Kay, M'Crie, Wells, Falconer, Melville, Howie, Ross, Taylor, Scott, Andrew, Niven; Sir Peter Coats, Dr. H. Miller, Dr. Joshua Paterson, Capt. Wilson, R.N., E. D. Young, R.N.; Messrs. P. Playfair, J. C. White, James Campbell, jun., Alexander Stephen, John Stephen, J. D. Bryce, James Templeton, Symington, A. A. Ferguson, H. Brown, T. Binnie, H. Brown, Lang, J. R. Stewart, etc.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. T. Jeffrey.

The CHAIRMAN said it was very gratifying to find so very large an attendance at such a time of the day, manifesting the interest taken in the object for which the meeting had been called. (Applause.) It was unnecessary for him to say much in favour of that object. It was one that must commend itself to every Christian mind, and to every one interested in the propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. It was specially worthy the consideration of Scotchmen. It was exceedingly pleasing to find that in the east and in this metropolis in the west the citizens had combined together with unusual alacrity and with great unanimity in resolving to erect a monument of brass to commemorate the name and the fame of David Livingstone; but he was glad that in a country such as this Livingstone's name was to be commemorated in more than a monument of brass or of bronze—

that they were about to erect a living monument commemorating his services to this country and the civilised world. (Applause.) It had been resolved that a mission should be set agoing in Central Africa. Its position was intended to be at the southern part of Lake Nyassa, about 60 miles from Murchison Falls, and about 300 miles from the sea, to which there could be communication by means of flat boats for almost the whole distance. The population of the district, as stated by Dr. Livingstone himself in one of his memoranda, was very dense, and it was hardly necessary to remark that the men and women comprising it were bound neither by the ties of morality nor of Christianity; that they were essentially slaves, body and soul, dying in hundreds uncared for and unprovided for; and unless the Christians in this country, who derived so much from their Christianity, lent a helping hand to open up such districts to the benefits of the Gospel, their name would become an empty sound. It became them to send a pioneer, at all events, to pave the way for enriching the country with the truths of the Bible. (Applause.) The enterprise, he added, was started in no sectarian spirit, and the men sent out would be men who could be thoroughly relied upon, and who knew how to use the influences with which they were entrusted. He was glad to think that the scheme had been inaugurated under such good auspices, for from many sources they had found countenance and promise of support to an extent far beyond what was originally expected; and he was sure that, as the merits of the undertaking became better known and more widely diffused, the interest of all sections would be evinced, so that it might be carried out with efficiency and, he trusted, paramount success. (Applause.)

Capt. WILSON, R.N., then addressed the meeting. It was now thirteen years ago, he said, since he first met Dr. Stewart under peculiar circumstances. He then commanded a ship on the East Coast of Africa, and was lying in the harbour of Mozambique, when an English ship arrived, having on board the steamer built for Dr. Livingstone, in the hope that it might be placed on Lake Nyassa. The vessel likewise brought a letter from his Commander-in-Chief, directing any man-of-war on the coast to render every assistance. He accordingly took the vessel down to the mouth of the Zambesi, where they met Livingstone in the Pioneer. He thereafter spent two months working in concert with Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Stewart having started on a recon-

naissance of the country to report as to the suitability of its becoming a mission station. Mr. E. Young, who was to act as the advanced guard of the mission now projected, was then serving under his command; and as he believed him well qualified for the position, he placed him in command of the *Pioneer*, in which post he remained for two years. He subsequently went out at the head of the Livingstone Search Expedition, and succeeded in the object for which it was appointed. With reference to the object for which the present meeting had been called, he considered that the mouth of the Zambesi was a very suitable harbour by means of which to open up communication with Central Africa. He was for ten years on that station, and he knew the district about Lake Nyassa was the most thickly populated of any part of the African continent. There were obvious reasons why this should be. It was a great fresh-water basin, and consequently well stocked with game, and it also contained a great quantity of fish, which naturally attracted a large population. It was also the great point from which the African slave trade was fed. In several of the slave dhows he had captured, he found the shoulders of the slaves excoriated from carrying ivory, and this trade in ivory was the kernel of the slave trade. These slaves used to come from Portuguese territory, but now they were drawn chiefly from the large population round about Lake Nyassa. In going up the river with Dr. Livingstone they passed through large villages. The people were numerous and extremely hospitable in a rough kind of way, and lived in a rude plenty. They made iron implements and their own cotton cloth, and they understood the use of indigo, and manufactured their own tobacco. All these things showed a certain amount of civilisation, and that they had reached that point when they could be successfully dealt with by Europeans. To ensure success of any kind in Africa, they must both preach and be practical. Whatever they did, he would strongly recommend that those who went out should be double-handed—men who were able to work as well as preach. About the suitability of the site there could be no two opinions. It had a great number of advantages. As he had said, there was direct communication between Lake Nyassa and the sea, and a vessel of 3 or 4 feet draught of water could at certain seasons sail to the Zambesi, and at any season to within 60

miles of the Murchison Falls. There was thus about 300 or 350 miles of navigable river, and the whole of the portage above the Falls was only 36 miles, or, calculating for the meanderings of the route, 70 miles; and that was a small matter compared with the journey of 800 or 1000 miles from Zanzibar to Nyassa. The site fixed on for the mission station was on a peninsula in the Lake—ground belonging to two friendly chiefs—and he did not think a better could have been selected. One thing should be carefully attended to—namely, to maintain communication with the sea. To secure this it would be necessary to have a vessel placed on the lake, of say 10 or 15 tons burden. She should be fitted with a sail, with an auxiliary screw for the purpose of being put under steam when necessary. This vessel would be usefully employed in reaching various points with their teachers and artificers; and it would also prevent the possibility of their running out of food, as, if the crop failed in one part, they could remove to another. Then a boat of certain dimensions should be placed on the river, and it would be important to establish an agency at Quilimane. In that way they would be able to keep up communication with Mozambique, as he believed the steamers now called at that port. But even, failing that, he did not know any reason why a boat with sufficient scantling should not make the voyage. The distance was only 300 miles, and the weather was always fine except in the hurricane season. With reference to Mr. Young, he was a proved man. He was two years with Dr. Livingstone, and had he not been a fit man he would not have been there two months. (Applause.) He sincerely believed there was not another man in England who would perform the duty so well. In addition, as one result it would break the neck of the slave trade in that district, for the natives would very soon see that it would be to their advantage not to allow it to continue. Speaking as an outsider, but as one who had a deep interest in the African continent, he expressed his confidence in the scheme, and in the men who were to be entrusted with the working of it out. Dr. Stewart was a man who was heart and soul in the work. He had seen him return from the interior of Africa more like a ‘bag of bones’ than a man; but the officers under his command, as well as himself, put him down as the practical man they had met upon that station. (Applause.)

Mr. E. D. YOUNG was next introduced. He had little to say, he remarked, except to tell the meeting what he hoped to do. He was going to Africa simply because it was his duty, and because his heart was there. He had always been convinced that the work could be done, and it was a glorious, a righteous cause. (Applause.) The scheme was projected long ago by Dr. Livingstone. He tried to get a boat placed on Lake Nyassa, but there was a mountain ridge to get over, 50 or 60 miles in length, and one part of the vessel weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and it would have taken 200 men two years to make a road to take it across. His opinion was that the boat to be built should be a much smaller craft, and that it should be constructed so that each man should be able to shoulder his load and march. Once get a boat on Nyassa, and they would command the whole lake. With regard to the slave trade, which prevailed to so terrible an extent in that region, he asked one of the chiefs why it was carried on. 'What would we do for calico?' was the reply he got. This, he believed, was the true explanation—the people wanted dress; and a very small portion sufficed. A lady's full dress consisted of only two yards; and in the Nyassa basin any woman in the country could be bought for that amount of cloth. The consequence was that they were sold in thousands; but not one in three ever reached the coast. He had seen a poor woman unable to carry her load and her child. She was forced to carry her load, and her child was taken from her and brained against the nearest tree. Then, in capturing the slaves, whole villages were surrounded. Those of the inhabitants who were able to march were carried off; the rest were slaughtered, that they might not escape and alarm the country. The scenes were utterly heart-rending and revolting; and any Englishman who thought he could go out and do something towards the suppression of such a system and did not, was a coward, and not worthy the name of Englishman. (Applause.) As to getting there, he had been there already, and he could go again. With the experience he had had, he might next time do better. (Renewed applause.) He hoped, at least, to do a greater and grander work for the country. The two chiefs on the southern end of the lake were friendly to Englishmen. When there last, Marenga, one of these chiefs, wished to make him a present. He said he would give him one bullock, four goats, or two of his wives. (Laughter.) He had forty wives, and he said he could

easily spare two; but he (Mr. Young) preferred the bullock. (Renewed laughter.) He stated this to show the social condition of the people. This gave some idea of the state of the people; but they were very honest and teachable in the districts beyond the frontier. These were the people among whom he was going, and he hoped to be in Glasgow two or three years hence to tell how the mission had prospered.

Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL moved the first resolution, viz. :— ‘That this meeting expresses cordial satisfaction at the proposal to establish a missionary settlement of an evangelistic, educational, and industrial character on Lake Nyassa, to be called “Livingstonia,” under the management of the Foreign Missions Committees of the Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, and its satisfaction at the prospect that at length the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ is to be carried into the darkness of Central Africa.’ In supporting the motion, Dr. Murray Mitchell mentioned that the scheme now launched had received the careful consideration of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church; and having had occasion to communicate with Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, he was struck with the coincidence between his views and those of Dr. Stewart. Dr. Wilson further said in his letter, that when Dr. Livingstone was his guest at Bombay in 1865, he brought the subject before him, and Dr. Livingstone then said that he greatly desired to see the Free Church go forward to this work, and the site he recommended for the mission was the heights in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa.

Rev. JOHN KAY, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. JAS. CAMPBELL next moved—‘That, since the heaviest expense must be chiefly incurred at the outset, and during the earlier years of its existence, in order to place such a mission on a secure and permanent basis for the future, an effort should be made to raise an aggregate sum of £10,000.’ He was happy to say that about half the sum required was already subscribed.

Mr. P. PLAYFAIR seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN afterwards announced that the following subscriptions had been promised :—

Mr. JAMES YOUNG of Kelly,	. . .	£1000
Mr. JAS. STEVENSON, Glasgow,	. . .	1000
Mr. W. MACKINNON of Balnakill,	. . .	500

Mr. P. MACKINNON,	£500
Mr. GEO. MARTIN of Auchendennan,	500
Mr. JAS. WHITE of Overtoun,	500
Dr. JOSHUA PATERSON,	100
Dr. HUGH MILLER,	100

Dr. BUCHANAN subsequently nominated a committee for raising subscriptions, viz. : Messrs. James Young of Kelly, James White, James Stevenson, W. MacKinnon, P. MacKinnon, Geo. Martin, P. Playfair, Dr. Joshua Paterson, Dr. Hugh Miller, Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Rev. James Wells, Rev. R. Howie, and others. In doing so, he said he had no doubt the expression of opinion that came from the gentleman at the end of the hall was an indication of a desire which pervaded the community that this great enterprise should be adequately supported and vigorously carried out. Although the Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches were specially named in connection with this mission, the other Churches were surely not debarred from placing themselves alongside those who had been the first to come to the front. The field was ample—there was elbow-room for all on the vast African Continent. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Dr. SYMINGTON, and adopted.

Dr. STEWART proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. White (chairman), Capt. Wilson, and Mr. Young. In doing so, he referred in hopeful terms to the proposed mission, and related some incidents of his experience in Africa. No eulogium was necessary on the name of David Livingstone. The present meeting, and the object of it, were proof enough of the interest felt. And if God should bless the present effort, great good would result. This was the only condition necessary to success ; for without it, money, men, experience, and determination would be all in vain. Referring to Mr. Young, he said he had known him for a long time, and he believed he was the most suitable man in the country to undertake the superintendence of the station. He was doing so at a pecuniary sacrifice ; and he was leaving a situation which most men would try to keep. He had not sought this work—the work had sought him ; and he had every confidence in Mr. Young as leader of the expedition, from his experience and his character as a Christian and a brave man. (Applause.)

The benediction was afterwards pronounced by Rev. Dr. MacEwen, and the proceedings terminated.

REPORT OF MEETING HELD IN EDINBURGH,
FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

A Public Meeting in reference to the establishment of a missionary settlement on Lake Nyassa, Central Africa, in connection with the Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, was held yesterday in the Queen Street Hall. There was a large attendance. Lord Moncreiff presided. There were amongst those present, the Rev. Drs. Murray Mitchell, Andrew Thomson, MacGill, Duff, Goold, Stewart (from Africa), Macdonald, M'Lauchlan, Blaikie, and Macrae of Hawick; Rev. Messrs. Sandeman, J. H. Wilson, MacPhail, Robert Balfour, George Philip, M'Ewen, P. Barclay, Kelman, Cusin, Main, Cullen, John Small (Bombay), Glendinning, Alex. Mackenzie, and Ryrie; Mr. Miller of Leithen, Mr. Macfie of Dreghorn, Lieut.-Col. Davidson, Mr. John Mackenzie, Mr. George Meldrum, Dr. Minto, Dr. Pringle, Professor Balfour, Mr. Thomas Robertson, Dr. Benjamin Bell, Mr. Malcolm of Burnfoot, Mr. Charles Cowan, Dr. Graham, Mr. J. W. Urquhart, Councillor Maclaren, Mr. Thomas Clark, Mr. David Dickson, Mr. J. Brown Douglas, Mr. T. G. Murray, Sheriff N. C. Campbell, etc.

Lord MONCREIFF, who was received with applause, stated that apologies for absence had been received from Lord Polwarth, Mr. John Cowan of Beeslack, and Rev. Mr. Whyte. He then said—Ladies and gentlemen, I have obeyed with great pleasure the request that was made to me to preside over this very important and interesting meeting. In doing so I have rather deviated from my ordinary practice, but I thought this was an extraordinary and unusually interesting occasion. (Applause.) My reasons for doing so were two—in the first place, the deep reverence and admiration which I feel for the memory of that distinguished, energetic, and most faithful man, David Livingstone. (Applause.) It seemed to me that it was a fitting thing that his countrymen—and he was a countryman of ours, and we are all proud of him—should take steps for the purpose of commemorating the memory of so important and great a servant of

his race ; a man who so nobly defied difficulties which few men would even have endeavoured to surmount, and who, I venture to say, not only here, but in that country which he loved so well, and which he so faithfully served, has left a memory that will be perpetuated to many generations. (Applause.) I once had the pleasure of spending an evening in the company of that remarkable man. It was before he became as distinguished as he afterwards was ; it was after his return from his first journey in Africa, and before he started upon his second and more renowned expedition ; but I was greatly struck with the strong, manly, noble simplicity of the man, his manifest fearlessness, his great devotion, his single eye to the great work that he believed to be before him, and the undaunted courage with which he looked forward to his further labours. The impression he made on my mind on that occasion I have never forgotten ; and when I came to read the last memorial of his labours—I mean those two most interesting and absorbing volumes that have been published since his death—his reputation in my eyes has risen even higher than it then was. I think I never read a more striking record of a great man's life and a good man's death ; for he had nothing of what I may call the more vulgar attributes of even great and energetic men in such positions. He was courageous—nothing daunted him ; he was kindly—nothing was too humble for him to sympathize with ; he was devoted to his Master's cause, yet without affectation, without morbid sentiment ; and in his own strong, clear, manly way he has painted a picture in that diary of the race among whom he spent his best days, and for whom his great efforts were exerted, which, I think, points the finger to future efforts for the regeneration of a too-long-oppressed portion of humanity, and ought to inspire every philanthropist, not only with the desire but with the strong hope of at last loosing the fetters of the slave. I came here to listen, not to speak, and the few words I have said on the memory of Livingstone come from my heart ; but I understand the proposal which you are asked to support is that, in memory of that great traveller, and in carrying out the views he had so sincerely and earnestly at heart, some men of like mind with him should go out to a portion of that land with which he was familiar, for the noble purpose not only of carrying evangelical truth among the heathen of those parts, but of doing, what no one can fail to sympathize with—founding a settlement,

which perchance may be a beginning, though but a small beginning, of the extinction of that abominable traffic which is so vividly depicted in Livingstone's pages, and which is the curse of that otherwise glorious land. I understand that on Lake Nyassa, about 15 degrees south of the Equator, and at the source of the Shire River—if my geography is right—it is proposed to establish a missionary station; and some gentlemen, as I have already mentioned, not unaccustomed to the country, not unfamiliar with the people, who are acquainted with the climate and social usages which prevail there, are willing to give their services for the noble object of establishing an evangelical mission on the banks of Lake Nyassa, with a view to assist not merely in bringing the natives there to a knowledge of the truth, but also in putting down the nefarious traffic in human flesh which has so disgraced that country. I rejoice that I should have been allowed to-day to preside over a meeting for so noble a purpose. I shall not detain you longer; but I only wish to say, in conclusion, that this mission seems entirely in unison with the spirit of Christian truth. We have heard a good deal in late days of a new civilisation which thinks it is superior to the old traditions of revelation, and which would invite the people of this country, and I suppose the people of other countries, to go back from our modern notions to what prevailed in sentiment some 2000 years ago—to the principles of the old heathen philosophers. I am not going to enlarge upon such a topic at the present moment; but I would say this—that I do not know any time, in any country, when one single slave obtained his liberty from the preaching of such doctrines as these. (Applause.) Evangelical truth and personal freedom have gone hand in hand for the last two thousand years. (Applause.) Wherever the former is preached, the fetters fall from the limbs of the slave; therefore I hail here the prognostic of great events, and I am perfectly certain that if ever the slave trade in Africa is to be destroyed, it will be when the light of evangelical truth dawns on that country. (Applause.) I have now to call upon Captain Wilson, R.N., to address the meeting.

Captain WILSON (of the Naval Squadron on the East Coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade) said there could not be a better site for a mission than the one proposed. Dr. Livingstone had loved the Lake Nyassa, in whose district his life was chiefly passed. He had wished to place a vessel on the

Lake as a stronghold for missions and for the suppression of the slave trade. The reason why Lake Nyassa was preferable to others, was that it was situated in a populous and fertile country, and from the lake to the sea there was a navigable river of 300 or 400 miles. No other river offered the same facilities for transport, and transport was the chief difficulty in getting into the interior. Beasts of burden were the only other means of transport, and they died quickly. A mission's success depended on a safe and certain transport to the sea. In this case they proposed to establish the communication by a steamer on the lake and a boat on the river. The steamer would be useful in tapping the coast line of about 600 miles for food. Besides this, the moral influence of a steamboat on the lake would be immense. It would be an argument that the Africans would understand and appreciate. They could comprehend the superiority of people who came to them with power to put such a thing as a steamer on the lake. The boat on the river would be a sailing boat. There was always a good breeze up the river, and of course the tide would carry it down. There were at one place falls on the river that interfered with the navigation, but this difficulty would be got over by the aid of a friendly band of natives who had formerly been in the service of Dr. Livingstone, and who would carry the boats past the rapids. It was a great thing to make a start in this direction, but those who had the influence should endeavour also to get the Portuguese Government to open the Zambesi River, the natural outlet from Central Africa eastwards for trade. The duties were just now prohibitive. If this route were opened, steamers would find their way up the river, and a good deal would be done to stop the slave trade. The good that would be done by the mission on Lake Nyassa would be vast indeed, besides the Christianizing of the people. The presence of the steam-launch going from end to end of the lake would have a good effect on the African chiefs, who, aware of the evils of the trade, would give it up with some encouragement. The very sight of the British flag, well known amongst them to be inimical to slavery, would have the desired effect. It would be more effectual on the lake than a squadron of cruisers on the coast. (Applause.)

The Rev. HORACE WALLER (editor of the 'Last Journals of Dr. Livingstone') tried to represent the feelings of Livingstone as he wandered in Africa in regard to slavery. He thought it was a

noble thing to see a memorial to David Livingstone taking this form. No other memorial would have been in accordance with the feelings of the great traveller. No better tribute could be paid to his memory than by following out the work he began. He pointed out the wisdom of the proposal. Acts of civilisation must go before evangelization in such countries. The languages of the people must be learnt, and the force of a Christian example must be shown before the preaching of the lips could be effectual. He read extracts from a letter of Livingstone, to show that he had advocated the reaching of the inland country by the rivers rather than by any other way. Along the caravan route the distress of the journey was so great that the Arab slave-dealers were willing to allow their slave gangs to melt away to the extent of one half, if they could save the rest for the market. Scenes occurred of the most horrible description. There was but one way to uproot this slavery. Nothing but English influence would put a stop to it. David Livingstone was dead. He foresaw long ago that he should fall in Africa, but his death had given an impetus which was significant in the highest degree. The cloak of David Livingstone had fallen on the whole of Christian England. All eyes were fixed on Africa, where his steps marked a noble purpose, and there was a wish to follow in them. He rejoiced at this unusual crowding together of godly men to make a united effort to help poor Africa. The large-heartedness which dwelt in David Livingstone had made him conscious, he had written in one of his letters, of but one feeling of respect and love for both parties (the Church of England and the Free Church) in regard to their African work. There was room enough and to spare, he had written, for all who wished to promote Christ's kingdom in this region. They had, he showed, men representing them in Africa loved and respected by the natives. Mr. Waller added, in regard to the slave trade, that before Livingstone died, the trade had had a blow at its roots which had led the upas tree to wither away on the coast. But the interior slave trade yet flourished. What the effect of a body of Englishmen on the Lake Nyassa would be, he left them to imagine from the statements of what the presence of a single man—David Livingstone—had had on the slave-traders. Nothing was now talked of so much along the Arab caravan routes as the action of the Englishmen on the coast. When they saw Englishmen on the lake, under the English flag, he had no doubt that a

moral influence would be exerted upon them greater than could be contemplated. He pointed to the assurance always expressed by Dr. Livingstone that things would come right at last in regard to Africa, and urged on the meeting to make this cause their own, and raise up this most noble of all memorials to his memory—a temple of peace and religion in Africa, in which the name of the Lord would be heard in reverence and prayer. (Applause.)

Mr. E. D. YOUNG, R.N. (of the Livingstone Search Expedition), said he was about to set out to Lake Nyassa for the Committee of the Free Church, and hoped to be back in two or three years to report on the work which was done. He believed that half-a-dozen resolute Englishmen on Lake Nyassa would almost put down the slave trade. He was going out at the invitation of the Free Church to help to put down this trade. He hoped his action, when he came back, would be approved of by Christian men.

Rev. Dr. GOULD moved—‘That this meeting express its cordial satisfaction at the proposal to establish a missionary settlement of an evangelical, educational, and industrial character on Lake Nyassa, to be called Livingstonia.’ In supporting the resolution, Dr. Gould said he had long been possessed by the conviction that in all his travels Dr. Livingstone had in view the finding of a suitable place for the establishment of a mission for the elevation of the Africans—a place with a salubrious climate and of easy access to our civilisation; and it was delightful now to find that the object on which his heart was set was likely to be realized. The work they proposed to carry out was of a threefold character—evangelical, educational, and industrial; and though he by no means deprecated the erection of a monument to the memory of Livingstone, he rejoiced more in this scheme, as being not merely a perpetuation of his name, but a continuation of his work.

Colonel DAVIDSON cordially seconded the motion; and it was passed with the greatest unanimity.

Dr. MACGILL then moved—‘That, as heavy expenses must be incurred at the outset for the right equipment of the expedition, this meeting heartily approves of the effort that is now being made to raise without delay a sum of £10,000.’ In urging on the meeting the adoption of the resolution, Dr. MacGill said it surely would not be a difficult matter to raise in Scotland the sum that was desired, while the effort that it would require would be a great means of promoting those feelings amongst the different

Churches which would greatly facilitate that union which was so desirable. He rejoiced to know that two Churches had already come forward conspicuously in this work—the Free Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church; and on the part of the Church which he represented, he might say that a young man who had been trained with a view to a missionary life, had dedicated himself to the work in Central Africa. (Applause.) He would go out under the superintendence of the Free Church, though supported by his own Church; and on the return of Mr. Young, at the end of two years or more, it would be a matter for consideration whether they would commence a mission on their own part, or continue to assist in the undertaking now proposed. (Applause.)

MR. MILLER of Leithen seconded the motion with the greatest pleasure. They had come to the practical point in this matter—the furnishing of the sinews of war. They had noble men going out whom they would surely furnish with all things needful. The sum wanted—£10,000—to equip this mission might seem a large one to some, but not too large for such a country as this to provide. (Applause.)

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The Rev. DR. DUFF moved—‘That, with the view of aiding the committees charged with the responsibility of carrying out the projected mission, and procuring the means needful for its accomplishment, the following committee be appointed.’ [Here followed a long list of influential names, with Mr. John Cowan of Beeslack as convener.] Dr. Duff went on to say that he would not at all despair of raising a much larger sum. We were, he thought, in the age of luxurious selfishness, and spending on self what should be used for the spread of Christ’s kingdom. He urged the divine command to go and proclaim the gospel to Africa, and a blessing would attend the effort. He did not think they should dwell upon the difficulties of reaching Central Africa. He thought it the duty of every mission established round the coast to turn inland, so that they might join altogether in Central Africa in a glorious thanksgiving to the praise and glory of God over a Christianized African Continent.

The Rev. THOMAS MAIN seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The Rev. DR. STEWART (from Africa) spoke of the practicability of the mission, which he thought was vouched for by the fact that two men, who had already spoken, were willing to take

their lives in their hands and try it. Then, as to the desirability, he thought no Christian man could doubt it. Their object was to plant the gospel of Christ in a dark region—hell's empire, great and grim. People at home believed the horrors of the slave trade were exaggerated, but that was not true. The worst that had been spoken or written was not the worst that had been perpetrated. They would exert no other force than moral force in dealing with the slave trade, but they believed it would be effectual. They would have difficulties and disasters, but their object was a worthy one, and he believed the mission would succeed. He prayed God to protect and defend those who went out in this work, and that assistance would be sent out by all the Churches to do Christ's work in this vast region. He thanked Captain Wilson and Mr. Waller for coming down to aid in this meeting. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. MACRAE, Hawick, proposed a vote of thanks to the Right Honourable Chairman, and said in doing so—I may be allowed to express my gratification at being present at this meeting, in listening to the interesting addresses of the noble Chairman and the succeeding speakers, and especially to the speeches of the friends and followers of Livingstone, from whom I myself derived important information some months ago, when engaged in prosecuting inquiries as convener of the Established Church, charged with the promotion of a mission to the same region. I cannot doubt that their appearance here, and the expression of their experience as to the condition and capabilities of the natives of East and Central Africa, taken in connection with the last and ever-memorable work of the great traveller, which Mr. Waller has been enabled to make public property, will give a great impulse to a movement which may now be regarded as national—the combined action of our Churches at home for the deliverance of those peoples from the horrors of the inland slavery, and from their other and many miseries, and their introduction into the benefits and brotherhood of Christian and civilised nations. I trust the divine presence and blessing will accompany the mission on whose account we are now assembled, and that, under the experienced conduct of Mr. Young, it will be safely established at its destination; that it will be followed in due course by the mission of the Established Church, and that thus kindred lights will spring up in the lands now wrapt in universal darkness. May we not hope that from such small

beginnings Christian settlements and communities will arise, to become in turn nurseries of an expanding Christian civilisation, in which the 'down man' of Livingstone will be raised to freedom and security, and the magnificent resources of those lands be laid open to the commerce of the world?

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(Interim List.)

GLASGOW AND THE WEST.

JAMES YOUNG of Kelly,	£1000	0	0
JAMES STEVENSON, Glasgow,	1000	0	0
W. MACKINNON of Balnakill,	500	0	0
GEORGE MARTIN of Auchendennan,	500	0	0
P. MACKINNON of Rosemount,	500	0	0
JAMES WHITE of Overtoun,	500	0	0
Dr. JOSHUA PATERSON,	100	0	0
Dr. HUGH MILLER,	100	0	0
JAMES CAMPBELL, Jun.,	100	0	0
ALEX. STEPHEN,	100	0	0
JOHN BELL,	100	0	0
WM. STRANG,	100	0	0
ARCHD. CROMBIE,	100	0	0
PATRICK PLAYFAIR,	100	0	0
Dr. ANDERSON KIRKWOOD,	100	0	0
LADY CUNNINGHAM FAIRLIE,	100	0	0
Dr. HARRY RAINY,	100	0	0
Rev. R. C. SMITH,	100	0	0
JOHN ROBERTSON,	100	0	0
J. D. BRYCE,	50	0	0
J. H. ROBERTSON,	50	0	0
J. B. MIRRLEES,	50	0	0
T. BINNIE,	50	0	0
DAVID MACLEAN,	50	0	0
M. FAIRLEY,	50	0	0
JAS. S. NAPIER,	50	0	0
JAMES ARTHUR,	50	0	0
EDWARD CAIRD,	50	0	0
WM. MACLAREN & SONS,	50	0	0
Bailie COLLINS,	50	0	0
Misses SMOLLETT,	50	0	0
Rev. JOHN F. JAFFRAY,	50	0	0
JOHN COWAN (Dildawn),	50	0	0
HUGH and Mrs. ALEXANDER,	35	0	0
WM. MILLER,	30	0	0
Messrs. BLACKIE & SONS,	30	0	0
JOHN MUIR,	30	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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J. R. STEWART,	£25	0	0
J. R. MILLER,	25	0	0
H. K. WOOD,	25	0	0
JAMES ROBERTON,	25	0	0
Rev. ROBERT HOWIE,	25	0	0
JAMES GRAY,	25	0	0
JOHN M'CLURE,	21	0	0
Mrs. W. GRAY,	20	0	0
ANDREW SYMINGTON,	20	0	0
Mrs. WM. CAMPBELL,	20	0	0
JAMES STEWART,	20	0	0
J. MACGREGOR,	20	0	0
DAVID DRUMMOND,	20	0	0
Mrs. MACDONALD,	20	0	0
ALEX. A. FERGUSON,	20	0	0
Rev. Dr. GEO. C. M. DOUGLAS,	15	0	0
DUNCAN TURNER,	10	0	0
JAMES FERGUSON,	10	0	0
Mrs. EWING,	10	0	0
JAMES KEYDEN, Sen.,	10	0	0
T. KEAY,	10	0	0
Rev. W. H. CARSLAW,	10	0	0
WALTER DUNCAN,	10	0	0
WM. FERRIE,	10	0	0
Other Subscriptions,	74	5	0

A few of these Sums are payable by Instalments.

EDINBURGH.

R. A. MACFIE of Dreghorn,	£200	0	0
JOHN COWAN and Miss COWAN of Beeslack,	150	0	0
JOHN MILLER of Leithen,	150	0	0
HERCULES SCOTT and Mrs. SCOTT of Brotherton,	100	0	0
GEORGE COWAN of Valleyfield,	50	0	0
Rev. Dr. DUFF,	50	0	0
JOHN MELROSE,	25	0	0
Lord POLWARTH,	20	0	0
JAMES MYLNE,	20	0	0
WILLIAM TAIT,	20	0	0
STAIR KERR,	20	0	0
DAVID SHAW,	10	0	0
Other Subscriptions,	51	6	0

ABERDEEN.

WILLIAM HENDERSON of Devanha,	£200	0	0
GEORGE THOMSON, Jun.,	100	0	0
FRANCIS EDMONDS,	75	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DUNDEE.

A. D. GRIMOND,	£250	0	0
Miss SYMERS,	100	0	0
W. O. DALGLISH,	100	0	0
T. A. SMETON,	50	0	0
Bailie ROBERTSON,	50	0	0
Provost COX,	30	0	0
Mrs. MACKIE,	25	0	0

LONDON.

Dr. CAMPBELL,	£100	0	0
DUNCAN MACNEILL,	100	0	0
Misses SMITH, 7 Stafford Terrace,	100	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. COOPER, Bournemouth,	100	0	0

