

as bound to aid in discharging the obligations of the church to its Theological Institute. It is believed that there are very few indeed that will not be able to raise the comparatively small amount of \$25, whilst the great majority will, without great effort, contribute much more. If the larger country congregations content themselves with sending only the average sum mentioned, this part of the scheme may fail. But I feel confident that the ministers and office-bearers of the church will endeavour so to awaken the interest of their congregations in the matter, and so to stimulate their liberality, as that the effort will be crowned with complete success.

Let me then prefer the request that you will bring the subject under the notice of your people at your earliest convenience. Nothing can be gained by any delay, so far as the wished for result is concerned. And as the first part of the scheme has already been accomplished, and the second will be so in the course of four or five weeks, it is not unreasonable to expect that each congregation will, within that period at least, have remitted its equitable proportion of the sum that is wanted. Let no congregation fail to send a remittance according to its means. Thus none will be unduly burdened, whilst the end will more certainly be attained. Perhaps I may be permitted to suggest that, instead of a general collection, the simplest and easiest mode of raising the amount aimed at, whether 25, or 50, or 80 dollars, may be by subscriptions from those members of the congregation who are able and willing to contribute towards this important object.

You are no doubt aware that the reason for taking immediate action to pay off the debt on the college, arises from the fact, that the mortgage falls due on the 1st Jan., 1862, and must then be paid. This of itself is a sufficient ground for the appeal that is now made. But farther, it would be a very appropriate expression of our thankfulness for the Union which has now been so auspiciously effected between two branches of the Presbyterian Church, were the only debt under which the church as a body now lies, at once wiped away, that so, being freed from any encumbrance of that nature, it may go forth with fresh vigour and zeal, in the strength of God, to prosecute His work in the land.

I am, my dear sir, yours very sincerely,
ALEXANDER TOPP,
Convener of Committee.

Remittances to be sent to the Rev. WILLIAM REID, Toronto.

Religious Intelligence.

MEETING OF EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AT GENEVA.

The meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Geneva was very successful, and we doubt not its moral influence will be deeply felt on the continent. There was much to give interest to the meeting in the old city of Calvin, formerly one of the great centres of light and truth, although alas it has, like many other places, felt the sad blight of doctrinal error and of rationalism. The number of distinguished strangers was great, including many leading ministers and laymen from Britain and from the continent, among others the Earl of Cavan, Lord Roden, Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, Hon. A. Kinnaird, Dr. Guthrie, Prof. Gibson, Prof. Balfour, &c. There were about a dozen of American representatives present.

We give the following summary of proceedings compiled from various accounts which we have received. We are largely indebted to an excellently drawn up account of the proceedings of the Alliance which appeared in the *Banner of Ulster*, from the pen, we believe, of Prof. Gibson of Belfast.

A special meeting for prayer having been held in the evening of Sabbath, 1st September, the first meeting of the Conference was held in St. Peter's (the Church of Calvin) on Monday 2nd. The first meeting was of an introductory character, and devotional exercises occupied a considerable part of the time. At the afternoon meeting in the Cathedral a paper was read on the Sabbath by