

evening following for the same purpose. They all did as he had prudently directed them, and the effect was so powerfully electric, that the stolid pastor rose up at once, went to work with all his might, preached and laboured with assiduous energy, and was the favoured instrument in reaping a glorious harvest of souls. As soon as the pastor got thus fairly to work, Dr. Nettleton retired, and the pastor ever remained a faithful and useful man.

DIVERGENCES OF OPINION.—I am determined not to quarrel with other evangelical bodies of Christians, so long as I see the enemy at work, and Christ, the Captain, calling me to take the field against him. Let us go and make mankind Christians first, and then discuss whether they shall be of our denomination or not. I wish for the sake of sound doctrine that the brethren would love each other. For one I am determined to do so. I will not call any brother a fox, though he should have some degree of management about him; nor a bear, though he may not have all the civility in the world; nor a snake in the grass, because he does not tell me all his plans. If I really do fear that any one, called a brother, bears none of the lineaments of the first-begotten, I will tell the Lord my fears, and pray for him; and before I have done at the throne of grace, I will say, "search me, O God, and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me"—*Nerins*.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople of the 25th of June, mentions that the Sultan had, on his return to that capital, appointed a Minister of Public Instruction, and earnestly recommended his Ministers to propagate and encourage public instruction. The Sultan appears to be taking very effective steps to extend education, and to find very efficient aid in his chief Minister, Reschid Pacha, as well as in Emin Pacha, a young and enlightened Turk, who has had the advantage of a Cambridge education. A Normal school for the education of teachers is to be instituted, for the conducting of which teachers are to be brought from Western Europe.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN EUROPE.—The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church, in opening the last meeting of the Assembly said: The principles of our Free Church are germinating in England, in Belgium, in Germany, in Switzerland, and in France more especially. One great Free Presbyterian Church appears rising in the distance, to comprise the French-speaking population of Europe. Speaking of the effect of the movement in Scotland, he said—What fruits have we seen—what tokens do we discover, of the growth of that vital godliness which is the test of the heavenly origin of professed faith? More anxiety to hear the word—more earnestness in devotion—more interest about the progress of Christ's cause—somewhat more of a retiring from the follies of the world—a greatly augmented liberality, as well as greater proneness to fall back on scriptural principles, may be discerned among ministers, office-bearers and church-members.

THE TREE AND ITS FRUITS.—According to the last published statistics, there are one hundred and seventy-six cardinals and prelates in Rome, the seat of Popery; one thousand six hundred and twenty-four secular priests; two thousand six hundred and forty-nine monks; one thousand five hundred and fifty nuns; making the enormous and oppressive total of five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, in one not large, city! This is Romanism in its full proportions, and in the scene of its triumph.

NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbytery of Lewes, embracing the churches on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and the lower part of the state of Delaware, has withdrawn from the New-school General Assembly, in consequence of the anti-slavery character of the document adopted by the Assembly at their last meeting, and the Presbytery of Ripley, Ohio, has also withdrawn from the same Assembly on the ground that the document and the action of the Assembly are not sufficiently anti-slavery.

BADEN

is a grand-duchy of Germany, under Leopold, the present grand-duke. It has a population of 1,201,300 persons, occupying an area of 5,803 square English miles. The Protestant population exceeds that of the Roman Catholic, but in what degree is not known.

DENMARK.

This kingdom is divided into five parts, which includes an area of 1021 square German miles, and a population of 2,131,988 persons.

The established religion is the Lutheran, with about 1602 clergy, and 9 bishops. Roman Catholics are few in number, and are under severe restrictions, so that, even in cases of mixed marriages, the parents are obliged to educate their children in the Lutheran faith; but they do not suffer alone; the holding of conventicles is forbidden under a penalty, and when the Baptists recently asked for religious liberty, the Government consulted the Lutheran clergy, who dissuaded it from complying with the petition.

CANTON OF VAUD.

L'Avenir of June 17 has the following:—"We are happy to announce that we have no act of intolerance to record as having occurred, within the last few weeks. As far as we are aware, no disturbances have taken place on occasion of the religious meetings. Doubtless the prohibitory decrees have not been withdrawn, Doubtless the Oratory of Lausanne has not been re-opened, and the meetings of the Free Church continue to be subject to the most lamentable restrictions; these meetings, however, have not been disturbed, and the first emotion which animates all who have participated therein, is that of profound gratitude to the great Head of the Church—to the Lord, who has permitted them to assemble in peace."

Since writing the above, we have received a communication from one of our Swiss correspondents, dated "Vevey, June 20th." The late hour at which it has come to hand prevents our giving more than the following extract:—"In some localities, as for instance, at Montreux, the irritation against the Free Church meetings increases, and our brethren have been twice already obliged to meet out of the limits of the parish, on the borders of the wood, under the canopy of heaven. To-morrow (Sunday) they will probably do the same. But at Lausanne and most other places, all has gone on tranquilly for more than a month."

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SWEDEN.

This kingdom has a population of 3,025,439 persons. The people are chiefly Lutherans; but the fundamental law guarantees a free exercise of all religious worship not disturbing the public tranquility or occasioning scandal; but no catholic can hold any civil appointment. A motion was made, August 1829, in the Chamber of Nobles, that the Queen be requested to embrace the Lutheran religion, but it was rejected with acclamation. Catholicism, though tolerated, receives no public sanction or support from the state, the vicar apostolic deriving his support, &c., from private sources.

NORWAY

Is united with Sweden, and has a population of 1,051,318. The religion is also Lutheran, but retaining much of the decorations, &c., of the old system. There are 336 parishes, and in 1835 there were 498 ecclesiastical persons. The church has no temporal power, no political existence as part of the state, no interests jarring with those of other members of the community. Severe statutes against conventicles have been repealed.

ESTABLISHMENT SYNOD.—The Synod met at Kingston, on Wednesday, July 8, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bell, of Perth, Moderator for the past year. The Synod roll being made up showed the number of ministers to be fifty-three. The Rev. George Romanes, of Smith's Falls, was appointed Moderator. There was a large attendance of ministers present, although but few elders.

CONVERTS TO ROME.—The Tablet, a Roman Catholic paper in London, states that a Baptist minister has been recently received into the Roman communion in Manchester. Another accession to Rome has caused great sorrow in Oxford University, in the Rev. John Milner, of Queen's College.

SYNOD FUND.

JAMES SHAW, ESQ., TREASURER.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| To collection at Knox's Church Toronto | | | |
| per Rev. Dr. Burns, | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| East Chinguacousy, per Mr. Wallace, .. | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| Trafalgar Mills, per John Proudfoot, .. | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Quebec, per Rev. John Clugston, .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| West Gwillimbury, per Rev. John McTavish, | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Vaughan, per | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Ayr, per Rev. R. Lindsay, | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Zorra, per Rev. D. McKenzie for 1845, | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| " " " " 1846, | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Puslinch, per Rev Wm. Meldrum for 1845, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " 1846, | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| London, per Rev. D. McKenzie, .. | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Woodstock, per Mr. A. Smith, .. | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Dundas and Ancaster, per Rev. Mark Y. Stark, | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Saltfleet and Inbrook, per Rev. George Cheyne, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Prescott, per Rev. Robert Boyd, .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| South Gower, per Rev. W. J. Macdowell, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwardsburgh, per Rev. James Geggie, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Peterborough, per Rev. John M. Roger, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cavan, per Rev. James Douglass, .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grafton and Colborne, per Rev. William Reid, | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Cobourg, per Rev. Tho's Alexander Fergus, per Rev. George Smellie, .. | 2 | 2 | 7½ |
| Pictou, per Rev. William Hamilton Demorestville, per Rev. James Rogers, | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Gananoque, per Rev. Henry Gordon St. Gabriel (Montreal), per Rev. William Leishman, | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| St. Therese, per Rev. David Black, .. | 1 | 16 | 11 |
| La Chute, per Rev. Mr. Henry, .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Free Temple Church, per Rev. William Rintoul, | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Norval, per do. do. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Streetsville, per do. do. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Caledonia, per Mr. McKinnon, | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 6th Concession Ancaster, per Rev. Dr. Ferrier, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Darlington, per Rev. Alex. Steele, .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Wellington Square, &c., per Mr. Bastedo, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Scotch Block, Esquesing, per Mr. John Burns, | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Amherstburgh, per Rev. R. Peden, .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Frienrie, per John Redpath, Etq., | 2 | 13 | 8 |
| Perth, per Rev. Andrew Melville, .. | 0 | 18 | 1½ |
| Galt, per Rev. John Bayne, | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| To donation from Rev. William C. Burns, (Tucker Smith), | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Collection at Oakville, per Mr. John Urquhart, | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Brown's Corner, Markham, per Rev. James Harris, | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Crosby's do. do. do., | 1 | 5 | 0 |