

about to submit, with a few remarks humbly designed to deepen in the minds of the brethren, a sense of the importance of the speedy foundation in the Province of a school for the education of Ministers.

It is submitted, then, in the first place, that Ministers educated in the Province will have some considerable advantages over those of the same standing, as to general qualifications, who have been educated in Britain. For, recent as the population of the Province is, and possessing as it does many characteristics of that of the Mother Country, it has yet a character of its own, in many important respects, distinct; on account of its mixed origin, and the circumstances which are peculiar to it as a young community. Hence, our preachers on their first arrival in the Province, even when amongst those who have migrated from Scotland at an early period, and still more when amongst the descendants of such, or emigrants from other parts, find themselves to be in some respects amongst a strange people; and they in like manner have something of the character of foreigners to the population. So that there is for a time a want of sympathy in each others views and feelings on many subjects; and the preacher is at once the less comfortable, and the less fitted to put forth the full influence of his office and character on the community. Ministers educated from amongst our own Provincial youths would have no such draw back on their usefulness; and they would have a more palpable advantage in their physical training, which would prepare them for the hardships incident to Missionary and Ministerial service in Canada.

*Secondly*,—It should be known throughout the Church, that there are now, in some congregations, individuals desirous of entering into the Ministry, and to demand of such an education in a Scottish University, would be a virtual barring of the door to their admission. Such individuals are not, it is true, known to be numerous; but unquestionably more of our pious youths would direct their attention to the Ministry, if means for a suitable education were within their reach. It may be safely affirmed, that the number of persons in a Church, who aspire to the Ministry from right motives, forms a fair test of the success, which God gives to the ministration of the word and ordinances in that Church; and it seems equally plain, that if a Church deny to such persons all opportunity of qualifying themselves for the Ministry, and of actually entering upon it; it is in the very way of counteracting the work of God, and cannot but provoke his displeasure. In this view of the matter, the present condition of our Church in these Provinces, destitute as she is of a school for the Prophets, may well awaken serious alarm. Many direct evils may be seen to be connected with the present system of obtaining Ministers. A certain nationality of character is induced on our Church, which by no means befits the origin of a great proportion of those who compose it: and in this way also, the Church is severed from many generous sympathies of the general population, and commends itself only to the national predilections of those who are of Scottish descent. The Church with a ministry purely Scottish, cannot acquire a Provincial charac-