

In financial matters the progress has been even more noticeable, though it is not nearly so great as might have been expected when the numbers and wealth of the members and adherents of the C. P. Church are considered. The total income of the C. P. Church for the year ending 31st March, 1875, was \$618,533 78, an increase on that of the previous year of \$67,652 06. In 1861 the total income for all purposes was only \$195,027; in 1870 it had risen to \$421,788 05, and in 1875 had become nearly \$200,000 more. In 1861 the amount of stipend paid was \$104,144 41; in 1870, \$174,466 88; and in 1875, \$270,690 23; an increase of \$96,000 in five years. But while the ministers were receiving better salaries, though not nearly so good as they ought to have had, the contributions to other religious and benevolent schemes did not fall off. In 1861 there were collected for missionary and benevolent purposes, of an extra congregational character, \$38,881; in 1870, \$57,474; and in 1875, \$120,577. In 1861 there were only 74 mansees. In 1875 there were 198, and twenty houses rented by the congregations for their ministers' use. It is quite true that a large amount of this increase of income is due to the building of Knox College. For the last two years the contributions for the fund have necessarily been very large; but even when this item is left out of view as extraordinary, the steady increase on the regular funds is very noticeable and very gratifying. In 1861 the contributions to the Home Mission Fund—that is, for sending ministers to the newer and poorer districts of Canada—were only \$4,653. In 1875 they were \$18,971, or more than 400 per cent.

The amount of stipend paid in this Church, from the time of its formation in 1861 till it emerged by another union in a larger body in 1875, was \$2,224,578 49; and the total amount paid during that time for all congregational purposes—such as bearing the current expenses, building and repairing churches, &c., was \$4,547,159 72; while for the missionary and benevolent schemes of the Church there were raised during the same time \$520,502 37. This would make a total in 14 years of \$5,415,025 25, or an average of \$286,787 30 per annum. We have not yet to hand the statistics of the other branches of the now "Presbyterian Church in Canada." When they make their appearance we shall give an account of them. Of course, the Church of which we have spoken was by much the largest.

We hope the United Church will see to it to have full and accurate statistics from the very first. Such documents become, in

the course of years, both very valuable and interesting.

Of the lately formed Church, all that can as yet be said is that, with the exception of an insignificant handful, it embraces all the Presbyterians in Canada and Newfoundland, and is divided into four district synods, which again are sub divided into 33 Presbyteries. On the rolls of these Presbyteries there were at the Union the names of 619 regularly settled ministers, or others for special reasons continued as members of Presbytery. The adhering population is larger than that of any other Protestant denomination in the whole of the Dominion.

Articles Selected.

(From the *Presbyterian*.)

Story of the Kirk in the Maritime Provinces.

CHAPTER I.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.

The first English settlement was effected in 1749, when the Honorable Edward Cornwallis was appointed Governor of the country, and proceeded to found a colony, accompanied by 3760 adventurers, who landed in Chebucto Bay, and immediately began to build a town for their habitation, which they called HALIFAX, in honour of the English Earl of that name—a member of the British Ministry.

By a law of the Province passed in 1758 it was enacted that "the sacred rites and ceremonies of divine worship, according to the Liturgy of the laws of England, shall be deemed the fixed form of worship, and the place where such Liturgy shall be used shall be respected and known by the name of the Church of England, as by law established—provided, nevertheless, that Protestants dissenting from the Church of England shall have free liberty of conscience, may erect meeting-houses, choose and elect ministers, and administer the sacraments, according to their several opinions; and all such dissenters shall be excused from any rates or taxes to be made or levied for the support of the Church of En-