

administered the sacrament of baptism to fourteen candidates, four or five of whom were adults. During the short time that had elapsed since my departure, great changes had taken place in the district: the road had been extended from Arthuret to Nietaux; several new settlers had taken up land; and the appearance of the old settlements, so far as I could judge at that season of the year, had undergone a change for the better. On some of the streams which flow into the Tobique, several of which are navigable for tow boats, there had been parties prospecting for gold, and the result of such prospecting has been that several tracts of land lying on the Tobique or its tributaries have been secured under mining leases from the government of New Brunswick. At Plaister-rock, about thirty miles up the river, gypsum is found in almost inexhaustible quantities, and other minerals are met with. Apart from the lumber, which has been hitherto the only product sought after, and the agricultural capabilities of the valley, which are but now beginning to be appreciated, and which alone would place it among the most desirable localities in the province, the district of the Tobique will have, in its minerals, and in the facilities afforded by its many streams for the manufacture of its products of wood and wool and grain, and for transporting these manufactures at a slight cost to market, a source of very great wealth. Other districts there are lying within the bounds of the St. John Presbytery in which settlements are springing up, where Presbyterians are scattered abroad; and some old settlements where, as yet, nothing has been done to supply ordinances by our church. The work of visiting some of these places would much resemble what I have above described as my work on the Tobique. That that work has not been undertaken is in no way the fault of the St. John Presbytery as a Presbytery, seeing that in the charges over which ministers are placed, there is quite enough to do, or, at least, territory enough to occupy. I may, when I come to speak of the charges organized in the Presbytery, point out what I consider in part the reason why so much ground remains unoccupied.

W. T. W.

PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, CHARLOTTETOWN, }
the 14th day of January, 1869, }

WHICH day the Presbytery met and was constituted. *Sederunt*—the Revs. Messrs. Duncan, McWilliam, and McColl, Ministers; and Dr. Makieson, Elder.

In the absence of Mr. McLean, the Clerk, from indisposition, Mr. McWilliam was appointed Clerk *pro tem*.

Mr. McColl stated that he had written to the Colonial Committee, withdrawing his resignation of the office of Missionary, whereupon the Clerk was instructed to write the Convener of the Home Mission Board to that effect. Application was then made by Messrs. McColl and McWilliam for certificates to draw on the Colonial Committee for their half year's allowances due on 1st February, 1869. The Presbytery, being satisfied with the manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past six months, hereby grant the certificates required, and authorize them to draw on the committee for the half year to the respective amounts recommended by the Home Mission Board, which are—to the Rev. Mr. McColl, fifty pounds (£50) sterling, per annum; Mr. McWilliam, forty pounds (£40) sterling, per annum,—and the Clerk was instructed to grant extracts to that effect.

Mr. McColl stated that steps were being taken towards his induction at De Sable, when the Moderator was instructed to call a *pro re nata* meeting as soon as the preliminary arrangements were made, and the necessary documents ready to be submitted to the Presbytery, so that his induction may take place with all convenient speed.