

the scheme was admitted and felt, we think, on all hands in the Synod; and apart altogether from its great object, which is to bring the strong to the help of the weak in the most unobjectionable form, or as it might be better expressed, to bring the whole church to make common cause for the support and extension of the ordinances of the Gospel over the land, several Elders bore testimony, in the strongest terms, to its beneficial effects, in introducing order and punctuality, and promoting liberality in the pecuniary affairs of congregations.

The overture for the alteration of the act respecting the admission of ministers and probationers of other churches, gave rise to a lengthened and animated discussion in the Synod, and resulted in an amendment of the act, which will preclude any admission from taking place until the applicant has been before the Synod; except as formerly, the cases of ministers or missionaries coming from churches with which the Synod maintains close fellowship, by special designation, or by orderly translation. The preliminary steps by Presbyteries in regard to this matter, remain as before.

We cannot attempt even to advert, on the present occasion, to the routine and less prominent matters that came before the Synod. We may just refer to two references from the Presbytery of Montreal which occupied a good deal of that Synod's time and attention. The one respected an application from Quebec for the erection of an additional pastoral charge in that City, and it was remitted to the Presbytery of Montreal under certain instructions—Messrs. Robb, Roger, Reid, and Wardrope, being appointed Assessors to the Presbytery in the determination of this matter. From the same Presbytery there was a reference respecting a case of discipline, which involved the question as to the admission of parties to Church membership who were engaged in selling spirituous liquors. The Synod came to a deliverance expressive of approval of the zeal of the Session for the maintenance of purity of Communion. The motion actually carried was dissented from by several of the members, on the ground that it was not expressed with sufficient precision, and might thus be liable to misinterpretation when taken in connexion with the case on which it immediately bore; but the answers given in to the reasons of dissent, and which were adopted by most, or all, of those who had voted for the deliverance come to, brought out the foregoing as the sentiment of the Synod.

Our limits, at present, forbid us to enter further into details. We only state that the Treasurer for Foreign Missions, John Redpath, Esquire, reported that £225 had been contributed by congregations for this object during the year, which had, according to the instructions of the Synod, been remitted to the Treasurers of the Free Church of Scotland, for the Jewish and Foreign Missions. We are unable to state the precise amount raised for the Home Mission, or for the other schemes of the Church, but we presume that statements under these heads will be furnished along with the printed Minutes. Great harmony prevailed, and the devotional exercises were characterized by peculiar earnestness and fervour.

BELLEVILLE BURSARY.—We are happy to announce that a bursary of £10 has been provided by the Ladies' Association of Belleville, for Knox's College, Toronto.

KNOX'S COLLEGE.

DIRECTIONS

Addressed to the Students of Knox's College, Toronto, to guide them in their Theological, Philosophical, and Classical studies during the present recess of College, and in their preparation for the preliminary examinations and trials of 1847—48.

1. There will be a strict examination of all the Students without exception, at the commencement of Session 1847—48, on their grammatical knowledge of the English, Latin, and Greek languages, and great stress will be laid on this part of the preliminary trial in determining the standing of the Student.

2. At the same time there will be an equally strict examination in Chronology, Geography, History, and Antiquities.

3. In connection with these, there will be a promiscuous recapitulatory examination in all the branches of study in which they have been previously engaged—and their trial essays and exercises on the same occasion, will have a special reference to those parts of the educational course, through which they have already passed.

4. The candidates for admission into the first Philosophical class will be required to undergo a previous examination on their grammatical knowledge of the English, Latin, and Greek languages, and of the Elements of Geometry and Algebra, and will be expected to possess some acquaintance with English History and Literature.

5. Those Students who have attended the classes for Philosophy and Literature last Session, besides a recapitulatory examination on the Lectures and Classical studies of that Session will be examined on the first Books of the Iliad and Odyssey and Anthon's Greek Exercises, the first two Books of Cicero de Officiis, and will be expected to read in the Greek New Testament, the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, *ad aperturam libri*. The Books prescribed for their Philosophical reading are Reid's Enquiry and Essays, and Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

6. The Students who have completed the first year of their Theological course are expected, in addition to the preceding acquirements, to be prepared for a further examination in Cicero de Natura Deorum, first Book of Livy, Horace, first Book, Ode 3rd, 7th, 22nd and 24th; second Book, Ode 5th, 10th, 14th, and 16th; Satires, first Book, 1st Satire and 6th; second Book, Satire 1st and 2nd; Dunsbar's Greek Exercises; in the first volume of Collectanea Majora, the Extracts from Herodotus and Xenophon. In Philosophy they are required to extend their reading to Stewart's Elements and Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers. For those who may not have it in their power to obtain the Philosophical Works of Stewart, a careful study of Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers and Moral Feelings, will, for the present, be deemed sufficient.

7. The Students of the third and fourth years, will be expected to read, *ad aperturam libri*, Livy, Tacitus, and Horace. In Greek it is deemed sufficient, for the present, to prescribe to them the above-mentioned extracts from the first volume of the Collectanea Majora, for the third year, and for the fourth, in the second Vol. of the Collectanea Majora, the Medea of Euripides, and the first ten odes of Pindar. In Philosophy they will be specially examined on Logic and Ethics, on the Baconian Method, on the various Schools and Sects of Metaphysical and Moral Philosophy and the leading Systems of Infidelity and Scepticism, with their refutations. The Books prescribed for their reading, are Brown's Lectures, Bacon's Essays and Novum Organum, Butler's Analogy, and Sermons. The Students of the 4th year will be expected to possess some acquaintance with the best elementary works on political Economy, such as Smith's Wealth of Nations, Guizot on Civilization and the political writings of Home.

All the Students in Theology will be required at the commencement of next Session to submit

Critical Annotations on the Original Text of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and those of the 3rd and 4th years are expected to prepare a like exercise on the Book of Deuteronomy, Sept. version; and it is hoped that the Hebrew Text of this Book may also be made by some of the Students a subject of Criticism.

While in consideration of the educational disadvantages, under which, in this country, many of our students labour, some indulgence will be made in particular cases, on the part of the College Committee, it is desirable to aim at the highest practicable standard, and it is intended to raise the standard gradually, as circumstances will permit.

8. The Students who were in the junior Hebrew class last Session will be examined on the characteristics and significations of the seven conjugations of the regular verbs; on the Paradigms of these conjugations and verbs (technically), **LAMEDH GUTTURAL**: see the paradigm D of Gesenius' Grammar, or Table IV. of Pinnock's Catechism of Hebrew Grammar. Also on the first twelve chapters of Genesis, in the Hebrew Bible.

9. Students in the senior Hebrew class of last Session will be examined on the various kinds of irregular verbs. See Gesenius' Grammar, sections 64th and 77th inclusive; the chapters on verbs imperfect, and verbs quiescent in Pinnock's Catechism, with the corresponding Paradigms. Also in the Psalms 1st to 18th inclusive; Isaiah 1st to 6th inclusive.

10. The Students who attended the Lectures on Church History and Biblical criticism, to be examined on the whole course. The questions on Ecclesiastical History will be so framed as to test how far they have been successful in obtaining a clear, comprehensive, and commanding view of the general outline—the most important characters, events, and epochs; so as to lay a solid foundation for future proficiency in this great branch of Theological study. They will be further examined in the history and character of the Samaritan Pentateuch, the versions of the Bible from the Septuagint to the Vulgate inclusive; also of the Chaldee paraphrases.

11. Students in the junior class in Theology, in addition to the recapitulation of the work of last Session, will be examined in Butler's Analogy, and in the evidences of Christianity—Pooley and Chalmers the text books.

12. Students of the senior Theology Class will be examined on the thirty-three chapters of the Confession of Faith, and ought to be prepared to explain or defend any propositions in them. They will also be expected to be well grounded in systematic Theology, and likewise to have read Calvin's Institutes, or some approved standard work in this department.

(Signed)

WILLIAM RISTOOL.
HENRY ESSON.
ALEXANDER GALE.

TO CLERGYMEN AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.—We copy from the *London Record* the following reply to a correspondent, "who seeks a remedy for that affection of the trachea, of which so many active clergymen complain."

1. Let the throat be always kept at the same even and low temperature at which any one keeps the face. Few ladies are attacked with this tracheal irritation, because, with them, habitually, the throat is open to the action of the cool air. Many men, and clergymen in particular, tie up the neck with a handkerchief, with a pad in it, or with a thick stock, and in this way the glandular and highly vascular substance of the neck, becomes peculiarly tender and susceptible, and the tracheal passage suffers with it. Let nothing be worn about the throat, either in winter or summer, but a plain, thin musella (muscicilla) stock, which will not allow the throat to become heated; and it will soon be protected, by habit, from all