

the Presbyterian Church in the United States, addressed the Assembly, and after him the Rev. Mr. Arnot and the Rev. Dr. Blaikie, deputies from the Free Church of Scotland. The following brief report of their addresses, we condense from the *Globe*. Mr. Tully referred to the circumstance of his early connection with Canada, where he had been acquainted with not a few of the ministers still in the Church. He dwelt upon the fact, that the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the Canada Presbyterian Church were both descended from the same grand old mother. He stated that the Church which he represented had grown to be the largest of the descendants of the mother Church. They numbered now in the united—or rather the re-united Church, as they loved to call themselves—4,240 ordained ministers. (Applause.) They had 2,500 organized churches, and numbers of academies of a very high order, colleges and theological seminaries not a few. The Presbyterian Church in the United States had seven schemes of benevolence, and had raised the year before last between \$300,000 to \$400,000 for Foreign Missions, and the same sum for Home Missions, a like sum for the Board of Education, and a correspondingly large sum for the Board of Church Erection. There was also a fund for disabled and aged ministers—a fund which was swelling from year to year. They had also a district organization, since the war, for the purpose of carrying the Gospel amongst the freedmen. The Indians and Chinese belonged to their foreign missions, and they had missions at Brazil, the south west coast of Africa—all over India. In conclusion, Mr. Tully said it was with feelings of the greatest pleasure that he bore to the Assembly the salutations and Christian greetings of the Church on the other side.

Dr. Blaikie, who afterwards addressed the Assembly, referred to the first "General Assembly" which was held in Edinburgh on the 20th Dec., 1560, and to the progress of Presbyterianism since, and to the General Assemblies now held not only in Scotland but in the United States of America, in Canada and in Australia. He said: "It seemed as if the star of Presbyterianism were in the ascendant, if members of the Church had the ability to see their portion, and the grace to do their duty. John Knox was a man who had lain for a long time under obloquy, but had at last received historical justice, and Carlyle had shown to the world that he was one of the greatest heroes of modern times. And Froude declares that John Knox was not only the reformer of his Church, but the founder of his nation—who gave worth to the Scottish people, and gave them that spirit of self-reliance, and energy, and perseverance, which they manifested in every country as well as at home. (Applause.) He might refer to another instance of historical justice to Presbyterianism. If he spoke of the Free Church, he hoped he would not be accused of egotism, for he represented that Church. He remembered when its members were denounced as non-intrusion rebels. He detailed at some length the trials of the Free Church at the time of the separation. Lord Aberdeen, one of its greatest enemies, changed his opinion, and told John Bright that it had become one of the most powerful agents in the spread of the Gospel. He (Dr. Blaikie) believed that the success of the Free Church and the manner in which their Ministers were supported, had no small effect in bringing about the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He hoped this first meeting of this Assembly would be looked back to by those who were to come after them, many generations hence, as those he now addressed looked