

dism emerged different in several respects from what it was before. It was a very little smaller, and a trifle less aristocratic, but it was very much more compact and free. The men who now came to the front had already proved themselves to be able ministers of the New Testament, and they subsequently proved themselves competent to lead the Connexion, by the blessing of God, to usefulness and success.

As regards government, each church manages its own affairs, admits or expels its members by the vote of the majority of those who belong to it. But there is an appeal from the decision of the individual church to the Monthly Meeting of the county to which it belongs; and then there is an appeal from the decision of the *Monthly Meeting to the Quarterly Association* of the province. Matters relating to South Wales are finally disposed of by the South Wales Association, and so of the North; but a few years ago a General Assembly of the whole Connexion was established, and the two Associations may agree to refer matters to that body, which meets once a year, for final decision. Churches nominate their own deacons, or elders, by the vote of the majority, but they can only be appointed with the sanction of the Monthly Meeting of their county and by delegates sent by that body to the place for that purpose. Monthly meetings never interfere with the internal affairs of individual churches, unless their members fail to agree among themselves, or permit some manifest irregularity. Ministers can only be ordained with the approval of one of the Associations, North or South. They are nominated by delegates of the counties to which they belong at one Association, and, if approved of, are ordained at a subsequent one. These representative meetings are made up of ministers and deacons, and generally the latter preponderate in numbers. There is no rule made to preserve 'the balance of power' in this respect, and happily there has not hitherto appeared any necessity for it. All the chapels are the property not of the congregations worshipping in them, but of the Connexion.

The North Wales section employ from fifteen to twenty missionaries to labour among the people of the *English-speaking districts*; and of the South Wales portion having under its charge twenty *English stations*, containing about thirty places of worship. It has *Foreign Missions* in India with five missionaries, fourteen native teachers, and fourteen churches, connected with which there are between five and six hundred communicants and candidates, while there are about eight hundred children in the schools.

There is also a mission in Brittany, with two missionaries, and two mission stations,

and between ninety and one hundred communicants. The Connexion has a college for the training of its ministry at Bala, with a permanent endowment of £25,000, and another at Trevecca, for which a similar endowment is being raised.

The following statistics, which we have taken from "Grant's Church Almanac and Presbyterian Year-Book for 1872," will show the strength and liberality of this body. They relate to the year 1870:— Churches, 1031; chapels and preaching-stations, 1126; ministers and licentiates, 773; communicants, 92,735; applicants for church membership, 3737; children of communicants enrolled in Church books, 41,013; adherents, 233,981; Sabbath-school teachers, 18,579; scholars, 153,947.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the Ministry.....	£42,238
Missions.....	4,459
For the Poor.....	2,074
Chapel Building.....	25,206
Other schemes.....	16,561
Seat Rents.....	18,026
	£108,564

#### BAY OF ISLANDS.

Upon the western coast of Newfoundland at the mouth of the Humber River is situated the Bay of Islands. The Bay itself is a large sheet of water studded here and there with numerous islands, hence the origin of the name. The river flowing into the bay is a stream of considerable size, said to be navigable for the largest ship afloat for a distance of 25 miles from its mouth. Scattered along its banks within this distance reside the inhabitants and form the settlement called the Bay of Islands.

To many readers of the *Record* this isolated country is scarcely known, though our church in days of yore has given a little attention to it. At present within this compass of 25 miles are found, dwelling solitary, 250 families with an estimated population of about 1500. This people subsist chiefly by fishing and lumbering, and many of them eke out a miserable existence. The country however wants to be opened up as its resources have as yet scarcely been touched. Upwards of 100 miles the Humber River extends into the country and passes through some excellent agricultural soil; great quantities of timber are found scattered over the whole territory,