

Mr. Morris made some brief explanation, and the ease was then taken *en delibere*.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

The arguments in this *cause celebre*, the case of Dobie *vs.* the Temporalities Fund, were resumed on Saturday at 11 a. m., before His Honor Justice Jette.

Messrs. Morris and Bethune for respondents, submitted two main propositions: First, That the Church was a voluntary association: secondly, that the acts of the Legislature providing for the Presbyterian Union were constitutional. They showed

1. That the Church was independent in its origin, the Synod being formed on the suggestion of Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1830.

2. That after its formation the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland in 1844, stated that the Church had no control of the Church in Canada.

3. That in 1844 the Synod of the Canadian Church passed an act declaring that the Synod was free and uncontrolled, and defining the words "in connection with the Church of Scotland," to signify only identity of origin and standards and ministerial and church communion—to which Mr. Dobie and every other minister had to give his adhesion.

4. That commutation was made by Government with the Synod, and not with the individual ministers, the Government declining to commute with individuals, though solicited to do so.

5. That the claims of the ministers were converted into a life interest, which was to revert at death to the general fund which belonged to the Church.

6. That the Synod was the owner of the fund, and always controlled it, and changed the principles upon which the fund was distributed without objection by Mr. Dobie, showing that the Synod had power over the fund.

7. That the Synod had power over

property as well as over matters spiritual.

8. That the Synod applied to the Quebec Legislature for an amending Act in 1869, Mr. Dobie approving.

9. That the Church was bound by a majority, acting by a vote Synod.

10. That the basis of union adopted was not inconsistent with the former standards; and that the Church of Scotland approved of the basis of resolution, as well as through its delegate the Rev. Mr. Spratt, who expressed regret in the Assembly at Ottawa that the Union was not complete.

11. They cited the case of the union of the Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodists in Ontario, Chief Justice Robinson and the court with him deciding in an issue precisely similar to this one, that the majority ruled, and that by the union the Church did not lose its identity and retained its property, though it changed its name, and that the minority were seceders.

12. They also cited the case of Cowan and Wright, decided in Ontario, in which Vice-Chancellor Blake held that the Ontario Union Act, which is similar to the Quebec Act, is constitutional, besides numerous other authorities.

The address of Mr. Morris, which occupied five hours in delivery, was a most exhaustive, able and eloquent one, showing great familiarity with the history and procedure of Presbyterian Churches. Messrs. Bethune and Davidson on the same side confined themselves chiefly to citing English and Canadian authorities, showing that the pretension of Mr. Dobie and the minority acting with him could not be maintained in law. When the Court rose at 4.30 p. m. Mr. Macmaster had entered upon his argument in reply, which was resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

The 13th Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met in St. John, N. B., on Thursday.