

meetings which he may be enabled to address—how his intercourse with the various congregations, and restore him to his people in peace and safety. May he find it increasingly sweet to spend and be spent in the cause of Christ, and may the Lord make him and all His other faithful servants, an honoured and effectual instrumentality in reviving His work in the midst of the years—so that the inhabitants of Canada may ere long be enabled, by the grace and blessing of God, to say from comfortable experience, "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord."—*Communicated.*

Beekwith, August 14, 1845.—At a Meeting of the United Congregations of Beekwith and Goulbourn, held in the Presbyterian Church at Mount Pleasant, on this the 28th day of July, 1845,—the meeting having been constituted by prayer, and the Rev. Henry Gordon, of Gananoque, having been called to the Chair, it was unanimously resolved—"That a Call to the Rev. John McMillan, of Carlisle, Scotland, be with as little delay as possible signed, and through the said Rev. Henry Gordon, Moderator of the Presbytery of Kingston, be transmitted to him. And seeing that the subscriptions cannot just at present be fully completed, the Trustees in full reliance on the congregation, and that the amount guaranteed by them will be easily secured in the event of his accepting the call, do undertake that a salary of £150 a year be raised, and a Manse provided.

HENRY GORDON, President.
NEIL STEWART, Secretary.

N. B.—The people of Beekwith have also resolved to contribute fifty pounds to aid in defraying Mr. McMillan's expenses to the country upon his accepting the Call.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSION.—The Rev. Mr. Tanner and John Dougall, Esq., of Montreal, have been engaged for some weeks past in bringing the claims of this Mission before the Christian community in Canada West, addressing public meetings in the principal towns, and organising committees for the purpose of sustaining and extending the interest which has been awakened in behalf of this very interesting and important christian enterprise, and of communicating with the acting Committee in Montreal. The meetings in Toronto and Hamilton were well attended, and the deputies expressed themselves as much gratified with the cordial reception which they had met with throughout, and the marked attention with which their statements had been believed. One principal object which the French Canadian Missionary Society is at present labouring to accomplish, and which their deputies fully explained, is the establishment of an extensive Seminary in the neighbourhood of Montreal, for the education of French Canadian young men. A large farm on the banks of the St. Lawrence, some miles below Montreal, has been purchased as the site of this Institution, and a large portion of the funds requisite for the erection of the necessary buildings, has already been contributed in Montreal and in Great Britain. The manual labour system is to be adopted, so that habits of industry, and the capability for bodily labour may be acquired or kept up among the pupils; and it is designed that the whole course of instruction shall be so directed as to imbue the pupils with the truths and influences of the Gospel. We were much pleased to hear the sound christian views on the subject of education, expressed by both the deputies, and especially by Mr. Dougall, and if the society shall be wisely guided in the selection of a person to superintend their projected Institution, much good may be expected to result from its operations. As the general object in view, viz., the communication of the pure Gospel light to our benighted brethren and fellow subjects in Lower Canada, it possesses claims of the strongest kind upon our attention and prayerful exertions—claims preferable, we conceive, to almost every other Missionary undertaking, and involving at once the best interests of our own community, civil as well as sacred.—Had the christians of Great Britain done their duty to Ireland in evangelising it as they might have done, what an amount of evil might have been prevented. Let christians and churches in Canada consider this parallel case, and learn from it their duty, and the sad results to be expected from the neglect of it.

CALDFORNIA—Grand River.—Measures have been taken under the direction of the Presbytery

of Hamilton, for organizing the numerous Presbyterian population in this quarter as a congregation. At a recent meeting a roll of members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church was made up, and two individuals were chosen by the congregation for the Eldership. Mr. Gale presided on the occasion.

SCOTLAND.

FREE PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

The Presbytery of Glasgow held a *pro re nata* meeting on Friday,—the Rev. Mr. Miller Moderator—for the purpose of considering a call to Mr. King of St. Stephen's, from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston.

CALL TO MR. KING.

The call to Mr. King, signed by 171 heads of families and seat-holders, with a long letter, urging the peculiar claims of the people of Canada to the sympathy of the Free Church of Scotland, having been read, the Clerk intimated that in obedience to the instructions of last meeting of Presbytery, the congregation of St. Stephen's had been summoned to appear and state their objections, if they had any, to the proposed translation of their minister to Canada.

Parties were accordingly called, and there appeared for the congregation of St. Stephen's, Messrs. Galbraith and McDougall, elders, and several members of the Deacons' Court. Mr. King also appeared for himself.

A minute of a meeting of the congregation of St. Stephen's was read, and also a memorial then adopted to the Presbytery, signed by 456 seat-holders, 329 of whom are communicants, praying that Mr. King be not removed from his present charge, and expressing their unanimous opinion that his translation would be attended with most injurious effects both to the cause of the Free Church and to the interests of the congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan read two letters, the one from the Secretary of the General Assembly's Colonial Committee, requesting that in considering Mr. King's call, the Presbytery should remember the peculiar position in which the congregation at Kingston is placed; and the other, from Mr. Gale, on the part of the Home Mission Committee of the Synod of Canada, giving a statement of the circumstances of St. Andrew's congregation, and earnestly praying the Presbytery to sanction Mr. King's removal. Extracts from letters of Mr. Bonar and Mr. Arnot were also read, the former stating that the congregation were united in their desire to have Mr. King for their minister; and the latter that they were waiting in suspense for Mr. King's answer. Mr. Arnot also expressing his own opinion, that if Mr. King would consent to go to Canada, his labours, under Providence, could not fail to prove a great blessing to the Church in that land.

The Commissioners from the congregation of St. Stephen's were then heard. They severally expressed the cordial and unanimous feeling of attachment which existed on the part of the congregation to their pastor; much fruit had appeared from his labours amongst them. They conceived that it would be for the interest of the Church at home, as well as essential to the stability of St. Stephen's congregation, to have Mr. King continued among them, and earnestly desired that the call should not be sustained.

Mr. King, having been called upon, said, that he felt the difficulty of the position in which he now stood. In so far as the call was concerned, he had just one statement to make from the first; that statement he made to the people in Canada, when this call was presented to him, and he had now to repeat it, that if this was a matter in which he was free to choose for himself, then he would just wish to remain where he was. They had to keep in mind, however, that as soldiers of the Cross, they were not at liberty to choose for themselves a particular sphere of labour; they must be ever ready to listen to the calls addressed to them in God's providence. They were not at liberty to fix the bounds of their habitation; it belonged to the Spirit of God to direct the movements of his servants, and to carry on his own work as to him seemed proper. With these views, therefore, he could not say to the people at Kingston, that no consideration would induce him to accept of their call; and he stated to them that,

after the matter was brought under the consideration of the Church, it were thought right, that he should remove from his present charge, he would have no difficulty in the case. Mr. King, here adverted to the spiritual destination of the province, its great importance as a field of labour, and sympathised in the difficulties in which the people had been involved. To do justice to himself, there was a matter which he felt called upon to speak of. Up till two days ago, his own feeling was that he should not allow himself to say what course he thought it right or wrong to pursue in this matter, but simply to abide by the decision of the court. But within these two days, a communication had reached him from Canada, which had made a deep impression on his mind; he referred to an act of the Synod, by which they seemed to set loose some of the principles of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, principles which he held to be sacred. The change which had been introduced into the Church in Canada had respect to the ministrations of the ecclesiastical funds. That was a matter which he believed to be of vital importance. The Scriptures were explicit on the point that the disposal of the funds of the Church should be vested in Deacons' Courts; and just because of the Synod of Canada departing from this principle, the case was not now so clear as it had been before. He could recognise something like congregational view, in the late proceedings of the Synod of Canada, and if a Church began to tamper with its constitution, there was no saying where they might stop. They were aware that too many viewed the standards of the Church simply in the light that they were expedient. His own views were that the standards of the Free Church were founded on direct scriptural authority, and the more closely they adhered to Bible principles, they would be the better able to do justice to those objects for which a visible church exists.

Parties were then removed.

Dr. HENDERSON said he considered that the Presbytery were now in a position for giving judgment in this case. When he first heard of the call to Mr. King, and reflected on the destitution of Canada, the great majority of the ministers connected with that province having deserted their fields of labour, he did think that it was a call to which they ought to respond. And were he not now aware that Mr. King's mind did not lie in that direction, he would have been disposed to move that he be translated. The statements which they had just heard from their rev. brother were founded on pure and Christian principles, and on that ground he felt that he was not free to carry out the views he at first entertained upon the question, by supporting the call; on the contrary, in the whole circumstances of the case, he thought himself justified in moving that the translation do not take place.

Dr. SWAIN, after expressing a deep sympathy with the congregation at Kingston, and paying a high compliment to the worth and business talent of Mr. King, seconded Dr. Henderson's motion.

Dr. BUCHANAN, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. MILLER, severally concurred in the motion, and expressed their high admiration of Mr. King's sound judgment, business talent, and disinterested kindness. The strength and stability of the Church abroad depended much, under God, on the talent and experience of her Ministers at home; and it was their unanimous opinion that in this case the interest of the Church would be best promoted by retaining Mr. King in his present charge.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and parties having been called in, and judgment intimated, the commissioners for the congregation of St. Stephen's acquiesced and craved extracts.

MASSÉ SUIVANT DE LA FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—In our last number we noticed that this great undertaking has been fairly and most successfully commenced under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh. Further and most gratifying accounts of Mr. Guthrie's interesting progress have reached us. The proceedings at the great Glasgow meeting, and in particular the overwhelming and eloquent oration of Mr. Guthrie, produced a strong and almost indescribable impression.