

which is now current—there were eighteen Probationers, and fifty-two vacancies.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane pointed out that having begun the year \$1,000 in debt, the Committee had received \$19,000, and had now nearly \$800 in the Treasury. Another missionary was wanted in Manitoba, and he asked anyone who could to inform the Committee of a suitable person for the purpose. He alluded to the necessity for more exertion in this matter, and instanced the munificence displayed in the Methodist Churches in relation to mission work. He suggested that when mission meetings were to be held, longer announcements should be made. He returned thanks to the members of the Committee for their kindness during the past year, especially to Dr. Waters, Mr. Warden, Mr. King, and Mr. Torrence, expressed a hope that he would be relieved from the duties of convener to the Committee during the next year, and suggested that in future the convener should be allowed a sum of money to pay some one to help him with the routine work.

Rev. C. Stewart explained that the contribution from Owen Sound had been less than last year, because of the loss of four congregations who had been attached to the new Presbytery of Bruce.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane said there was a far larger slice taken from Huron, and that Presbytery had, notwithstanding, doubled their contributions.

Rev. Dr. Topp, in moving the reception of the report, bore testimony to the energy and the valuable services of Mr. Cochrane, and to the completeness and gratifying character of the report. It was very pleasing to find that the funds had so largely increased, though he did not think they had reached what they would soon be, but the increase from 1861 to 1878 had been four times the amount of the contributions in 1861. The hearty thanks of the Assembly were due to the committee and especially to the convener, but they must remember that success was alone to be attributed to God. He did not think it necessary to say much as to the importance of this work, or as to the obligation resting upon the church to procure missionary effort, which many thought, perhaps rightly, was the grand enterprise to which this church should devote its labours, its energies and resources. The churches in this country ought to be mainly missionary churches. It was not like an old country, long-settled and filled up; this was a young, a new nation, with a large territory which was gradually adding to its population, and new churches were required in the new settlements. What was more worthy to engage the highest efforts of this Church than to supply the means of grace throughout the length and breadth of our land, and to do this they must bring this spiritual destitution before more favored congregations and men of wealth, and urge upon them the necessity of helping in the work. He believed that this would be a token to them of the Divine presence and favor, an evidence of the existence among them of the spirit of Him who was filled with compassion when He saw the people as sheep without a shepherd. When they looked at the state of the Church in the North-west, they could not but feel that there was much to be done. Let them have faith in God and go forth to the work and the Lord would prosper them. He was of opinion that the time was coming when the purely missionary work would have to be dealt with separately from the Supplemental Fund of the Church. They ought to aim at giving at least \$800 a year to their Ministers, and he believed that many whom God had prospered in worldly matters would be glad to give largely for such a purpose. He concluded by moving: "That the Assembly receive this report; that the thanks of the Assembly be given to the Committee, and especially to the Convener, for his eminent services in the office which he held, and that this report be transmitted to a committee to consider its recommendations and report to a subsequent meeting."

Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Montreal, in seconding the motion, referred to the increased activity on the part of the Presbytery, and expressed his pleasure at the absence of numerous recommendations in the report. He congratulated the Church on the expansion of its work in the great North-west, and pointed out the necessity for the Church following up its members who emigrated to that territory with the means of grace and the stated ministry.

Rev. G. Semille, of Fergus, complained of an allusion which had been made by Mr. Cochrane to the small contribution from the Presbytery of Guelph, and stated that that Presbytery had displayed quite as much liberality as others, but that they had a right to say what should be done with their money, and there was a feeling that the Home Mission Committee was not on a proper footing.

Rev. Mr. King, of Toronto, said that Guelph had the highest membership of any Presbytery in the Church, having nearly 800 more members than Toronto; and yet in the amount it contributed to the Home Mission Fund it stood seventh on the list, and in the amount per head fifteenth. He thought it would be a very hard task in view of these facts to commend the liberality of the Guelph Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Smellie said that Mr. King had not spoken to the point raised, but had carried off figures.

The Moderator regretted the tendency of the discussion, and thought if they went further harm would be done.

After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Rev. Mr. Black, of Manitoba, having been invited to address the Assembly, made a few remarks on the necessities of the Church in the North-west, expressed his thanks to the Home Mission Committee for their grant to Manitoba during the past year, and alluded to the wonderful increase in the prosperity of that Province since he went there twenty-two years ago.

GLENGARRY MISSION.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane read an overture from the Montreal Presbytery requesting that a mission might be established to the Gaelic-speaking Roman Catholics in the County of Glengarry.

Rev. Mr. Gibson and Rev. Mr. McVicar

explained the grounds upon which the request was based, and after a brief discussion it was agreed, on the motion of Rev. Mr. Warden, of Bothwell, to receive the overture and submit it to a Committee to be named by the Moderator.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the proceedings closed with the benediction.

The remainder of Assembly and Synod reports will appear next week.

DR. CANDLISH'S MOTION ON MUTUAL ELIGIBILITY.

The following is a copy of the motion of Dr. Candlish on mutual eligibility, as originally proposed in the Free Church Assembly.

"The General Assembly receives the report of the Committee on Union, approves of the same, and while continuing to cherish the expectation that the Lord will, in His own good time, open the way to an incorporating union, yet, having regard to the peace and order of this Church, the General Assembly resolves to suspend negotiations until God, in His providence, may be pleased to grant clearer light as to the path of duty in this whole matter, and therefore do not reappoint the committee. Looking, however, at the ascertained amount of unity of Christian judgment and feeling in the negotiating Churches, the General Assembly resolves to cultivate all such methods of Christian fellowship as can be carried on without incorporation, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Union, which the Assembly hereby adopts. Further, the General Assembly, finding from the report of their Committee on Classing Returns from Presbyteries to Overtures, that the overture sent down by last Assembly amending the amendment of Act VIII, 150 has received the approval of a very large majority of the Presbyteries of this Church, resolve to pass the same, as they do hereby pass the same, into a standing law. In passing this overture into a standing law, the General Assembly think it right to declare, as they hereby do declare, their adherence to the great fundamental principles of this Church, regarding—first, the sole and supreme authority of the Lord Jesus Christ, and His exclusive right to rule in and over His own Church, and the consequent obligation of His Church to be regulated in all her proceedings by His Word alone, for which end she claims to be protected in the maintenance of a complete independence in spiritual matters, and immunity from all coercion and control from without; and regarding, secondly, the prerogative of the Lord Jesus Christ as head over all things to His Church, and supreme over nations and their rulers, who are consequently bound, collectively and officially as well as individually and personally, to own and honour His authority, to further the interests of His holy religion, and to accept the guidance of His mind and will. And the Assembly further declare that the overture now passed into law does not affect the rule for the admission of ministers to charges in any way inconsistent with these declarations, which the Assembly hereby appoint to be printed along with this Act in the printed Acts of Assembly. Further, the General Assembly, holding it to be the undoubted law and immemorial usage of this Church, that all who are admitted to any spiritual office shall answer the questions and sign the formula prescribed thereunto, but having reason to apprehend that irregularities in practice more or less prevail, resolve that, in order to secure certainty and uniformity of procedure it should be enacted that the person inducted shall sign the formula in presence of the Presbytery, either before or during divine service; and deeming it reasonable that, when the person called belongs to another branch of the Church of Christ, he should be made fully aware from the first of what his acceptance of the call implies, and what is essential to the validity of his induction, the Assembly are of opinion that Presbyteries should be instructed, in sustaining such a call, to forward to the person called a copy of the questions which he will have to answer, and the formula which he will have to sign, together with the declaration herein made thereunto. Therefore, the General Assembly resolve to appoint a committee to prepare an overture for securing effectually these ends, to be sent down to Presbyteries in terms of the Barrier Act, and passed by this Assembly as an *interim Act*; said committee to report at a future diet."

This was afterwards modified, and in that modified form was unanimously adopted. After the words towards the end of the above motion, where it is said that the formula shall be signed at the induction during divine service, there was substituted the following clause:—

"That in every case of a person being proposed to be called who belongs to another branch of the Church of Christ, if the Presbytery find the call regular and sufficient so far as the congregation are concerned, they shall adjourn to meet on a subsequent day, not sooner than a fortnight, nor later, except in the case of foreign Churches, than four weeks, and shall transmit to the person proposed to be called, an extract of that finding, viz., the finding that the call is regular and sufficient, so far as the congregation calling are concerned, together with a copy of the said Act XII, 1846, including the preamble as well as the enacting part, as also a copy of the present finding of this Assembly in full, embracing the new overture as adjusted for being sent down to Presbyteries, and passed as an *interim Act*, informing him that if no communication is sent beyond a simple acknowledgment of their receipt, the Presbytery will then, upon the assumption that no difficulty exists on his part as regards the said document, proceed in the case according to the laws of the Church, and shall, before the induction service, record the fact that the provisions of this Act have been duly complied with."

The influence of Roman Catholicism in keeping the masses of its people in ignorance is illustrated by the fact in Naples, the largest Italian city, 400,000 of the inhabitants could not read or write at the time the power of the Church of Rome was broken.

SYNOD OF MONTREAL.

Monday, 9th June.

The Synod was constituted at ten o'clock, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Livingstone (Simeon). The minutes of Saturday's diet were read and sustained.

THE UNION QUESTION.

The consideration of the resolution in regard to the disposal of the Temporalities Fund was then taken up.

Rev. Dr. Cook read the following resolution:—"That the Synod approves and accepts the disposal of the Temporalities Fund as recommended by the Joint Committee, and that steps be taken to legalize it."

Dr. Cook then explained the present position of the fund. If there should be no union there would be no change in its disposal, and such continued disposal could not be questioned in law. But in contemplating a union it was needful to settle the future disposition of this fund. They had protected its present recipients. The vested interests of ministers had been secured, and even licentiate were protected. But they must look forward to the time when there would no longer be living any of these ministers, and there must perforce at length be a new disposition of the fund, and who so likely to move in the matter as the present Synod? It was true it could only propose it to the Legislature. The Free Church had, too, originally an interest in the fund, and on their secession their share fell to the present body. He thought, too, by extending the benefit to the churches of the Lower Provinces, it might make the Union more cordially received. The idea of endowment had been given up, but the scheme proposed answered some of the objects of endowment. It made provision for aged and infirm ministers, the education of ministers, and, if they should be unanimous, Parliament would legalize the distribution. Anyhow the time would come when there would be no representatives here of the Church of Scotland, hence the question must be at length dealt with. Still, he had no wish to press it down the throat of any one.

On motion of Rev. R. Campbell, the Synod now resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Rev. Mr. Morrison in the chair.

Mr. Mitchell then moved, seconded by Mr. Watson:—"That inasmuch as the proposed arrangement for the disposal of the Temporalities Fund in the event of Union is known to be unsatisfactory to a considerable number of ministers, elders, and people of the Church, be it resolved, that the following Committee be appointed in common with similar Committees of negotiating Churches, to consider the practicability of applying the fund, after all present rights have lapsed, to the establishment of a general fund, or Home Mission Fund of the re-united Church, and if found that the Canada Presbyterian Church is opposed to the formation of such fund, to consider some plan whereby that plan can be applied to an endowment of all congregations in their own Synod in the consummation of union or any other scheme which will secure to present and future ministers in existing congregations in our Church all the benefits to be derived from that fund in accordance with the original intention of its founders."

Mr. Mitchell added that he had no practical liking for the union, but he would not oppose it if they could carry into it some of their distinctive features. One of his motives in offering the resolution was his wish to raise the standard of the stipends of ministers.

Mr. Watson seconded the motion in favor of a sustentation fund, because he believed that the State Church was scriptural, therefore a sustentation fund was scriptural.

Mr. Cochrane moved in amendment:—"That in the event of a union with other Presbyterian bodies it be passed into a law of this Synod, that all ministers on the Synod roll at the time of the union in receipt of \$200 from the Temporalities and Sustentation Fund shall receive \$400 a year, payable from the capital of the Temporalities Fund, when, through ill-health or old age, the Synod may allow them to retire from the active duties of the ministry, provided always that all vested rights be duly respected and safely guarded."

Rev. J. Patterson moved in amendment to the amendment:—"That while agreeing with the principle of the proposed distribution, it be so modified that the rights in the fund of all ministers on the roll be corrected and brought up to \$400 in the terms of the law of the Synod as passed in 1869."

Rev. Mr. Wilson submitted the additional amendment:—"That ministers' rights be made malienable, except for immorality, and so long as they shall maintain their connection with this Church."

Rev. Gavin Lang said, feeling strongly, as he did, from a Church of Scotland point of view, they had not heard the last of the matter of this fund, in conversation with a prominent member of the Canada Presbyterian Church, he was confirmed in the opinion that the Temporalities Fund was the most difficult question to settle in the whole movement. Whatever rights ministers had at present must be continued. The question would be received by those beyond the Synod in connection with the way in which the endowment was originally obtained. They would feel strongly upon it; they would express their mind, and take action. He did not desire to speak more plainly in this matter. Whatever conclusion was arrived at, he affirmed that the question was not done with. He was willing to take his chances and let the Synod do the same, from the point of view he mentioned. He heartily supported the proposition of Mr. Mitchell, as it provided two doors of entrance; the first was that they should go before the Canada Presbyterian Church, and ascertain their feeling with regard to this question. The distribution made at Toronto, though excellent in itself, did not in reality conform to the purpose for which the money was obtained. The latter part of Mr. Mitchell's motion was in the event of the proposition being unfavorably received by the Canada Presbyterian Church, to see whether we could not appropriate the money to our own

ministry in perpetuity. He then went on to speak in favor of an endowment fund, showing that thereby there could be maintained a bond of sympathy with the old mother church. He spoke of the regret he should feel in cutting the connection. He was for union, but he found that his position thereon has been misinterpreted. He did not desire any mere ecclesiastical union, nor did he care for the proposed union simply because it was a Presbyterian one. He was for a much broader union of all evangelical churches; and he must say that, to him, Presbyterianism lost much of its charm when divorced from the Church of Scotland. Their connection with that Church was vital and close, and thus Church of theirs in Canada existed by the imitation and fostering care of the Church of Scotland, which had always given it a helping hand. It was through that Church that this Temporalities Fund was now theirs. It was painful to think of leaving that Church. As it, he had himself been translated from a Scotch parish to his present charge in this city.

Rev. Mr. Lang resumed, and spoke of the strong fraternal feeling that existed amongst a large section of the ministers of this city, stating that those who were most often found together on the same platform were least strenuous for such a union as was now under discussion. When the day came that all Protestant Churches should ask the question what were the essential points that were divided them, it would be a time for rejoicing, and he did not despair of seeing the time when Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian and others should be asking it of themselves and of each other.

Rev. Dr. Cook said they were all ready to enunciate the same sentiments as Mr. Lang had just uttered. This proposed union was a beginning of the broad general union sketched out by the last speaker.

Rev. Mr. Macdonald then spoke with great eloquence and at considerable length, meeting Mr. Lang's objection to some extent. He discussed the advantages of a Sustentation Fund, approving of it in the main, and concluded by declaring that the proposed disposition of the Temporalities Fund was much in the spirit and according to the instructions of its founders.

AFTERNOON SEDENTARY.

On resuming at 3 p.m., the discussion on the disposition of the Temporalities Fund was resumed.

Mr. J. Croil opposed Rev. Mr. Wilson's amendment "that ministers' rights be made malienable, except for immorality, and as long as they shall maintain their connection with the Church." He feared that it would be an incentive to ministers to be dilatory in performing their work. The Synod should not allow the Church to present a spectacle to the world of men living in idleness and eating the bread of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Wilson contended that £50 a year would not be a great premium on idleness.

Rev. Dr. Cook hereupon amended his motion to read:—

"That the Synod approves and accepts the resolution in regard to the distribution of the Temporalities Fund, as being on the whole, in the altered circumstances of this body, after division the most advantageous for the promotion of the great interests which that Fund was designed to subserve, and that legislation be sought to legalize such distribution. That as soon as the Fund, or any part of it, shall no longer be required for these purposes, it shall be appropriated to the formation of a Fund for the benefit of aged and infirm ministers of the United Church, retired from the active duties of the ministry with the sanction of the said Church, in the proportion of six-ninths; with this exception, that the salary of \$200 shall, in the case of ministers who hereafter, with the consent of the Church, retire from the active duties of the Ministry from old age or infirmity, shall be increased to \$400."

Rev. Mr. MacDonald proposed that a despatch be sent to the Canada Presbyterian Assembly, in Toronto, requesting answers as to whether a Sustentation Fund for the United Church was practicable; and, second, would the Temporalities Fund be accepted as the nucleus of the Sustentation Fund? No action was taken.

Rev. Dr. Cook's motion as amended was then carried against Mr. Patterson's amendment, by 39 to 18. It was also put against Mr. Mitchell's resolution, which was divided in two; the first ending with the proposition to establish a Sustentation Fund, the second commencing at that point and continuing with the alternative.

Dr. Cook's motion was carried in opposition to the first of these by 51 to 18, and to the second by 45 to 13.

The Synod then adjourned.

Official Announcements.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

OTTAWA.—At White Lake, on the first Tuesday of August, at 10 a.m.

Presbytery of Paris meets in River Street Church, Paris, on first Tuesday of July at 11 a.m. The congregational payments to Presbytery fund, will be received by the Treasurer at this meeting.

MONTREAL.—At Montreal, in Knox Church, on 2nd Wednesday of July, at 10 a.m.

KINGSTON.—At Pictou, on 2nd Tuesday of July, at 10 a.m. Mr. Scott to preach in the evening.

GUELPH.—At Guelph, in Chalmers' Church, on 2nd Tuesday of July, at 9 a.m.

LONDON.—At London, in St. Andrew's Church, on 2nd Tuesday of July, at 11 a.m.

STRATFORD.—At St. Mary's, on the 5th July, at 11 a.m.

HUNOS.—At Searforth, on the 2nd Tuesday of July at 11 a.m.

CHATHAM.—At Windsor, on the 2nd Tuesday of July, at 11 a.m.

DUNHAM.—At Durham, on the 2nd Tuesday of July, at 11 a.m.

CONROU.—At Millbrook, on the 1st Tuesday of July, at 11 a.m.

TORONTO.—At Knox Church, on 1st Tuesday of July, at 11 a.m.

BROCKVILLE.—Brockville Presbytery will meet at Prescott on last Tuesday of June at 2:30 p.m.

Rev. John Jennings, D.D., of Toronto, and Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D., of Montreal, have sailed for Europe, where they will remain two or three months. Their numerous friends in the Church and throughout the country will wish them a pleasant voyage, and a safe return to Canada.

Special Notice.

ANOTHER CASE OF BRONCHITIS CURED. BRIDGEWATER, N. B., March 27, 1878.

MR. JAMES J. FELLOWS. DEAR SIR: While in Windsor on a visit in December last, I fell in with an old friend—Capt. H. Coffin—and during his visit he told me of a cure he had effected in a case of Bronchitis. He informed me that your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites had effected a permanent cure. He purchased 12 bottles of the Syrup, from which I had suffered much during the last year. I purchased one dozen of this Syrup, and have used only three bottles, and my health is now better than it has been for years. Not requiring the balance of the dozen, I sold it to different parties, and now there is a general demand for it from all parts. Respectfully yours, W. J. KELSON.

Capt. H. Coffin is the person who was cured of Consumption in 1864 by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, whose letter was published some time ago.

Commercial.

B. A. PRESBYTERIAN OFFICE,

June 13, 1878.

PRODUCE.

The market has been quiet all week, with prices in some cases steady, and in others declining. Stocks stood on the 9th inst. as follows: Flour, 13,246 barrels; wheat, 203,896 bushels; oats, 2,637; barley, 3,767; peas, 24,950; rye 680 and corn 200. There were in sight on the 31st ult., 5,998,000 bushels of wheat and 201,000 of barley, against 5,025,000 of wheat and 350,000 of barley in 1872.

Flour.—There has been scarcely any enquiry heard, and the tendency of prices has been downwards. Choice extra sold last week for \$6.60, but would not bring that price now. Family sold this week at \$5.90 f.o.b. No. 1 super. has been neglected, and is offered at \$5.40. No. 2 super. sold on Tuesday at \$3.95 f.o.b.

OATMEAL.—Has been firm and advancing. One carlot sold at \$5.10, and another at \$5.15 on the track. Small lots bring \$5.25.

WHEAT.—A fair demand has been heard for spring all week. One cargo of No. 1 sold last Saturday at \$1.25 f.o.b.; a second on Monday and a third on Tuesday at the same price. For a cargo Colongue \$1.27½ f.o.b. was paid on Monday. Fall has been neglected. A car of No. 2 sold last week at \$1.30 on the track, being the only sale reported. The market closed yesterday quiet but steady. Street price, \$1.15 to \$1.30 for fall and \$1.15 for spring.

OATS.—Were very scarce and firm last week, but have since become plentiful and declined in price. Canadian sold on Tuesday at 42c, delivered, and Chicago, bagged, at 42c. on the track. Yesterday Chicago sold at 41c. on the track. Street price 45c.

BARLEY.—There has been no movement all week. Values, as nearly as we can judge, stand at quotations. On the street 58c. has been paid.

PEAS.—Have been very dull, with values tending downwards. Car-lots would not be likely to bring over 63 to 65c. On the street 60 to 61c. is paid.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Receipts are still very small, but any new offered is readily taken for local consumption at from 15 to 16c.

CHEESE.—All offering sells freely in small lots at 12½ to 13c.

EGGS.—Receipts and demand are about on a par; prices steady at 11 to 11½c.

PORK.—Small lots sell at \$18.50 to \$19.

BACON.—Three cars of Cumberland sold at a fraction over 8c. Ton-lots and under are firm at 8½ to 8¾c. Hams are rather quiet at unchanged prices.

LARD.—Is firm, timbets have sold at 11c.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Are quiet and unchanged at 7 to 8c.

CALFEKINS.—All offering are taken readily at 11c.

LAMBSKINS.—Are in fair supply, and sell at 20 to 25c. Pelts are unchanged at 15c.

WOOL.—Lots of 900 and 1300 lbs. of fleece have sold at 32c., which was the street price yesterday. Pulled has been offered at 32c., with 30c. bid.

FREIGHTS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.—Have been more active; rates stand at 3c. to Oswego, and 2½c. to Kingston.

GRAND TRUNK R.R. RATES.—Summer rates from Toronto stand as follows: To Halifax, 95c. for flour and 48c. for grain; to St. John, 90c. for flour and 45c. for grain; to Montreal, 35c. for flour, and 18c. for grain; to Portland, 75c. for flour and 38c. for grain; to New York, 75c. for flour and 38c. for grain; to Boston, 80c. for flour and 40c. for grain.

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND.—Flour 55 cdt. stg. per barrel to Liverpool or Glasgow; grain 10s. 6d. per 480 lbs.; butter, lard or cheese, 62s. 6d. per 2,240 lbs. to Liverpool, or Glasgow, and 67s. 6d. to London; boxed meats 55s. 0d. to Liverpool, or Glasgow, and 62s. 6d. to London.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The following table shows the prices of the undermentioned goods in the English market on this day week and to-day, or at the latest advices received:—

	June 4	June 11
Flour	28s 6d	28s 6d
Red Wheat	12s 3d	12s 2d
Red Winter Wheat	12s 2d	12s 2d
White do	12s 4d	12s 4d
Club do	12s 6d	12s 5d
Corn	27s 6d	27s 6d
Barley	3s 6d	3s 6d
Oats	3s 2d	3s 2d
Peas	3s 6d	3s 6d
Pork	65s 0d	65s 0d
Bacon	37s 6d	37s 6d
Lard	39s 0d	38s 6d
Cheese	57s 6d	67s 0d
GRAIN, f. o. b.		
Fall Wheat, No. 1	37	1 40
" No. 2	33	1 35
" No. 3	28	1 30
Treadwell	20	1 25
Spring Wheat, No. 1	25	0 60
" No. 2	22	1 23
Oats	40	0 40
Barley, No. 1	58	0 62
" No. 2	53	0 55
Peas	62	0 65
Corn	00	0 00