

Committee for the adoption of similar means in this Province.

The subject of a monthly periodical, to advocate the views of the Synod, was then taken up, but no specific deliverance was given on the subject. It appeared to be the opinion of members that the periodical, though advocating Free Church views, should not be regarded as the recognized organ of the Synod, but rather be a private undertaking, to which, so long as it was properly conducted, the Synod would give their support.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, who had lately visited the congregation of St. John's, Newfoundland, reported, on behalf of that congregation, that they had given a call to the Rev. Hugh MacLeod, of Logie-Faster, Scotland, to become their minister; that Mr. MacLeod had promised either to accept their call or procure for them a suitable pastor; and, in the meantime, they solicited a visit from a deputation from this Synod. Mr. Sinclair stated that Mr. Duff, now in Scotland, having been requested by the Colonial Committee of the Free Church to visit St. John's, on his way back to this Province, intended doing so if he could obtain a passage to that port. Finally, it was agreed that the Rev. Mr. Robb should visit St. John's, as the required deputation, as soon as convenient.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Synod having had under its consideration the inadequacy of the means, in many cases, for the support of ministers, and that this inadequacy appears, in some measure, to be owing to the mode in which it has been raised in times past, appoint the Presbytery of Halifax, with Messrs. John Stewart, Wilson, and Irvine, as a Committee to bring the views of the brethren, as expressed in Conference, before the Colonial Committee, if they shall see fit, and to take such other steps as shall appear calculated to carry out these views."

The business of the Synod having now been brought to a close, the next meeting was appointed to be held in St. John's Church, Halifax, on the third Thursday of August, 1847; and, after prayer and singing the last three verses of the 122nd psalm, the Moderator closed the Synod with the Apostolical benediction.

The proceedings of this Ecclesiastical Court, whether of a public or more private nature, have, we are informed, been throughout of a most christian and fraternal character; the most perfect harmony having prevailed all its deliberations, and every resolution having been carried without a dissentient voice.

FRANCE.—On the 11th of April, the Chamber of Deputies was wholly occupied in the discussion of questions affecting the religious liberties of Protestants. The Chamber received reports on three petitions severally praying:—1. That free access to military hospitals might be conceded to Protestant pastors; 2. That more effectual measures might be adopted to prevent the carrying away from home of Protestant children by the Romish priesthood; 3. That municipalities might be directed to recognise the right of Protestants to liberty of worship, and to distinguish between the licensing of places of worship and the licensing of worship itself. The petitions were referred to the Ministry. The second gave occasion to a warm debate between M. Martin du Nord [one of the Ministers] and M. de Gasparin: in which the latter ably defended the calumniated Abbe Maurice, and extorted from the Minister such a display of his confused notions respecting religious liberty, as to provoke the rebuke of more than one hon. deputy, who cannot be supposed to possess much in common with evangelical Protestants. This somewhat personal debate being over, the third petition was brought up. M. de Gasparin ascended the tribune, and pleaded the cause of religious liberty in a manner so manly and convincing, as to produce a visible effect on the Chamber. M. Martin [du Nord] replied, and after some remarks from M. Odilon Barrot, the Chamber adjourned.

BOARD OF MISSIONS, &c.

At the meeting of the late General Assembly of the Free Church, the following statement was given in, respecting the contributions of the Church during the past year, for Missionary and Educational purposes. The amount greatly exceeds that for any previous year

Mr. JAFFRAY rose and said, that the sum of £43,354 3s. 9d., announced by Dr. Makellar as the amount of contributions for the past year, is composed as follows:—

Home Mission.....	£ 5,219 13 10
Educational Scheme, including supplementary contributions	7,453 4 10
Church Building.....	12,137 11 10
Foreign Missions.....	7,345 13 10
Colonies.....	4,995 9 8
Conversion of Jews.....	6,179 19 8

Total £43,354 3 9d.

There is one item in the state which I hold in my hand, which Dr. Makellar also requests me to announce, namely the juvenile offerings.—(Hear, hear.) The state I hold in my hand, prepared for circulation amongst the young, occupies thirty-one pages of contributions received from the young. (Hear, hear.) The following is an abstract of these offerings:—

Education.....	£ 69 0 11
Foreign Missions.....	339 0 2
Home Missions.....	97 0 8d
Colonies.....	86 1 9
Jewish Mission.....	405 14 0
Church Building.....	4 13 3

Total £1002 11 7d.

(Cheers.) In addition to these sums they have contributed to the

New College.....	£ 0 11 9
Ladies' Colonial Association	3 8 4
Female Education in India..	48 12 0
Jewish Females.....	2 7 5
Orphan Refugc.....	27 1 5
Continental Churches.....	25 13 7
Sustentation Fund.....	3 13 2

Making a total of £1113 18 8d.

(Cheers.) The supplementary contributions of the Church at large stand thus:—

New College.....	£ 7,792 10 1
Library.....	260 6 0
Bursary Fund.....	638 9 10d
School Building.....	8,441 0 5
Continental Churches.....	2,633 3 11d
Church at Marnoch.....	2,438 8 0
Sabbath Observance.....	207 8 6d
Ladies' India Female Education Association.....	332 3 9
Ladies' Colonial Association	442 8 4
Ladies' Association for Jewish Females.....	247 12 3
Glasgow do. do.....	106 17 10
Ladies' Continental Assoc'n Ross and Sutherland....	0 8 3
Contributions in India for Missions and Churches, particulars not yet fully reported, but known not to be less than last year.....	7,913 0 0
Leghorn Church.....	230 0 0

Total £76,509 11 5d.

Raised, with the exception of Marnoch church fund, regarding which an explanation was given, during last year. (Loud cheers.) I would beg only for one moment longer to compare the receipts of last year with those of the previous year. For the five Schemes of the Church, in the year 1843-44, there was contributed, £21,651 5s. 4d; in the present year, for these five Schemes, the amount is £31,116 11s. 11d., showing an increase over the year 1843-44, of £9,501 Gs. 7d. In the year 1844-45, deducting Nagpore, there was received for the five Schemes, £26,330 1s 11d.; which, compared with the receipts of the past year, shows an increase in the latter of £4786 10s. The receipts for the six Schemes of the Church in 1843-44, were £23,874; in 1845-46, £43,354; being an increase for the six Schemes of £19,479 5s. 10d. (Cheers.) In 1844-45, for the six Schemes, deducting as formerly, Nagpore, £35,526; increase for the past year, £7827 7s. 7d. The contributions made altogether for 1843-44 were £31,799; while for the present year they are £76,000 and odds, showing an increase on the year of £44,209 3s. 7d. (Cheers.) If I am permitted, I would express my great regret that a Report which was lodged in my hands from the Students' Missionary Association, from causes which I need not explain here, does not appear in the abstract now to put into the hands

of members, but it will have its place in the accounts. (Hear.)

The contributions to the various Schemes of the Free Church of Scotland, since the Disruption in May, 1843, are as follow:

Total sums raised from 18th May, 1843, to 30th May, 1844, per report and abstracts.....	£ 366,719 14 3
Total sums raised from 30th March 1844, to 31st March 1845, per do.....	334,433 18 9
Total sums raised from 31st March 1845, to 31st March, 1846, at supra	300,376 4 9d

Sum 1843-45.... £1,001,479 17 9d

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF GENEVA.

This interesting anniversary was held on Tuesday, the 2nd of June. Never was this meeting more numerous attended by strangers than this year. On the Monday several of the faithful ministers from the Canton de Vaud had arrived. On Tuesday the steamboat brought about forty more, along with the families of several of them, all rejoicing to respire the air of freedom, and to leave for a season the atmosphere of persecution, in order to enjoy the society and affectionate sympathy of their Christian brethren. The weather proved remarkably favourable. Two meetings were held—the first on Tuesday, at four o'clock in the afternoon; the second on Wednesday, between the hours of ten A. M., and half-past three P. M.—On the Wednesday evening a numerous assembly of prayer meeting was held in the house of M. Gautier, the former President of the Society, when remarks were made by several of the Vaudois pastors, and prayers offered to God in their behalf. All hearts were in unison, and the brethren separated with joy and with hope for the future.

TUESDAY, 2nd JUNE.—After prayer, reading the word, and singing, M. Merle D'Aubigne, as President, addressed the Assembly. He solemnly opened the meeting "in the name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, God blessed for ever—in the name of Jesus, true man and true God—in the name of the blood shed on Calvary, which speaks better things than that of Abel, and cleanses the consciences of the children of God from all guilt—in the name of the Eternal Spirit, by whom we are anointed, and through whom we know all things—in the name of the invisible Head of the Church, who sits in this Assembly as on an invisible throne, under whose presidency we meet together, bowing the knee before His ineffable divinity, casting with joy at his feet the gold, the incense, and the myrrh—all our works and all our praises, which belong to Him alone. 'God is seated on the throne of his holiness. God has gone up on high with the shout of triumph. Sing unto the King, sing praises.'"

He then proceeded to point out the dangers which now threaten the church. One of these was the feebleness of the spiritual life. "Might I set before you," said he, "the brightest trait in our society—it is, that were you to seek out a device which would serve most accurately to characterize it, it would be this: 'The doctrine and the life.'" The first of our institutions, the School of Theology, fixes attention on the doctrine. The second—the dissemination of the word of God, and the preaching of the Gospel—indicates the life. The union of these two characteristics is that celestial mark which the great Head of the Church has engraven upon the frail edifice of our society. Let us jealously guard both of these. For my own part, brethren, I will declare it, for an orthodox institution without Christian life, or for a so-called Christian life without orthodoxy, I would not move a finger. The guarantee for the school of Theology I look for, not in itself, but in the works of evangelization. The guarantee for evangelization—it is not in itself that I behold it, but in the doctrine of the School of Theology. Let us guard the two treasures, and then we shall continue to prosper."

He then referred to a second danger, viz., that those who have been spiritually awakened walk not more together. Instead of marching in company, as in former days, through the valley of Basca, they are like armies encamped on opposite mountains, launching forth their darts against one