- ST. JOHN PRESBYTERIANISM.

A Historical Paper By John Willet, of St. John Presbytery.

Read in St. David's Church This Week By the Writer-Facts and Figures of Great Interest-The Essence of Old Records.

Mr. President and Dear Friends,-I | City of Saint John, have been asked to speak to you on Early History of Presbyterianism in Saint John. This is a very interesting subject to me, but to convey information to others that will carry them along with the same degree of inseed, but I can try. We should be able from history to accept that which is for our benefit, and improve on that which records our failings and short this time, as is shown by their sending at mid-winter a deputation to the lieuter the auld kirk of their Herald for the year 1837, the Reverend tenant governor, soliciting some as-Doctor George Burns, the first settled sistance. The local board of the New pastor of Saint Andrew's church, gives England Company thought the opporseries of contributed letters relative o Presbyterianism in Saint John, New Brunswick, and its beginnings. It appears the first Presbyterians were Lovalists and their virtues were fully The vast proportion of those leal hearted refugees, those pilgrim fathers of ours, were Scottish- of the appointment, wrote to Mr. American Preshyterians As the heroes of the May Flower planted Puritanism in New England, so the Loyalists brought to our shores the principles of the Presbyterian church. The history of Presbyterianism then is coeval with the landing of the Loyalists on the

Among those 5,000 people who so greatly loved the institutions of Great Britain, that they voluntarily exiled themselves from their American homes, there must have been a goodly number of Presbyterians. Records of those early days are scarce and scanty, and whether or not these immigrants at once erected a church or held services among themselves, we have no means of ascertaining or determining, nor what steps these Presbyterians did take towards church building.

Market Square, foot of King street, on

the 18th May, 1783.

It is said that as early as 1783 the Presbyterians then resident in Saint John met for the purpose of organizing necessary to secure a place of worship. A royal grant of a lot of land on Queen street, between Sidney and Carmarthen streets, was granted them. The grant was issued in George 3rd's reign, un-der the great seal of the Province of Nova Scotia, in which province Saint John then was, and was then called and known as "Parr Town." They decided to build, and took steps to erect a church. They laid its foundations on what is now Queen street, but it was never finished. It appears it was not completed, as they were too poor to go on with the work. The government of the day refused to further aid or help this people. Appeals were made to the home Scottish church, which were neglected and rejected, and thus through poverty and parential neglect the lishing a church which Dr. Burns affirmed would have embraced in its com- desired. munion almost the whole of the Pro

Among the Loyalists were a few with a different response. Go on and we will help you, said the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in For-

So, the Church of England gained a

As far as is known, the first Presbyterian minister to officiate both at Saint John and at Miramichi was the Reverend James Fraser. He came from Scotland to America about the time of the close of the Revolutionary War, although he may, perhaps, have been a chaplain in one of the Scottish nts disbanded at the peace in 1783. Many of these disbanded soldier settled in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He seems to have visited Saint John with the idea Bissett, and to see what encourageof settling—as early at least as the year 1786. The Presbyterians were anxious to avail themselves of his ser vices, for in the St. John Gazette of October 24, 1786, the following notice

Those gentlemen who wish and in tend to encourage the Rev. Mr. Frazer to settle in this city, are requested to meet at the Coffee House tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. It is expected every person thus inclined will not fail to attend, that it may be known with certainty what salary will be promised

called a memorial had been submitted propagating the Gospel among the Inservices of Rev. Mr. Fraser as instruc-Fraser seems to have been at Digby or Annapolis, Nova Scotia. The me-

beg leave to represent to the honor-byterianism was resuscitated in 1814. square miles. Mr. Sommerville preach-able board of commissioners for propagating the Gospel among the Indian grant was deemed unsuitable and in natives in America, that he has been this year a committee was appointed educated at the University of Edinto to procure a more conveniently situated lot of land and proceed to the burgh in North Britain, and has in his ated lot of land and proceed to the

The above application we have been induced to make for Mr. Fraser in his paid therefor. absence, at his particular request. We meet with encouragement from the mediately remove with his family here direction of the board.

We have the honor to be, ge with the greatest respect, Yours prost ob'dt servants.

JNO. COLWELL JOHN SMITH

To the Commissioners for Propagating the Gospel among the Indian Najacent in' America.

The original of this petition is now terest, I know not whether I may suc- on this table and can be seen by any so desiring.

> The Indians at Miramichi seem to tunity a favorable one for the establishment of a mission station, at Miramichi, and they accordingly, on the 2nd May, 1787, appointed Rev. Mr. Frazer their agent in that quarter, with a stipend of £50 stirling per annum. Mr. Frazer, on being informed Leonard as follows:

ST. JOHN, July 12, 1787. Sir,-I have been informed by several gentlemen that in consequence of a nemorial presented to the honorable board for propagating the Gospel among the Indians in this province, in my behalf, they have been pleased to ppoint me a misisonary for Miramichi, I therefore take the liberty of requesting from you the instructions ned for fulfilling that mission and that you will be pleased to inform me if my residence at that place be indispensable, as since my arrival in this province have been usefully employed as a Presbyterian minister of the Gospel in this city, and have great reason to believe my utility might be greatly extended by opening a school for the Latin and Greek languages with gram-

mar, &c., &c. in this place.

The honorable board will, I hope, encourage an undertaking so laudable and important, and be pleased to grant me an additional emolument for that purpose. Or, if my residence at Miramichi be necessary, they will be Miramichi consist of the counties of pleased to consider that £50 Stg. is an Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and object too small for a sole dependence and add what sum they may think proper, as a schoolmaster at that place. would also be glad to know when my eceive it.

Be pleased to lay this letter before the honorable board at their next meeting and your answer will much oblige.

Your most obedient and very honorable servant JAMES FRASER.

N. B .- I can produce the best certificates both of my moral and literary character. The original of this letter is present on the table and can also be seen if

Mr. Fraser accepted the appointment Episcopalians, equally poor, but their Miramichi when he was prevented by appeals to the home mother church met the circumstances mentioned in the following note to Hon. Ward Chipman: Mr. Fraser presents his most respectful compliments to Mr. Chipman, and would be happy to be informed vantage ground held by them for many be entitled to his salary from the 24th whether he thinks Mr. Fraser would June last, should he accept of the mision for Miramichi, as he could not possibly go to that place last fall on account of Mrs. Fraser having the smallpox and long indisposition afterwards. In a note to Chief Justice Ludlow, who was a leading member of the board of commissioners of the England company, dated at St. John, May 3, 1788, Mr. Fraser says:

"My motives for taking school in this city were chiefly compassion for the youths who had been left destitute of a teacher by the death of Rev. Mr ment would be given to education here, but it by no means seems to answer my expectation." The Mr. Bissett referred to in this

letter was the first rector of Trinity church, who died March 3, 1788.

In Dr. Burns' words the first church built in Saint John was one foreign to the habits, modes of thinking and early asosciations, religious education and feelings of the mass of its British settlers. He further described the freezing out process which lasted for the next thirty years. As to service and the dispensation of ordinance there ap-A few weeks before this meeting was pears reason to believe that besides those rendered by the Rev. James issioners of the Society for Fraser that Rev. Charles Milton, afterwards a pastor of a church in New dians, requesting them to engage the buryport, Massachusetts, ministered to the Presbyterians of Saint John tor of the Indians; evidently with the about the beginning of the last cenhope that he might be permitted to re- tury. It is probable also that others side at St. John, and that with the as- during these early days ministered to sistance of a grant from the society the our people, and this becomes the more Presbyterian people might be able to probable inasmuch as that in the first make up the stipend required. At the time the memorial was presented Mr. tor of the Scotch kirk officiated at more than 100 marriages and as many baptisms, showing that there must have been a goodly number of people in this fax and Cumberland road, now nearly Gentlemen.—We the subscribers, on behalf of the Rev. Mr. James Frazer, beg leave to represent to the honor-byterianism was resuscitated in 1814. pagating the Gospel among the Indian grant was deemed unsuitable and in afterwards selected Shepody, or Hopepossession the college testimonials; we erection of a building. Mr. Gregor, one and other localities. He subsequently therefore pray that he may receive a of the committee, selected the ground mission from the honorable board as an on which Saint Andrew's church now instructor and teacher among the Instructor among the Instructor and teacher among the Instructor among the Instructor and teacher among the Instructor am conveyed to him by John Lander Ven- the Saint John community had inner in consideration of the sum of £250 creased to 45; and steps were taken to-

The advertisement inviting tenders ing. Accordingly a lot was secured or for the building of this church read as the west side of Wentworth street, befollows: Sealed proposals for the tween Queen and St. James street, near frame of a Scotch church, 80 feet long, the site now occupied by the electrical 90 feet wide, 30 feet posts and 15 feet works of the Saint John Railway Comrise of roof, will be received by the pany. subscriber till the first of February at In 1833, the building was opened for twelve o'clock, when the lowest tender public worship, having been built chiefwill be accepted, provided good secur- ly from private subscriptions of memity be given for the due performance bers and some of their friends. The agreement. The sills to be of principle of strict church discipline,

Knox and Melville, began to lay deep and strong the foundations of Pres-byterianism in this community. Dr. George Burns is the man referred to. He had been an assistant minister in Aberdeen, Scotland. A young man, twenty-six years of age and a Doctor of Divinity. This degree was conferred upon him by the University of Saint Andrews on his departure for this The new church was called Saint Andrews, in compliment to Dr. Burns' Alma Mater. Dr. Burns preached his first sermon from the text Psalms 122, 1st verse: "I was glad when they said to me, 'Let us go into the house of the Lord.' It is not difficult to imagine the gladness of heart and the joy of spirit felt by those heroic pioneers, when, after years of exile, ter the auld kirk o' their faithers, and listen to the old and solemn services which they remembered from the days of their youth. The first elders in Saint Andrews church were Hon. William Pagan, William Campbell, Hugh Johnston, Sr., William Donald, Isaac Reed, John Paul, Robert Robertson and Robert Reed. Their ordination took place in 1817. Rev. Dr. Burns continued minister until 1st September, 1831, when, having received a presentation from Saint Andrews University to the charge of Tweedsmuir, Peebleshire, he resigned and returned to Scotland. For one year after the removal of Dr. Burns, the Presbyterians of our church were ninistered unto by Rev. D. A. Fraser. As a result of communications passing between the committee of Saint Andrew's church and several prominent presbyterian ministers in Glasgov Reverend Robert Wilson was appointed to the pastorate of Saint Andrew's church in 1882 for a term of five years.

into two presbyteries, to be called respectively: The Presbytery of Saint John, The Presbytery of Miramichi. It was agreed that the Presbytery of

The Presbytery of Saint John was or-

ganized on the 31st day of January

1833, and included the whole province

of New Brunswick. At a meeting in Saint Andrews, Charlotte county, of

the Presbytery of Saint John, it was

pedient to erect itself into a provincial

synod and immediately divide itself

unanimously resolved that it was ex

The Presbytery of Saint John to consist of all other counties in this pro vince. The Presbytery of Saint John salary commenced, from whom, in what held its first meeting at Fredericton on manner, and at what periods I may the first Wednesday in February, 1886 Up to this time, there was only one Presbyterian church in the city of Saint John, and that Saint Andrews. For a few facts as to the Reformed Presbyterian church, the writer is indebted to Mr. Ewry, of this city.

> In 1825, the congregation of Saint Andrew's church was made up of all Presbyterians in the city, that being, as before stated, the only place of worship. In this congregation there were a number of families from the province of Ulster, in Ireland, which made up probably one-third of the whole congregation. Among the latter mem bers were a few families of Covenanters, whom, although worshipping in Saint Andrew's, had never entered her communion, preferring to cling to their distinctive principles, and the organization of a congregation of their own body. These people became known as the Reformed Presbyterian With regard to the title "Reformed Presbyterian," it may be said that the body of Presbyterians claim to trace back their origin to the reform tion in Scotland during the reign of the House of Stuart, and have ever since adhered to the doctrine discipline form of church government, worship and testimony which at that time their fathers so persistently and successfully contended for.

Early in the spring of 1827, the Rev. Alexander Clarke, D. D., came out to this country, being commissioned by synod of the Reformed Presbyter. ian church of the North of Ireland, arriving in Saint John in August of that year, after a passage of ten weeks. He was warmly welcomed by the Covenanter Brethren of this city. preached to them, and steps were at once taken to organize a society. This was done, and for a few years pending the erection of church building, service was conducted at the house of one, M Ritchie, an ancestor of Mrs. Alexander Rankine, of this city, which place of meeting at that time was located on the south side of Brittain street, on the site of land later known as McAuley's tannery. Here meetings were conducted regularly every week, with preaching services at intervals whenever misionaries of this church visited the city. Mr. Clarke made his headquarters at Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia, and afterwards at Amherst, Nova Scotia In meantime, a second missionary the Reverend William Sommerville (fa. ther of Thos. Sommerville, of this city) was sent out by the synod of Ireland arriving in this city on the 16th August, 1831, after a voyage of 40 days. The circuit of this community exten ded from Saint John, along the Halithe line of the L. C. R., upwards of 200 miles and embraced an area of 3,000 ment there, Saint John, Barnesville removed to Lower Horton, N. S., in

By the year 1832, the membership of wards the erection of a church build-

Copies of the plan will be seen by calling on L. Donaldson. In 1815, the building was commenced with the energy and enthusiasm that always characted in giving a call to a permanent pastor. Accordingly, in 1841, a call was to the North of the St. John Telegraph, were his fastest friends, the former being for many years a member of his church, and to the last his tor. Accordingly, in 1841, a call was to the North of the St. John Telegraph, were his fastest friends, the former being for many years a member of his church, and to the last his tor. Accordingly, in 1841, a call was to the North of the St. John Telegraph, were his fastest friends, the former being for many years a member of his church, and to the last his tor. Accordingly, in 1841, a call was to the last his tor. Accordingly, in 1841, a call was to the last his tor. and enthusiasm that always characterizes Scotchmen in matters pertaining to their beloved kirk, and in a year the building was completed and they were singing Psalms therein. The Reverend Dr. Waddell preached the Reverend Dr. Waddell preached the Staveley arrived in the city and assert sarmon. It was not long before building, the congregation feit warranted in giving a call to a permanent pastor. Accordingly, in 1841, a call was forwarded to the synod of the North of Ireland, and on the 3rd of August of that year, Rev. Alexander McLeod Staveley arrived in the city and assert sarmon. It was not long before Reverend Dr. Waddell preached the first sermon. It was not long before there came to this city from across the ocean one, who, belonging to one of auld Scotia's honored families, burning with the zeal of the old church of the control of that year, Rev. Alexander McLeou Staveley arrived in the city and assumed charge of the congregation unto which he ministered until the year large with the zeal of the old church of the congregation which he ministered until the year large with the zeal of the old church of the congregation which he ministered until the year. membered by many of our older Pres-byterians, among whom he had many warm friends, outside the pale of his own charge.

> In 1850, the congregation having under Mr. Staveley's ministry outgrown the original building on Wentworth street, a new, and at the same time, a handsome place of worship was erected on the northeast angle of Princess and Sydney streets (almost opposite the site of St. David's), which was opened for public worship on the 10th of November of that year. The elders of this church were John Armstrong, Jas. Agnew and Robert Ewing, and the trustees were George Russell, George Crothers, David Johnstone and John Intyre. Here this congregation wor-shipped until the destruction of the building by the great fire of June 20, 1877. Like many other congregations of that eventful period, it was compelled to occupy temporary quarters for a time until the new brick buildings were erected on the corner of Peel and Carleton streets, where the Rev. W. T. Knox Thompson now officiates as pas-tor. This gentleman was ordained on Thursday, May 26, 1898, and inducted Ballymoney, time and grace having the following Sabbath day.
> Mr. Staveley, after the Saint John

he celebrated his 50th jubilee of service in the ministry. The building is a fine structure, relecting great credit on that small, but spirited body who exerted themselves eyond measure or saying to erect such ly connected with the Clan MacDonald fine place of worship. This part of the city is being greatly improved by the erections and proposed erections of

public buildings. FORMER ST. JOHN MINISTER

DEAD. Rev. A. M. Staveley, Who Labored 38 Years Here, Passed Away in Ire-Iand.

The following from the Belfast Witess, referring to the death, on July 9, of the Rev. Alexander McLeod Staveley will be of much interest in St. John and throughout the province. He preached for thirty-eight years here and was in his time a great power in the Reformed Presbyterian church. The Belfast Witness contains the following death notice and obituary:

STAVELEY-July 9, at the Manse, Ballymoney, the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. J. B. Armour, the Rev. Alexander McLeod Staveley, late of St. John, New Brunswick Canada Rallyclare, and Slievenafailthe, Portrush, youngest son of the late Rev. W. G. Staveley, D. D. (1816-1903). Funeral to New Cemetery, Ballymoney, on tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, at three

J. B. ARMOUR. The numerous friends in all the churches will learn with regret of the death of the Rev. A. M. Staveley, which took place July 8, 1903, at the Second consequence of an attack of pneumonia -a trying disease to anyone, but al-87th milestone in the journey of life. Mr. Staveley was in many respects a straightness of bearing and inborn courtesy of disposition, which secured the affectionate esteem of all classes with whom he came in contact. was honored everywhere he labored hecause he was honorable; secured and retained many friends because he was friendly and loved and illustrated the goodness which manifested itself in purity, sincerity, rectitude and charity. He had a long and not uneventful career. Born at Corkey in Antrim on the 19th June, 1816, he was the fourth son of the Rev. W. J. Staveley, D. D., ninister at Dervock, Kilraughts, and Ballymoney, and grandson of the more celebrated Rev. William Staveley, of Kellswater, who was implicated on

very slender evidence in the rehellion He was arrested and charged with being an officer in the army of the United Irishmen, but there was no evidence to justify the charge. As he was a manly, outspoken man he had lenounced the tyranny of the government of the time, and the informer vanting victims pounced on him, as they did on several in the neighbor ood. The soldiers sent to arrest him reated him with every kind of indignity, burning his books, hacking and reaking his furniture.

Mr. Staveley's sister, Mrs. Moore, of Ballymoney, possesses a fine mohagany table, which bears the marks of the soldiers' swords—to her a dear relic of an heroic ancestor and of stirring times. Educated partly at the Old presbytery to receive a petition and to world, Academy, Belfast, conducted so suc at the Academical Institution, Mr. Staveley passed to Edinburgh, where he came under the spell of Dr. Chalmers pulpit thereof took possession in the and "Christopher North," and Dr. Walsh, each of whom made a lasting impression on his youthful mind, and then, after spending three terms at the Divinity Hall, Paisley, under Dr. And ew Symington, he was licensed to

preach in 1839. After a period of probationeering in Ulster, of which he recounted many amusing incidents of his journeys in the old stage coach, the Covenanting church determined to open a mission in the lower provinces of Canada. Mr. Staveley offered himself, was accepted, and ordained on the 12th of May, 1841, to the mission station, St. John New Brunswick. Here he labored successfully and earnestly for 38 years building a fine church, gathering an influential congregation, mission stations through the province wherever Irish Presbyterians were set

During these toilsome years he raised great sums of money, travelling through Canada and the United States, crossing the Atlantic no less than ten times to visit his friends, and forming friendships wherever he went which lasted. No man was ever more ly known in the new world than Mr. Staveley, and nobody exercised a more beneficial influence on the ecclesiastical and social life. The Hon. John

thing was insured, the offices became bankrupt, and Mr. Staveley was left without a church and almost withou means of livelihood.

However, he belonged to a tough race, he faced the situation manfully, collected money to rebuild the church gathered the remnants of his congregation together, and having set the ery into working order, he returned for good to Ireland with little nonetary resources, but with a reserve store of energy and pluck, though he had reached the age when a civil ser vant retires. After a brief period he was called to minister in the Reformed Presbyterian church, Ballyclare and Larne, where he preached for fifteen years, improving the church buildings and manse, clearing away an accumulated debt, and endearing himself to the whole community by his friendly courtesy and his unfrothy but genuine

About three years ago he retired, to difficulties arise among our Presbythe regret of the church and the com- terian ancestors. The calling and inmunity, which testified their appreciation of the man who had preached the gospel for 61 years, and who had never been known to speak a slander or lis. handsome sum of money. he has lived mostly at Portrush, or with his daughter, Mrs. Armour, of brought him in large measure a disposition of happiness, a composed spirit fire, returned to Ireland, while there an unrebellious temper, and steadfast hope for the future. Mr. Staveley was married on the 21st April, 1851, to Margaret Cameron, daughter of Ewen Cameron, of St. John, a descendent of the Camerons of Inverness, and close-Only two years ago they celebrated their golden wedding, and Mrs. Staveley still retains the beauty of her ear er years. His only surviving child is Mrs. Armour.

On the 5th day of February, 1836, it was announced that certain benevolent Presbyterians in this city, John Wishart, John Walker, Hugh Irving and John Robertson, had purchased a place of worship in a very eligible situation in the city, to be called Saint Stephen's church, and that they were about to sent to Scotland for a minister. That site was the northeasterly corner lot on King square and Charlotte street, where Tivoli Billiard Hall is now located. Rev. William Andrew came out from Scotland in response to a call and presided and preached at the opening of Saint Stephen's Hall, on the 16th October, 1836.

He was inducted to the pastorate on the 17th May, 1837, so now we have three Presbyterian churches in St. John, viz., St. John's, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen and Covenanters. A year afterwards certain questions resulting n grave difficulties existed in Saint tory of old Saint Stephen church, Stephen's church. We know all church lifficulties are not easily settled or got over. There are no difficulties to be compared with church difficulties. Do what we like and what we can; we cannot give satisfaction nor make

The family jar can be got ever, politook place July 8, 1903, at the Second Presbyterian Manse, Ballymoney, in will be made up and got over after a under protest, leaving their comfortable time; but what of the church difficulty? They appear to be doomed to be never fact, their living, on the question healed. Where would expect to be able to give and receive true and patron, that is the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the patron of the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John, according to the landed proprietor, ship Bishop Casey of St. John Bishop Casey of St. abiding principles covering the matter remarkable man - remarkable for his of difficulties or differences in opinions and feelings, they do not exist or at any rate are not put in practice. is this? I cannot tell or explain here. He I have my own opinion, and would be prepared to express it, but this is not neither the time nor the place.

The conclusion of this difficulty, or

put it otherwise. "this unpleasantness

was that presbytery settled it, by dissolving the pastoral tie between Mr. Andrew and his people. On the 2nd of June, 1838, the pulpit of Saint Stephen's church was declared vacant and the sentence of synod and presbytery was read from the pulpit by Rev. Mr. Hannay, (father of the historian of our peace. city, James Hannay) on the 24th June, 838. Rev. J. G. MacGregor was ap- and things moved in a sluggish way pointed and did supply Saint Stephen's church for some twenty-eight weeks. After a while the trustees of Saint right to preach and a petition was presented to the governor-in-council on the church. It took time to convince much happier and more contented. these Scotchmen, but like reasonable men (as Scotchmen sometimes are) they acknowledged their error and on the 19th November, 1840, they gave up pointed custodian thereof on behalf of presbytery met, the keys being given submitted asking appoint a supply during the vacancy. by the Rev. R. J. Bryce, and On the 20th November, the presbyter; went in a body to the church with the keys, and the moderator entering the name of the presbytery. Supply was given this people at irregular periods, but, having requested presbytery, and, having got their consent the congregation proceeded to give a call to a minister. They called in the year 1841, the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, who arrived in this country in

the spring time of 1842, and on the 16th June all matters in the congregation being satisfactory, and he having produced his call with the trustees boards he was unanimously admitted a constitutional member of the presbytery and took his seat accordingly. Rev. Robert Wilson, pastor of Saint Andrew's church resigned his charge on this day, and the same was accepted. So that the day the new ministe of Saint Stephen's church took his seat in the presbytery, the minister of Saint Andrew's church resigned-we thus find Saint Stephen's church settled and Saint Andrew's church vacant. On the 14th February, 1843, a meeting the elders and trustees of Saint Andrew's church was held to conside what steps ought to be taken to procure a minister to fill the vac Robert Rankine, of Liverpool, England and Hon. John Robertson, of Saint John, and James Black, of Glasgow were appointed a committee to se suitable person. These gentlemen as



minister of the church and parish

gia, where he died.

Porto Bello. Mr. Hackett accepted the cintment and the bond was sign-OTTAWA, Dec. 18 .- The Canada Grand ed, dated the 25th Februray, 1843. Mr. Hackett came out and on the 6th Sept. appeared before the presbytery and after passing a satisfactory examination he was ordained and inducted to torial postcards, says when the back the pastorate of St. Andrew's church on of the card is covered by a pictura the 7th September of that year. Again that space may be reserved for comto the left of the address. ducting of the Rev. Mr. Hackett gave The transportation commission anoffense to some of the members and nounces it will commence its sittings people worshipping in Saint Andrew's early in the new year, Halifax and St. church. These dissentients accordingly Tohn being the first places visited. ten to it, by presenting him with a left the kirk. Going out they purchased The Grand Trunk Railway Company Since then from the Baptist denomination, the has deposited one million pounds of

great break in the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, called the "Disruption." At this time four hundred and seventy-four ministers of the General Assembly walked out of the state lands, manses and churches, in whather not in a parish church the should have the power to place within the pulpit of the church a minister without the consent or express wish of

the people. The disruptionists held that the people in the congregation ruled, and delphia and J. E. Reilly of New Jerthat they should have a voice in the man who of the university teaching staff. His should minister to them in holy and spiritual things, and that for by the students are spiritual things. such consent they would be expected to pay his salary and the expense of

ordinances. Feelings ran high, house divided eloquently responded. His lordship, in the course of his remarks, paid a high against house, family against family. the course of his remarks, paid a high Members of families divided and we tribute to the college and the work it know that such action did not, nor was doing for the education of the could, tend to make for things of young.

In those days news travelled slowly, compared with the things and events of our day. In those days we had no "Ocean Greyhounds," no submarine ternoon and was in consultation w Stephen's church refused any one the cable or other telegraphic means of communication. No telegraphs or tele- government. His word was to phones or electric cars, and people were ready, and though it was intimate the 6th July, 1840, asking aid in forc- as slow as their surroundings were him that the party in this province ing the trustees to give up the keys of simple, but I believe withat they were

It took two years for word to reach these rugged shores and for action to take place at this point. The determination of the Scotchman is exemplithe keys and John Duncan was ap- fied in his religious as well as his social or business life, and true to his convic the presbytery. On this day the tion he was bound to carry out his views, even at the expense of the ocea up, and several communications were that lay between the battle field and a meeting this quiet secluded spot in the new

(To be continued.)

WAITING FOR THE BUGLE.

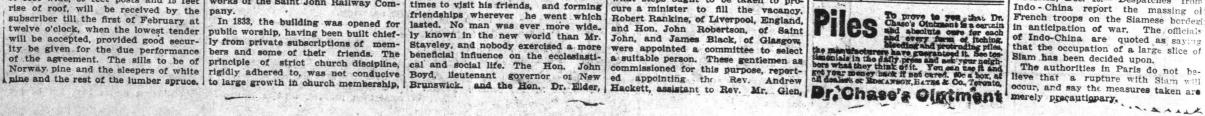
We wait for the bugie; the night-dews ar we want for the bugge; the might-down are cold.

The limbs of the soldiers feel jaced and old, The field of our bivouac is windy and bare, There is lead in our joints, there is frost in our hair,

The future is velled and its fortunes unformal for Sydney and Springhill mines, As we lie with hushed breath till the bugie

At the sound of that bugle each comrade shall spring
Like an arrow released from the strain of
the string.
The courage, the impulse of youth shall
come back come back
To banish the chill of the drear bivouac,
And sorrows and losses and cares fade away When that life-giving signal proclaims the

Though the bivouse of age may put ice in our veins,
And no fibre of steel in our sinew remains;
Though the comrades of yesterday's march
are not here,
And the sunlight seems pale and the
branches are sere,
Though the sound of our cheering dies down
to a moan, to a mean, We shall find our lost youth when the bugle



OTTAWA NEWS

sette tomorrow will contain the result of the civil service examinations. circular to postmasters regarding picmunications on the face of the cards

building now known as the Saint John their guaranteed bonds as security for Presbyterian church, and which they carrying out the agreement, subject to called the First Free Presbyterian the ratification of their shareholders church and formed a congregation, at a general meeting. Inasmuch as the They afterwards called the Rev. Robt. contract requires cash or governmen Voriner, from Belfast, Ireland, who securities for deposit, legislation will camet here, and remained for some be required to confirm the acceptance of the securities which have been debe required to confirm the acceptance Chicago and latterly to Augusta, Georposited, though such securities are worth today more than par, and their Now we have in 1844, four Presbyvalue unquestionable. terian churches in Saint John, viz: official announcement to the Sun's cor-Saint Andrew's, Saint Stephen's and respondent at the conclusion of today's Saint John. Another reform-church meeting of the cabinet. It confirms trouble again arises among the Presbylast night's despatch in which it was terian brethren. The pastor of Saint stated that the Grand Trunk Railway Co. had been induced to act as spon-Stephen church on the 5th September, 1844, intimated publicly that he had sors for the Grand Trunk Pacific C experienced a change of views in re-A general meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders will be held in Lond gard to the Presbyterian Creed. This involved a trial by the church courts, early in the new year. The agreem and his views and opinions being provspoken of is the agreement of ed to be contrary to the standards of session, between the Canada and the Grand Trunk Pac our church he was deposed in 1845. Mr. Company. The legislation referred Wishart was recognized as a zealous, is that which required the Canadi faithful and honest man, and a good parliament to legalize any deviation preacher. His remains are interred in Fernhill Cemetery. The church was declared vacant. Mr. Wishart had so from the contract, which, as has been previously explained, calls for a deposit of \$5,000,000 in cash or approve many followers who remained faithful government securities. The guaranteed to him, that the trustees of Saint bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway Stephen's church decided to sell. After Company today are quoted in the Lonpaying a mortgage debt of £600 and don market at one per cent over par interest and other debts of the church value. One of the cabinet minister they voted the balance to be used for church in connexion with the Church did not necessarily follow that the informed your correspondent that it of Scotland. They got legislation in Grand Trunk Pacific promoters could not do anything in the way of furtherings and in that year the same were ing their project until legislation from sold to one Captain Joseph Stephen-parliament was secured. Some here hold that the mere suggestion of leg-So for the present we close the his-Islation being necessary meant that there would be a session of parliament called immediately, but the statement In the month of May, 1843, there was of the minister is that this is not essential for the present, as the legislation will be just as effective in April or May as in January or February. The Grand Trunk Pacific people are pushing ahead with their surveys, and this is about as much as they can do at

AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

MEMRAMCOOK, Dec. 18.-His lordpanied by Father Chapman, arrived at St. Joseph's, Memramcook, on Thursday to receive into holy priesthood M. Mondeux, C. S. C., and bestow minor orders upon John T. Brady of Philaby the students and professors, and addresses in French and English were delivered by D. Leblanc and J. Barry, to which his lordship feelingly and

FIELDING IN MONCTON. MONCTON, N. B., Dec. 18.-Hon. W S. Fielding reached Moncton this Emmerson and members of the le not in good shape, he repeated warning, but so far as known say no more. Fielding left tonig' Ottawa. Some of the faithful had not believed that the election take place till towards spring, but Fielding's latest declaration has change

PARISIAN AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 18.-The Alan mail str. Parisian arrived for Liverpool this evening, after a rouvoyage of eight days, her fastest day run being 340 miles, and her slow She brings 1,342 tons of cargo be discharged here, and will load gro at this port. The Parisian's pas ger list included 190 steerage, 73 second class and six seloon. Of the steeres 50 are foreigners and the others Eng lish, mostly bound for the Canadian and American Northwest, with a rew

FRIGID NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS, Nad., Dec. 20 .- During a fierce blizzard yesterday the schr. Susan was driven ashore off St. Johns. Her crew, after twelve hours in an open boat, made port this morning, badly frost bitten. Several other schooners suffered in the gale, their crews having terrible experiences. It feared the schr. Dictator has foundered with her crew of seven men.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chart Helichers FEAR OF WAR IN SIAM.

PARIS, Dec. 16.- Despatches from ndo - China report the massing of French troops on the Siamese borden anticipation of war. The officials of Indo-China are quoted as saying that the occupation of a large slice of Siam has been decided upon. The authorities in Paris do not be

ty Institute Clos Election of Officers Yesterd

TEACHERS' ME

Annual Convention of

ing—Paper by Miss M. Rogers-Address by Dr. on School Government.

The third session of the yesterday morning with a tendance, over one hundred enty-five teachers being pres Miss Alicia McCarron sand in a very pleasing manne which the following officers w ed for the ensuing year: President, J. Frank Owens vice-president, J. S. Lord; s treasurer, Miss A. M. Hea;

committee, Miss Edna Gilmo Z. Dykeman. Miss Florence Rogers, a of the Emerson College of Boston, addressed the meeting most interesting manner on ject of Physical Culture. M ers emphasized the advantag ed from developing the relibetween mind and body and the necessity for strengthen vital organs. She maintained development should commer day on which the child first to school, for what was requi a healthy body and to attain physical exercise carefully tau illustrated should be indulged Rogers had with her Miss Cu young lady who has been up direction only three weeks, went through a number of with such ease and gracefuln her efforts were highly app by the audience. Miss Roges' address besides

teresting was very instructi ject and was able to teach rare ability. A discussion foll which Dr. H. S. Bridge and Parlee took part. Dr. Bridge and that he voiced all that Miss had said, and he would be pleave just such a system place curriculum of the public school referred to the Carehor that he was the control of the public school referred to the Carehor that the control of the public school referred to the Carehor that the control of the contr referred to the Greeks and Ro examples of physical cultu-pointed out how few there were present time who knew how to breathe or to stand squarely

W. H. Parlee said that he physical culture a necessity, deplored the number of syst physical culture in vogue, men the different views of Prof. den, Dr. Stone, Delraite, Sand the editor of Vim, all different maintaining correctness and ac He thought the board might pamphlet to teachers explaining sical culture and its advanta ng Mr. Parlee moved a thanks to Miss Rogers and

Cushing for their clear and ing demonstration. After a short recess, which granted on motion of Inspector an address was delivered by D chief superintendent of edi whose presence among them pleasant surprise. Dr. Inch sp about fifteen minutes, remindi institute that all teachers at Normal school had more or I struction in physical culture. Heved that in a city as large John, a special teacher should ployed for physical culture as for other special branches, su singing, etc. A programme co arranged so that ample time m given to each subject. Dr. In ferred to the committee whice been appointed a year ago las mer by the provincial institute cuss the text books and the cha the courses for study. He hop committee would be able to me ing the holidays. He also sp the Dominion Educational Asso which meets at Winnipeg ner and will be in session from the

the 15th of this month. He that many New Brunswick t would avail themselves of the tunity and take in the conventi Inch said that the medal gi Lt. Governor Snowball for gene pellence in the High and Gr schools would be awarded by a committee appointed for that p Mr. Parlee asked that the ex of the Dominion Educational A tion should see that the tickets a round trip through the States Dr. Inch announced that the

incial institute would probably n St. John on June 28th, 29th an The meeting adjourned to meet The chief thing in the aft

br. H. S. Bridges on "School G About three hundred were

and all were deeply interested paper from start to finish. Dr. 1 spoke in part as follows: Every careful observer of the of the friends of education can o discover this fact, that the s the age is on the whole favors real advancement. Exper theories, plans and devices are plying almost without number though many of them when put test are found to be false or u yet on the whole real progress result. The demands of the age e age improvement, and a spirit is fore aroused to supply these de Genius and ingenuity are called with the result that in many progress is quite evident; and though the times are marked w

these agitations which are con going on. In my opinion the difficulties way of true progress are to be not so much in the want of t as in the want of proper abil carry them out. What is requ not talent so much as tact. admitted that very many

educational experimenters are

ruins of exploded theories and o which have proved futile and i

ticable, yet on the whole the

tional atmosphere is being puri