

which is glazed with ground and stained glass, and already complete on the outside, should as soon as possible be finished inside and rendered suitable for holding service therein. When this is done, and the main building, as designed, finished like the school-room, in oiled butter-nut, this church, with its fine windows and lofty tressed dome, will present one of the most pleasing interiors to be found in the province. The little congregation here, during the short space of two years, though deprived of supplement from the Colonial Committee, to the extent of £50 stg. per annum, having accumulated church property to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, forbids the supposition that there is not life, in all parts of our church. It is true that all that has been done has not been by the unaided efforts of this congregation. They have to acknowledge liberal aid from their brethren in other parts of the same presbytery. From St. John, contributions to the extent of \$234.00; from Fredericton, \$154.00; from Richmond, \$82.00. They have likewise to thank friends of the Church beyond the bounds of their own presbytery—friends in Halifax, for their liberal contributions to the amount of \$98.47; friends in Kingston, Ont., for subscriptions to the amount of \$60.50; and in Ottawa, to the amount of \$174.50. The unselfishness of these contributions shews clearly that there is vital religion in our church. They love God who love His people, and the liberal donations to the building fund, and to the bazaar, from many who have never seen Woodstock, exhibit the unselfish character of true love. There is life in the Church. And thanks be unto Him whom we adore as Head and King thereof, He has given to us not a few in whom this life manifests itself.

As to the question, why has not our church taken root, spread its branches, and occupied more of the field in New Brunswick? There is, both in her ministers and in her people, enough life of the higher form to have planted Presbyterianism by the rivers and on the hill-sides where, in all human probability, its fruit will never be gathered. Many causes have operated and still operate to prevent its spreading. (1.) The distance over which, in thinly settled districts, the people are scattered who might be formed into a charge sufficiently strong to afford even a reasonable supplement to a missionary's salary. (2.) The want of labourers in the vineyard. (3.) The divisions into which Presbyterianism is split. Of these three causes, the last is by far the most potent. Where two churches in connection with different branches of the Presbyterian family co-exist, the first difficulty which prevents the missionary of either doing justice to his too extended charge, were the district territorially divided, would in a great measure be overcome. Such division can not, however, be thoroughly effected without a union of the different branches of the Church. Were such a union consummated, the second cause now operating to prevent the spread of Presbyterianism would entirely disappear; for, even in the presbytery of St. John, there are several districts where two ministers are striving in vain to do the work of one, or three employed in imperfectly accomplishing what two could well perform.

And why are we thus committing suicide, by refraining from removing these causes so preying upon the life of our common Presbyterianism? Can the questions which divided the Church at home, either the question of establishment, or that of patronage, ever have a practical bearing in this Dominion of Canada? Already, I may venture to say, four-fifths of the people in the Province of New Brunswick, at least in the Presbytery of St. John, are clamorous for a union. What is the obstruction? Is it that we are receiving such a large sum yearly from the Colonial Committee? Had a union been consummated five years ago, the ground at present occupied could have been better attended to, and much more taken up to-day, without our receiving one dollar from the Church at home. For a less sum than that on which two must of necessity starve, one minister, who would with more ease perform their work, and perform it better, would be enabled to live comfortably.