

over the church, and over the nations. And the new basis of union spread its wings over a box of wood. He gave fair notice that if this article was adopted he was bound to resist union at all hazards. If the present article was inserted they would have broadly and squarely to face a disruption. He moved an amendment that the article be not adopted.

Mr. HERON seconded the motion.

Rev. Dr. WATERS explained the meaning of the clause, which he pointed out did not bind the church to any course after the union had been consummated.—Agreed.

MORNING SEDERUNT.

Friday, Nov. 10, 1871.

The Assembly resumed at 9 o'clock; Rev. Dr. Proudfoot acting as Moderator.

The question of the Temporalities Fund came before the Court.

Rev. Dr. TOPP thought that the manner in which the other church had offered to dispose of these moneys was wisely considered. He would remark, however, that the decision of the other church was not final.

And after further discussion on the Endowment question, the Assembly took up matters not directly connected with union, and thereafter was dismissed.

THE SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN CANADA.

The Commission of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada met and resolved that there was no necessity for taking up the subject of union for discussion until the regular meeting of Synod in summer, owing, on the one hand, to the satisfactory issue of the discussion in the General Assembly of the "Canada Presbyterian Church" as given above; and, on the other hand, owing to the anticipated unanimity which prevails in the Church upon the subject.

JUST as we were going to press a letter was received from the Rev. Hugh A. Robertson, written on board as the Steamer was leaving Liverpool for Melbourne. All well. Mission goods and Missionaries' luggage safe on board.

Articles Contributed.

Astronomy.

THE SUN.

"His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof." Ps. xix. 6.

NO. II.

The Sun is the great centre of that section of the universe of which the earth forms a part. In its mighty and far-reaching grasp the earth and its sister planets are guided in their respective orbits, as with almost inconceivable velocity they pursue their ceaseless journeys. The surpassing splendour of this magnificent globe, as well as the numerous beneficent functions which it performs in relation to the world have led to its being put by many tribes and nations in the place of God. Under the name of Baal it was worshipped in Phœnicia, under Chemos in Moab, and under Moloch by the Ammonites. When Columbus and the Spaniards who accompanied him on his first great voyage landed on one of the Bahama islands the natives regarded them as children of the Sun, and in that capacity were disposed to worship them. In the Scriptures the Sun is frequently referred to metaphorically with great propriety and effect, as, for example, in the passage, "The Lord God is a Sun and shield." The element of light is employed in the same way—"God is light and in him is no darkness at all." It is remarkable that whilst in the writings of the ancient philosophers we have abundant evidence of the crude and contradictory notions they entertained regarding the constitution, distance, and magnitude of the Sun, in the Scriptures every allusion is as strictly appropriate—even to the present advanced state of scientific knowledge—as it was when first penned. Whilst the Bible is not intended to throw light on any department of physical science, never yet has any part of it been found in contradiction to genuine scientific principles or facts. In the case of geological discoveries, as to the antiquity of the earth, infidels hastily and unwarrantably concluded that Moses' ac-