

bytery's Minute does not state what the terms were. It does appear that Mr. Chiniquy was present at the meeting, or asked to amend the terms of his paper, or that any intimation was given him that said terms were objected to. The only explanation obtainable of this matter is, that Mr. Chiniquy had not promised, in withdrawing the suit, not to institute it again. Immediately thereafter, it was moved and carried, that the whole subject be postponed, and the case be taken up at an adjourned meeting, to be held at Chicago on the 23rd inst.

At this meeting a report on the College at St. Anne's was adopted by the Presbytery, in which they deny the existence of said institution and of the pupils, which were alleged by Mr. Chiniquy to be, or to have been, under instruction in it. Against this action of the Presbytery Mr. Chiniquy complained to the Synod; nevertheless, it was immediately published in all the newspapers as their final verdict.

At the same meeting the subject of a civil prosecution against the Rev. Mr. L'Hote for slander, was taken up, of which he had been found guilty by the jury, and fined in the sum of \$400, on, as the statements before the Presbytery alleged, the testimony of Mr. Chiniquy, and to evade the payment of which he had left the State. For this and other reasons, a Committee was appointed, to arrange charges and specifications in the name of "Common Fame," and in a form suitable for actual judicial process against the Rev. Charles Chiniquy. On the afternoon of the same day, this Committee reported, "that from all the facts reported by the Committee on French Missions, and brought out in the progress of the investigation by Presbytery, the Presbytery feel that they are compelled to institute a formal judicial process against the Rev. Chas. Chiniquy; and do therefore now order that he shall be tried upon the following charge and its several specifications, in the name of "Common Fame" as accuser." This charge was of "unministerial and unchristian conduct" under several sub-charges and specifications.

Mr. Chiniquy was not present at this meeting; at least he does not appear from the minutes to have been present, or to have been aware of the proceedings.

A Committee of Prosecution was appointed; the parties were all cited to appear at Chicago on the 18th June; and the Presbytery of Philadelphia was requested to take the evidence of Mr. L'Hote, who had by this time gone to that city.

It will thus appear that six months after the termination of one tedious and costly prosecution, Mr. Chiniquy was again arraigned to pass through another process in which his ministerial and personal character was involved. Had he been a veteran Presbyterian minister he might have girded himself for the conflict, and, trusting in God, have awaited the issue in the knowledge that the forms of the church could be used as effectively for defence as for attack. But when it is considered that he had only recently joined the O.S. Presbyterian Church and could, in the nature of things, have but an imperfect knowledge of its somewhat intricate legal forms, it is not to be wondered at if he felt somewhat perplexed.

Unfortunately, at this juncture, some of his warm-

est friends who had all along stood by him were dissatisfied at the prosecution of Mr. L'Hote, of which they, without good reason, imagined Mr. C. to have been the instigator, and, deprived of their aid, left almost entirely to his own resources, he resolved on such a course as appeared to him to afford relief from the unrelenting prosecution to which he was subjected. Along with his congregation, he accordingly separated from the Chicago Presbytery and made formal application to be received into the fellowship of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

In doing this he was, however, led to believe by friends in whose judgement he thought he could confide, that the Presbytery would not be averse to get rid of the prosecution in this way and would, although it might be informal, accept of his Act of Separation and close the case. This course was both approved of and endorsed by some of the best men in the Presbytery, and Mr. Chiniquy, confident in his innocence, deemed that it was a course he might without ensure adopt.

He felt indeed as if he had no alternative. His pecuniary resources had by this time been exhausted. The action of the Presbytery had cut off all the contributions which came to him from the United States and England; by the failure of Gilpeck & Co's. bank he had lost \$7000; and where was he to find the funds to carry 30 or 40 witnesses from their distant homes to the city of Chicago? he felt himself unable to cope with his determined prosecutors. What then was he to do? Should he succumb under the storm and permit himself and his cause to be crushed? He bethought himself of the Presbyterian Church of his native country, comprising ministers and people from whom he had received both sympathy and aid, and to them he resolved to appeal.

Mr. Chiniquy accordingly sent in an act of separation to the Presbytery which met at Chicago on the 16th June, and went in person to Toronto to present his petition to the Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

This was his answer to the Presbytery's citation, and being received by them they deemed it "not relevant to the matter in hand" ordered it to be put on file, and came to the following finding, "Whereas the Rev. Chas. Chiniquy is now on trial before this Presbytery, charged by Common Fame with crimes deeply affecting his christian and ministerial character, and whereas being duly cited he has failed to appear; and whereas Presbytery is credibly informed that he left a few days since for Canada, if not for Europe, without making any communication to the Presbytery in relation to his departure or the necessity thereof; therefore, Resolved that, in the judgment of this Presbytery, the interests of religion imperatively demand that he be, and he hereby is suspended from the exercise of his ministry until his case is duly issued." They further ordered that his suspension should at once be published in all the religious newspapers of America, Canada, and Europe; and at their suggestion a private letter was sent to Dr. Thomas, of London, warning him against Chiniquy and arresting the charitable funds which he held on Chiniquy's behalf.

That it was competent to the Presbytery to do all this may be admitted. The *summun jus* may be

invoked as a course was Had Mr. C. they could severity. In fact, this Presbytery continued arraigned him and ministerial from the Presbytery were rumors which might church, on Chiniquy's that, consequence into him been acquiesced over their have put his Presbytery of what the eyes of seeking relief he felt had then whose deration an maximum

After such to appear, sidence, on his case in Mr. Chiniquy the Presby effect that of his own Presbytery Chiniquy to trouble if there was hoping to show then these words of himself expressed, to the Pres their citation

When he proceeded with once with heard. I defence if Presbytery jurisdiction do. He admission now reced tion was he could formal was continued formation willingness him. The and failing "That the tion of the further un