

send his Holy Spirit of peace and love into the hearts of all his true servants, melting them into harmony with other Christian brethren, and disposing one and all to say with intenseness of feeling, "let us and our esteemed brethren be more united, so soon as the requisite preliminaries,—and they should be few and simple, can be arranged." Once more, on this point, if the two Synods would hold a meeting together, not for set discussion, but for brotherly conference, speaking face to face, and the blending of hearts in conjoint prayer,—why two hours thus spent would do more towards actual Union than days occupied in argumentative speechifying,

I would just add that it is of very great importance that as many members of Synod as possible should be present on an occasion, when, in all probability, the Union will be made to assume an aspect either pleasingly favourable, or the reverse. If it does not now approximate to completion, it may, as some have coldly said, perhaps be indefinitely postponed, though its true friends hope otherwise. Let every member of Synod, then, feel that he has a solemn summons of duty to Toronto. Let the Elders be there, in much more than the usual scanty numbers. They will be, if not a check, yet a useful balance to the ministers. The Elders are more directly the exponents of the views and feelings of the people; and by their unsophisticated plain utterances may be very helpful to the Union. The Lord grant that a right spirit may prevail in both Synods; and that ere long the grateful song of acknowledgement may ascend upward from a united Church in Canada,—“God is the Lord who hath showed us light.” “The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.” Amen.

May 16th, 1859.

CHRISTIAN UNIONIST.

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## UNION.

The meeting of Synod is approaching, and there seems to be a general impression that the most important business likely to be brought forward is the proposed Union between the Free Church and our own. In these circumstances a few remarks, which it is hoped will be regarded as temperate and conciliatory, may not be out of place.

The importance of Union seems to be universally admitted. Many look chiefly to the practical advantages likely to result from it, especially in places, which are numerous, where the two bodies, if co-joined, might maintain a minister, but where it seems hopeless for them to maintain one of each denomination, and where such a thing is not for a moment to be dreamt of, while the two parties look scowlingly at each other, and exert an influence in the neighborhood highly detrimental to both, and no doubt to the cause of religion itself. But besides such considerations as these, and many others of an analagous kind which might be mentioned, Union seems to be itself matter of Christian duty, and ought by all means, consistent with a good con-