

this matter;—It is moved, that this Presbytery do overture the Synod to take this matter into serious consideration at its next meeting, and enjoin ministers to call the attention of their congregations specially to this subject, and enforce upon them the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbath in their own persons, and in their families, and in all their social intercourse, with a view to promote its observance by others through their example.

Further, seeing that to make the law of God give way to any supposed public convenience, is a great national sin, when acted upon by rulers, and acquiesced in by the people, and likely to bring down public judgments upon every community where it is done; And, whereas the sabbath rest is constantly broken in this Province in consequence of certain laws and regulations of the State;—It is moved, that ministers and congregations be exhorted to remonstrate against this public breach of God's commandment, and not to cease from using all lawful means for effecting a reformation, until the scandal be removed of a community professing Christianity, requiring the servants of the public to minister to their convenience by a habitual neglect of God's law.

It is further moved, that this Presbytery do take immediate action in the matter among the congregations specially committed to their care; and enjoin ministers to bring the subject under the notice of their people, and exhort them to be ready to co-operate with all Christian bodies, disposed to engage in the same good work."

This overture the Presbytery agreed to sustain, and transmit to the Synod; and it further enjoins every minister and session within the bounds to be prepared to state at next meeting the special forms of Sabbath-breaking that exist in their respective neighbourhoods.

Several appointments for supply of vacant churches, for the next three months, were made.

The Rev. Mr. Paul was instructed to remain at Saint Louis for the next three months.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF KINGSTON.

At the meeting held 7th March, a letter was read from Robert Findlay, Esq., Belleville, stating the desire of the congregation there, that the Rev. William McEwan should be inducted into the pastoral charge of that church. The clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Findlay, expressing the great gratification felt by the Presbytery at the prospect of the church at Belleville having the services of a settled minister; but stating also that the Presbytery had no power to depart from the rule of the Superior Court, which requires ministers from other churches to labour for a year within the

bounds of the Synod before being admitted as ministers of this church. The Presbytery, however, would appoint Mr. McEwan as missionary in Belleville and neighbourhood, as soon as he shall be regularly transferred from the Presbytery of Toronto to this Presbytery.

At the meeting held 3d April, a petition from the Presbyterian inhabitants of Pittsburgh to the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly, for aid in the erection of a church, was read; and the Presbytery agreed to transmit the same with their recommendation to the Commission of Synod, as soon as they had ascertained that the church is secured by deed to the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. This church is to be built about seven miles from Kingston, a considerable sum having been subscribed for the purpose. The congregation will be pretty numerous, and will probably increase considerably when a commodious place of worship shall have been erected. This, it may be mentioned, is one of the fruits of the Home Missionary operations of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston.

At the meeting held 9th April, the Presbytery duly considered the various matters sent down from the last meeting of Synod. The Presbytery approved of the following acts: 1. The act respecting the examination and reception of Students, Probationers, and Ministers coming from other churches. 2. The act regulating public collections in the several congregations. 3. The act of 1848 regarding the course of study to be pursued by students for the ministry, with the amendment to the same proposed by the Trustees of Queen's College. The Presbytery also recommended that an address be drawn up, by authority of the Synod, stating the duty of congregations to support the ministry among them, and extend the Gospel throughout the country by contributions for Missionary purposes.

#### THE CONGREGATION OF SIMCOE.

Several years ago the scattered Presbyterians in various localities in the County of Norfolk, were partially supplied with the public ordinances of religion by the Rev. Mr. Bryning of Mount Pleasant, and the Rev. Mr. Purkis, then master of the grammar-school in Simcoe, now minister of Osnabruck. In 1836 a meeting was held to devise means for the erection of a church in Simcoe in connection with the late United Synod of Upper Canada; but, as a very insufficient sum was subscribed, the attempt was abandoned. In 1844, when the Rev. Mr. Scott, now of Camden, was minister of Simcoe, the subject was again agitated, but nothing decisive was done. The following year, while Mr. Dyer was preaching in this neighbourhood, he exerted himself to rouse the Presbyterian popula-

tion to activity in this respect; and arrangements were made for erecting churches at Simcoe, Vittoria, and Dover. The one at Vittoria was the first completed, a handsome brick building in a grove of oak-trees. Owing to some bad management at the outset, the deed of the property was incorrectly drawn, a difference arose in the congregation, and the church is not now made use of by our people, but there is a probability that the difficulty may yet be arranged. The church at Dover is a neat wooden building, which was so far advanced as to be occupied in the spring of 1848, although not entirely finished. At Simcoe arrangements were made, and a handsome brick church was put up, and roofed in 1847. The funds being exhausted, nothing more was done to the building until last fall, when the liberal aid furnished by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and the Glasgow Ladies' Committee, encouraged the congregation to make a new effort amongst themselves; and the result has been, that the church is now very neatly and comfortably finished and occupied. It was opened for public worship, as we intimated in our last, on the first Sabbath of March, and the Lord's Supper was dispensed on the following Sabbath, the congregations being large on both occasions.

#### ORIGIN OF THE MISSION AMONG THE FRENCH CANADIANS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

##### NO. III.

Shortly subsequent to the events detailed in the preceding article, some friends spoke of the possibility of my being ordained by the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Canada, a suggestion which I heard with the utmost satisfaction, and which greatly encouraged me as well as the few Canadians who had been induced to seek the Lord Jesus Christ in the simplicity of the Gospel. This opening for being brought by a solemn ecclesiastical act into the bonds of a visible Church of Christ, that maintained in purity the doctrines of His Gospel, and whose tenets and Church government were similar to those of the one to which I belonged since I left the Church of Rome, I considered as the greatest token of the blessing of God upon us, and upon the work in which I was engaged. Accordingly, I lost no time in seeking to become acquainted with the Ministers of that Church and some of her members residing in Montreal, and after a while I sent a memorial to the Rev. the Presbytery of Quebec, to be taken by them on trial for license and ordination.

As soon as it became known that I was seeking to connect myself and my work with the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Canada, a secret but violent