Science and Literature of Languages. listory.

Testament Introduction tics.

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of Presbyterianism Two Presbyteries an Church of Nova esbyteries — Truro, n ministers in the Halifax City, who averse from union. nd Prince Edward But division and The next union the Free Church

gh not large, is steadi Negotiations for union were originated in 1844, immediately after to nearly \$16,000. The disruption in this Province. Progress was slow and uncertain. ormous prejudice lay in the way. Echoes and reminiscences of Professor of Systematic less fought on the other side of the Atlantic, but of no real vitality science and Literature to only by veterans from Scotland. Young men educated in this of Languages intry and alive to the living issues of the day strove in vain to come interested in those dead and dry-as-dust difficulties. The ling for union grew stronger and stronger till at last it became esistible. Difficulties remained among the people longer than hong the ministers. It was only through very careful and skilful ery intelligent mind will adding and guidance that all the congregations of the Free Church only to the material business broad that all the congregations of the Free Church only to the material business broads in the material business broads and all the "Kirk" ministers in the maritime provinces would gladly cast heir lot with the majority in 1875 if their congregations had been ympathy of the whole ady; but the congregations were not ready, and the ministers feit it abouters are few." Dr be better to remain with them.

after fifty-four years of the two Synods in June. A special meeting for consum-

to write in an album eetings of the two Synods in June. A special meeting for consumlating the union was held in October, at Pictou. The Presbyterian hurch of Nova Scotia had forty-two ministers. The Free Church ad thirty-six ministers. A very large majority of the ministers of oth bodies were in attendance. Each Synod met separately for the ast time at half-past nine a.m., October 4, 1860. At these meetings a ninute was passed at which each Synod declared itself to be identical with the Syncd about to be formed and to which the clumsy name was iven of "The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Pro-

vinces of British North America."

A large canvas tent was erected in a field not far from the two and thus hasten the churches in which the meetings had been held. Each Synod marched as constituted, and met in the centre of the tent, which was very large, and which was then filled to its utmost capacity. The day was sunny, cloudless, mild and very beautiful—one of those soft and lovely autumn days that cannot die out of your remembrance. Hundreds had travelled far to witness the scene in that tent. To many it was a time of deep delight and sacred joy—the fulfilment of the dreams of hope—

the answering of ten thousand prayers. Rev. John L. Murdoch, Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, being the senior Moderator, gave out Psalm c., which was sung with enthusiasm by the great assembly. He then called on the clerk to read the last minute of the Synod. Rev. W. G. Forbes, Free Church Moderator, called on the clerk of that Synod to read its last minute. The two rolls were called. The basis of union was read; the Moderators signed it, and all the members gave to it their audible assent. Each Moderator then formally declared each Synod merged in the new Synod, whose long name I have already given. There was then a clasping of hands, and Psalm cxxxiii. was sung. Rev. Andrew King, Professor of Theology in the Free Church College, Halifax, was then elected Moderator—a peculiarly graceful step in view of the fact that at an early stage he had been one of the