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The Presbyterian.

A MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS RECORD



OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

CONDUCTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE LAY ASSOCIATION.

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No. 7, July, 1854.

VOLUME VII.

Price 2s. 6d. per annum.

The Presbyterian.

✍ We have much satisfaction in announcing to our readers that in our number for August will appear the excellent discourse which the Rev. Alexander Spence, Moderator, preached before the Synod at Toronto on the 31st May, and which he was requested by the Synod to publish. In our next there will also appear a communication from an esteemed correspondent on the ASPECT OF OUR TIMES. On account of the space devoted to the proceedings of our Synod and of the General Assembly at Home, we are under the necessity of deferring several *Selections* besides much *Missionary and Religious Intelligence*.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

Owing to the attention of a clerical friend in forwarding us the Reports, we are enabled to present to our readers a fuller account of the proceedings of this judicatory of our Church than usual. The proceedings were on the whole harmonious and indicative of steady progress. Our Church is advancing surely. During this Synodical year, we have to record, already no less than ten will be added to the List of our Clergy, thus causing the Sabbath-bell to be heard in many a place, where it had been long silent. It is satisfactory to find so large a proportion of this number from among the alumni of our own College. We heartily approve of the effort sanctioned by the Synod for the purpose of aiding this very important Institution, and we feel confident the appeal will be generously responded to. We refer our readers with pleasure to the interesting Address of the Moderator, the Rev. Professor Williamson, for a review of the leading proceedings of the Synod.

OUR DUTY TO OUR PASTORS AND TEACHERS.

Now that the country is enjoying the blessing of prosperity and every branch of industry is flourishing, persons in business and those engaged in the various mechanical and industrial pursuits as well as the agriculturists of our provinces are participating in the benefits of general prosperity to a very great extent. But with this general prosperity has also come an enhancement of the prices of articles of consumption, food and necessaries, which presses very hardly on those classes of the community that are dependent for a livelihood upon fixed and limited sources of income. The Banking Institutions of the country in a worthy spirit of liberality are raising the salaries of their employes. Merchants are doing the same. The labouring classes are in the receipt of unexampled remuneration; but how, in the midst of all this increase of the value of toil, do two very important and hardly worked classes of the community, the pastors and the teachers, fare? We fear but indifferently; an increase of wealth often closes the open hand instead of stimulating to increased, judicious liberality. Situated as pastors and teachers are, performing, as they do, functions and duties so important to the well-being of society and the best interests of our race, it is only right and fitting that a generous support should be freely accorded to them. Yet how niggardly a pittance is sometimes and not too often doled out to them! This should not be so; and, laymen writing in a lay paper, speaking to laymen, we call upon our brethren of the laity to deal liberally and justly with their pastors and teachers. In view of the enhancement of all the necessaries of life larger means should be placed at their disposal, so as to relieve them from the effects of the increase of the value

of the necessaries of life cramping their narrow means. We commend this subject to the prayerful consideration of our readers. Their duty is plain, their responsibility is clear, it cannot be avoided. We know that these words will meet a prompt response from many a liberal Christian heart, and, should they lead others to ponder on their duty, some small measure of good will have been effected.

"Even so hath God ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." 1.6 cor. ix. 14.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

FRENCH MISSION FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING THE LAST MONTH.

Dundee, per Rev. Duncan Moody,	£1 0 0
Martintown, " John McLaurin,	3 0 0
HUGH ALLAN, <i>Treasurer</i> .	

EDUCATION FUND.

RECEIVED SINCE LAST NOTICE.

Bytown, per Rev. Alexander Spence,	£5 0 0
Do collected by Misses Kenley,	} 2 0 0
Stewart and McLaughlin in Mrs. Spence's Class in Sabbath School.	
Dundee, per Rev. Duncan Moody,	1 0 0
HUGH ALLAN, <i>Treasurer</i> .	

LOCHIEL CONGREGATION.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. McDonnell, recently appointed by the Colonial Committee in compliance with the request of the people for a pastor to the charge of this Congregation, has arrived at the scene of his labours. We wish him all success in his important duties, and trust that his work will be followed by a blessing. It is encouraging indeed thus to witness the waste places of our Zion being so rapidly supplied.

INDUCTION AT BELLEVILLE.

We cut the following from the pages of the *Hastings Chronicle*.

The Presbytery of Kingston met in the Presbyterian Church at Belleville, May 10th, to ordain the Rev. Archibald Walker. Present, the Rev. John Machar, D.D., Rev. Robert Neill, Moderator, Rev. Professor Williamson, and Professor Weir, Presbytery Clerk. Dr. Machar preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on ii Cor. iii. 2, 3, 4, 5, unfolding in a clear and convincing manner the mutual duties of pastor and people. Prof. Williamson addressed the newly ordained Minister, exhorting to patience, perseverance, prayer and faithfulness in his pastoral duties. Thereafter the Rev. Robert Neill addressed the congregation at considerable length on the relation in which they stood and the duties they owe to their Minister, enforcing an active co-operation in word and deed, that for the Minister's efficiency and comfort they must contribute liberally of their means for his support, and for the support of Christ's cause, and that above all they must be fervent in prayer for his usefulness and for the aid and enlightenment of the Holy Spirit. There was a large and attentive audience, who after the service gave a cordial welcome to their Minister. Altogether the services were most interesting and solemn; and we trust that a long, useful, and affectionate connection will subsist between Mr. W. and his flock. In the evening Royal Munro, Esq., entertained the members of the Presbytery and several other gentlemen to a very excellent dinner at his residence, which was graced by the presence of several ladies. Mr. W., previous to coming to this country, laboured in the celebrated town of Bannockburn with great acceptance. The *Glasgow Examiner*, of April, devotes a column and a half to the notice of Mr. W. as a preacher, and speaks of him in very flattering terms. For the want of space we have only room for the following extract:

"Mr. W. is a native of Renton, and received his education at Glasgow University. He was licensed as a preacher in October, 1850, and has been several months located at Bannockburn in the neighbourhood of Stirling. The Free Church until recently held possession of the Quoad Sacra Church there, and, when they removed from that church, nearly all the congregation went with them, so that Mr. W. has had to raise a new cause. He commenced with little more than 30 or 40 persons attending regularly, and already a regular congregation of from 200 to 300 individuals attend. Steps are being taken to have him settled among them. He has opened a Sabbath-school, which is attended by about 60 young persons who were previously much neglected, and with this school he has a staff of 6 teachers who are very energetic in the work."

We call the attention of our readers to the ensuing letter. Why could not many of our Sabbath Schools contribute to the support of this as well as the orphanage at Calcutta?

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ORPHANAGE FOR HEATHEN CHILDREN AT COCHIN.
13 Queen's Terrace, Glasgow.

7th February, 1854.

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,—The Rev. Mr. Laseron, who is at present in this country, has for nine years past been a missionary to the Jews at Cochin. He has frequently been mentioned in the pages of your own *Juvenile Missionary Record* and therefore is, I dare say, well known to many of you.

During the time he has been at Cochin, though sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, Mr. Laseron has had his attention particularly directed to the large number of unfortunate children, who were not only being brought up in heathenism but who, from the death of their parents or other adverse circumstances, were in a most wretched and miserable condition, wanting almost all the necessaries of life.

A few years ago he took about twenty of these poor children under his care and, having no better place to accommodate them in, erected a shed as a temporary house.

Since he returned to this country, he communicated this to some Christian friends; and they have promised to raise a sum of money which will enable him to build a house capable of accommodating fifty orphans. The amount required for this purpose is nearly all raised, and there will be no difficulty in finding the number of children to fill it when it is built. The only thing that remains to be provided for is their support; and to you, the children of Scotland, does Mr. Laseron look for assistance in this.

Already have a great many Sabbath schools undertaken to support one orphan, others have promised to support two and some have even undertaken for three; but there is still a good deal wanted; and it is to call your attention to the proposal that I am writing to you at the present time. It requires £3 to support an orphan for a year; and to no better purpose could you devote the contents of your missionary boxes.

I am quite aware that many of you support orphans at Calcutta and assist in promoting other very useful undertakings. I do not for one moment ask you to cease doing this; but I ask you who do so, Can you not do a little more? And I ask you who have never done anything, Will you not commence at once and try what you can do for the Orphanage at Cochin?

Mr. Laseron has promised to write to me a long letter every three months; and, with the permission of the editors of your magazine, I will publish the whole or part of his letters in this magazine; so that you will hear what is going on among the children you are supporting.

The smallest sums will be gladly received in aid of the orphanage; and, when any Sabbath school or individual young person contributes sufficient for the annual support of one child, the name of the child will be intimated, and particular information given regarding it to the supporters.

All sums for the Cochin Orphanage are requested to be sent to me; and they will be acknowledged receipt of in the *Record* of the succeeding month.

I ask you, in conclusion, to consider how very anxious you should be to show how you value all the instruction you have yourselves received. The best way in which you can do this is to aid in sending this instruction to others. Perhaps you will say, I am poor, and can do but little. It is only a little that you are asked to do. There are upwards of seventy-two thousand children attending Sabbath schools connected with the Church of Scotland. Were each of these children giving one penny every year to the Cochin Orphanage,

more than enough of money would be collected to support fifty orphans.

And, if there are any too poor to give even one penny, we ask their prayers that God would bless Mr. Laseron's labours among these children, and bring many of them to a knowledge of "the Truth as it is in Jesus."

I trust I shall be able to intimate next month that many have promised to take an interest in the Cochin Orphanage.—I am, dear young friends, yours sincerely, JAMES ROBERTSON,

Secretary of the Glasgow Sabbath School Association in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Church of Scotland Juvenile Missionary Record for March.

[The above has been inadvertently transferred from page 111.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD.

[Condensed from Reports in the *Toronto Colonist and Globe*.]

FIRST DAY.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland commenced its sittings on Wednesday, the 31st May, in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. The last year's Moderator, the Rev. Alex. Spence, of Bytown, preached an excellent discourse from the words in Zechariah vi. 12—"Behold the Man whose name is the branch: He shall grow out of His place; He shall build the temple of the Lord." After sermon the Synod was constituted and proceeded to the election of a Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Mair, of Fergus, being chosen to fill the office, but declining it from infirm health. The Reverend Professor Williamson, of Queen's College, was then unanimously elected. The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read and approved, and committees were appointed.

Professor Williamson and Dr. Machar were re-elected Trustees of Queen's College. Dr. Machar was elected a Clergy Reserve Commissioner in room of Alexander, McMartin, Esq., deceased, and the Rev. Mr. Urquhart and the Hon. Peter McGill, who retired this year, their names being at the top of the roll, were re-elected.

Replies were read to the Synod's Addresses to Her Majesty and the Governor General, adopted last year. In the Address to Her Majesty the Synod having alluded to the painful occurrences of last June in Quebec and Montreal, the Reply was read. It was addressed to the Moderator, and dated Government House, September 26, 1853, and was to the following effect;

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, to inform you that a dispatch has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of the Address from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to the Queen on the birth of a prince, which had been forwarded at the request of the Synod by the Governor General, and stating that the Address had been laid at the foot of the throne, and received by Her Majesty very graciously.

His Grace observes that he will not advert to the other occurrences touched upon in that Address further than to express his regret that any religious disturbances should have taken place in the principal Cities of the province; but his conviction was that both the provincial authorities, and the great majority of the inhabitants will have every disposition to prevent their recurrence.

[Signed] R. BRUCE, &c.

A Committee of Bills and Overtures was appointed to prepare the business for the Synod.

Presbytery Books were ordered to be laid upon the Table, and leave granted to Presbyteries to meet in the Church when not occupied by the Synod.

It was agreed that the Synod should, during the session, meet from ten to one and from two to five, and that the first part of each morning's seditur should be devoted to devotional exercises. Several committees were then appointed; and, after the transaction of some other routine business, the Synod adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 1st June, 1854.

The Synod met this morning at 10 o'clock, and was constituted by the Moderator.

On the motion of Professor SMITH, seconded by the Rev. Mr. URQUHART, the thanks of the Synod were voted to the Rev. Mr. Spence, the late Moderator, for his excellent sermon on Wednesday, which it was agreed should be printed at the expense of the Synod.

Committees were appointed to draft Addresses to Her Majesty, and his Excellency the Governor General.

MINISTERS' WIDOWS' AND ROPIHS' FUND.

Rev. Dr. MATHIESON submitted the Annual Report of the Managers of the above Fund. Seven ladies, it stated, were now receiving benefit from the Fund. So far as returns had been received, the congregational collections in aid of the Fund had exceeded those of the preceding year. Ten congregations had not transmitted subscriptions. The Report also gratefully acknowledged a donation from the Rev. W. Montgomery Walker, Ochiltree, formerly connected with the Canadian Synod. The principal of the Fund now amounted to £3019 13s.

The Report was approved of, and the thanks of the Synod given to the Managers of the Fund.

THE CLERGY RESERVE AND MANSE FUND.

The Rev. Dr. MATHIESON, as a matter of courtesy to the Synod, laid on the Table a copy of the annual statement rendered by the Clergy Reserve Commissioners to the Government, containing the details of all the expenditures and receipts. He said it would lie on the Table for the inspection of any member of Synod.

After some discussion Dr. MATHIESON said he would read a portion of the document. The total amount in the Bank of Montreal in stock and deposits was £20,244 5s. The total amount which had been set apart for the Manse and Glebe Fund was £12,000. Of this, £7,500 3s 9d had already been appropriated to 51 congregations, leaving £4499 16s 3d still unappropriated.

The Rev. Dr. proceeded to explain with regard to the Manse and Glebe Fund that it was all the Commissioners could with prudence set apart, in order to keep a sufficient supply in hand to provide for the income of Ministers. The manner in which the Fund had accumulated, so as to enable them to set apart a portion for this purpose, was very providential. It happened that the Government was not able to pay cash; and, as they happened at the time to have a number of vacancies, they agreed to take Debentures with interest. Afterwards the Government took the Debentures out of their hands. The question then arose, What was to be done with the money? Would they divide it among the Ministers, or would it not be better to devote it to providing comfortable Manses and Glebes. The value of the Glebes that had been got was becoming very great. The Presbytery of Toronto in this matter had set an example which it would be well to follow. Their Glebe scheme was a noble one and would greatly benefit the Ministers of that Presbytery in a future day. The Commissioners had done everything in their power to see that the money was properly invested, and that accurate deeds were drawn out in connection with the Church of Scotland. It was of great importance that every thing should be fair and square in those transactions. It was a matter which should be attended to by the Presbyteries.

After some discussion the Report of the Clergy Reserve Commissioners was sustained and the thanks of the Synod given them for their labours.

SYNOD EXPENSES.

The Rev. A. BELL, the Clerk, submitted a Report of the Synod Expenses of last year, showing a balance of £27 10s now at the disposal of the Synod.

The Report was approved of.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONS.

The Rev. Dr. MATHIESON gave in a verbal Report from the Montreal Presbytery, appointed at last meeting as a Committee on French Canadian Missions. From want of Funds the Committee was unable to enter on those missions very efficiently. A Mr. Charbonnell from old France, who had been employed by the American Board of Missions among a few French on the American side of the Lines, had removed to one of the Eastern Townships with 18 of the families among whom he laboured. Removed thither, they gave Mr. Charbonnell a call to be their Minister, and forwarded to the Montreal Presbytery a subscription of a few pounds with that view. The Presbytery had agreed to receive him, not as a Minister, but as a Missionary, giving him £75 per annum. The total funds, including Building Fund, now in the hands of the Committee, amounted to £425 12s. 8d., besides a brick-church at Sorel, built at a cost of £700, and purchased for £200. The receipts last year had been £57 16s. 6d., and the expenditure £45 2s. 6d. In concluding his Report, Dr. Mathieson mentioned some pleasing instances of the fruits of the Missions.

The Report was approved of.

BURSARY FUND.

Dr. MCGILL gave in the Report of the Education Committee. The receipts last year were £79, of which £50 had been devoted to bursaries of £10 each to five students attending Queen's College.

The Report after some conversation was approved of.

The Synod then adjourned at one o'clock.

The Synod re assembled at two o'clock.

CHARGES AGAINST THE REV. MR. WHYTE.

The Clerk commenced to read a libel, transmitted from the Committee of bills and overtures, charging the Rev. John Whyte, of Brockville, with various acts of ill-treatment and the use of opprobrious epithets towards his wife, which were calculated to bring disgrace on Religion and on the sacred profession to which he belonged. The reading of the document was nearly completed when

The Rev. Mr. MACKIN moved that the case be conducted with closed doors.

Dr. MATHIESON said that these charges might be disproved, but, if they went abroad in their present shape uncontradicted, they might be productive of great injury to Religion. The Court therefore, he thought, had a right to claim the privilege of private discussion.

The MODERATOR said it appeared to be the feeling of the Court that the case should be conducted with closed doors, and he therefore requested strangers to withdraw.

Rev. Mr. WHYTE.—Is it understood that representatives of the Press shall be excluded?

The Moderator replied in the affirmative.

Mr. WHYTE said he would consider it an act of injustice to himself if the Press were not allowed to be present. He believed the only way in which justice could be done to him was by having the whole case brought before the public, now that publicity had been given it in part.

Rev. Mr. SPENCE said that in the Presbytery of Bathurst the case had at first been conducted with closed doors, and that afterwards the proceedings went on in open court at the request of Mr. Whyte himself.

Mr. WHYTE denied the correctness of this statement.

Dr. MATHIESON said that, Mr. Whyte having stated that publicity would not injure him or his case, the only other question was whether it would tend to injure the Church and Religion. He deprecated any secrecy unless a public discussion would really be injurious to the interests of morality and religion.

Rev. Mr. URQUHART said the impression on his

own mind, from what he had heard in the committee, was very strong that the case was one which should be conducted with closed doors. It was certainly not one that could edify the public. He would regret very much doing anything to hurt the feelings or the position of Mr. Whyte, but he did not think Mr. W. was the proper judge of what should be done in the matter.

Rev. Mr. McMURCHY said that, if the case were now conducted with closed doors, there would be a disagreeable contrast to the course that had been pursued by the Presbytery. He begged to move, in amendment that the case go on with open doors.

Mr. TURNBULL seconded the amendment.

E. W. THOMSON, Esq., thought the objection to the case being gone on with publicly had not been made at the proper time. If strangers were ordered to withdraw after only part of the libel had been read, they would go away with the impression that some more heinous charges were to follow.

On a vote being taken, it was carried by 24 to 9 that the case should go on with closed doors. The Presbytery of Bathurst and various other members did not vote.

Mr. WHYTE desired that his dissent from this vote should be entered on the records.

We understand that Mr. Whyte's case occupied the Court the remainder of the afternoon, and also during an extra sitting in the evening.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, 2nd June, 1854.

The Synod assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, and was constituted by the Moderator, the Rev. Professor Williamson. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mair, of Fergus.

The minutes of previous meetings were then read and approved.

The Moderator then intimated that the Rev. Robert Burnet would preach in St. Andrew's Church in the forenoon, Rev. Duncan Morrison in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Skinner in the evening.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The Synod took into consideration the application of the Rev. John Brown, a licentiate of the presbytery of Kirkcubright, to be admitted into connexion with the Synod of Canada, and read the papers transmitted by the Presbytery of Toronto, also certificates from the presbyteries of Kirkcubright, and Dumfries, bearing testimony to the exemplary character which Mr. Brown had always maintained, and his zeal and assiduity in the discharge of his duties. Certificates were also read from the presbytery of Monticello in Florida, where Mr. Brown had been labouring recently.

Dr. MATHIESON said there was a number of private certificates bearing testimony to the good character of Mr. Brown; but he did not think it necessary that these should be read after the satisfactory presbyterial certificates which had just been submitted.

It was then moved by the Rev. Mr. Mackie, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Mann, that Mr. Brown be received as a Minister of the Church of Scotland in full standing.—Carried.

It was moved by Rev. Mr. Tawse, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Ross, that Mr. Brown be appointed to labour under the directions of the presbytery of Toronto.—Carried.

Papers were read from the presbytery of Toronto in reference to the application of the Rev. William Cleland, ordained minister of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States, to be received as a minister of the Church of Scotland.

This application was sent to the Examining Committee.

Several applications were made by students to be taken on license.

APPLICATION OF PROFESSOR WEIR.

Professor GEORGE said he had an application to make similar to those which had engaged the

Synod. He wished to make application that Professor Weir be admitted into the Church. Professor Weir had attended three partial Sessions at Aberdeen College, and had attended last session at Queen's College, and he was anxious to be placed in a position in which he could occasionally preach in some of the vacant pulpits. He had no wish to occupy a pulpit charge, but only that he might during the vacation go to some of the more destitute parts of the country and preach the Gospel. It was desirable that Professor Weir's wish should be complied with, although he had not gone through a full College curriculum. He thought well of the Professor's acquirements in Theology, and, while, as a Professor, he was anxious to have that status, it would be well for the Synod to give it to him. If he had wished to settle down as a parish minister, he would demur to the course he now pursued; but, as Professor Weir did not desire to settle as a minister, but only that his efforts might be more beneficial, he thought the application might be received. He would therefore move that a committee be appointed to take up the case by itself and report upon it.

DR. MATHIESON seconded the motion.

DR. MCGILL objected that the law of the Synod should be violated by such a step, and more particularly that this attempt to abridge the time fixed upon for the curriculum should be made by one of the Professors. Professor Weir should have come out to this country fully prepared to enter upon the duties of his station. He could not occupy his right position in the College while he was sitting at the feet of Professor Smith or any other professor, and, although he was well convinced of the qualifications of Mr. Weir as a Theologian, he would say, Maintain law, it is the pillar of safety to us. If they made an exception one year, application would be made for a similar exception another year and the law might then be annulled. He would not say the application was irregular; it was illegal, for, if the Synod has passed a law on this head, it is not entitled upon any extemporaneous considerations to set that law aside. Why Mr. Weir was placed in this position was not the fault of the Trustees of Queen's College, nor was it the fault of Mr. Weir himself. He held that it was not merely qualification that was wanted, time was wanted as well as qualification to prepare the mind of the student for the full discharge of his duties.

MR. ROSS here rose to order, and stated that Dr. McGill was not addressing the Chair.

A considerable interruption took place.

PROFESSOR SMITH, DR. MATHIESON and others supported the application.

REV. MR. CAMPBELL strongly deprecated any relaxation of the law.

PROF. GEORGE said he was confident Prof. Weir would stand a most rigorous examination in Theology. By the application being acceded to, Prof. Weir would be placed in a position to be very useful in the summer months, and occasionally in the winter. His case was different from that of one looking to a pastoral charge.

JUDGE MALLOCH concurred in the statements of Dr. McGill and Mr. Campbell. He thought, if they were to make laws, these laws should be maintained. It should not be a common occurrence to move this Court to set aside any of these laws. If he deviated from those laws, it would be in favour of a student of Queen's College rather than in favour of a person holding the position that Mr. Weir holds. On a previous occasion, when a question rose in this Court about dispensing with the laws of the Church with regard to Queen's College students, he took part in opposing any infringement being made in these laws, and he would consider it his duty in this case still more so to do. The application was not made by Weir, it was made by the Professors of Queen's College, men whose opinions he would be willing to follow at any time, for he had the fullest confidence in them; and the confidence he had in Dr. Cook, by whose instrumentality Mr. Weir was brought to this country, satisfied him that Mr. Weir was a fit and proper person to be admitted into the Church. He had met with Mr. Weir in this city

and had formed the most favourable opinion of him; but he was not prepared to infringe any of the laws of the Church at this time, or, if there was to be an infringement, let it be in favour of the students of Queen's College.

REV. MR. URQUHART said, although law-makers should not be law-breakers, yet they might so far modify their laws as to meet peculiar cases, particularly a law like this which was so strangely contended for upon an abstract principle. Had this law been carried out strictly, the Church would have sustained severe injury by it. (Hear, hear.) He was not desirous of entering upon the case, but, if any favour or exception were at all made, this was a case claiming that favour. He therefore concurred in the desire made before this Court, that the law should not be broken but should be modified to meet this case.

REV. MR. TAWSE spoke against the motion.

REV. MR. BURNET spoke at some length in favour of it.

MR. SHERIFF TREADWELL made a few remarks in favour of the motion, and hoped the Synod would be unanimous in their decision.

REV. MR. MCLENNAN spoke mainly in favour of the motion, after which it was without a division referred to the Examining Committee, and the Synod adjourned.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Synod entered upon the consideration of the affairs of Queen's College, Kingston.

THE HON. JOHN HAMILTON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College, read a series of resolutions by the Executive Committee of the Trustees, to the effect that, inasmuch as a very considerable outlay had been incurred in purchasing buildings and putting them into a suitable state for the accommodation of the different classes, application be made to the Synod to urge upon the whole Church the necessity of a liberal contribution to relieve the Trustees from a debt incurred for the great advantage of the College and the good of the Church. The Synod was also requested to appoint two or three of its members to accompany a deputation from the College to visit the principal congregations of the Church with a view to raising funds.

PROFESSOR GEORGE supported the application.—Very many years ago, he said, the Church had seen the necessity for such an institution. Efforts were made both to obtain a charter and to raise funds. But, though these efforts were very successful in obtaining at least a nominal subscription, the unhappy division of the Church, which immediately followed, resulted in a large portion of the sum never being realized. And, even though the whole of it had been got, it would have been altogether inadequate to have endowed the Institution, and to have procured buildings suitable for College purposes. Up to this period the College had been occupying hired buildings, which were quite insufficient and not at all respectable in appearance. The Trustees accordingly at an expense of £6,000 had purchased a property of 7 acres within the city of Kingston, the building on which with some alterations would be admirably adapted for the purposes of class-rooms. The Trustees, it was understood, had made a good bargain, not having paid nearly half what the property was worth. But they had no funds to meet the expense. There were certain lands that belonged to the College, but these were to be regarded as its funded property, which should be retained for the permanent upholding of the College. They looked therefore to the Church to relieve them from their liabilities, seeing it was an institution mainly for the benefit of the Church. It was true it was also a literary institution, and not a few belonging to other denominations had been admitted within its walls, who now occupied important secular positions, as grammar-school teachers, lawyers and medical men. And it was the wish of the Trustees and of the Professors that it should still be a nursery for such, and liberally open its doors to other denominations, requiring no test from its students except the test of good moral behaviour, aiming at nothing like proselytizing except to

proselytize young men to the fear and love of God. But, while thus a literary institution, which they hoped to carry on in a manner that would render it worthy of the confidence of the country, it was in an especial manner connected with the Church, and to it the Church had hitherto looked for the supply of young men to fill the pulpits of those who were being removed by death, or incapacitated by the infirmities of old age, and also for young men to occupy the waste places of the land. The Synod would be pleased to hear that there was now almost a certainty of a medical faculty being established in connexion with Queen's College, that there was a prospect of their having not only a school of medicine in Kingston but in a short time a numerous attended school. This, although they had no other object in view, would be very desirable as a means of bringing their Church more into contact with the public mind. It was matter of regret that the points of contact between their Church and the public mind were so comparatively few. And, although he had no wish to make Queen's College a part of their Church, it might still by sending forth lawstudents, medical students and grammar-school teachers, be made to exert a most healthy influence in reference to their Church. This, he hoped, was not spoken in any spirit of sectarianism but in the spirit of one who, while he loved all Churches that loved Christ and the Truth, yet loved most dearly the Church with which he stood connected. The expense of the Medical School would be a mere trifle, while the moral influence that would go forth in the way he had explained would be greatly for the advantage of the Church. He regretted exceedingly that their Church had not more educational institutions. It was a dangerous thing to get isolated from the public mind, and men of thought would see that there were various ways, in which the Church might act beneficially, and yet upon broad and great principles, on the popular mind for the highest purposes. At the same time what bulked most largely in his view was that the College might be a school of the Prophets, a school out of which there should go forth year after year young men well fitted to be laborious ministers of Christ in the destitute places of the land. Mr. George then concluded by urging the Synod to utter a clear and distinct voice on the subject, that the labours of the deputation, who were to go forth in quest of subscriptions, might as much as possible be facilitated.

DR. MCGILL suggested that the further consideration of the matter be deferred to another day, and that in the meantime a committee be appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the Synod.

A committee was appointed for the purpose and instructed to report to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

The Synod then proceeded to deliberate on the Reverend Mr. Whyte's case, and strangers were requested to retire.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, 3rd June, 1854.

The Synod met this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and was constituted by the Moderator. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Johnston at the request of the Moderator.

COLLEGE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Moderator stated that the first business before them was to receive the Report of the Committee on the College Buildings.

DR. MCGILL said that the Committee was not prepared to report. He had drawn up a rough draught of a resolution which he intended to have laid before the Committee, but they had not met, and therefore it was no more than his own suggestions.

PROFESSOR GEORGE requested Dr. McGill to read the resolution to the Synod.

DR. MCGILL then read the resolution he had prepared. It stated generally, in reference to the Trustees of the College having purchased the prop-

erty at Kingston on terms so favourable, that the Synod, with the desire to assist the Trustees in raising the £6000, recommends to all the congregations within its bounds to exercise their largest liberality in this matter; and, as it had been stated as the intention of the Trustees to send out several of the Professors to make collections for the purpose of meeting this liability, that the Synod recommend that each presbytery should appoint two clergymen and two laymen out of their number to go along with the Professors and help them as far as in their power to collect subscriptions. But that the persons so appointed obtain first the consent of the minister and elders of any church before going to that congregation to make collections. Further, that no attempt should be made to solicit subscriptions where the people are in arrears with their ministers' salaries, or where the churches have a large amount of debt; and further, that the Moderator, in the name of the Synod, shall write a pastoral letter requesting the cordial co-operation of all congregations within the bounds of the Synod.

Rev. Mr. MANN thought it not advisable that any exception should be made as to soliciting subscriptions. Most of the congregations had difficulties to contend with, more particularly congregations in the back settlements. But he believed that even with all their difficulties such congregations would not be backward in such a matter as this.

Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL suggested the propriety of not only taking-in the Province in connexion with the Synod but that they should also in some proper way seek the brotherly assistance of their Christian friends in the United States. Other bodies had sometimes gone to the States on such a mission and had realized large sums, and he had reason to think that there were Christian people in the States who would rejoice to assist them also. He suggested also that such subscriptions be solicited from the Lower Provinces. They had had students from the Lower Provinces, and he thought that the churches there would help them. He did not think the people were to blame in not subscribing more liberally to the funds of the Church. The ministers were to blame in not asking them to contribute. He was persuaded that their people were far behind in giving to the cause of Christ. They did not give up to their means. While individuals in other congregations would be giving thousands to the Church, persons in the same circumstances belonging to their Church would not give their tens. Their people had an indefinite amount of means in their power if they would just deny themselves a little and conform less to the world.

Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL recommended the Synod to aim a little higher. They wanted £6,000, let them ask £10,000 and he had no doubt they would succeed. Let them stimulate their congregations to make exertions for this object and they would not fail. They did not stand upon denominational grounds. The College was open as a Literary Institution to all denominations, and was the most liberal one in the country, as there was no such thing as sectarianism connected with it. He regretted that so much ignorance should exist not only in their congregations but amongst their ministers respecting Queen's College. He had met many of them deplorably ignorant regarding the character of that Institution. Other denominations did not act so unwisely. He wished the Synod would lay down such a scheme as that in every ten years the Church would endow a chair in that College. This would be proceeding slowly, but at the end of half a century there would be five chairs endowed.

Dr. MATHIESON spoke at some length upon the propriety of the scheme unfolded in the resolution but did not think it right to make exceptions in favour of any Church. In those churches such as his own, where in late years they had raised £10,000 for their own purposes, the subscriptions would not be so large, but still he thought they would succeed well if they could draw out the sympathies of the people.

Judge MALLOCH made some very pertinent remarks as to the right which the Synod had to

know how the Clergy Reserve Commissioners had expended the moneys entrusted to them, and said, if present Commissioners could not explain, he thought it would be the duty of the Synod to set aside the law appointing them and elect others in their place, who would give the information desired. He was not sanguine as to the propriety of the deputation visiting the Lower Provinces, as he was not sure that the amount raised would cover the expense. He was not in favour of any exception being made in regard to any churches.

A number of the members of Synod expressed their views in a conversational way upon the resolution and also as to the propriety of the Trustees publishing a full statement of their funds, plans, and prospects, previous to any call being made upon the congregations.

The resolution was then recommitted to the same committee with instructions to report on Monday.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Whyte, of Brockville, again came up, and strangers were requested to withdraw.

FIFTH DAY.

Monday, 5th June, 1854.

The Synod met this morning at 11 o'clock, and was constituted by the Moderator.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McDonnell.

THE BROCKVILLE CASE.

The Synod again proceeded with closed doors to the consideration of the relevancy of the charges against the Rev. John Whyte, of Brockville, and finally agreed upon the following deliverance:—

The Synod after mature deliberation finds and deems that the major proposition of the libel is a valid ground of process, viz: "That by the Word of God, and the laws and discipline of the Presbyterian Church, maltreatment of one's wife, and the indulgence of habits and practices inconsistent with the duties and happiness of those united by the marriage bonds, and separation from one's wife in consequence of such unbecoming conduct, are offences of a heinous nature, unbecoming the character and sacred profession of a Minister of the Gospel, and severely punishable by the laws and rules of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland." And further the Synod deems that the following counts of the minor proposition are relevant and a valid ground of process, viz: the 1st, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st. And the Synod instructs the Presbytery of Bathurst to meet without delay and to proceed to the probation of the libel in conformity with this deliverance. And further the Synod deems that it shall be competent for the Presbytery of Bathurst, if they see fit, to take up the matters contained in other counts of the libel under the general charge of ministerial misconduct and impropriety, and to enter upon probation of the same, and to proceed to such censures and admonitions as may be warrantable, and the Presbytery is instructed to carry through the probation in the face of all appeals, and to adjudicate in the same according to the law of the Church.

The Presbytery of Bathurst were authorized to meet at Perth on the first Wednesday of July, to proceed with the case of Mr. Whyte.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The resolutions read by Dr. McGill on Saturday, relative to the raising of funds to meet the expense of the recent purchase of property for College purposes, were again submitted and adopted, being slightly amended to meet some of the views expressed when formerly under discussion. The chief amendment was the striking-out of the clause prohibiting embarrassed congregations from contributing.

PRESBYTERIAL VISITATIONS.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures transmitted an overture from the Presbytery of Hamilton on the subject of Presbyterial Visitation, and, after several of the members had expressed their views at some length, the following resolution was adopted by the Synod:

"That the Synod enjoins Presbyteries to collect full information on all matters, temporal and spiritual, connected with the congregations under their care, and that in obtaining such information Presbyteries carry-out the spirit of the Acts anent Presbyterian visitation, and recommend the questions proposed in the scheme of Mr. George in 1850, and further direct the Commission of the Synod to carry-out article 6th of that scheme."

At five o'clock the Synod adjourned till half-past seven, and was then occupied till ten with an important discussion about the verbal structure of one of the entries in the minutes of the Presbytery of Bathurst, which the committee, appointed to examine its records, pronounced deficient in order and perspicuity. A vote having been taken, Dr. Mathieson entered his dissent from the Synod's decision and tabled his shilling. Other members wishing to join in the dissent, a discussion arose on the point, whether it was necessary for each dissenter to pay a shilling, or whether Dr. Mathieson's served for all. Dr. Mathieson, Prof. Smith, Rev. Mr. Spence, and others having stated their views with the requisite fulness *pro* and *con*, the point was finally left to the decision of the Moderator, who determined that each dissenter should be accompanied by a shilling.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MINISTRY.

The Examining Committee certified that they had examined the Rev. James Bain and the Rev. Wm. Cleland, and recommended that they be received as Ministers of the Church.

On the motion of Dr. Skinner, seconded by Mr. McKerras, the Synod approved of the Report, and instructed the Presbytery of Toronto to proceed in the cases of the Rev. Messrs. Bain and Cleland according to the laws of the Church, authorizing it, in the event of their receiving calls, to proceed to their settlement at the expiry of the prescribed period of probation without again reporting to the Synod, or even within that period, should the circumstances of the case appear to the Presbytery in the exercise of a wise discretion to warrant that step, and in the meantime to employ them as missionaries in such congregations as may appear to the Presbytery to be desirable and necessary.

The Examining Committee also expressed their satisfaction with the results of the examination of Messrs. Weir, Lindsay, Ferguson, Gordon, McGowan, and McLennan, students in Divinity, and recommended that instructions be given to the respective Presbyteries to which they belong to take them on further trials with a view to their being licensed to preach the Gospel.

The Report was adopted.

NEXT MEETING OF SYNOD.

The respective claims of Hamilton and Montreal as the place for the next meeting of Synod were discussed; and, as among other reasons it appeared that the new church in Hamilton would not be ready to receive the Synod next year, it was resolved to meet at Montreal on the last Wednesday of May.

At a quarter from eleven the Synod adjourned till Tuesday morning at half past eight o'clock.

SIXTH DAY.

The Synod met this morning pursuant to adjournment, Rev. Mr. McMorine, and subsequently the Moderator, presiding.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

Professor George, Convener of the Committee appointed to draft an Address to Her Majesty, sub-

mitted the following, which was approved of:—

Unto the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty;
May it please your Majesty,

We, the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, now assembled in Synod, embrace the opportunity thus afforded of again tendering the expression of our sincere attachment to your Majesty's person and government. Feeling as we do a deep interest not only in the spiritual but temporal well-being of the country in which our lot is cast, it affords us much satisfaction to say that this Province is at present in the enjoyment of no ordinary share of prosperity. A bountiful Providence has so graciously smiled on the labours of the industrious for some years past that it may without exaggeration be said that the greater part of your Majesty's subjects in Canada are in full possession of all the comforts of life. That vast multitudes of poor but industrious men have been enabled by patient toil to make for themselves homes in this country, in which poverty is almost unknown, cannot but yield to your Majesty the most pleasing reflections. And, while the wonderful natural resources of the Colony ought not to be overlooked, yet it were criminal to forget that for this extraordinary prosperity the Province is in many ways to a great extent indebted to British Institutions, as far as these have been established among us, and to our happy connection with the Mother Country. It is not, therefore, wonderful that we, in common with all good men, should ardently desire to see these Institutions more widely extended, and that we should earnestly pray that that connection may for ever continue. We have a very thorough conviction that the extension of British dominion has in all cases been the extension of liberty, order, and substantial prosperity. While this is seen in all the dependencies of the Empire, it is seen in none more clearly than in this Colony. Hence it is alike our duty and our inclination to cherish in our hearts, and in the hearts of all over whom we can exercise any influence, a profound respect for the stability and glory of that Empire which God has made instrumental in accomplishing so much not only for the civil but for the spiritual interests of the human family; and the honour of reigning over such an Empire is only less than the responsibility.

But, while in this Province we can rejoice in the peace, order, and prosperity that prevail among us, we are not indifferent to a great and painful event which has lately taken place. It penetrates us with grief to think that, since we last addressed your Majesty, Great Britain has been necessitated to declare war against the Emperor of Russia. It were quite foreign to the nature of this Address to enter at large into the merits of this most solemn question. It is enough to say that, in regard to the position taken by your Majesty's Government as to this war, we think it eminently just, and in the highest degree generous towards the weak and the oppressed. It is no vain boast to say that Britain has often drawn the sword in defence of the sacred claims of justice, and has often thrown the shield of protection over the feeble. Those who revere our beloved country cannot fail to point with peculiar exultation to these as among the grandest events in our history. It rejoices our heart to reflect that in the declaration of this war, as to the motives for which it has been undertaken, the World has received another proof how deep the sense of justice is in the heart of the British people, how tender their sympathies are with the oppressed, and how ready they ever are to make all sacrifices to preserve the freedom of others as well as their own. At a crisis so momentous it is extremely cheering to think of the unanimity which prevails among all classes of your Majesty's subjects as to the necessity at length of the solemn step which has been taken as well as the loyalty to your Majesty's person which animates every bosom on the present trying occasion. But, while we would not overlook these as weighty considerations, and also the vast resources of the British Empire as grounds of hope that a brave people shall at length triumph, still we must not forget that Divine aid is indis-

pensable to such a triumph as shall be for the glory of God and the real good of the nations of the Earth. It was therefore to us exceedingly gratifying to find that, while your Majesty was sending forth the naval and military forces of the country to fight the battles of justice, you were directing your subjects to lift up their hearts, as no doubt you are lifting up your own, in supplication to Almighty God for His Help. We would fain hope that these prayers have been heard, and that God, whose throne is a throne of righteousness, will so direct your Majesty's counsels by His infinite wisdom that all measures may be taken which may best conduce to bring this war to a speedy and successful termination, and that, while it continues, He may by His omnipotent arm strengthen and protect your brave warriors in the day of battle. Although the struggle which has begun may be sore and may not soon end, and deeply as we deplore the miseries which it must bring on many of our fellow-men, yet, when we consider the justice of the cause in which the armies and fleets of our country are engaged, we do not only hope for success but also firmly believe that God will make the issue of this war in many ways subservient to the advancement of the principles of true liberty and pure religion throughout the World.

That the God of all consolation may greatly bless your Majesty not only as Sovereign of the British Empire but also in the dear relationships of wife and mother, which you so eminently adorn, is our earnest prayer.

Signed in name, in presence, and by appointment, &c.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Professor Smith submitted the following as the draft of an Address to the Governor General, which was approved of:—

May it please your Excellency:

We, the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, now assembled in Synod at Toronto, take this opportunity of renewing the expression of our loyalty and ardent attachment to the person and government of your most gracious Sovereign the Queen, and our respectful and dutiful submission to your Excellency, Her Majesty's representative in this Province.

We heartily welcome your Excellency on your return to resume the duties of your high office, and we rejoice in the many evidences of that material prosperity with which a bountiful Providence continues to bless this portion of the Queen's dominions. As office-bearers of a Christian Church we feel the responsibility under which we lie to endeavour in our own sphere to make that prosperity truly a blessing to the people by diffusing the principles of Divine Truth, without submission to which no prosperity can be solid and lasting. We deem it both proper and necessary to inform your Excellency that we continue to take a lively interest in the state of Education throughout the Province, and our Synod at its present meeting has determined to make a general effort among our people to maintain and increase the standing and efficiency of the University of Queen's College, with which our Church is so closely connected.

In our previous Addresses to your Excellency or your predecessors in office it has been usual for us to allude to any matters of great public interest as they have transpired, either in this Province or in the Mother Country, and at the present moment we cannot refrain from adverting to the war in which Great Britain has reluctantly been compelled to engage. Highly as we value the blessings of peace, and anxious as we should ever be to secure these by any reasonable sacrifices, circumstances may arise and, we firmly believe, have arisen in the present instance, demanding the last recourse to arms for the relief of the oppressed and generally for the interests of civilization and freedom throughout Europe.

We cannot doubt that the war, in which Great Britain and France are united against the power of Russia is an eminently just one, and under this conviction we deem it our duty to pray for the

success of the arms of our country and for the speedy attainment of the great object which the war is undertaken to achieve. While we in this corner of Her Majesty's dominions are now happily exempt from the pressure and the perils of war, we deeply sympathize with our fellow-subjects who are called to bear their part in maintaining it. And the sympathy which we now express, so far from being an act of mere sentimentalism would, we are confident, lead us, and the people of the Province generally, joyfully to contribute their aid towards the accomplishment of the great end in view. But our earnest hope and prayer to Almighty God is, that the evils and horrors inseparable from a state of war may soon pass away, that the blessings of peace may again be restored, and that by the wide diffusion and reception among mankind of the blessed Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ wars may cease from the Earth, and God shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people, and they shall beat their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

That the great Disposer of all events may bless your Excellency and your Excellency's family with every temporal blessing, and crown you with eternal happiness, is our earnest wish and prayer to God.

Signed at Toronto, &c.

THE BROCKVILLE CASE.

The Synod then proceeded to dispose of certain protests and appeals taken at various stages in the proceedings against the Rev. John Whyte.

Some routine matters were then disposed of, and the Synod proceeded to the

GUELPH CHURCH CASE.

Rev. GEORGE BELL stated to the Synod that the congregation of Guelph had made application to the Hamilton Presbytery for leave to dispose of the Glebe attached to their Church, and to invest the proceeds of sale as a fund for the payment of their minister's salary. The Presbytery had not come to any decision on the question, deeming it more judicious to refer the matter *simpliciter* to the Synod. Full time however had not been given to bring forward the case in the regular way; and the Presbytery was not prepared with any papers in reference to it. They had telegraphed the Trustees that, if they came down, the Synod might give them a hearing. He had to inform the Synod that a deputation from the Trustees was present and was desirous to be heard.

The Trustees, Wm. Alexander, John McCrae, and David Allan, were then called to the bar, and they stated at some length the object of their application, when the hour of adjournment arrived.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

The Synod reassembled at half-past two o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the Guelph Church case.

Several members of Synod spoke at some length in opposition to the application.

Mr. McCRAE stated that it was the conscientious belief of the Trustees that upon the action taken by the Synod in regard to this application depended the permanency of the Church there. If not allowed to place themselves in so favourable a position as they would be by the disposal of this Glebe at the present time, the Church would inevitably be broken up, and there would not be ten adherents to the Church of Scotland in Guelph. He could see no impropriety in the Trustees receiving this power. There could be no danger incurred, as the proceeds of the sale would be invested for the payment of the minister's salary. Upon the success of this movement depended the success of the congregation in Guelph.

Rev. Mr. MANN contended that in this case the Synod had to do with a great principle. The idea, that the Church would fall down if they did

not violate that principle, they could never take into consideration.

Dr. MATHIESON said that they were not warranted to authorize the Trustees to proceed to the sale of the Glebe and to invest the funds. It was altogether inconsistent with the principles they held relative to Church property. The question as to the prosperity of the congregation was a solemn one, but it could not weigh with him when a great principle is involved. The course for them, as a Church court, was to hold to principles, and no prospect of a congregation going to ruin ought to make them swerve from what they believed to be sound principles. He would beg to suggest to the Synod such a deliverance as this. The general principle on which this Synod desires to act in relation to all property of congregations, over which they have ecclesiastical superintendence, being that they feel that they are not warranted to accede to any arrangement which the property of congregations may be brought in danger of alienation from the purpose originally designed, or the security of the investment brought into hazard, the Synod decline to accede to the prayer of the Trustees of the congregation of Guelpin, in so far as it respects the sale of the Glebe; but, inasmuch as it appears that the lot on which the Church is built might be advantageously disposed of, and as the Church itself is old and falling into decay, and a new one will soon be required to be built,—decease that the sanction of the Synod be given to the sale of said lot and Church by the Trustees, they being responsible that the proceeds of the sale be strictly applied to a similar purpose,—that is—the purchase of a lot and the erection of a church.

Dr. MACHAR acquiesced in the suggestion of Dr. Mathieson. He sympathized with the Trustees, and, if he could by any means without a sacrifice of principle go into the matter as they wished, he would cheerfully do so. But there is a principle involved in the matter, and no prospective consequence could make him swerve from it.

Rev. Mr. BARCLAY made a few remarks and submitted a resolution slightly different from that suggested by Dr. Mathieson, giving the power to the Presbytery to make enquiry into the case and act as they deemed best for the interests of the congregation, but after some further discussion Dr. Mathieson's resolution, seconded by Dr. Machar, was unanimously adopted.

The Synod then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Synod resumed at 8 o'clock and proceeded to the appointment of Commissioners. The first meeting of commissioners was appointed to be held at Kingston on the first Wednesday in October.

Professor GEORGE moved that the cordial thanks of the Synod be given to Revd. Mr. Barclay and his congregation for their hospitality to the members of the Synod on the present occasion.

Revd. Mr. MANN said it were better that such a motion should not be put. It was well known that the greater number of the members of the Synod had lived at their own expense since they came to the city, and they could not thank the congregation for what they did not experience.

Rev. Mr. McMURCHY approved of Mr. Mann's sentiments. He thought it better that such thanks be given in private by the parties who enjoyed the hospitality.

Rev. Mr. BARCLAY and others made a few remarks and the matter dropped.

The Moderator then delivered the following Address:—

FATHERS AND BRETHREN,

At the close of the business of another Synod permit me to express my satisfaction that, while the business before us has been fully and freely discussed, its proceedings have, on the whole, been conducted in a spirit of unanimity. Permit me also to express the hope that, if, while endeavouring to maintain the order so essential to calm and due deliberation in our proceedings, I have unconsciously seemed to any to go beyond the privileges of my office, and given offence to any, it will be forgiven by them as having arisen from an error of judgement, and not from any unjust or unkindly feeling.

Various subjects of the greatest moment to the interests of Religion and of our Church have occupied your attention during the past week; and the first which strikes us in the retrospect is that of Missions. The spirit of Missionary enterprise ought to animate every professing Church of Christ. By this spirit we mean not merely that which impels us to send and to proclaim the Gospel to the Jew and to the Heathen in foreign lands, but that also which no less seeks out the ignorant and careless, the spiritually destitute, and the erring in our own country, and endeavours to diffuse among them the blessings of God's salvation from sin, and guilt, and woe. And of all missions, next to those to such as profess to belong to our Church, and others still without the stated means of grace within the Province, the French Mission unquestionably ought to be to us one of the most interesting, and ought to stir up all to renewed and special liberality in its behalf. You have heard with lively satisfaction of its revival, and, although it is still only the day of small things, yet we have the most abundant reason to trust that, by God's grace, the means employed by those entrusted by the Synod with its management will not be ineffectual.

That most Christian and benevolent scheme, the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, comes home to the affections of all, and calls for your cordial support. You have had the gratification of learning the prosperous state of its finances. But at the same time the number of annuitants has latterly been fast increasing, two having been added during the past year; and it is absolutely necessary, in order that the present rate of annuity be maintained, and the amount of capital accumulated and invested be sufficient to place the scheme on a solid basis, that the congregational collections be, if possible, increased, and be made and transmitted by all with the utmost regularity.

One matter of general interest to the Church, brought before you during this session, has been the application, on behalf of the Trustees of Queen's College, for the assistance of the Synod in order to defray the cost of the building and ground lately purchased by them for the purposes of the College. Various circumstances rendered it necessary that such a purchase should be made, or else a building be erected without delay. The unsuitableness of the accommodation in hired houses for College purposes, the outward advantages of a local habitation, like some great landmark to draw and bless the eye that looks upon it, the great efforts which had been recently made both by Trinity and McGill Colleges to raise elegant and convenient offices for their use, the demand in the country for the establishment in the University of Queen's College of Faculties of Medicine and Law, all convinced the Trustees that, if the College wished even to maintain the position it had acquired, it was of the utmost importance that it should possess a more commodious building of its own. In these circumstances they were peculiarly fortunate in obtaining one of large size and affording ample accommodation for classes in a very eligible situation and on very reasonable terms. They have, however, been enabled to pay the first instalment of the purchase money, amounting to £2000, only by the assistance of the Bank, and they have still to make payment of the remaining £1000 as it falls due. A strong effort therefore needs to be made by them for the liquidation of the debt thus contracted, but before doing so they were anxious to obtain the earnest recommendation of the Synod to the object which they have in view, and its aid by appointing deputations from Presbyteries to act along with the Trustees in this matter, which will require, while the labour is divided, united exertion during the summer throughout the length and breadth of the Province. You have agreed to this request, and, calculating the amount realized from the five large cities on an average of £500 each, and from eighty congregations at £30 each, payable either immediately or in instalments, as each subscriber may desire, upwards of £5000 may in this way be easily obtained from our own people alone. And we have reason to hope that individuals of other denominations will give us their generous and liberal aid. It will be of the

utmost importance also, while every thing else is increasing with railway speed, to aim at placing the College on the highest and most perfect footing by regular collections from year to year for the purpose of increasing from time to time the staff of its Professors, and placing it in this respect more on a level with the universities of the Mother Country. By the patient and continued diligence of the Ministers and Presbyteries in this matter the desired end will in a few years be reached. The services of men, eminent in the various branches of Theology, Science and Literature, will thus be secured, and by the Divine blessing on their faithful and energetic labours the streams of genuine religion and sound knowledge will flow forth from the College in greater and greater abundance to bless, to elevate, and to gladden our land.

The appropriation of a part of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Fund, which would otherwise have fallen to be paid over wholly to the present ministry of our Church to the purchase of glebes, or the erection of manse, has been most wisely carried into effect by the Commissioners of the Clergy Reserves. This has been done with the full consent of the ministers of the Synod, who have acted throughout in this matter with great self-denial, and in the most enlightened and liberal spirit. Advantage has been taken of the transition state of the Province, in which land now purchased at a moderate rate, may be expected every year to rise in value. The comfort of the present minister also is thus promoted, while that of his successors is at the same time provided for. Nor are the interests of the congregations less benefited by this most judicious measure. The possession by them of a suitable manse and glebe will enable them to secure more readily the services of a properly qualified pastor, who, while he seeks to labour among them in the fear of the Lord, will withal most rightly have a due regard to the support and accommodation of his family.

We are loath to believe in any proposed alienation of the Reserves from those all important purposes for which they were with the pledged faith of the Nation and the Province set apart. We trust that the Government, taking an enlarged view of their high functions, considering the solemnity of the settlement already made, and considering further the rapid rate at which our population is being increased every year by emigrants, for whom no means of religious instruction are otherwise provided, will firmly take their stand against a proposition so adverse to and so destructive of the best interests of the country. Had the Province been for some time fully settled, the consequences of taking away the Reserves, however injurious and unjust such a measure would ever be, would still not be so deeply detrimental as the results of their alienation at this critical period of the growth of the Province.

The education of the intellect, important and essential as it is as a foundation for a nation's progress, is not the only one. The blessing of God alone maketh rich, and without that religious instruction which, by the grace of God, while it brings salvation to the soul, elevates the motives, and inspires with a genuine patriotism, which restrains from vice, and prompts to justice, truth and benevolence between man and man, the most essential element for a country's prosperity is still wanting. There must be a people not only of learning and intelligence but of Christian worth and integrity, and Canada must seek her brightest ornament, the best safeguard of her happiness, and the surest source of her future eminence in the piety and morality of her population. Let a wise and virtuous race of her sons arise, and a righteous government will rule for the good of its subjects, and its statutes will be cheerfully obeyed, the authority of the law will be maintained, and the rights of property will be secure; good order and freedom without license will prevail, her name will command the respect of other countries, her credit will be extended and upheld, and capital will be freely invested for her benefit. We earnestly trust, therefore, that the Government will with the highest wisdom, as we cannot but believe it will, leave sacred and untouched that provision which has been made for the religious

instruction of our rapidly growing population. Then will the moral field, as well as the natural soil, by God's grace, be more extensively and perfectly cultured, and there will be more universally diffused through the land the blessings of our common Christianity, which not only restore men to holiness and peace with their God, but confer so many and so signal benefits on the country in which it prevails and its elevating and purifying tendencies are widely felt. "Then shall the earth yield her increase, and God, even our God, shall bless us."

It is a most gratifying circumstance that, while the spiritual field is so extensive, and is already white unto the harvest, ten additional labourers have presented themselves before you on this occasion with the view of being admitted to take part with you in this great and sacred work.

The main deficiency which seemed to exist in the actual state of our Presbyterian polity in this Province was the want of due Presbyterian supervision. And scarcely anything, humanly speaking, relating to the order and good government of the Church, is more likely to promote these ends than the law which you have enjoined to be observed by all its Presbyteries, that a deputation of their number shall, during the ensuing year, visit in a brotherly and prudent spirit all the congregations within their bounds, and report on the principal matters connected with their spiritual condition and their temporal affairs. It is to be hoped that the Committee of the Commission, to whom has been entrusted the framing from these Presbyterial returns a Report on the general state of the Church, to be laid before the next meeting of Synod, will give diligence to see that the views of the Synod on this important subject are carried into effect, and the Reports of Presbyteries transmitted to them in proper time.

The accomplishment of any object is to be attained only through the use of means, and of means mainly we have hitherto spoken. But at the same time it is "not by might, nor by power," not by any mere provision or organization, however complete, that the Church of the Living God is to be effectually built-up, or the kingdom of God effectually established in our own minds, or in those of others, or any desirable object to be fulfilled. Let us, therefore, with frequent and anxious lifting-up of our desires unto God, by day and by night supplicate His blessing upon the proceedings in which the Synod has been engaged, and the resolutions to which you have come, that they may be carried into effect to the advancement of the cause of the Redeemer and the good of immortal souls. And let us implore for ourselves His enlightening, sanctifying, and invigorating power in our own hearts. Let us realize more fully the high responsibilities under which we lie as Office-Bearers in the Church of Christ, and pray that we may be enabled in some measure faithfully to fulfil them. While we preach to others, let us preach also to ourselves, and cultivate all the graces, the diligence, the uprightness, the kindness, the purity, the truthfulness, and the order of the Christian life, that we may live blameless, and harmless, without rebuke, holding forth the Word of life.

Finally, brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might, and may the Lord Jesus Christ Himself, and God, even our Father, which hath loved us, and hath given us everlasting consolation, and good hope through grace, comfort your hearts, and stablish you in every good word and work. And now, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the great Head of the Church, I dissolve this Synod; and, acting under your authority, and with your sanction, I appoint the next meeting to be held in St. Andrew's Church in the City of Montreal on the last Wednesday of May, 1855, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

The three last verses of the 122nd Psalm were then sung, and an appropriate prayer offered up by the Moderator.

The Clerk then announced the next meeting of Synod to be held at Montreal on the last Wednesday of May, 1855, and the Moderator pronounced the benediction.

ROLL OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

June, 1854.

REV. PROFESSOR JAMES WILLIAMSON, KINGSTON, *Moderator.*
REV. ANDREW BELL, L'ORIGINAL, *Synod Clerk.*

1. PRESBYTERY OF TORONTO.—*Clerk, REV. J. BARCLAY, A.M., Toronto.*
Meets at Toronto on the Third Tuesday of February, May, August and November.

CONGREGATIONS.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
<i>Pickering</i>	Peter McNaughton, A. M.....	John Madill.
<i>Esquesing and Milton</i>	Peter Ferguson.....	John Turnbull.
<i>King</i>	John Tawse, A.M.	
<i>Chinguacousy</i>	Thomas Johnson.	
<i>Mono</i>	Alexander Lewis.....	Robert Dodds.
<i>Eldon</i>	John McMurchy.	
<i>Toronto</i>	John Barclay, A.M.....	Edward W. Thomson.
<i>Gwillimbury West</i>	Alexander Ross.....	Francis Kirkpatrick.
<i>Clarke and Hope</i>	Samuel Porter.....	Robert Johnson.
<i>Hornby</i>	William Barr.....	David Forrest.
<i>Nottawasaga</i>	John Campbell, A.M.	
<i>Thora</i>	David Watson, A.M.	
<i>Darlington</i>	John Hugh McKerras, A.M.....	Alexander Colville
<i>Mulmur</i>	Archibald Colquhoun.....	James Aberdeen.
<i>Vaughan</i>		Donald Cameron.
<i>Scarboro'</i>		Thomas Brown.
<i>Newmarket</i>		Jacob Wells.
<i>Markham</i>		James Daniels.
<i>Brock and Reach, Scott and Uzbridge, Whitby, Mara, Caledon.</i>		

William Cleland, }
James Bain, } Ordned Missionaries.
John Brown. }

2. PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.—*Clerk, REV. THOMAS HAIG, Beauharnois.*

Meets at Montreal on the First Wednesday of February, May, August and November.

<i>Montreal, St. Andrew's</i>	A. Mathieson, D.D.....	John Smith.
<i>Dundee</i>	Duncan Moody.....	
<i>Chatham and Grenville</i>	William Mair.....	
<i>Ormslow</i>	James Anderson.....	Neil Campbell.
<i>Georgetown</i>	James C. Muir.....	Robert Robertson.
<i>Quebec, St. Andrew's</i>	John Cook, D.D.....	John Thompson.
<i>Lachine</i>	William Simpson.....	John Learmont.
<i>Hemmingford</i>	John Merlin.....	John Reay.
<i>New Richmond</i>	John Davidson.....	
<i>Three Rivers</i>	James Thom.....	L. J. McNair,
<i>Huntingdon</i>	Alexander Wallace, A.B.....	Hugh Barr.
<i>Montreal, St. Paul's</i>	Robert McGill, D.D.....	Thos. A. Gibson.
<i>St. Louis</i>	James T. Paul.....	William Smith.
<i>Beauharnois</i>	Thomas Haig.....	James Laing.
<i>Melbourne</i>	Thomas Morrison.....	
<i>Norvaltown</i>	Archibald H. Milligan.....	Donald A. Livingston.
<i>Valcartier</i>	David Shanks.....	
<i>Beech Ridge</i>		Donald Finlayson.
<i>Laprairie</i>		William Fenton.
<i>French Missionary within the bounds of Presbytery</i>	T. J. Chardonell.	

3. PRESBYTERY OF GLENGARY.—*Clerk, REV. T. MCPHERSON, A. M., Lancaster.*

Meets on the Third Wednesday of January, May and September.

<i>Williamstown</i>	John McKenzie, A.M.....	Hon. Jno. McGillivray
<i>Cornwall</i>	Hugh Urquhart, A.M.....	James Pringle.
<i>Martintown</i>	John McLaurin.....	Daniel McDougall.
<i>Lancaster</i>	Thomas McPherson A. M.....	John McPherson.
<i>Dalhousie Mills and Cote St.</i>		
<i>George</i>	Aeneas McLean.....	Angus Catanach.
<i>Finch</i>	Donald Monro.....	Duncan McMillan.
<i>Williamsburgh</i>	Thos. Scott.....	Henry Merkley.
<i>L'Original & Plantagenet</i>	Andrew Bell.....	Chas. P. Treadwell.
<i>Osnabrock</i>	Robert Dobie.....	Wm. R. Croil.
<i>Lochiel</i>	John McDonald.....	John Fraser.
<i>Indian Lands</i>		J. McRae.
<i>Coteau du Lac</i>		J. A. McIntyre.
<i>Vankleek Hill</i>		Farquhar Robertson.

4. PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON.—*Clerk, REV. JOHN B. MOWAT, A.M., Niagara.*

Meets at Hamilton on the Second Wednesday in January, May and September.

<i>Goderich</i>	Alexander Mackid.....	John Haldane, Sen.
<i>Fergus</i>	Hugh Muir, D.D.....	Alex. D. Fordyce.
<i>Guelph</i>	Colin Gregor.....	John McCrae.
<i>Stratford and N. Easthope</i>	William Bell, A.M.....	James Todd.
<i>Simcoe and Victoria</i>	George Bell, A.B.....	George Jackson.
<i>Niagara</i>	John B. Mowat, A.M.....	George Dawson.
<i>Galt</i>	Hamilton Gibson.....	Alexander Allan.
<i>Chatham</i>	John Robb.....	John Mackay.
<i>Woodstock and Norwich</i>	Frederick P. Sim.....	James Chambers.
<i>Saltfleet and Binbrooke</i>	William Johnson, A.M.....	Charles Anderson.

Nelson and Waterdown.....George MacDonnell.....Andrew Hall.
Dundas and Ancaster.....Kenneth McLennan, A.B.....James Hamilton, M.D.
Hamilton.....Robert Burnet.....James D. Pringle.
London.....John Skinner, D.D.....Donald MacNaughton.
North Dorchester.....William McEwan, A.M.....William Woods.
Wawanosh.....James Stuart
Westminster, Williams, Amherstburg, Woolwich, Clinton, Dover and Frederickburgh, St. Thomas, Wellesley, Aldboro', Yarmouth, Brantford, Puslinch, Kincardine.
 William King,
 George McClatchey, } Retired Ministers.

5. PRESBYTERY OF BATHURST.—Clerk, REV. WILLIAM BAIN, A.M., Perth.
 Meets at Perth on the Second Wednesday in January, May and September.

Perth, 1st Church.....William Bell, A. M.....John Ferguson.
South Gower.....Joseph Anderson A.M.....Jacob Van Allan, Jun.
Pakenash.....Alexander Mann, A.M.....Hugh Dickson.
Kitley.....David Evans.....James Edgar.
Lanark.....Thomas Fraser.....Alexander Stewart.
Perth, St. Andrew's.....William Bain, A.M.....John Spalding.
Ramsay.....John M' Morine.....Robert Bell.
Bytown.....Alexander Spence.....Hon. Thom. McKay.
Smith's Falls.....Solomon Mylne.....James Elliot.
Brockville.....John Whyte.....George Malloch.
Beckwith.....Duncan Morrison.....John McArthur.
McNab and Hoyton.....George Thompson, A.M.....Peter McIntyre.
Richmond.....Peter Lindsay.....William McFarlane.
Cumberland & Buckingham.....Archibald Petrie.
Huntley.....
Dalhousie.....
Newboro' and Bedford.....

6. PRESBYTERY OF KINGSTON.—Clerk, PROFESSOR GEORGE WEIR, A.M., Kingston.
 Meets at Kingston on the First Wednesday of every month.

Kingston.....John Machar, D.D.....Andrew Drummond.
Seymour.....Robert Neill.....David Allan.
Queen's College.....James Williamson, A.M.....
Queen's College.....John Malcolm Smith, A. M.....
Queen's College.....James George.
Belleville.....Archibald Walker, A.M.....George Neilson.
Camden.....Mark Hermiston.
 Rev. Professor James Williamson, A.M., Kingston, Moderator of Synod.
 Rev. Andrew Bell, L'Original, Synod Clerk.
 John Cameron, Esq., Commercial Bank, Toronto, Synod Treasurer.
 Hugh Allan, Esq., Montreal, Treasurer of the Synod's French Mission Committee, and of the Synod's Bursary Committee.

THE SYNOD'S NINE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE CLERGY RESERVE ACT.

Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston.
 William Edmonstone, Esquire, Montreal, Treasurer.
 Hew Ramsay, Esquire, Montreal.
 John Smith, Esquire, Montreal.
 Rev. John Machar, D. D., Kingston.
 Hugh Allan, Esquire, Montreal, Secretary.
 Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D. D., Montreal, Chairman.
 Rev. Hugh Urquhart, A. M., Cornwall.
 Hon. Peter McGill, Montreal.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

Rev. ———, Principal and Primarius—Professor of Theology.
 Rev. James George, Vice Principal and Interim Lecturer on Systematic Theology.
 Rev. John Malcolm Smith, A. M., Professor of Hebrew, Biblical Criticism and Church History.
 Rev. James Williamson, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
 Rev. James George, Professor of Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 Mr. George Weir, A. M., Professor of Classical Literature.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

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Rev. John Machar, D. D.	James Hamilton, Esq., M. D.
Rev. Hugh Urquhart, A. M.	Andrew Drummond, Esq., Treasurer.
Rev. Alexander Spence.	Hugh Allan, Esq.
Rev. John Barclay, A. M.	John Cameron, Esq.
Rev. James George.	George Malloch, Esq.
Rev. James C. Muir.	John Mowat, Esq.
Rev. John McMorine.	Francis A. Harper, Esq.
Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D. D.	John Thompson, Esq.
Rev. John Cook, D. D.	Joseph Bruce, Esq.
Rev. Robert Neill.	Hon. John Hamilton; Chairman.
Rev. Robert McGill D. D.	Hon. James Crooks.
Hon. Archibald McLean.	Hon. William Morris.
Hon. Thomas McKay.	

W. McIVER, Esq., Kingston, Secretary to the Board.

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 Rev. James C. Muir. W. Gordon Mack, Esq.
 Rev. Robert McGill, D. D. John Greenshields, Esq.
 Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D. D. Chairman. Andrew Shaw, Esq.
 Thomas Peck, Esq. Alexander Simpson, Esq., Treasurer.
 William Whiteford, Esq. Hew Ramsay, Esq., Secretary.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

[Condensed from the Edinburgh Evening Post.]

The Supreme Court of the National Church commenced its annual sittings on Thursday, May 18th. Early in the week His Grace the Lord High Commissioner (Lord Belhaven and Stenton), appointed to represent her Majesty, arrived at the Royal Palace of Holyrood, accompanied by Lady Belhaven and family, and attended by his Purse-Bearer, Chaplain and a numerous suite. On Wednesday afternoon the civic authorities proceeded in state from the Council Chambers in order to present according to custom the keys of the city to her Majesty's Representative. His Grace, on receiving the keys, restored them in the usual complimentary manner. After the ceremony the Lord High Commissioner entertained a select party to dinner. His Grace held his first levee on Thursday morning in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood Palace. During the levee the band of the 82nd Regiment, which was stationed in the Palace-yard, played at intervals. A guard of honour, furnished on this occasion from the ranks of the Royal Artillery, was also drawn up in front of the Palace.

After the presentations had terminated, his Grace the Commissioner left the Palace, and proceeded to the High Church.

On arriving his Grace was conducted to the Royal seat. The Magistrates and Council proceeded to the seat appropriated for the civic authorities, and in a few minutes thereafter the area of the church and the galleries were occupied by members of Assembly and a miscellaneous audience. The retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr Barr, of St. Enoch's, Glasgow, took for his text the 18th verse of the 1st chapter of COLOSSIANS, first clause: "And He is the Head of the body, the Church," from which he preached a remarkably able discourse.

OPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

At the conclusion of the service his Grace left the church and, re-entering his carriage, proceeded to the Assembly Hall, in front of which a guard of honour from the 82nd Regiment was drawn up. On arriving at the Hall he immediately proceeded to the Throne Gallery.

The retiring Moderator engaged in prayer and, the roll of members having been called over, the Assembly proceeded to the election of a Moderator.

Dr. BARR said—The time has now arrived which calls on me to retire from the high position which, by the kindness of last General Assembly, I have been called to occupy. I may be allowed to express the profound and grateful sense which I entertain of the distinguished honour which has been conferred upon me—an honour which I had neither the vanity to expect nor the ambition to aspire after. The period of my connection with this office has been one of no common interest and importance, during which the Church has had an arduous and painful struggle to maintain in resisting attempts to deprive her of those rights and privileges in relation to the educational institutions of the country with which the wisdom and piety of our ancestors invested her. These

circumstances necessarily entailed a more than ordinary share of duty and responsibility. If my feeble and imperfect services have been favourably regarded by the Church, or have contributed in any degree to support her claims and promote her interests, I shall feel cause to be deeply thankful. It now comes to be the duty of this Assembly to appoint a successor who shall preside over its deliberations; and I crave permission to follow the example of my predecessors by suggesting the name of one who is in all respects eminently fitted to be a worthy occupant of the Chair. It affords me singular pleasure to recommend for this purpose the Rev. Dr. Grant, minister of St. Mary's Church and parish in this city—a gentleman whose reputation will, I am assured, at once command the unanimous and cordial acceptance of this House. Of his claims to this high distinction it is quite superfluous to speak in the hearing of those who are all well acquainted with his upright, consistent and most exemplary character—with his arduous, able and most efficient labours in the discharge of parochial and pastoral duty—and also with the zeal and judgement and fidelity which have uniformly characterised his conduct in the management of a fund, in whose prosperity we all feel a deep and anxious concern. Of Dr. Grant's eminent qualifications for the office, which it is now proposed to confer upon him, I feel it no less unnecessary to make particular mention. A clear and vigorous understanding, a sound enlightened judgement, great firmness and decision of character, an intimate acquaintance with the laws and constitution of our Church and with the practice and procedure of our ecclesiastical judicatories, both supreme and subordinate; united to great care and fluency and force of utterance in giving expression to his thoughts with singular propriety and power of eloquence; these qualities combine in the person of Dr. Grant to an extent rarely met with, and render him peculiarly eligible to the Chair of this Assembly. The Church does not contain another minister to whom this charge may be committed with greater safety or more perfect confidence, and who is better calculated to discharge its duties with universal and well-merited acceptance. I beg leave to propose that the Rev. Dr. Grant be appointed Moderator of this General Assembly, and that he shall now be called in to occupy the Chair. (Applause.)

The nomination was agreed to unanimously and Dr. Grant, having been introduced to the Assembly, took his seat in the Moderator's Chair amid general applause.

The Lord High Commissioner then presented the Royal Commission, appointing him her Majesty's Representative to the Assembly, and the Queen's letter, both of which were read by Principal Lee. The Royal letter expressed her Majesty's confidence that wisdom and prudence would guide the deliberations of the Assembly, and her belief that these would conduce to the welfare of the people committed to their charge. The letter also declared the determination of her Majesty to maintain the Presbyterian Church in the enjoyment of its ancient rights and privileges.

His Grace, in presenting the Royal bounty, said; Right Reverend and Right Honourable, the Queen, having done me the honour to appoint me as her Representative to this venerable body, has commanded me to assure you of her resolution to uphold you in the exercise of the privi-

leges which have so long appertained to the Church of Scotland, and has with her usual generosity enabled me to place at your disposal the sum of £2000 for the religious instruction of the Highlands and Islands. Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of events has occurred which have unhappily involved our country in war; and, while we offer up our fervent prayers to Almighty God to restore to us the blessings of peace, it will at the same time be our duty to implore His providential favour and protection to the fleets and armies which our Sovereign has sent forth to maintain the honour of her Crown and the justice of her cause. Right Reverend and Right Honourable, I feel confident that all your proceedings will be conducted with that decorum and due regard to the great interests committed to your charge which have been so conspicuous on former occasions, and I beg to express my sincere desire to promote by any means in my power your comfort and convenience during the sittings of the Assembly.

The MODERATOR replied as follows; May it please your Grace, We rejoice that we are again privileged to meet in General Assembly and to deliberate and decide on the affairs of the Church with the direct sanction and countenance of Royal authority; and in absence of her Majesty it affords us sincere gratification that the choice of a Representative should have fallen on one so favourably known amongst us as your Grace, descended from a long line of noble and patriotic Scottish ancestors, distinguished personally for the virtues that adorn his high hereditary station, warmly attached to our Presbyterian Church and polity, and of whose condescending courtesy and kindness, as representative of her Majesty in former Assemblies, we have had such large and grateful experience. We are gratified by the gracious promise of Royal protection in the discharge of our duties and by the full reliance which her Majesty is pleased to place on our loyalty and attachment to her person and government; and your Grace may be assured that in all circumstances and in all relations we shall so act as to show that, while we "fear God," we consider it as our privilege, as it is our sacred duty, to "honour the Queen." We fully sympathize with your Grace in the feelings you have expressed in reference to the war against a powerful foe in which her Majesty has recently engaged. We are fully alive to the evils of war, and we desire to humble ourselves under the chastening hand of God. Yet, believing the war to have been undertaken only when it had become necessary for the true honour and interests of the country and the vindication of the just rights of nations, we put our trust in the Lord of Hosts, and will humbly pray Him to give success to her Majesty's arms by sea and land and in His good time to restore to us the blessings of a secure and lasting peace. We receive with gratitude and will endeavour faithfully to apply the Royal donation for the reformation of the Highlands and Islands. Your Grace may be assured of our zeal, according to her Majesty's just expectations, in advancing the moral and religious interests of the people committed to our care. We shall endeavour to justify your Grace's confidence by conducting our deliberations in a manner becoming our character and position and the nature of the interests committed to our charge. We claim for ourselves perfect

freedom of discussion, but trust that nothing will occur in our exercise of that privilege to prevent your Grace from making, as in former years, a favourable report of our proceedings to her Majesty. We gratefully thank your Grace for the desire, you are pleased to express, to contribute, so far as in you lies, to our comfort and convenience during the sittings of the Assembly. (Applause.)

Committees on bills and overtures and for arranging the business of the House were then appointed.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Dr. BARR, in proposing the appointment of a Committee to prepare a reply to the Queen's letter, suggested the propriety of remitting to the Committee the preparation of an Address to her Majesty on public affairs, more especially with reference to the war, the calamities connected with which were to be deplored. They were surely called on in present circumstances to express their sympathy, and to show their claim to the good opinion which the Sovereign expressed regarding them by giving her Majesty the assurance that they would not be wanting in what was incumbent on them, by imploring the God of battles for His favour in behalf of the army and navy, and that He would bring the war to a speedy and honourable termination. He thought there could be only one sentiment on this subject, and, following the example of the Assembly in 1794 at the commencement of the war with France, he had to move that a Committee be appointed to draw up such an Address.

The proposal was agreed to.

Friday, May 19.

The Assembly met at 12 o'clock, the Moderator in the Chair, and were engaged for some time in devotional exercises.

The Assembly appointed the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, of St. Paul's, Glasgow, to preach before the Lord High Commissioner in the High Church on Sabbath forenoon, and the Rev. Mr. Caird, of Errol, in the afternoon.

COLONIAL MISSIONS.

The Rev. Dr. CLARK, Vice-Convenor of the Colonial Committee, read the Report, of which the following is an abstract;—

The Report commenced by stating that the proceedings of the past year have been characterised by an unusual degree of interest and activity, although from the nature of the duty entrusted to the Committee they have been very much of the same kind as those which they have had to report on many former occasions. In order to bring these proceedings distinctly under view, the Committee arranged them in the usual order of the different colonies to which they have had a reference.

British North America.—In their last Report the Committee mentioned that the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill had passed into a law, thereby giving the Canadian Legislature the power of altering the appropriation of the funds of the Clergy-Reserves, and applying them to secular purposes if they should think fit, reserving, however, the life interests of the present stipendiaries. The Committee have had no communication on this matter from the Synod of Canada, but they have learned from other quarters that the Canadian Legislature have not yet acted upon the power so given, although they may do so whenever they think fit.

Canada.—The Committee have received a report as to the progress of Queens College,

Kingston, for the past year, which is of a very satisfactory nature. The number of students in regular attendance on the literary and theological classes was 36, not including 2 who have received degrees in Arts since the commencement of the session. Of these, 20 are in various stages of their progress towards the ministry, 3 being in a position to be recommended to the Synod at its next meeting in May, previous to examination for license. The Divinity students who completed their course last session have already been inducted into ministerial charges in extensive and important spheres of labour; and there is every prospect that the senior students of the present session will become available in a few months, to fill-up some of the many vacancies which still exist in various parts of Canada. In addition to the students in actual attendance on the classes of the College, the College school is at present attended by 54 scholars, making the whole number, 90. Various important arrangements have been made relative to some of the chairs, and the Board of Trustees have made a purchase of suitable buildings for the enlargement of the College; to defray the expense of which, it is stated, will require a strong effort on the part of the friends of the College in Canada and in Scotland. The Board of Trustees have also taken steps for the establishment of a medical faculty in connexion with Queen's College and University. The Committee, viewing this Institution as one great means of supplying ministers for the vacant churches of Canada, have again made a grant of £300 in aid of the funds, and have also continued the usual sum of £15 for a bursary for the most deserving student attending the Theological classes. The Committee also enumerate the various appointments they have made.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton.—The application for ministers and missionaries for these important and extensive districts has been of the most urgent nature; but the Committee regret to say that as yet they have been able to do little or nothing towards supplying the demands made upon them.

After the rising of last Assembly the Vice-Convenor received an extract from the minutes of the Synod of New Brunswick, transmitting a memorial praying the General Assembly either to appoint a professor of Divinity to superintend the Theological studies of young men in the Lower Provinces, or to authorize the Synod to appoint one or more of their own number for that purpose. In answer to this memorial the Secretary was directed to write to the Clerk of the Synod, intimating to him that the memorial and relative documents had not arrived till after the Assembly had broken up, and that the Committee had no power to give any deliverance on so important a matter. The application on this subject has not been renewed.

In the month of November last a letter was received from the Presbytery of Pictou, bringing under the notice of the Committee a plan, which had engaged the attention of the Presbytery, for the purpose of sending young men home to be educated for the ministry and supporting them as far as should be found necessary. In pursuance of this plan the Presbytery took the responsibility of sending 4 young men to Glasgow College to be educated with a view to the ministry. A similar application for aid to 2 students at Queen's College, Canada, was made by the Rev. A. Mackay; the Committee agreed to al-

low them the sum of £10 each for the session that has now closed. There is one pleasing feature connected with the recent appointments to the Presbytery of Pictou, and that is, the anxiety which has been manifested by the people to reimburse the Committee for the expense attending the missionary services of those missionaries who have been recently sent out to them.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton there is room for 20 or 30 ministers and missionaries; and, were these to be immediately obtained, other and pressing wants would still be urged on the Committee. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the licentiates of our Church will come forward and offer themselves for this most interesting but long neglected field.

Newfoundland.—The Committee have had several communications in regard to the congregation in Newfoundland, which continues to prosper. They have renewed their grant of £50 for another year.

British Guiana.—The Committee are happy to report that, in pursuance of the deliverance of last General Assembly, of which an extract was transmitted to the Presbytery of Demerara and Essequibo, they have been enabled to renew correspondence and friendly intercourse with this Presbytery; and they have intimated their readiness to render them any service in their power either in advice or assistance, expressing to them at the same time their earnest wish and hope that nothing may hereafter occur to disturb those friendly relations which the Committee are most desirous to maintain with every minister and Presbytery of the Colonial Vineyard. They are engaged in looking out for ministers to fill the vacancy in St. James's parish, occasioned by Mr. Grey's resignation, and another vacancy which has occurred in the parish of St. Saviour's by the death of the Rev. Mr. Shaw; and, as several candidates have applied, they have no doubt that they will be able immediately to fill-up both vacancies,—which is a matter of great importance in the present state of the colony, and more particularly as the Committee have recently heard that the state of the Rev. Mr. Forbes's health will render it necessary for him to return to this country for a while on sick leave.

Mauritius.—The Committee have received very satisfactory accounts from the Rev. Mr. Beaton. The church, which is now building for him, will soon be completed and opened for public worship. Owing to the expense of labour and building material in the island the building committee were unable to obtain a contract under £3500 for the plainest church that could be erected. Of this sum, £2500 have been already realized; but an additional £1000 will still be required. Efforts are now making to raise the requisite sum; and some progress has been made in doing so. It is hoped that the friends of the Protestant religion in this country will respond liberally to the supplications of their brethren in the Mauritius, so that the first Scotch church in that colony may be completed, and the Presbyterians and friends of Religion there afforded the opportunity of worshipping God as in their fatherland.

Jamaica and Grenada.—The Committee have received very favourable accounts both from the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Beaton; but have been unable to hear of any minister or licentiate willing to undertake the duties

of superintending a most flourishing educational establishment in Kingston, and of occasionally assisting Mr. Radcliffe.

Australia.—In last Report it was mentioned that the attention of the Committee had been specially directed to this extensive colony,—that the Rev. William Purves had arrived in this country with a view of diffusing information respecting the spiritual wants of our countrymen in Australia, and to awaken more fully the sympathies of the Church in their behalf, and also to procure additional ministers for various vacant districts. It was also then stated that 2 of these places had been supplied by the appointment of the Rev. W. L. Nelson to Moreton Bay, and the Rev. R. Gloag to Port Stephens. The Committee have much pleasure in stating, in reference to the appointment to Port Stephens, that, in consequence of a memorial from the Committee, the Australian Agricultural Company of London have agreed to contribute the sum of £50 sterling per annum towards the maintenance of a clergyman in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to be appointed by the Committee to reside on the Company's estates at Port Stephens.

The Committee have been enabled, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Purves, to make the following appointments to Australia, viz; the Revs. James Milne to Campbelltown; J. Dougal to Wooloomooloo, Sydney; James Nimmo to Newcastle in the Presbytery of Sydney; Alex. McEwan; W. S. Pennicuik; William Stirton; making eight clergymen appointed to Australia since the month of April last. The Committee have voted the sum of £940 for the outfit and passage-money of the 6 ministers before mentioned; and have also in one or two instances agreed to give support for a year or two.

Mr. Purves having fulfilled the mission in a way so very satisfactory to the Committee, and to the Synod whom he represented, at great personal labour and expense to himself, the Committee felt themselves called upon to grant him £300 to diminish somewhat the heavy costs to which he had been subjected.

Ceylon.—In consequence of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. MacVicar to the church and parish of Moffat the chaplaincy at Colombo, formerly held by him, became vacant; and, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies having asked the Committee to recommend some suitable person to be appointed to that important charge, the Committee proceeded to look out for an individual whom they could recommend and after anxious consideration they selected the Rev. John McBean at Mount Barker. Mr. McBean has accordingly been appointed.

New Zealand.—The Committee have heard frequently from Mr. Kirton. His church and school continue to prosper. The Committee have made grants in aid of his salary.

Mr. Strang, a zealous and well-trying friend of the Presbyterian Church there, transmitted to the Committee certain ordinances by the Government of New Zealand in regard to the Marriage and Registration Acts; which were remitted to a sub-committee to consider and report. From the report given in to your Committee it appears that by the ordinance of the Legislature, dated 15th July, 1851, similar privileges were conferred on the members of the Church of Scotland in regard to marriages without publication of banns as those conferred on the members of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church in that Colony; but that the

privilege so conferred had been disallowed by her Majesty. The grounds on which this disallowance proceeded are not given; and your Committee cannot see any good reason why the same privileges should not be conferred on the Church of Scotland, which had been conferred on and were enjoyed by the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church. The Committee felt however that this was a matter which it was incumbent on them to report to the Venerable Assembly in order that the Church might take such steps in the matter as she might consider necessary.

India.—Your Committee have had their attention drawn by various memorials from the chaplains and their kirk-sessions in India to the case of such regiments in her Majesty's service situated in this country as are chiefly made up of Presbyterians and members of the Church of Scotland, and from whom applications to the local Government, that religious ordinances should be from time to time administered to them by the chaplains of the Presidencies, have not been favourably responded to. Your Committee learn that this very important subject will be brought under your notice by the India Church Committee; and they have only to state that any instructions from the Assembly in this matter will be zealously carried out by your Committee.

In adverting to the Income of the Committee for the last year, it is satisfactory to be able to state that there has been no decrease. The Income has been derived from the following sources:—

1. Parochial Collections, 772 Parishes, -	£2318
2. Congregational Associations, including contributions from North America, -	332
3. Contributions from Individuals, -	156
4. Legacies, -	273
5. Bank Interest, -	144
6. Lay Association, -	298

£3523

The Committee, in conclusion, observe that it is particularly cheering to see the feeling of attachment which is cherished towards our Church by our brethren in every part of the Colonies. Their attachment is increased and their confidence is revived by the anxiety she has shown and the efforts she has made for the supply of their religious wants; and, to encourage her to perseverance in this good work, they are making remittances to replenish her treasury that she may have wherewithal to send to them heralds of the Gospel of peace. From Australia, British North America, Buenos Ayres, &c., considerable sums have been received; and this is but an earnest of what may be expected when the organization, now begun, is fully matured, and brought into active operation. Your Committee think it right to state to this House that in the discharge of their onerous duties they have had the kind and cordial co-operation of all the presbyteries of the Colonies, and that nothing has occurred to mar the harmony so essential to the success of their labours.

Dr. CLARK, having concluded the reading of the Report, said it would have gratified him to have entered into the various subjects embraced in the Report, but he felt that these would be more appropriately left to the venerable Convener, Principal Macfarlan, whom they all respected so highly. He would, however, crave leave to say a word with reference to himself. This was the last Report of the Colonial Committee which he should have the honour to lay before the

Assembly, and, in performing this duty, he would return his warmest thanks to them for the unvarying kindness and forbearance which had been shown to him in connection with the Committee. He would never forget or cease to feel the deepest interest in the spiritual welfare of the Colonies and of those with whom he had corresponded now for a period of 10 years; and the hope which he entertained of having been useful in some degree to them he would ever regard as an ample reward for his services. (Applause.)

Principal MACFARLAN said that the Report was one of a most gratifying character to himself and, he had no doubt, to every member of the Assembly. It stated the whole operations of the Committee and the various circumstances in every case so explicitly as to require no explanation or elucidation at his hands. The Scheme was one in which he had ever taken the deepest interest. He was in the Assembly when it was founded, and it was one in the management of which he had been enabled to take an active part. He was glad to say that it had gradually improved and, especially of late years, increased and prospered. It was matter of congratulation that the funds had not declined in the present season of war. The object was one of great interest to all. The people whom it sought to benefit were our own countrymen. There was not a parish in the land where some were not deeply and closely connected with the Colonies. They had the warmest sympathies of the Church, whose daily prayers ascend that they may be kept sound in the faith, that they may obtain religious ordinances, and that they may be preserved from alienation from the want of those ordinances. He then referred to the various topics of the Report at some length. He could give his testimony to the good conduct of the students at Glasgow, who were under the charge of the Committee. He then adverted to the fact that the Colonies had advanced to the position of educating, training, and licensing for the Ministry. The tree they had planted was growing, and extending its branches, and would continue to generations unborn the blessings of the Church through ages yet to come. (Applause.) With reference to the Church in Guiana he felt an especial interest, and it was to him a great consolation that they now went hand in hand. As to Australia, there also a most gratifying prospect was opened, the extension of education throughout its boundless tracts. It had just been announced to him that a University was about to be instituted in Melbourne, from which he anticipated the best and most beneficial results. The extremes of society, embracing the simplicity of pastoral life and the excitement of the gold diggings, he had reason to hope, would not long continue to prevail, but that they and their children would ere long have the blessing and advantage of pure undefiled religion taught to them. He was aware that, in carrying out their principles, the Committee, and even the Church itself had been censured for not sending out a greater number of labourers; but they had preferred rather to cause disappointment than to send out persons not thoroughly qualified to perform their duties, and who would not prove creditable to the Church. The Committee trusted that they had done their duty faithfully as they had endeavoured to do with the Divine approbation. He expressed a hope that Dr. Clark would re-consider the determination he had intimated; they owed him a debt of grati-

tude for his great services in this cause. They had the satisfaction to think that they had done some good and been of some use to their brethren Abroad, and, while they had the confidence of the Assembly, they should endeavour to discharge their duties energetically, no change would damp their zeal, and they would strive to deserve the gratitude of their countrymen in every part of the World. (Applause.)

Dr. COOK, of Haddington, referred in eloquent terms to the strong claims of the Colonists to the aid of the Church, and asked how could they better respond to the many sacrifices made by these pioneers of civilization in the trackless desert than by supplying them with the Bread and Water of Life? For what purpose had this Empire been placed foremost amongst the nations but to extend the blessing of that religion established among themselves? He hoped that next year the Conveners would have to report even a much larger measure of success, gratifying as it was. It was their duty to express to them the deep debt of gratitude due to them for their services and the success which had attended them. It was with a feeling of deep pain that they all heard of the intended retirement of their respected brother, Dr. Clark, whose courtesy, kindness and unwearied anxiety in the discharge of his duties would render it difficult to find a successor. There was but one feeling of gratitude and respect to their venerated father Principal Macfarlan; and they were deeply gratified to see him amongst them. Might he be spared for many years to direct by his wisdom the Councils of the Church. He (Dr. Cook) was not one of those who would throw dust on the grave of his fathers in the Church by asserting, as was the fashion, that the zeal of the Church was but newly born, stimulated by the rivalry of any other body; and he pointed to the long, useful and distinguished career of Principal Macfarlan in proof of the fact that in the bygone age of the Church an equal amount of energy and zeal had been displayed. He concluded amidst great applause by moving the thanks of the Assembly to the Conveners for their faithful, indefatigable and persevering exertions, and the cordial approval of the Report which had been read. Dr. BRUCE seconded the motion and expressed his cordial concurrence in the sentiments of Dr. Cook.

The MODERATOR addressed Principal Macfarlan and Dr. Clark in deeply impressive and eloquent terms. He said; It has been your lot to give in the first Report regarding the philanthropic Schemes of the Church, and I would fain regard it as a favourable omen of what is to follow. It is a statement gratifying in all its aspects. It shows that what was not long ago considered as a dream in Canada had now been realized—the supply of native preachers, and that the cry of lamentation on this subject had undergone material mitigation. The Church is deeply thankful for this result. The object of the Scheme is to extend the maternal care of the Church over our countrymen in distant lands, and it is unnecessary to say what renders that care indispensable. In every case they have co-operated with us. We are not now so much engaged in sowing seed as in reaping the fruits of what we have sown—springs have been opened to water the parched and thirsty ground, and what was barren before is now a rich and fruitful soil. The Scheme is indeed only in its commencement, the field is wide, the more we occu-

py it the wider it extends; and, considering the tide of emigration which is constantly flowing out, it is the duty of the Committee to keep the eye of the Church steadily fixed on the spiritual wants of the emigrants and settlers. It depends upon us whether the wide wastes yet to be opened up shall be inhabited by a Christian or a godless people—whether half civilized races shall have reason to curse or to bless us for social evils or for the knowledge of the saving power of the Gospel. The Moderator then stated that he had remonstrated with Dr. Clark as to his resignation of the Vice-conventship, and he would now add to his private expression whatever weight belonged to him in that Chair. Addressing the venerable Principal, he said, The expression of the Assembly's thanks is the reward, not for one year's labours, but for a long course of enlightened exertion. You are admittedly the founder of this Scheme—you nursed it—you brought it safely through all its early perils—rejoicing in its growing strength—and now beholding its prosperity in every clime from Newfoundland to the Isles that gem the South Pacific Sea. (Applause.) You are not destined to see the full gathering-in of the harvest, but you may look down the vista of coming generations with confidence in the increasing success of your invaluable labours. It is our earnest prayer that God may long spare your days. God grant that you may witness the prosperity and aid by your sage advice the councils of our Zion, which you have served so long and faithfully, and loved so well. (Great applause.) The Moderator then formally conveyed the thanks of the Assembly to Principal Macfarlan and Dr. Clark.

The Assembly then joined in prayer and adjourned.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

The Assembly met at 12 o'clock.

DISPUTED COMMISSION.

The Assembly took up a case of dissent and complaint by the Rev. A. H. Gray, the Rev. R. Young, and the Rev. William Robertson, members of the Presbytery of Auchterarder, against a judgement of the Presbytery with reference to the election of an elder to represent them in the General Assembly. Mr. A. S. Cook addressed the Assembly for the complainers, and the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Crieff, for the majority of the Presbytery. Parties having been heard, Dr. ROBERTSON moved that the Assembly dismiss the dissent and complaint, and, in respect of the special circumstances of the case, dispense with the *bona fide* certificate, and engross the name of Mr Hepburn on the roll of the Assembly. Dr. PAUL, Banchory, seconded the motion. Dr. Cook, of Haddington, moved, as an amendment, that the dissent and complaint should be sustained, that the sentence of the Presbytery, so far as it overruled the judgement of the Kirk-session, should be reversed as irregular and incompetent, that the statement of circumstances made by the Presbytery could not be received as a substitute for the *bona fide* certificate, and that, therefore, the name of Mr Hepburn could not be entered on the roll of the Assembly. Dr. SIMPSON, Kirknewton, seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was carried by 72 to 49, Principal Lee dissenting. The discussion of this case having lasted till half-past 4 o'clock, the reading of the Report on

Jewish Missions was postponed, Dr. Crawford intimating, in case he might not be present when it was received, that his ministerial duties required that he should resign his position as Convener of the Committee.

The Assembly then adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock, the Moderator presiding.

ANSWER TO THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

Principal LEE read the proposed answer to the letter of her Majesty, which was approved of; and the Moderator was authorised to request his Grace to transmit it.

JEWISH MISSION.

Dr CRAWFORD read the Report. The following is an outline.

Cochin.—It had been found necessary to grant to Mr Laseron leave of absence for one year, partly owing to the state of his own health, and partly for the sake of his children, whom it was found indispensable to bring to Britain. The most satisfactory arrangements under the circumstances had been made for conducting the mission-schools in his absence; but a few of the out-station schools for heathen children had been discontinued. All the Jewish schools, however, had been maintained. The present establishment consisted of 14 teachers supported by the Committee, and 5 by the Ladies' Association. Divine service in Malayalam was conducted in the Mission Chapel every Sabbath morning by 2 of the principal teachers in Mr L.'s absence. The number of natives attending was from 80 to 90. Two Syrian priests, who had embraced Protestantism, were teaching a school in connection with the mission at Candanate, a Syrian village at a considerable distance from Cochin. The efforts of these priests had been attended with remarkable success among a congregation of native Roman Catholics, who had written to Mr L., expressing their wish that a Protestant minister should be sent to them. The General Assembly had already authorised the Committee to extend some pecuniary aid to those schools which Mr L. had been instrumental in establishing for other classes as well as for the Jews, on the ground that it was neither practicable nor desirable to maintain an exclusively Jewish mission in a heathen country. Proceeding on the same ground, the Committee suggested that they should be empowered to confer with the Committee on India Missions with a view to the appointment by one or other of them of an additional ordained labourer at Cochin for the more effectual prosecution of the work, not only among the Jews but among those other classes of unbelievers and idolaters who surrounded them. Mr L. during his sojourn in this country had been assiduously engaged in advocating the cause of the Jewish Mission. He had raised a considerable sum for building an orphanage and, generally, he had succeeded in exciting in various parts of this country a much greater interest in behalf of the conversion of Israel than was ever felt before. He was preparing to return to the scene of his labours.

London.—The work at this station had been suspended owing to differences between Mr. Davis, the missionary, and the Committee as to the mode of conducting it; and their connection with that gentleman had been

dissolved. The Committee still bore testimony to the moral and Christian character of that gentleman and his general fitness for the Missionary work.

Germany.—The Rev. H. Douglas, formerly stationed in Wurzburg, had ceased to be in the service of the Committee and was about to join the Church of England. The other three—the Rev. G. F. Sutter at Karlsruhe, the Rev. J. C. Lehner at Darmstadt, and the Rev. Rudolph Stern at Speyer—had laboured with their usual discretion, energy and devotedness. In almost every quarter their visits had been kindly received; and in not a few instances they had good ground to think that a favourable impression had been made upon their Jewish hearers.

The Report proceeded to state that Mr Sutter had, last winter, spent 6 weeks in this country, and had visited the University seats with Mr. Laseron, to awaken the interest of students and probationers in the cause of the Jews, and that 2 young men, now undergoing probationary trials, had offered themselves for the service, there being reason to believe that others, when ready for license, would follow their example. The attention of the Committee had been directed to Paris, where there were 20,000 German Jews; and an earnest invitation had been received to send a Jewish missionary thither. The Committee hoped that, ere long, Paris would be added to the stations of the Jewish Mission. The Ladies' Association for the Christian Education of Jewish Females continued to render good service to the Jewish Mission. There were a highly efficient school and an orphanage supported by this association at Cochin; and Mrs Rosenfeld in London, Mrs Mittlebach at Karlsruhe, and Miss Huth at Darmstadt, were labouring with their accustomed energy and fidelity;

Funds.—Collections had been made in 792 churches and chapels, being an increase of 30 as compared with last year. In the amount of these collections there was an increase of £170, 18s. 1d. Contributions had been received from 31 Parochial or Congregational Missionary Associations. In the amount of these there was an increase of £49, 4s. 1d.; in the contributions from individuals, of £90, 19s.; in legacies, of £102 8s. 5d.; and in the contributions from the Lay Association, a decrease of £63, 18s. 5½d. The whole income was £3188, 0s. 3d., being £315, 12s. 8½d. above that of the previous year. The whole expenditure was £2416, 3s. 3d., being £61, 4s. 8d. less than that of the previous year. In compliance with the instructions of last General Assembly the Committee had laid aside £2000 of their accumulated capital, as a reserve-fund to meet extraordinary contingencies, with the provision that this fund, together with the accumulating interest thereon, until it should reach the amount of £3000, should not be drawn upon for the ordinary expenditure of the Mission without the special authority of the General Assembly.

Dr. CRAWFORD, as he had intimated, gave in his resignation as Convener of the Scheme.

Mr LASERON briefly addressed the Assembly. He stated that at Cochin there were 18 schools in connection with the Mission attended by 700 pupils, of whom 150 were Jewish. His labours had only been attended with the conversion of one Jew; but he had, without preaching any controversial sermons, been the means of admitting 80 Roman Catholics to the communion of this Church. On the Sabbath before he left, he

had administered the sacrament to 46 persons—1 Jew, and 45 converted Roman Catholics. A considerable portion of his labours had been amongst Syrian Christians, a very interesting people, who numbered 50,000, having 150 churches, and 500 priests. A Bishop had been appointed over them, who was very desirous to evangelize his people. With this Bishop he had had frequent intercourse, and he had promised to do what he could to strengthen the Mission, though he had great difficulty in managing the ignorant priests under him. If the Assembly should send another labourer to Cochin, he believed that the person appointed would have good opportunity of making the Gospel known to the Syrians. Dr. JAMESON, Glasgow, moved the adoption of the Report; which was seconded by the Rev. A. Watson, Glasgow. The Rev. NORMAN McLEOD addressed the Assembly, pointing out the great difficulties with which the German missionaries had to contend in the degraded state of the German Jews, and the strict probation to which the missionaries subjected converts. He urged on the Committee the importance of taking advantage of the present openings in Turkey to Christian missions both to the Jews and Gentiles.

The MODERATOR conveyed the thanks of the Assembly to Dr. Crawford and the Committee. A committee was appointed to look out for a successor to Dr. Crawford.

REPORT ON INDIAN CHAPLAINCIES.

Dr. BRYCE gave in a Report. It stated that the Committee had succeeded in getting inserted in the late Act for renewing the Company's charter a provision that the number of Presbyterian chaplains in the Presidencies should not be less than the numbers prescribed in that of 1831—namely, 2 in each Presidency—so that the Court of Directors should not be prevented increasing the numbers at their own discretion. The Committee however had considered how far it was their duty to request the appointment of a greater number of chaplains; and, from the statistics which the Committee were enabled to lay before the Parliamentary Committee sitting upon the ecclesiastical and educational condition of India, with regard to the number of persons belonging to the Church of Scotland and to Presbyterian denominations, and who were widely scattered over the different localities in which they were to be found, the Committee thought they would be able to establish a case so strong as to warrant, and indeed to require, an addition of at least 3 chaplains to each Presidency, making 4 as the minimum to be maintained in each. It would be the duty of those additional chaplains to visit the various out-stations, and also to minister to the spiritual wants of Presbyterian soldiers serving in India. Dr. Bryce and Dr. Charles had been examined before the Committee, and had had an opportunity of giving that evidence and giving in those documents on which they rested the claim of the Church of Scotland to additional chaplains in India. The Report of the Parliamentary committee had been sent to the supreme Governor, who would report to the authorities at Home; and the Committee, if re-appointed, would use every available means to attain the object aimed at.

On the motion of Dr. Macpherson, Aberdeen, seconded by Dr Hill, Glasgow, the Report was approved of, the Committee re-appointed,

and the thanks of the Assembly tendered to Dr. Bryce.

OVERTURE ON THE FORMATION OF A PRESBYTERY IN INDIA.

An overture for the above purpose from the Presbytery of Edinburgh, originated by Dr. Bryce, was referred to a special committee, to report to this Assembly.

INDIA MISSIONS.

Dr. MACFARLANE, Duddingston, read the Report, of which the following is an abstract.

Calcutta.—Messrs Ogilvie and Anderson, aided by a staff of native and European assistants, were conducting the operations of the Mission with their wonted ability, assiduity and zeal. The number of pupils, that had received instruction in the schools in the course of the year, was 1032, consisting of 290 Brahmins, 369 Kaystos, 336 of other castes, and 37 Mahomedans. In the native chapel there were services almost every evening in Bengalee, the audiences being large and attentive. Though there were few professed converts to report, there was an evident desire for knowledge of Gospel truth exhibited by the natives, and apparently not a few of them were convinced of its truth; and there was far from being the same deep-rooted aversion to the Gospel there was some years ago.

Madras.—The Rev. Mr Grant, the superintendent, reported that the number of youthful inquirers had considerably increased latterly; though in consequence, it was believed, of several young natives having for some time frequently called on him to converse privately about their eternal welfare, a good deal of the doubt and uneasiness that had been previously excited among the natives by the reception of several pupils, male and female, as Christian converts into the Mission, still continued and had lessened the attendance. Of the inquirers referred to, 4 only had as yet been received as converts, much discrimination and caution, Mr. Grant thought, being necessary. Since the close of the year, however, when the number of pupils was 205 in attendance, about 40 had been enrolled. Two branch schools had been established, one at Trivatoor and another at Vellore, the pupils in these, unitedly, being 75. This showed an aggregate of 317 youths and boys under the care of the Mission. They had often had more, but he trusted the number would soon again increase as the lessening influence died away. Adding to the above number the female pupils belonging to the Mission, who amounted to 392, of whom 223 were caste girls, it was found that there were at present 709 native children, of both sexes, receiving daily regular instruction in the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel, and in what tended to fit them for usefulness in the present life. Of them, he trusted, not a few would eventually yield themselves up to the Saviour. Since last June a native catechist had been employed by the Mission, and there was now regular public worship for natives in the institution (in Tamil) on Sabbath, the attendance varying from 40 to 100.

Bombay.—On the 12th of July Messrs Wallace, Ferguson and White were ordained and set apart as missionaries of the Church in India. Mr. White, owing to the partial interruption of his health, arising from temporary illness—in no degree, however, affecting his constitution or likely to return, did not sail till March last. Messrs Wallace

and Ferguson sailed for Bombay in September, and arrived about the close of the year. The Report added that shortly after Mr. Ferguson's arrival the illness of his wife made it necessary for him to return with her to her native country in the hope of preserving her life and restoring her health. On her passage Home, however, Mrs. F. breathed her last, and her remains were consigned to the tomb at Malta.

The Report noticed in appropriate terms the death of Dr. Brunton, so long the Convener, and whose connection with the India Mission had now become a portion of its history.

An increase of £1405, 13s. 2d. upon the year 1852-3 was reported, there having been that year an increase of £650 on the year 1851-2. The following had been received for the year 1853-4:—

Congregational Collections	£3176	3	9
Contributions from Associations	219	6	9
From Individuals	196	8	10
Legacies	1429	5	4
For Special Purposes	151	15	0
Lay Association	349	2	1
	£5553	1	9

It must be noted that the revenue of the current year included the legacy of £1100 by the late Mr Macfie. This increase met the Committee most opportunely in the new demand upon them by the addition made to the Missionary force. The total expenditure was £3975, 8s. 10d., there being a balance of £1701, 19s. 11d. at the credit of the Scheme.

Dr. M-TAGGART, Aberdeen, moved that the Report be adopted, and that the thanks of the Assembly be conveyed to the Committee and the Convener.

The Rev. NORMAN McLEOD seconded the motion. He expressed his satisfaction that the time of the Assembly would not be occupied at this meeting in dealing with men who, having been called to the ministry at a crisis of the Church's history, had degraded the sacred office; and that, in the absence also of great controversial questions, the Assembly had more time to devote to what ought ever to be the great and real business of a Christian Church, to concentrate her whole energies in considering how she might best advance the cause of her Blessed Redeemer. In connection with the Indian Mission, there was, perhaps, no reason to alter the constitution which had worked so well for the last 50 years, although he thought it might be so altered as to have less of an educational character, and to do more in the way of preaching the Gospel. In connection with the different presidencies, he would have them to occupy mission-stations, and let the missionaries labour there year after year, and try to bring up Christian congregations around them, eventually to be combined in a Presbyterial jurisdiction. No doubt it was difficult to get men; this indeed was the difficulty of every Missionary Society. First let them get men, and then call upon the Church to support them; and he had no doubt that the Church, if her strength and zeal were fully evoked, would support as many men as the Mission Committee could bring into the field. And they would never arouse thoroughly the strength of the Church while they only aimed at small things. No man ever did great things until he got things to do; and they would never rouse the Church thoroughly until they set a great work before her—until they called upon her to go forth and possess a great district, to send 50 missionaries into the field, and to do something worthy of herself; and he believed, were the Church aroused to a full sense of her duty in the matter, she would be more willing to support 50 Missionaries than five. After instancing the success of various great missionary enterprises, and showing the vitality that existed in

well conducted missions, leading them at an early period to be self-supporting, as were those in the Sandwich Islands, and in other parts of Polynesia, and even to be aiding and supporting others, as were many of the stations of the London Missionary Society, from which a sum of £12,000 had last year been raised and sent Home to aid in spreading the Gospel elsewhere—a sum three or four times greater than this Church annually devoted to foreign Missions. The Rev. gentleman proceeded to make various suggestions as to the conduct of Missionary operations. He asked why it was necessary to give a man eight years of a University education to fit him for being a teacher in Calcutta, and why they should not rather select teachers from the pupils of Normal Schools, appointing only an ordained minister at the head of each educational institution? He instanced the liberality of the Church of England in this respect, who, though she had many graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in Missionary service, when any native or European was found at the colony or mission station with these peculiar talents which the mission work required, brought him to this country, and after giving him two or three years' education admitted him to orders. He suggested also that there should be a term allotted for missionary service, say for 19 years. Were the term so restricted, he believed many more would be willing to offer themselves for the missionary work. He then animadverted on the conduct of some ministers who, in announcing a missionary collection, seemed to do so with an apology. Suppose a minister in a very dishonest parish should say, "Brethren, I'm very sorry, but you must excuse me. I'm bound to tell you that one of the commandments is, 'Thou shalt not steal.'" (A laugh.) A minister might as well apologise for any of the commandments in the decalogue as for that great commandment—"Go ye into all nations and preach the Gospel to every creature." He did not see why every congregation in the Church should not support a missionary. Look to what the Dissenting churches did. Did not every single Dissenting church in the village support a missionary, namely, its own minister? and was not the minister of the Church of Scotland in a better position for raising money than the Dissenter? He himself could go to his parishioners and say, "Why, you are not obliged to do anything whatever to support me: suppose you support some one else?" Look to the Free Church. She not only supported her own ministers but raised an immense sum for missions. He would deplore that any minister of the Church of Scotland should get into that state of mind that he should by any word or look indicate to any man coming to join his congregation that he would not be asked to give as much money as if he were a member of the Free Church. He could not conscientiously say that he had never heard of such men; but, rather than talk of the collections of their brethren of the Free Church as of a thing that was ridiculous and impossible to attain to, and as a thing that could not long last, they ought to thank God that past events had been the means of developing that force that did exist in a Christian Church, and should earnestly aim at following her example, and raising the same funds. And surely for this they stood upon a noble vantage-ground. He did not at all pin his faith to the late census regarding attendance at the different churches; but this thing was certain, that they had got the minimum—or rather, that they had many more adherents than were given in the census. Now supposing that each person who attended the house of God on the census Sabbath was but to give 1d. a-week for missions—and many of them gave a hundred times more—this would be a regular fund of £100,000 a-year to the Church. If not that, let them give even 1d. a-week—that would be £50,000; but what was the actual state of things? Why in whole Presbyteries, almost even in Synods, there was not even a farthing collected for the Schemes of the Church, or they collected some fractions compared with what was given by the heathen for their idols. Should this not humble

them in the very dust? And, if they were told the minister had few people to preach to, why not make up something like a collection by giving a little out of his own stipend? Then there were some parishes whose collections, instead of being testimonies of generosity and love, were actually testimonies of unbelief. And such was the effect of one parish upon another that the indifference or sloth or covetousness of one parish not merely injured it but cramped and crushed the exertions of others; while on the contrary the generosity of a parish vibrated and told through the whole. In pleading for missions in different parts of the country the carelessness of many parishes was brought against him—it was said the Church did not care for missions. He could not help saying that on the part of the clergy there should be a deep and overwhelming conviction of their responsibility to Christ in this matter. He knew that a great deal might be done by party zeal and by fanaticism; but, if they really did wish to be consecrated in holiness to the Lord, one thing they must possess as individuals and as ministers,—love to Christ as their LORD and MASTER. It was perfectly awful to reflect upon the mighty interests that depended upon the character of the clergy of the Church of Scotland. Their piety or their want of it not only influenced every body in their parishes but even influenced to some degree the destinies of India and of the remotest parts of the Earth. It had been well said that a converted ministry was the greatest boon God could confer on a country; an unconverted ministry the greatest curse with which He could afflict it. They were speaking to others about their eternal interests, but how few ever thought of asking how their poor souls were! How many men took it for granted that ministers were converted men; and was it not a terrible and awful position they held, to think that they could not be in a right state without lifting many to Heaven, and they could not be in a wrong state without dragging many down to destruction? He did not say all this in the way of rebuke to his brethren; he spoke it in fear and in trembling, and he spoke before many at whose feet he was unworthy to sit; but he said all this, knowing that in saying it he had the sympathy of his brethren. (Applause.) After some remarks on the necessity of the organisation of congregational associations in behalf of missions, so that the interests of the Schemes should not be left to depend on whether the Sabbath afternoon on which the collection was made was wet or dry, he remarked that the Church's existence depended more on her missions than on anything else. She existed for no other end but as a means of advancing the Gospel and saving souls, and not a mere institution for keeping clergy comfortable: and, if they wished to gain the confidence of the country—if they wished to gain the hearts of the people—if they wished to gain the respect of other Christian bodies—and if they wished to gain the attention of the Legislature, they could only succeed in this by doing their work as to God. All men would honour and respect them if they were engaged with one heart in doing the work of the Lord; and even their opponents would say, "God bless that Church, and preserve it in the land." If they wished to see the day come when their friends who had left them and they should be one again—a bright day indeed for Scotland and for their children's children—that was not to be done merely by clipping acts of Parliament and by arranging parchments—though something might be done that way, too, and when they had not patronage they might come to that—but the mighty way to do so was to let them see that they were a living body. Let them do their work as to Christ, and their friends could not but recognize that Christ was with them, if they were with Him. (Applause.) A German divine thus commenced one of his beautiful prayers—"Oh, un-party God! God was not the God of any church or party, but was high unto all that sought Him: and, as sure as they were assembled there to do His work, He was looking down upon them with complacency, and stretching forth His hand to help them. They were now at

an awful crisis of the World's history. They were, as it were, opening a new volume e.t.—perhaps the most interesting volume ever written; and now that the whole World was open to missions—when, for the first time in the history of the World, man could preach everywhere—in India, in China, and even in Turkey, which had been heretofore closed against them—he should be grieved indeed if, with this magnificent prospect before them, the Church of Scotland did not arouse her people to become worthy of their high calling, and to keep their position as a Christian Church in the army of the Lord. The whole nation was now breathlessly expecting news of battle. At this moment they had soldiers from the banks of the Seine and of the Rhone, joining with soldiers from the banks of the Tay and of the Tummell, and meeting soldiers from the Euphrates, the Nile and the Jordan; and, oh shame! oh sorrow! if in this, the most wonderful combination in the history of the World, while the crescent of the Moslem was seen pressing onward above the darkness and gloom, and while the banner of England and the eagles of France were seen advancing together, the pibroch of Scotland should, for the first time in history, sound a retreat. And, oh shame! oh sorrow! if now, when the whole Christian Church was marching on to the great combat, and seeking to enter the breach, the Church of Scotland should from unbelief, from carelessness, from covetousness, or from sloth refuse to come forth to fight the battalions of the Lord. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON adverted to some passages in the Report which deplored the listlessness of the Church of Scotland in regard to this Mission, and admitted that there was a great deal of truth in what was there stated. The country was at the present moment engaged in war with one of the most powerful nations of the World. He was not here to express regret at that war, for he believed it to be a just and necessary war, and he trusted, as had already been well remarked, that it would be an opening in the dispensations of Providence for the advancement of Christ's kingdom; but let the Assembly just consider the energy that this country was putting forth in support of this war, in comparison with what was doing in a far higher and holier warfare—the war of Christ's kingdom against the powers of darkness. He was not wishing to speak in disparagement of the Church; but, looking over the country, and looking at the zeal manifested in all things secular, would an angel from Heaven overlooking this scene say that they were literally acting in accordance with the precept of "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you"? He would just advert to a sentence contained in Dr Chalmers's work on Political Economy, where that eminent man, in contemplating the results of large armies being engaged in warfare within the territories of another country, expressed it as his belief that the time would yet come when the nations that were really under the influence of Divine truth would send forth not their twos and threes—not their tens and twelves—but their hundreds and thousands of Christian missionaries to do the work of the Living God. If this were to come about, it must be by an instrumentality that had not yet developed itself in the Christian Church. At the same time this was not an instrumentality that the Christian heart could not fully understand; for the Spirit of God in the very meanest individual was able to effect results which the natural man, according to the light of faculties that judged according to sense, must pronounce absolute impossibilities.

The MODERATOR conveyed the thanks of the Assembly to the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, remarking that the Church had full confidence in the eminent talents, enlightened zeal and sound practical wisdom which he brought to bear on the Mission, and that it was their united prayer that his labours in this respect would be rewarded with more and more abundant success.

The Assembly adjourned about half-past 4 o'clock.

[To be concluded in next Number.]

On the 13th inst. the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews conferred the Degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Andrew Bennet, of Closeburn, and the Rev. Robert Wilson, of Greenock.

The Rev. Dr. Gillan, and the Rev. Colin McCulloch, of Montrose, have 'greatly distinguished themselves,' it is said, at the Church of Scotland's Missionary Anniversary in London. Dr. Gillan's speech is said to have surpassed in glowing and impassioned eloquence anything he had ever previously witnessed.

INDUCTION.—The Rev. S. G. Burns was on Thursday inducted to the church and parish of Newton-on-Ayr, the Rev. W. Shaw preaching and presiding. The Rev. gentleman received a cordial welcome from his flock. The Magistrates afterwards entertained the Presbytery, Mr Burns, the Magistrates of Ayr and friends to the number of about 40 to dinner in the King's Arms Hotel. Mr B. was introduced to his flock on Sunday forenoon by Professor Brown, St Andrews, who preached an appropriate discourse. Mr. B. did not preach in the afternoon, owing to sudden and severe illness, but is expected to officiate next Sabbath.

Death of Sir George Campbell.—We have to announce the death of Sir George Campbell, elder brother of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, which event took place at his seat, Edenwood, Fifeshire. Sir George, who was created a Knight Bachelor in 1833, was eldest son of the Rev. George Campbell, D.D., Minister of Cupar, Fifeshire, by the only daughter of Mr. John Hallyburton. He was born in 1778, and married in 1823 the daughter of Mr. A. Christie, of Ferrybank. The deceased knight was one year the senior of the Lord Chief Justice, who was born in 1779.

SERMONS BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.—The services in the High Church before the Lord High Commissioner, ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries, on Sabbath were conducted in the forenoon by the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, of Glasgow, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Caird, of Errol. On both occasions the church was densely crowded; but in the afternoon the anxiety to hear Mr. Caird was quite unprecedented. By half-past one o'clock the doors were besieged by hundreds; and, many who had been present at the previous diet having never left their seats, the church was quite filled almost as soon as the doors were thrown open; so that by the time the bells began to ring all the passages and every inch of standing room were crowded to excess. Mr. Caird preached an impressive sermon from Rom. xii. 11th—"Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." In the evening the usual prayer-meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church at 7 o'clock. The services were entirely devotional, and were conducted by several ministers. The collection was for the 5 Schemes of the Church. His Grace and suite attended.

POETRY.

* Written with reference to the recent Tractarian attempts to hinder Bishop Gobat from preaching Christ to the members of the corrupt Eastern Churches.

—Episcopal Recorder.

THE BISHOP BOUND AT JERUSALEM.

"Necessity is laid upon me."—1 Cor. ix. 16.
Ye tell me that I must not preach
The Gospel to these men;
And, if it struggles up to speech,
Must choke it down again.

I may stand here with dimming eyes,
And watch the world abroad;
For what? Lest they in any wise
Should catch the Truth of God.

They have "Most Holy Lords" to reign
Where poor apostles wrought:
Shall "right divine" God's Word restrain,
And bring this faith to nought?

Can tapers, robes, and painted saints,
And chants of old time words,
Save more than flowers that sunlight paints,
Or out-door song of birds?

If living faith in God's own Son
Alone true life can give,
Shall I make void what God has done,
Nor bid these dead men live?

The winds are His, as well as I;
And, as their quick feet flit,
They will not let the message die,
But men shall hear of it.

Could ye stand by me in my need,
When the last Judge is set,
And all is done of human deed,
But not accounted yet?

Oh, no! this breath I breathe of air,
And shape in words to-day,
Must preach His Gospel everywhere,
Or woe is mine for aye.

MONTGOMERY'S LAST POEM,
WRITTEN THE DAY BEFORE HIS DEATH.

O come, all ye weary
And ye heavy-laden,
Lend a glad ear to your Saviour's call:
Fearing or grieving,
Yet humbly believing,
Rest, rest for your souls He offers to all.

O then sing Hosanna
With jubilant voices
And follow his train with willing accord;
Like Him meek and lowly,
In heart and life holy,
Own Christ, as good servants, your MASTER
[and LORD.]

How easy His yoke is!
How light is his burthen!
But what He suffered no language can tell—
His grief in the garden
To purchase our pardon—
His pangs on the cross to save us from hell.

Hence loud Hallelujahs
Shall sound without ceasing;
And, till they all meet in the kingdom above,
The living, the living,
Prayer, praise and thanksgiving
Shall joyfully render their love for His love.
J. M.

The Mount, April 29th, 1854.

WE MEET AGAIN.

JOYFUL words—"We meet again!"
Love's own language, comfort darting
Through the souls of friends at parting;
Life in death—"We meet again!"

While we walk this vale of tears,
Compassed round with care and sorrow,
Gloom to-day and storm to-morrow,
"Meet again!" our bosom cheers.

Far in exile while we roam,
O'er our lost endearments weeping,
Lonely, silent vigils keeping,
"Meet again!" transports us home.

When this weary world is past,
Happy they whose spirits soaring,
Vast eternity exploring,
"Meet again!" in Heaven at last.
—Montgomery.

SHEFFIELD.—No event that has occurred in Sheffield for many years past has called forth such a marked expression of the public feeling as the death of the venerable James Montgomery. The public funeral took place on Tuesday, and the whole town put on the appearance of mourning. The shops were closed, business was sus-

pending in the greater part of the manufactories, and the streets through which the funeral procession passed were crowded to excess, so that it was with some difficulty that the police could keep clear a sufficient space for the progress of the mournful cortege.—English Paper.

P.S.—Subscriptions in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society's Resolution to send one million of copies of the New Testament to China.

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