

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. 9, September, 1861.

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The Presbyterian.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our compositors and correctors of the press have of late been complaining much of the difficulty, some times the impossibility, of deciphering the communications of correspondents. We trust that after this notice those of our correspondents in fault will see to it that their M. S. S. are more legible, otherwise we cannot undertake the responsibility of correctness.

NOW PUBLISHED.

The Synod Minutes for 1861, containing all the Acts and Proceeding of the last Session of Synod, and full Reports and Financial Statements of the various Schemes of the Church. Price 25 cents. Some time ago parcels were sent for free distribution among Members of Sessions, in so far as information possessed by the Synod Clerk permitted this to be done. The Clerk will correct mistakes, if apprised of any.

The Minutes of any preceding year can be had at the same price per copy, except those of the first six, (1831-36) which are reprinted and cost \$2, and of 1837 which are now out of print. Appended to the Minutes of 1860 is a valuable Report on Congregational Statistics, 29 pp., the only approximation to a full report the Synod has ever received. It can be had separately for 5 cents a copy, or in quantities at \$3 per hundred.

The principal Acts of Synod, collected by the late Clerk, down to 1850. Price 12 1/2 cents.

Orders for the above will be attended to, if addressed post-paid to the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Synod Clerk, Montreal.

TREASURERS OF THE SCHEMES.

It seems necessary again to insert the following list, and to repeat particularly the request that parties, forwarding contributions for any of the Schemes, be careful to send them to their respective Treasurers, and to them only.

Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund.—John Greenshields, Esq., Montreal.

Home Mission Fund.—John W. Cook, Esq., Manse of St. Andrew's, Quebec.

Jewish Mission Fund.—Alex. Morris, Esq., Montreal.

French Mission Fund.—Archibald Ferguson, Esq., Mansfield Street, Montreal.

Synod Fund.—Rev. John H. Mackerras, Bowmanville, C. W.

Bursary Fund.—Andrew Drummond, Esq., Kingston, C. W.

Juvenile Mission Fund.—John Paton, Esq., Kingston, C. W.

The Presbyterian and The Juvenile Presbyterian.—Subscriptions to be sent to the Publisher, John Lovell, Esq., Printer, Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA STUDENTS.

Nova Scotia is noticeable for quite a number of things, the whole of which we cannot pretend to mention. Many of them are excellent in their way, affording a variety of important contributions to the wealth, honour and happiness of her inhabitants. For salubrity of climate and beauty of scenery she is not surpassed by

any of the North American Colonies. Her soil in many parts is naturally as fertile as can be found in the most favoured portions of Western Canada, and give back to the agriculturist, who treats it generously, a rotation of luxuriant crops. She is famous in the Atlantic seaports of the American Union for the abundance and quality of her coal; her iron-stone is said to be of a very superior quality, and she is beginning to take her place among auriferous countries, which in modern times are so numerous and well known. The actual produce of her fishing-stations and pastoral districts is far from being proportionate to their immense capacity, and perhaps at some future day, not far distant, these sources of wealth will be more prudently and industriously resorted to than they are now. Her peculiar policies have for years received the attention of a long, increasing roll of able men. The World knows that she gave a Williams and an Inglis to the British army. Nor have the genius of literature and science sought in vain within her borders for persistent and successful worshippers. For some time we have been aware that among her young men there is a very considerable adaptation to the toils and enjoyments of student life, requiring but little encouragement in order to show the development of a capacity fitted to secure either uncommon distinction in particular departments or a high degree of general eminence. An illustration of this kind occurs in a paragraph of the July

number of *The Monthly Record*, in which there is a long list of honours gained by sons of hers in the University of Glasgow in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, and this, be it remembered, is but the continuation for another year of a list which, for some time annually very good, has contained the very highest marks of distinction which that University confers. It is gratifying to notice that the Church is benefiting largely by this recent discovery of a material infinitely more valuable than all the mineral stores and other kinds of wealth of which Nova Scotia can boast. We deliberately express the belief that in that Province, and within the County of Pictou alone, there is a sufficient number of young men with all the requisites of piety, talents and will to supply the existing wants of our Church in North America, and carry her vigorously along in her career of extension. It only wants a systematic, well-directed effort to bring them out, and support them when they are out. This is a fact worth knowing and remembering in Canada, where it is so difficult to get a sufficiency of well-qualified youths to study for the ministry, and so to make a progress in the number of her ministers and congregations in keeping with the increase of the population and the position we occupy. And we are happy to add it is a fact of which the authorities of our own College at Kingston have some knowledge, for not a few have found their way thither, maintaining well the character of their country and the hopes of those who love our Zion. It is pleasing to observe that New Brunswick is showing claims to the like honourable mention.

S. S.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

LAYING A FOUNDATION STONE.—The foundation stone of a new Scotch Church was laid a few days ago in Huntingdon with much ceremony. Several documents, relating to the history and present position of the Scotch Kirk in the locality, and containing also the names of the elders, financial board, architect and contractors, were read and deposited under the stone, along with a copy of the *Huntingdon Herald* and *Montreal Gazette*, and 2 numbers of *Montreal Daily Witness*, with 2 handfuls each of wheat and peas and oats, and a few copper and silver coins of Canadian cr.—*Montreal Witness*.

In the above we desiderate the name of the worthy incumbent, the Rev. Alex. Wallace.

PRESBYTERY OF GLENGARY.

The Quarterly Meeting of this Presbytery was held in St. John's Church, Cornwall, on the 18th August. Present: Mr. Thomas Scott, Moderator; Hugh Urquhart, D. D., Messrs. McPherson, Dobie, Watson, Davidson, Mair and Ferguson, Ministers; Messrs. Walter Colquhoun, F. B. McLennan, Alex. Robertson, John Fraser, Angus Cattenach and John B. McCuaig presented commissions as Representative Elders from the Kirk Sessions of Cornwall, Williams-

town, Martintown, Lochiel, Dalhousie Mills and Cote St. George respectively, and took their seats as members of the Court. Commissions were also presented through their respective ministers in favour of Messrs. Duncan McDougall, Wm. Colquhoun, Henry G. Merkle, Robert Joy and John Waddel from the Kirk Sessions of Lancaster, Osnabruck, Williamsburgh, Matilda, L'Orignal and Hawkesbury respectively. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, Philadelphia, being present, was requested to sit in Presbytery.

Mr. John Davidson, Williamsburgh, was appointed Moderator for the year. Reports were made by several Ministers of having discharged the appointments given them at a former meeting. A letter from Mr. Justice Logie (Convener of the Synod's Committee on Church Property) was read, drawing the attention of the Presbytery to certain Acts of the Legislature regarding the registration of Church property, and requesting the Presbytery to furnish him with information as to any Church property which may be within their bounds, tenure of which is doubtful or unsatisfactory. A committee, consisting of the Moderator, the Clerk and Mr. Mair, were appointed to attend to the matter.

A letter was read from the congregation of Dalhousie Mills, intimating to the Presbytery that they are willing to become reunited with the congregation of Cote St. George on the terms formerly stated by them, viz, that that congregation pay the half of the cost of the manse, less the price paid by them for the glebe. Mr. McCuaig on behalf of the congregation of Cote St. George stated that they are desirous to obtain the services of a minister, and are willing that the minister should give the half of his labours to the congregation of Dalhousie Mills, in which case they will contribute an equal sum with them towards his support, and assist in paying any debt that may be on the manse. The Presbytery appointed Mr. Mair and Mr. F. B. McLennan (elder) a Deputation to visit both congregations, and deal with them with a view to reunion.

An extract of Synod was read, giving the Presbytery authority to proceed to take Mr. Archibald Currie, Student of Divinity, on public probationary trials for license. Mr. Currie, having presented himself for examination, was examined as to his knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. Mr. Currie was also examined at length on Hill's Lectures on Divinity, (in accordance with the deliverance of a late meeting of Synod, relative to the examination of Students of Divinity with a view to license.) Mr. Currie thereafter read the various discourse appointed by the laws of the Church, the subjects of which had been presented to him by the Presbytery, and, the Presbytery having declared their satisfaction with the specimens which he had

given of his literature and qualifications for becoming a licentiate of the Church, as also with his walk and conversation in life, the Moderator did in solemn manner license him to preach the Gospel of Christ, and exercise his gifts as a Probationer for the Holy Ministry.

An extract of a meeting of the congregation of Lochiel, held on the 5th August, was read, intimating their desire to give a call to the Rev. John Darroch, and appointing Messrs. John Fraser, Donald McMillan and Norman McLeod to appear before the Presbytery with a view to carry out their wishes. These gentlemen being present craved that the Presbytery appoint the earliest convenient day for the moderating in of a call to Mr. Darroch. The Presbytery accordingly agreed to meet at Lochiel for this purpose on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, of which intimation was ordered to be made to the congregation by the minister officiating on Sabbath the 19th of said month.

ROBERT DOBIE,
Presb. Clerk.

PRESBYTERY OF GUELPH.

The ordinary meeting of this Presbytery was held at Guelph on the 14th ult. There were present: Rev. James Thom, Moderator; George Macdonnell, John Hogg and John Hay, Ministers. Commissions were presented in favor of Messrs. John McCrea, A. S. Cadenhead and Samuel Wallace, as ruling elders from the Kirk Sessions of Guelph, Fergus and Mount Forest, all of which were sustained by the Presbytery.

The minutes of the meeting on the 10th of April, and of the meeting on the 4th and 22nd of July, were read and sustained.

It was moved by Mr. Macdonnell, seconded by Mr. Hogg, and unanimously agreed to, that the cordial thanks of the Court be tendered to Mr. Thom for the excellent manner in which he has discharged his duties as Moderator during the past ecclesiastical year; and that the Rev. John Whyte be appointed Moderator for the current year.

Messrs. Hogg and Hay were appointed a committee to revise the Session Records of Galt and Mount Forest.

Mr. Thomson, Missionary, read a report of his missionary labours since the meeting of Presbytery in April last (Mr. Thomson having been directed by the Colonial Committee to labour within the bounds of the Presbytery of Guelph.) The report was received and approved of. On application made by Mr. Thomson, the Clerk was instructed to furnish him with the certificate requisite to enable him to draw his allowance from the Colonial Committee and also with a general certificate.

A letter was read from the Rev. Thos. G. Smith, declining to receive the "call"

to Galt, Mr. Smith deeming the salary inadequate to his support. As there was no representative from the Galt congregation, the Presbytery resolved that they would defer arriving at any decision until the parties immediately interested be heard from. The Clerk was instructed to make this known to the congregation.

A letter was read from Judge Logie, Convener of the Committee on Church Property, respecting the tenure of properties within the bounds of the Presbytery. The Clerk was instructed to write a circular letter to the trustees of each congregation, calling their attention to the important information conveyed by Judge Logie's communication.

In consequence of the present state of uncertainty regarding the proposed testimonial for Dr. Mathieson the Presbytery determined for the present to take no farther action.

Letters were read and disposed of from the Rev. David Stott, Mr. Arch. Currie, Mr. Charles J. Cameron (catechist,) Mr. McBride of Priceville, Mr. Valentine and Mr. W. Hamilton.

Mr. Thomson was appointed to supply Galt on the 18th and 25th of August, Mr. Macdonald to supply Kincardine on the 8th of September, and, in accordance with the wishes of the congregation of Priceville, to dispense the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there on the 15th *prox.*, organise the congregation and ordain elders; Mr. Whyte to give supply at Fergus on the 15th September; Mr. Thom to supply Leith and Johnson on the 3rd Sabbath of September, and Saugeen on the 4th; Mr. Hogg to supply Galt on the last Sabbath of September, Mr. Hay on the last Sabbath of October, and Mr. Whyte on the last Sabbath of November.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet at Fergus on the second Wednesday of December.

The meeting was closed with prayer.

PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

This court held its ordinary meeting in St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, on Wednesday the 7th August.

Sederunt.—Rev. James Patterson, Moderator, Rev. Dr. Mathieson, Dr. Muir, Messrs. Wallace, Paul, McDonald, Sym, Snodgrass, and Masson, *Ministers.*

Elders' commissions were received and sustained as follow:—

St. Louis de Gonzague, in favour of Mr. W. Smith. Beechridge, in favour of Mr. Hugh McLeod. Beauharnois, in favour of Mr. William Kilgour. St. Paul's, Montreal, in favour of Mr. Greenshields. Ormstown, in favour of Mr. Andrew McCormick. Hemmingford, in favour of Mr. George Hamilton.

Messrs. Smith, Greenshields and McCormick, being present, took their seats as Members of Court.

The Rev. William Masson, Russelltown, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year, and took the chair.

Mr. Snodgrass introduced the Rev. John Cameron, M.A., an ordained missionary of the Church of Scotland, lately labouring in the county of Pictou, N.S., under the auspices of the General Assembly Colonial Committee; and presented a letter from the Secretary of the Colonial Committee, intimating the Committee's permission that Mr. Cameron should labour for a time in the Montreal District; also an extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Pictou, granting him leave to labour within the bounds of this Presbytery for a period of three months. The Presbytery cordially received Mr. Cameron and expressed their gratification at the arrangement.

Collections in aid of the Jewish and Foreign Mission were reported to have been made at Huntingdon, Beauharnois, St. Paul's, Montreal, Hemmingford, and Russelltown.

There was read a memorial numerously signed by Elders, Members of the Committee of Management, Pewholders and adherents of the Congregation of Ormstown, requesting that the Presbytery would take steps for moderating in a call in favour of the Rev. Thomas G. Smith, who was declared by the Synod in 1860 to be eligible for a charge in this Province in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

Dr. Mathieson read a document which he had just received—purporting to be the Report of a Meeting of the Congregation of Ormstown held in the Church there on the 25th June last, at which a resolution had been passed to the effect that no memorial should be addressed to the Presbytery in favour of either the Rev. Thos. G. Smith, or the Rev. Joseph Evans.

On the motion of Mr. Snodgrass, seconded by Dr. Muir, it was resolved, in consideration of the documents just read and information otherwise received, that the Presbytery shall meet in the Church of Ormstown on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock, p. m., to consult with the congregation in order to ascertain more fully the present circumstances of the charge; with power to proceed as they shall deem fit in this or any other business that may occur. They further appoint Mr. Wallace to preach there on the same day at 2 o'clock, p. m., and Mr. Paul to preach and give intimation of the said meeting on Sabbath the 18th inst.

A memorial from the Elders, Trustees and Members of the Church at Chatham was read, praying that the Presbytery should take an early opportunity of moderating in a call to the Rev. James Black, ordained missionary of the Church of Scotland, and now labouring at Point St. Charles, Montreal. The Court resolved to meet in the Church at Chatham on Tuesday 3rd September at 1 o'clock, p. m., to moderate in a call agreeably to the terms of the memorial, and to proceed in the matter according to the laws of the Church, as also to take up any other business that may

occur. They further appoint the Moderator to preach and preside at the said meeting, and the Rev. John Cameron to preach and intimate the same by Edict in the Churches at Chatham and Grouville on Sabbath the 18th inst.

To supply the Pulpit at Laprairie, Mr. Snodgrass is appointed to preach on some Sabbath of this month (August), Mr. McDonald on a Sabbath in September, and Mr. Black on a Sabbath in October.

The Clerk reported on the Presbytery Fund. Messrs. Wallace and McDonald were appointed to audit the accounts, which, being found correctly kept, were ordered to be attested.

A letter was read from the Convener of the Synod's Committee on Church Property, calling the attention of the Presbytery to the order made by the Synod at its last meeting respecting Church Property; and requesting that the Presbytery or any member thereof who may be aware of the existence of Church Property, the tenure of which is doubtful or unsatisfactory, would furnish him (the said convener) with such information respecting it as can be obtained, and also that they would inform him as to the condition and tenure of the Property of any vacant congregation within its bounds. The Presbytery call the attention of members of the Court and of the Church to this important matter, and enjoin ministers to report to next meeting any information they may have bearing upon this subject.

A copy of the Acts and Proceedings of the Synod at its meeting in Quebec, 1861, was laid on the table. The Presbytery agreed to take up all business arising out of the same at next ordinary meeting.

Mr. Black read a report of the Missionary operations during the last quarter, including an account of the communion dispensed at Point St. Charles on the 19th May. In the name of the congregation assembling there Mr. Black requested that the Court would make arrangements for the dispensation of this ordinance again on an early occasion. The Presbytery received the report, expressed their satisfaction at the progress of the mission at Point St. Charles, and directed Mr. Black to dispense the sacrament there at such time as he may deem fit, and, as on the former occasion, to procure the assistance of Elders from the Sessions of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's, Montreal.

In reference to certain matters noticed in the Report, the Presbytery direct that it be handed over for consideration to the Committee on Point St. Charles, viz., the City Ministers, and Representative Elders.

The next ordinary meeting is appointed to be held at the usual place and hour on the first *Wednesday* of November.

Agreeably to the appointment noticed above the Presbytery met in the Church of Ormstown on Tuesday the 20th ult., when it was resolved in regard to the

affairs of the congregation that for the present no further steps should be taken by the Court.

There was read a letter from the Rev. Thos. Haig, requesting leave of absence on account of continued ill health, and intimating his desire to obtain permission from the Synod to withdraw from the active duties of a Minister. The letter was accompanied by a certificate from A. B. Stein, M.D. After deliberation the Presbytery agreed to grant Mr. Haig's petition for leave of absence, and also to refer and recommend to the Synod his request for permission to retire from the labours of the ministry.

The Rev. John Cameron was appointed to supply the pulpit at Dundee on the 25th August, and on the 1st, 8th and 15th September; and also to dispense the communion, if he find it convenient so to do, and to perform whatever other ministerial duty may be required within that period.

HOME MISSION FUND.

Osnabruck, 2nd instalment, per John Croil, Esq., Aultsville.....\$85 50
 J. W. COOK,
 Sec. Treas. Temp. Board.
 Quebec, 30th August, 1861.

FRENCH MISSION FUND.

(Congregational Collections.)

Aug. 13.—Rec. from Rev. Thos. Scott, Matilda.....\$1 00
 " " " Rev. J. Simpson, Lachine..... 5 00
 " " " Rev. J. Ranaie, Chatham, C. W. 5 00
 " 14. " Rev. D. Shanks, Valcartier..... 2 00
 " " " Jas. Blain, Esq., Arnprior..... 4 00
 " 23. " Rev. T. McPherson, Lancaster 7 00
 " " " Rev. G. McDonnell, Fergus... 10 00
 " " " Rev. A. Wallace, Huntingdon... 4 00
 \$38 00

ARCH. FERGUSON,

Treasurer.

Montreal, 24th August, 1861.

MINISTERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Congregational collection at Camden East, vacant, per late John Nowat, Esq.....\$12 00
 Indian Lands, vacant, per Rev. Wm. Ferguson, A. M..... 3 00
 Mouse Creek, vacant, per Rev. Wm. Ferguson, A. M..... 2 46
 N. Plantagenet, vacant, per Rev. Wm. Ferguson, A. M..... 3 00

JOHN GREENSHIELDS,

Treasurer.

Montreal, 30th August, 1861.

JEWISH AND FOREIGN MISSION.

Lachine, per Rev. W. Simpson.....\$ 7 00
 Hamilton, per Mr. G. A. Young..... 25 36
 Stratford, per Rev. W. Miller..... 5 00

Guelph, per Mr. J. MacRae..... 14 00
 Wolf Island, per Rev. G. Porteous... 5 00
 King West, per Rev. J. Carmichael... 10 00
 Newmarket, per Rev. J. Brown..... 6 35
 Fergus, per Mr. A. D. Fordyce..... 11 30
 Milton, per Mr. F. McCallum..... 5 00
 Vaughan, per Mr. J. Graham..... 30 00
 King, per Rev. J. Tawse..... 6 00
 Lindsay, per Rev. W. Johnson..... 2 00
 Arnprior, per Rev. W. Bain..... 8 00
 Lauck, per Rev. T. Fraser..... 5 00
 Woodstock, per Rev. J. Stuart..... 1 15
 St. Paul's, Montreal, per J. M. Ross, Esq. 72 50
 Belleville, per Rev. A. Walker..... 16 06
 Ottawa, per Mr. W. Hamilton..... 39 00
 Martintown, per Mr. P. W. Conroy... 6 00
 Middleville and Dalhousie per Rev. W. C. Clarke..... 5 65
 North Easthope, per Mr. J. McTavish.. 7 00
 Chilton Sabbath School, per Rev. G. Bell Niagara, per Rev. C. Campbell..... 32 00
 Kitley, per Rev. D. Evans..... 3 00
 Goderich, per Rev. A. MacKie..... 8 45
 Woolwich, per Rev. J. Thom..... 2 00
 Chinguacousy, per Rev. T. Johnson... 3 00
 Chatham, per Rev. J. Rannie..... 5 60
 Waterdown, per Mr. T. Cooper..... 5 75
 Nelson, per " "..... 6 25
 Donation from Rev. Dr. Skinner..... 4 00
 Horaby and Trafalgar, per Rev. W. Stewart..... 4 00
 Valcartier, per Rev. D. Shanks..... 2 00
 Scarborough, per Mr. T. Brown..... 25 19
 Contents of Mission box, per Do. 3 81
 Matilda, per Rev. T. Scott..... 2 00
 Mono and Orangerille, per Rev. W. T. Mackay..... 2 00
 Peterboro, per Rev. J. S. Douglas... 5 00
 McNab and Horton, per Rev. T. Thompson..... 5 69
 Brock, per Rev. J. Campbell..... 7 00

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Remitted by Rev. W. Donald, D.D.)

St. Paul's, Fredericton..... 22 35
 St. Luke's, Bathurst..... 4 60
 St. James's, Newcastle..... 20 90
 Redbank Church, Newcastle..... 5 70
 Douglstown Station..... 4 80
 Sale of needle-work by young ladies at Newcastle..... 3 00
 St. Andrew's, Chatham..... 12 00
 St. Andrew's Church, Black River... 8 50
 St. John's, Moncton..... 6 18
 Shediac Station..... 2 40
 McDougall Settlement and Coeague Station..... 3 52

ALEXANDER MORRIS,

Treasurer.

Montreal, 17th August, 1861

THE CHURCH IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

(From the "Picton Record" for August.)

THE PROPOSAL TO HAVE A FOREIGN MISSION.

The Minutes of Synod show that it is proposed to take measures to ascertain the sentiments of our people upon the important subject of undertaking a Foreign Mission. The subject was brought before the Court in an overture prepared by Mr. McLean of Belfast, and advocated by him in a most calm and effective address. The reception from a full meeting showed that he had been instrumental in sounding a note which struck sympathetic chords in the bosoms of all present. While some doubted the feasibility, all acknowledged the imperative duty of doing something in this way. Most encouraging was the spirit in which the measure was discussed, and it was delightful to contemplate how a truly evangelical subject was the means

of calling forth sentiments showing the enlightened views of the speakers as to the Church's mission and duty, of which, for want of opportunity, no one could have known the existence. Those favourable to it were highly impressed with our past guilt as a church in having so much neglected Christ's last command—"Go, teach all nations." They uttered their strong convictions that much of our past misfortune and spiritual misery in the Home field has been owing to this neglect, and that, if we expected to be successful at home, we must maintain our status among the churches of the land by performing one of the functions of the church, and that the inception of such a mission would be followed by the shining of peace and prosperity in all our borders. As a proof of their sincerity, the clergymen present signed a subscription on the spot, in which they offered out of their small and precarious incomes about £50 to help on the undertaking. They have thus proved their sincerity to the people, and we trust that, when the matter is brought before the latter with the view of ascertaining whether they are willing to do their duty in this matter, restore the Church to her proper posture and "harmonious working in every part, and wipe off a stain of disgrace from her escutcheon, they, who have profited so much by the missionary spirit and liberality of the church of their fathers, and whose ministers have left their homes in other lands in obedience to the call," "Come over and help us," to supply them with ordinances, will with one unanimous and hearty shout, rising from every town, village and settlement in our church's field, say in response, "We will do this thing."

It is to be regarded as an illustration of the teachings of Providence that without any preconcerted arrangement our Church at Home has at this very time taken precisely similar measures with ourselves—amounting to a heartfelt acknowledgement of past neglect and an earnest desire to awaken her ministers and people to interest and activity in spreading the Gospel through all lands. We enter thus this noble path directed by the finger of God and strengthened by the example and sympathy of the Mother-church. As a proof of what has just been alleged, we quote the following paragraph from the *Glasgow Citizen*:—
 "A large and highly influential meeting, numbering upwards of 80 ministers and elders of the Church of Scotland, was held on Tuesday in Edinburgh, the Hon. Major Baillie in the chair. After breakfast conference was entered into on the subject, more than usually interesting at present, of the missionary enterprises of the Church, in the course of which brief but stirring addresses were given by the Chairman, Principal Tulloch, Dr. Norman McLeod, Professor Campbell Swinton, Dr. Robertson of Glasgow, Mr. Muir of Dalmeny, Professor Crawford, Mr. Milne-Rome and others. A spirit of the deepest anxiety was manifested to have the whole department of the missionary schemes stimulated into that more vigorous and efficient action. As the first step towards this great end, a committee was appointed with the charge to put the suggestions of the conference into shape without delay. It is anticipated that some speedy measures of an earnest practical sort and of high consequence to the whole Church will be the issue.

(From the "Picton Record" for August.)

THE MEETING OF SYNOD.

The meeting of our Supreme Church Court, which lately took place in Halifax, was looked for with considerable interest. Those who did and those who did not desire a union of the Presbyterian bodies of this Province had their attention equally directed to the occasion. On the previous day the coaches from Picton and

New Glasgow conveyed passengers to Truro. At Truro 2 large railway carriages were filled with a weighty body of divinity, endangering the safety of locomotion. Whatever the secret thoughts of the travellers, there was there at least no display of the *odium theologium*, but all formed a very happy party, of which friendly greetings, amiable discussions and pleasant renewals of interrupted intercourse formed the marked features. It was pleasant to watch so many sunburnt and intellectual countenances, bringing to mind much trial and many weary expeditions in our new settlement for the purpose of preaching the Gospel and ministering to the spiritual wants of our population. Amusing incidents excited merriment at the Halifax station, such as the surprise and indignation of a party who in the rush for omnibuses found that they had been sitting for a half hour in one without horses attached to it!

"On Wednesday our Synod was opened in St. Matthew's Church by a sermon from Mr. Duncan, retiring Moderator. While waiting for the entrance of the preacher, there was time to remark upon the majesty and beauty of the church, the finest in this Province. A circular stained-glass window above the pulpit of a rather intricate model, executed by Mr. Ballantyne of Glasgow, sheds a beautiful mellowed light upon the face of the worshippers. The wood of the pews is very thick and substantial and painted dark, which in a church ought always to be the case, both for general effect and for the preservation for a longer time of a cleanly appearance. All the pews are stuffed with cloth of a red color. The galleries are constructed at a proper declination, the latter of which is much greater than that prevailing in our new churches at Pictou. At first one does not like the pulpit, which too much resembles a large square battery, from which great guns mounted on high are expected to discharge tremendous volleys of pulpit eloquence upon an enraptured or suffering people.

After the sermon the roll was called, when eighteen ministers and four elders took their seats as members of the largest court of our church which has sat since the session of 1843. Two ministers were absent. Even in the most prosperous days of our church in this province the number of our clergymen did not exceed 22. We understand moreover that our church has never numbered such a large proportion of clergy of talent, zeal and character. It combined qualities which were generally wanting in former Synods, the ripe wisdom of old age, the sagacity of moderate experience and the burning zeal of fresh youth.

During the first 3 days many important subjects occupied the attention of the Court, which more than any former year was engaged in the consideration of vital questions. As a specimen of these, the attendance of Elders at meetings of the courts of the Church Union with the other Presbyterian body the support of the Record, the Young Men's Scheme, and last, not least, the duty of commencing a Foreign Mission, may be mentioned. Reserving to ourselves the opportunity of commenting upon these again, we only remark now that the discussion of these topics was of a most agreeable and instructive character. In a Synod composed of so many, who had not sat together in the same capacity on any former occasion, the unanimity displayed was wonderful. Most refreshing was the constant exhibition of Christian civility, kindly feeling, and throughout this order was maintained. We think also that the amount of talent, elicited in the way of good speaking, attracted the attention of many persons. On the whole the meeting of our Synod in 1861 is one of the most important and successful that has taken place in our history, and the recollection of it fills our minds with laudable satisfaction

and many pleasing anticipations of future prosperity.

(Condensed from the Pictou Record for August.)
MINUTES OF THE SYNOD OF NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

At St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, the 26th day of June, 1861 years.

The Synod of Nova Scotia and P.E.I. in connection with the Church of Scotland met after sermon by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, their Moderator, from this text: Eph. v. 25—27. "Even as Christ loved the Church and gave Himself for it, &c." After prayer by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, the Clerk produced the following roll of ministers having charges within the bounds of the Synod, with their elders:

PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.

Ministers.	Elders.
Maclean's Mountain.	
Alexr. Macgillivray, D.D.	John Grant.
St. Andrew's, Pictou.	
A. W. Herdman,	Paul Mackenzie.
St. Andrew's, New Glasgow	
Allan J. Alok,	John Mackay.
Gairloch and W. River.	
Alexander Mackay,	Duncan Matheson.
St. Matthew's, Wallace.	
James Christie,	Alexander Ross.
St. Matthew's, Pugwash.	
Thomas Tallach,	Thomas Mackenzie.
E. and W. B. East River.	
Simon Macgregor,	John Holmes.
Earlton and W. B. River John.	
William McMillan.	
Barney's River and Lochaber.	
	Alexr. Macgregor.

PRESBYTERY OF P. E. ISLAND.

St. James's, Charlottetown.	
Thomas Duncan,	John Kennedy.
St. John's, Belfast.	
Alexr. Maclean,	William Ross.

PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.

St. Matthew's, Halifax.	
John Scott	James Bremner.
Thos. Jardine,	
St. Andrew's, Halifax.	
George Boyd,	Philip Thomson.
St. Johns, Newfoundland.	
Donald Macrae,	
John Martin, Superintendent of Missions.	
John Cameron, John Sinclair, George M. Grant, Geo. W. Stewart and Daniel McCurdy, ordained Missionaries laboring within the bounds.	

The roll having been called, and elders present having produced their commissions, the following sat down as members of Court: Rev. Thomas Duncan, Moderator; Messrs. Herdman, Pollok, Mackay, Christie, Tallach, Macgregor, Macmillan, Maclean, Scott, Jardine, Boyd, Martin, Ministers; and Hon. John Holmes, John Mackay, James Bremaer and Philip Thomson, Esquires, Elders.

Correspondents from neighboring Synods having been called, none appeared.

The Clerk reported that the congregation of Barney's River in the Presbytery of Pictou had become vacant by the translation of Mr. Muir to the charge of the congregation of Martintown, Synod of Canada; also the congregation of Georgetown in the Presbytery of P. E. Island, by the appointment of Mr. Lockhead to be Chaplain of the Paisley Penitentiary; further, that 4 missionaries had arrived within the bounds of the Presbytery of Pictou, Messrs. Cameron, Grant, Macgregor and Macmillan, 2 of whom have been settled in vacant congregations: Macgregor in East and West branches;

East River, and Macmillan in Earlton and West branch River John.

The Synod then proceeded to elect a Moderator for the ensuing year, when the Rev. George Boyd, of St. Andrew's, Halifax, was unanimously chosen and took the chair accordingly.

It was unanimously agreed to that the thanks of the Synod be accorded to the Rev. Thomas Duncan, the acting Moderator, for his courteous conduct while in the chair, and for the very able and appropriate discourse preached this forenoon, and that he be requested to publish the same in the *Monthly Record*.

It was unanimously agreed to that Messrs. Sinclair, Cameron, Grant, Stewart and McCurdy, ordained missionaries, be requested to sit and deliberate.

There was read a letter from the Committee on Union appointed by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, the tenor whereof is as follows:

"Windsor, N. S., June 6th, 1861.

REV. SIR,

The unity of the body of Christ is a doctrine clearly and unequivocally taught in the Word of God, and professedly and assuredly believed by all His followers. But the unhappy differences which exist among them afford sufficient evidence that their practice is not in exact accordance with the prayer of Christ, "that they all may be one."

Of late years there has been a disposition manifested, especially among the different branches of the Presbyterian family, to draw together more closely than formerly, and, where their conscientious differences will admit of it, to unite as one body. Of this the Union which has been affected between the Secession and Relief bodies in Scotland; the Union of the branches of the Established Church of Scotland, and the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church of Australia; the Union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches in Canada, reported as about to be consummated this day; and, lastly, the Union of the Free and Presbyterian Churches of Nova Scotia, under the name of "The Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America," is sufficient evidence. This name was adopted not only as a suitable designation for the present but with the hope of ultimately uniting under it as one body all the different branches of the Presbyterian family in the Lower Provinces.

The undersigned are a committee appointed by the Synod of said United Body to open a correspondence with the different branches of the Presbyterian bodies of the Lower Provinces of British North America on the subject.

We need not with you enter into any discussion as to the duty and advantages of such a union where it can without any sacrifice of principle be effected. On this matter we feel assured that you are already convinced. But we send you a copy of the minutes of the United Body which contains the Basis of the Union, and respectfully request you to submit it to your Reverend Court at their next annual meeting, in the hope that they will give the subject their favorable consideration.

It is a Basis which has been favorably spoken of by prominent persons of different Presbyterian bodies in Scotland; and we should feel happy if under it the different branches of the Presbyterian family in the Lower Provinces could unite as one body.

Our Synod meets at Halifax this year on the 4th Wednesday of June at 11 o'clock, and any communications from you on this subject will be cordially received.

And that the Great Head of the Church may direct your deliberations, and lead you to such

a decision as may be most for His own glory, is the prayer of the undersigned.

JOHN MUNDOCH,
Convener. }
JOHN McCURDY, } Committee
ALEX. MCKNIGHT, } on Union
ROBT. SENGWICK, } with other
WILLIAM MURRAY, } Presbyterian
JOHN CAMERON. } bodies.

Rev. THOMAS DUNCAN,
Moderator of Synod of }
Church of Scotland, N. S. }

It was agreed to that this subject be taken up to-morrow morning.

June, 27, 1861.

Mr. Herdman requested leave of absence from the remaining diets of this Synod, having to take passage by the Cunard steamer to-night to Britain. Leave granted.

The communication from the Committee of Correspondence of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of America was again read *ut supra*. Each member having been called upon to express his opinion on the subject, it was unanimously agreed to that the following be appointed a committee to prepare a letter in answer to this communication in accordance with the sentiments expressed by members during this day's discussion. Mr. Martin, Convener; Messrs. Pollok, Tallach, Grant, and John Mackay, Esq.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Herdman took leave of the brethren, and was by them committed to the Divine protection.

The Synod resumed consideration of last year's minutes, when the Home Mission Scheme was brought up.

At the request of Mr. Maclean the Synod agreed to proceed to the consideration of the overture anteced Foreign Missions, the tenor whereof is as follows:

"Whereas it is admitted that the Church of Christ, and every section and member of that Church, are bound in the most solemn and undoubted manner to labour for the extension of His kingdom, and in order to impart to their perishing fellow-sinners the knowledge of the True and Living God, and Jesus Christ whom He hath sent. And whereas this Church has never adopted any scheme fitted to unite and animate her congregations to resolute and vigorous efforts in this the great work intrusted to the Christian Church: It is humbly overtured to the Reverend Synod of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island to consider whether, in permitting itself so long to be deterred from taking an active and decided part in missionary operations, this Church has not rendered itself liable to the charge and guilt of disobedience to that last and most solemn command of the Lord Jesus, 'Go ye to all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.'

(Signed) A. MACLEAN."

Mr. Maclean spoke at great length in support of the overture, and moved that this Synod resolve to take measures for ascertaining whether or not it is impossible for this Church to engage in missionary enterprise to the extent of sending and maintaining one or more missionaries in some part of the Heathen World, and in order to do this, that ministers be enjoined to bring this matter before their respective congregations with the view of enabling the Synod to know if the necessary funds can be obtained. The motion was seconded by Mr Stewart. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Christie, and seconded by Mr. Macmillan, that the Synod, while recognizing the great importance of such a mission, deem it inexpedient in the meantime to adopt the overture, but recommend that more strenuous exertions should be used in the efficient working of the Home Field. On the vote being taken 7 voted for the motion and 2 for

the amendment. The Moderator declared accordingly. The following were appointed a committee to act in the Foreign Mission Scheme, viz.: Mr Maclean, Convener; Messrs. Scott, Mackay, Sinclair and Macgregor.

June 28, 1861.

Mr. McCurdy requested permission to absent himself from the remaining diets of Synod, which was granted.

It was unanimously agreed to that the Indian Mission Scheme be merged into that of the Foreign Mission. The Clerk produced the Treasurer's account, which showed a balance in hand of £13 10s. 9d. It was further moved by Mr. Tallach, seconded by Mr. Duncan, and agreed to, that the funds of the India Mission be disposed of as usual—remitted to the Treasurer of the India Mission of the Church of Scotland.

It was unanimously agreed to that Mr. Mair, formerly a member of this Court, being present, be requested to sit and deliberate during the remaining diets of Synod.

Presbyteries having been questioned with regard to monies raised for missionary services, it was found that the Presbytery of Pictou had raised the sum of £171 5s. 8½d.; the Presbytery of P. E. Island, 48 13s. 4d.; the Presbytery of Halifax, £147. The report was considered very satisfactory, and the state of things highly encouraging. In addition the President of the Lay Association, John Mackay, Esq., reported that this Association, having an existence only within the bounds of the Presbytery of Pictou, had in hand the sum of £80.

It was unanimously agreed to that the accounts of the various schemes in connection with the Synod be published annually and along with the minutes of the Synod of the *Monthly Record*.

The Treasurer's Account on Young Men's Scheme was read and considered very satisfactory.

At the same time the Rev. Mr. Pollok, the Convener of the Committee, reported verbally. After a prolonged discussion it was unanimously agreed to that the report be adopted, the diligence of the committee be approved of, that the committee be re-appointed with Mr. Pollok, Convener, Mr. Macgregor, Subconvener, and Messrs. Macmillan, Cameron and Grant, additional members, and that the thanks of the committee be conveyed to Mr Pollok for his past very efficient services as Convener, which was accordingly done by the Moderator.

The committee appointed to prepare a reply to the communication from the other Church on the matter of Union reported that they had complied with their instructions, and that they submitted the following report:

The letter sent by the 'Committee on Union' of the U. P. C. of the Lower Provinces having been submitted to the Synod, it was unanimously resolved that the basis of Union, to which the attention of this Synod has been specially directed by the Committee in their letter, is, according to the unanimous opinion of this Court, unsatisfactory on the following grounds:

- (1.) That, whereas the United Synod is composed of Churches which have seceded from the Church of Scotland on special grounds considered sufficient by themselves, there is no guarantee provided for the maintenance of friendly intercourse between us and the Church of our Fathers.
- (2.) That this Synod does not disclaim as unscriptural the right on the part of the Civil Courts to review the procedure of Ecclesiastical Courts as far as civil interests are involved.
- (3.) That the basis of Union, while appearing in one portion to define the province of the civil power, ultimately leaves the whole question undecided
- (4.) Because this Synod have reason to be-

lieve from the public speeches and letters of members of the United Synod that there is not at present real unanimity of sentiment among the brethren of that Church even upon the proposal now submitted by their committee.

It was further resolved that the following letter be sent in reply:

DEAR BRETHREN,—

In reply to your kind and fraternal letter of the 6th June last, which has been listened to by this Court with the utmost attention, it affords us very great pleasure to reciprocate the friendly feelings to which you have given expression. We do assure you that we do entertain sentiments of sincere affection towards the large and influential Synod which you represent. We cheerfully accord the honor, to which at least a portion of the U. Body is clearly entitled, of being the first in this important field, and the first to plant the principles and practice of Presbyterianism among the scattered and scanty population that at an early period inhabited this province. We honor and love you for the wondrous and self-denying efforts which you have put forth to render yourselves a missionary Church—efforts which, while they have opened the hearts of your people to devise liberal things in connection with the Home Mission field, and particularly your seminaries of learning, have received so many marks of the Divine favor, and converted the wilderness of heathenism into a fruitful field. We gladly stretch out the hand of affection to those of your brethren who have not been separated long enough to forget that we have in former times subscribed the same standards, long revered and familiarly attired the same honored names, cherished the same hallowed and thrilling associations, and labored in the same portion of the Lord's vineyard.

These are sincere feelings on our part, and we desire to give them practical expression, lamenting much that has occurred on both sides in past times, as well as recently, to disturb the harmony that ought to prevail among bodies which possess so much in common. With the above view, we are of opinion that we ought to co-operate in general measures and cultivate brotherly feelings by more frequent exchange of pulpits. It is quite evident to us that, if, in God's providence, a union takes place such as we would desiderate, it must follow as the result of such a course of preparation.

Reminding you that in our reply of last year we stated that a measure of so important a character would require very serious deliberation, and that we had then enjoyed no opportunity of ascertaining the feelings and opinions of our people, we have now to inform your Synod that, after a sufficient interval of time and careful consideration of the whole matter, we have arrived at the conclusion that any amalgamation of the two bodies is, however desirable, at present impracticable. Let us express the hope that in the course of time many of the obstacles to Union that now exist may be removed. Meantime we trust that in this as in other countries the existence of two or more Presbyterian bodies, engaged in the work of spreading their principles and promoting the cause of Christ, may not retard but on the whole advance the great work in which we are all engaged, afford an opportunity for the exercise of Christian charity and forbearance and exhibit a rivalry alone in good works.

It was unanimously agreed to that the report be received and adopted, and the letter transmitted immediately through the Clerk of Synod.

It was unanimously agreed to that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Secretary of the *Monthly Record*, asking what sum would be required to pay the deficit for 1861-62, supposing the deficits of the past and

present years were paid up; and that the Presbytery of Pictou be required to see to it that the *Record* be continued in circulation until next meeting of Synod.

The attention of the Synod having been directed to the Home Mission Association of Halifax, it was unanimously agreed to that they express their gratification at the zeal and success with which the scheme has been conducted, and that the thanks of the Synod be conveyed to the Rev. John Martin, Superintendent of Missions, for originating and carrying it forward, and to the laymen for the cordial support which they have given it. Which was done by the Moderator accordingly.

June 29, 1861.

Messrs. Scott, Jardine, Boyd, Duncan, Grant, Cameron, were appointed a committee to arrange a missionary meeting for Monday night in St. Andrew's Church. Mr. Scott, Convener.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of Overture II. on Prince of Wales College, the tenor whereof is as follows:

"That, whereas it has long been felt a want of the Church in these Provinces that there is no institution within the bounds of the Synod, where our students can be educated in Literary or Theological studies, and our only resource in the meantime is attended with considerable expense: And whereas there has been an institution of the kind opened at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, under the designation of "Prince of Wales College," equipped at present to instruct students in the Classics, Mathematics, Logic and Moral Philosophy, and taught by a Professor of undoubted ability: It is humbly overtured the Reverend the Synod of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island that such steps should be taken as in the wisdom of the Court may seem meet.

(Signed) THOMAS DUNCAN."

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to that in the meantime students of our Church in P.E. Island be allowed to attend the Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown for one session, viz, for instruction in Latin and Greek, on condition that the ticket received for those classes in the College be sustained by the Presbytery of Glasgow as sufficient, and that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Clerk of the said Synod to ascertain their minds on the subject.

The Clerk laid on the table the Report of the Committee on the *Monthly Record* through their Secretary. (The Report will be given elsewhere.)

The Synod, having heard the Secretary's Report, resolves, in addition to their former deliverance, to the following effect: They express their high satisfaction with the clear statements made to them ament the financial position of the *Record*, instruct the Clerk to pay the exchanges, and the *Records* sent to ministers of this Court, and that the thanks of the Synod be conveyed to the Editor and Secretary for their very efficient services.

July 1, 1861.

The Synod met after devotional exercise conducted by Mr. Tallach, and was constituted with prayer by the Moderator. Sederunt—Mr. Boyd, Moderator; Messrs. Scott, Jardine, Tallach, Christie, Duncan, Martin, ministers, and James Bremuer and Philip Thomson, Esqrs., elders.

It was unanimously agreed to that the thanks of the Synod be conveyed to the members of St. Matthew's and St. Andrew's congregations for their hospitality to the members of Court during this Session.

The Moderator then declared the business of this Session to be concluded, and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, King and Head of the Church, appointed the next Synod to meet in St. Andrew's Church, New Glasgow, on the last

Wednesday in June, 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which public intimation was given, and this Session was closed with prayer.

J. CHRISTIE, Synod Clerk.

The Synod appoints collections to be made for the several schemes of the Church as follow:

Home Mission, on the 2nd Sabbath in August.

Foreign Mission, on the 1st Do. in October.

Widows' and Orphans' Scheme, on the 1st Do. in January.

Synod Fund on the 1st Do. in March.

The Synod likewise appoint the following members to advocate the claims of the various Schemes in the pages of the *Monthly Record*, viz; Mr. Martin to advocate the claims of the Home Mission; Mr. Maclean those of the Foreign Mission; Mr. Grant those of the Widows' and Orphans' Scheme; Mr. Pollok those of the Synod Fund; Mr. Macgregor those of the Young Men's Scheme.

J. CHRISTIE, Synod Clerk.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL ITEMS.

The Queen has presented the Rev. Jas. McDonald to the church and parish of Knock in the presbytery and island of Lewis and county of Ross, vacant by the death of the Rev. Peter Cameron; the Rev. Alex. Campbell McIntyre to the church of Shieldaig in the parish of Applecross in the presbytery of Lochcarroll and county of Ross, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. John Barnett to the church and parish of Kilbrandon; and the Rev. John Macgregor to the Church of Kinlochluichart in the parish of Contin in the Presbytery of Dingwall and shire of Ross, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Evan Mackenzie Masson to the church and parish of Dull in the Presbytery of Weem.

ROYAL ACADEMY, INVERNESS.—We understand that this establishment is about to lose the services of one of its most valuable teachers, the Rev. Mr. Gordon Lillie, who has received an appointment as minister in Demarara in connection with the Established Church of Scotland.

TRICENTENARY DISCOURSES OF REV. A. M'LAREN, BUCCLEUCH CHURCH, EDINBURGH.—The Rev. Alex. M'Laren, minister of Buccleuch Church and parish, is a Caithnessman, and well may Caithness boast of him as one of her sons, as she can of many others engaged in every honourable sphere of life here and elsewhere. His father is Mr. James M'Laren, the much respected teacher of the parish school of Reay, and formerly of Stirkoke. The Rev. Mr. M'Laren, on his first entering on his ministerial duties in his parish, had many sore discouragements to contend against, among which were a small congregation and a smaller stipend; he had in short little more than the fabric of the building, the congregation on many occasions being less than 100, and of course the number of members proportionately small—I believe not more than 30. From the period of coming to Buccleuch Church in 1856 up to 1859 there was no fixed stipend, saving some small contribution from the Students' Missionary Society and another small sum from the West Church. I should perhaps have mentioned that it was through that Society that Mr. M'Laren became minister of this church. In 1859 the boundaries of the parish were fixed on and an endowment effected, from which period matters began to assume a more favourable aspect; and at this moment the communion roll exhibits a membership of 607, and the general attendance on Sabbath from 800 to 1000 people. In addition to the endowment two legacies have been left for the augmentation of the min-

ister's stipend. The favourable state of matters now existing may be gleaned from the following remark made by a friend of the church on his hearing of the second legacy: "It used to be out of the chapel into the church," meaning one of the city churches, "but, if you continue to prosper so, the road to promotion will be reversed." Much of the success of a minister here depends on regular and faithful visitation of his flock during the week, in which no one can exceed Mr. M'Laren.—*Correspondent to the Northern Ensign.* [We have looked over the discourses preached by Mr. M'Laren on the occasion of the Tricentenary celebration, which have been published by Paton and Ritchie, Edinburgh, and a copy of which has been forwarded to us. They are characterised by considerable ability and great Catholicity of sentiment. The title of the discourses is, "The Birth-day of the Presbyterian Church," and they contain an admirable *resumé* of the state of the Primitive Church in the early ages. The preacher deplores the disunion which exists at the present time in the Christian church, and points out why a union of the Established, Free and Voluntary denominations is desirable, and how he believes it might be effected. As many of our readers may possess themselves of copies of the discourses, we need not dwell further upon the subject.—Ed.]

A MODEL PASTOR.—The Rev. Joseph Brown, rector of Christchurch, Blackfriars, London, on Tuesday, in accordance with his custom for the last 20 years, took upwards of 2000 of his poorer parishioners out for a treat, escorting them to Hampton Court and Bushey Park, and providing them with an abundance of creature comforts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN SCOTLAND. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An unusual excitement in the streets of the fair Capital of the North on the morning of the 23rd May indicated that there was something extraordinary afoot on that day. To-day the General Assembly meets; to-day Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner holds levee in the Palace of Holyrood House, and proceeds in vice-regal state to represent his sovereign in the Supreme Church Court of Scotland. It is a gala day in Edinburgh—a general holiday—the gayest of the year. It is so at least in the estimation of the half-naked, half-starved myriads who people the alleys off the High Street and Canongate. The prancing steeds of the gallant Greys, which at 10 o'clock made their appearance on Princes Street—the noble strains of the band of the 26th leading the Cameronians of covenanting celebrity—and the bustling of cabs, all wending their way to the Palace, drew to that neighbourhood a mighty group, which no man could either number or describe. The gay uniform of footmen as they mounted or alighted from their masters' carriages—the fantastic dress of the heralds who announced the arrival and departure of the Commissioner, carrying the mind back to the "good old days of Elizabeth"—and the scarlet cloaks of the Lord Provost, aldermen and councillors, are things that cannot be seen every day, and accordingly their appearance was the signal for a shout of admiration from the crowd, the more juvenile portion of which at last could scarcely be kept back from pressing onwards to make a nearer inspection than their prescribed limits would admit of. The most gratifying sight of all, however, to the assembled spectators was the

forming of the cortege: a posse of police—the Lord Provost's carriage, preceded by officials carrying the emblems of his dignity, a sword and a mace—the aldermen and councillors in cocked hats—the dignitaries of other cities—a detachment of the Scots Greys—the vice-regal sword and mace, then the Royal carriage, in which were Lord Belhaven, the Lord High Commissioner behind, and his chaplain and purse-bearer facing him in front. Amidst the shouts of the populace the procession started at a gallop, passing along up Abbey Hill, London Road, Calton Hill, till Princes Street is reached, and there the Royal Artillery, the 26th and the Scots Greys are drawn up lining both sides of the street to the North Bridge, thence along to the High Street and from the Tron Church up to the High Church. By the time the Commissioner reached the Church, the Lord Provost and other members of the City Corporation were ready to receive him in the lobby, and, bowing past them, he proceeded to the throne-gallery, situated opposite to the pulpit, and surmounted with a crown and other royal devices. His Grace being seated, the retiring Moderator, Dr. Maitland, preached from Rev. iii. 20. After the service the Lord High Commissioner bowed to the Moderator, then to the Lord Provost and aldermen, and, accompanied as before, proceeded further up High Street to the Assembly Hall. As he reached the throne-gallery, all the members of the Assembly and others present rose to receive him. Upon resuming their seats, the Assembly's agent read over the names of authorized members. Dr. Maitland, having declared that the Assembly was now constituted in the name and by the authority of the Lord Jesus Christ, the great Head and King of the Church, tendered his thanks for the honour which the previous Assembly had done him in calling him to the Moderator's seat, and begged to propose the Rev. Colin Smith, D.D., Inverary, as his successor. Having asked whether any member had another name to propose, and none being offered, Dr. Smith was declared elected, and was introduced by the Senior Clerk, the retiring Moderator leaving the chair and shaking him by the hand. Bowing to the left, to the right and then turning round and bowing to the Lord High Commissioner, who occupied a gallery behind the chair, the Moderator, a very gentlemanly, middle-sized man, with a venerable grey head, took his seat. Lord Belhaven, who has for many years represented the Whig administration in the Assembly, handed in the Royal Commission showing his appointment. The Moderator asked if it was the Assembly's pleasure that the commission should be read, and, leave being granted, it was read and ordered to be recorded. His Grace next handed in the Queen's letter, and the Moderator asked if it was the wish of the Assembly that it should be read. The Assembly consenting, Her Majesty's gracious letter was read, and ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

Lord Belhaven, in the uniform of a Lord Lieutenant, briefly addressed the Assembly, conveying to it assurances of his own and Her Majesty's deep interest in the Church's prosperity. The Moderator replied in appropriate terms. His Grace was waited on by his purse-bearer, who occupied a chair on his right, and by his chaplain, who was seated at his left. He was also attended by heralds, who carried the mace in before him, fastening it in an upright position on the chair behind him. Two little boys with red coats and pantaloons and long powdered wigs, as pages, were also seen occasionally hanging around his chair. Each morning when the Lord High Commissioner arrived the Assembly rose to receive him, and on adjourning every afternoon at 5 o'clock,

after which his Grace never returned, the Moderator, when he had pronounced the benediction, turned round and bowed to His Grace being somewhat dull of hearing, Lord Belhaven did not appear to take that interest in the discussions which he might otherwise have felt; and it was observable that he generally took the opportunity to retire to his private apartment in the Hall when mere routine business was being transacted, or when inanimate and consequently inaudible speeches were being delivered, and to reappear when any distinguished speaker occupied the floor.

The whole of the pageantry which attended the opening of the Assembly and the appearance of a grave of *militaire* on a lofty throned seat over the Moderator at first sight did seem strange in a church court; yet further acquaintance with the matter proved that the representative of the sovereign was there not to intimidate, not to oppose, not to coerce, but to encourage, to protect, to give the force of statute law to the deliberations of those who were assembled in the name of Christ. The Moderator opened and closed the Assembly as a spiritual body by the authority of the Lord Jesus; and the Lord High Commissioner afterwards legalized its proceedings, so far as they affected the laws of the realm, by opening and closing the Assembly in the name of the Queen. All the ceremony which accompanied this belongs to the order of society, and has nothing to do with the religious capacity of those who observed it, any more than the forms of state indicate the feelings of the Royal mind.

The Lord High Commissioner entertains the members of Assembly at dinner in the palace, where he takes up his temporary abode, inviting them by Synods. He is allowed £1000 by the Queen for keeping-up becoming state. In like manner the Moderator gives breakfasts during the sittings of the Assembly, and, although tickets of invitation are issued to special individuals for each morning, every member of Assembly is free to go as often as he chooses; and it is thought to be a want of proper courtesy towards the Moderator not to be present on one or other of the days. To meet his expenses he is allowed £100 from the Assembly's Funds.

The Assembly was composed of 377 members. Of these 221 were parish ministers, 96 were Elders from Presbyteries, 4 were Professors of Divinity, and 60 represented parliamentary burghs. It is observable that the ministerial element vastly predominates in the Assembly, a fact which on its face seems strangely in opposition to the alleged extra-clerical influence exerted over its deliberations. Only 60 members properly represent temporal authorities, and even these must be elders or ordained ministers. Several representatives of burghs in the present assembly were ministers or professors. Presbyteries are represented according to their extent; as a general thing each sends 2 ministers and 1 layman, but several send 3 ministers and 2 elders. All the burghs did not avail themselves of the privilege of having a voice in the Assembly; there were 7 burghs thus unrepresented. It is not necessary that elders representing a burgh or presbytery be resident within the limits he represents, although he must be an acting elder somewhere; consequently the lay element in the Assembly is mainly drawn from elders of the church about Edinburgh and Glasgow. There are two modes in which presbyteries proceed to choose members of Assembly: electing by vote, in which way the same persons may be returned every year: or, what is the more general way, assigning them that position in rotation according to seniority on the roll, although a member may waive his privilege in favor of another, if he can show sufficient reason for doing

so. Although the latter mode has its advantages, giving all ordained parish ministers (for ministers of chapels cannot be elected) an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the forms of procedure in the High Court of the Church, and, moreover, giving an impulse to their intellect and their zeal by bringing them out into the world where they mingle with their peers or superiors,—it has also its disadvantages, as according to it many members are each year unacquainted with business. Another disadvantage is that the Assembly in consequence is inconsistent with itself, as that of one year may take a different view of the same question from what the preceding Assembly took. This year it may happen to be highly conservative and the next year as manifestly radical. This consequence of the system is well illustrated in comparing the two last Assemblies.

But these disadvantages of the rotation system are obviated in a great measure by the annual appearance in the Hall of certain old stagers who contrive to be returned as Professors of Divinity, as representatives of presbyteries, or as representatives of burghs. Although these men cannot always control the Assembly, they give a tone to it and can at least prevent it from stultifying itself by breaking its own laws.

Whatever faults may be attributed to the Assembly by censorious men, it is a most grave, orderly, dignified body. Any one will be struck with the decorum which prevails, and will say that here at length he has fallen upon an ecclesiastical court which does business in a business-like manner. The members seem to be impressed with a sense of the importance of its deliberative character. No local influences, no personalities are ever allowed to come-in to bias its decision. No man needs fear having justice done him there, provided he is able to state his case fairly. The unanimity which prevailed was quite astonishing, five days having passed before the House divided on any matter. Of course different persons will draw different inferences from this unanimity.

There are, however, two parties in the Church, and these are formed on general principles to which they steadily adhere. These parties are identifiable with the two great political parties, Whigs and Tories. The late Assembly was very conservative, and in this fairly represented the Church, which on the whole may be so characterized. The Assembly of the previous year was somewhat more liberal.

The first party wish to adhere to what they term "the good old way," both in the principles of the Church and in the administration of these principles; and are represented by the veterans Drs. Muir, Paul, Hill, Cook, Prof. Swinton, &c.; whilst the liberals, as they style themselves, think that it is not wise to cling to the traditions and formulas of the Church, but would have the Assembly rather progress according to the revelations of time and circumstances, sympathizing with the modern German school in philosophy and theology. Dr. Robert Lee sets himself out as the leader of this party, followed closely by Principal Barclay, and not so closely by Principal Tulloch, Dr. N. McLeod, Smith of Leith, and many young men of the Church, some of these feeling their way, however, with more caution than their redoubtable leader.

The Assembly adopted an easy method of forming general committees, assigning one subject to the Synod of Argyll, another to the Synod of Glasgow, and so on. The special committees on important matters, however, uniformly consisted of nearly the same individuals, members of old and high standing and

experience, only varying the conveners. As Sheriff Barclay remarked, this system is not so wise, as younger members have not a chance of being initiated into the working of the Court.

The earlier days of the Session were set apart chiefly to hearing the reports of the various Schemes of the Church. Some of these were listened to with a good deal of attention, whilst much indifference was shown towards others. Next to the report on the Endowment Scheme, I believe that on the Colonies was heard with about as much apparent interest as any, especially that part of it which bore on the results of the special commission to the West Indies. Those who take an interest in the question of union amongst the Presbyterians in Canada will be gratified at the sentiments uttered in the Assembly in reference to the union in Australia. In fact there was entire unanimity, and some strong speeches were delivered on the folly of disunion in the Colonies, a fact which contrasts favourably with the tone of the discussion on the same subject in the Free Church Assembly. The deliverance of your Synod in Canada has been accordingly heard of with a good deal of astonishment by many in this country. However it is thought that the result of the division at Quebec was only accidental, whilst all regard the consummation of such a union as is proposed as the necessary work of time. Of course the Canadians will be allowed to settle the matter for themselves—the Church of Scotland will not likely disturb the resolute arrived at. The way the matter is put is as follows: as a state of dependence is a good thing for a young man while he is a minor and needs at once protection and advice, but the same dependence continued too long would make him imbecile; so a Church in its early struggles needs fostering and guidance, but there is a period when this must cease, in order that the Church's individual energies may be fairly developed. The question to be decided is—Has the Church of Scotland in Canada arrived at this stage in its existence? There will be a difference of opinion on the answer proper to be given, and yet the mind of the wisest men of the Church of Scotland at Home is that now is the time for a union. The ground taken is that, unless the Church of Scotland in Canada exhibit greater vitality and energy than it has in the past, it will never be relatively so numerically strong as it is at this moment; so that now it is in a better position to dictate reasonable terms of union to the other party than it will ever be in again. This assumes that the geometrical progression of the other new united church shall be relatively the same as it has been in the last 15 years. It also assumes that a union must ultimately take place: the other alternative held out is absorption or annihilation.

Almost all the reports complain of a want of fully support from the Church at large, a defect which afforded Dr. MacLeod of the Barony full scope for indignant remonstrance in his own *ore rotundo* style at the meeting of the Lay Association. In inveighing against the apathy of the Church in its great mission schemes he drew comparisons with the operations of other bodies which were not very flattering to the largeness which he addressed. He is very popular in Edinburgh as a platform speaker, and this may be taken so far as proof of his extraordinary power; yet a little discount must be made from the views he enunciated, as his oratory, like the late Lord Macaulay's, is of the superlative order. Dr. Johnson's notion was: "A child is afraid of being whipped, and gets his task, and there's an end on't; whereas by exciting emulation and comparisons of superiority you lay the foundation of lasting

mischief; you make brothers and sisters hate each other." The voluntary churches have been indeed amazingly successful in raising moneys, and they are entitled to full credit for it, yet the effect produced on the minds of those whom he intended to rouse may not be exactly what the minister of the Barony wished. It had perhaps been better to whip them. Besides a good deal of weight out to be attached to the hint thrown out by a subsequent speaker on the same subject—that much is done in an uncontentious way by congregations of the Established Church, accounts of which do not appear in print, whilst it is the principle and the forte of the voluntary churches to publish every contribution which is made for religious purposes.

The great business of the Assembly, as in former years, however, was disposing of disputed settlements. The deliverance was in all the cases favourable to the presentee, as every unbiassed person who examined the evidence and took the law of the Church for his guide could not do otherwise than vote. It will not do for ministers to damage and debase their sense of right by making their Church-laws say what an ordinary reader will perceive they do not say. In fact the presentee in each case was only the scapegoat for a law which is unpalatable to the people; the men were, on the whole, very respectable. The way, and the only way, to get rid of such difficulties is to remove the right of individual patrons, buying it when that can be done, and abolishing it by Act of Parliament when the other plan cannot be carried out. Those who are in love with patronage, as it now exists, of course are loath to touch it for fear of consequences which they apprehend will follow; they do not wish to throw the patronage into the hands of the people at large. The man who will suggest a satisfactory plan for removing the difficulties attending the question, difficulties which have harassed the Church since ever it was a Church, will be a great benefactor to his country.

The result of the deliverance on the Dunblane case is that the majority have left the Church; amongst the rest all the Elders except one. A similar issue is likely to come out of the Tyree case, the favorable decision in which to the presentee was due in a good measure to one of the finest specimens of special pleading ever exhibited in the writer's hearing, delivered by the Rev. Dr. McLeod of Morven.

On the whole, whilst some will find fault with the Established Church for depreciating the rights of the people, any one who is free from prejudices, and takes the trouble to enquire into the subject, will conclude that the apparent ignoring of the people's claims is not the result of choice, of hardness of heart or ignorance of what is due to the people, but is the extreme of calm deliberation on ecclesiastical polity—is not a pleasant or easy thing; on the contrary it would be much easier and pleasanter to go with the current than against it. It is from a sense of justice to all parties concerned—and according to the present constitution of the Church several parties have rights in the election of a minister—that the highest Church court countenances what are termed forced settlements. The Assembly finds no room for rules of expediency in opposition to law and order. This is wise. If anything is to be done towards removing the difficulty, it must be by getting rid of the acknowledged rights of some of the parties. The present law does not do so—the Church cannot administer the law wrongly, even if the end for which that is done may appear advisable. The discussion on the law, as it now stands, "the Scotch Benefices Act" or Lord

Aberdeen's Act, as it is popularly called, was the great field-day of the session, the merits and demerits of patronage being very ably commented upon. The opinion of the majority was that an appeal to Parliament, especially during a Whig administration, was not the way to get rid of acknowledged grievances.

The Church of Scotland with all its faults is a noble institution. The charges brought against its ministers for indolence and neglect of the duties of their parishes are in the main groundless. They are true to their great Master's cause, both in doctrine and in discipline, notwithstanding the hue and cry to the contrary that have been raised against them. The writer, having traversed the length and breadth of the land, and having had abundant opportunities of witnessing the home working of the Church of Scotland, gladly testifies to the fatherly care and kind concern which the ministers exercise over the people within the bounds of their respective parishes.

R. C.

NARRATIVE OF TRAVELS IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

We had made preparations for again leaving Jerusalem and pursuing our journey further North, and early in the morning our baggage mules were at the door and soon ready to start. The morning was lowering, and the heavy clouds, resting on the peaks of the surrounding mountains, threatened sooner or later to give us rain. The rainy season in Palestine generally continues, with only occasional intervals of fine weather, from October to March. In the beginning of April the sky becomes serene, the air soft and balmy, and the aspect of nature green and refreshing. It is of this season that mention is made in Solomon's Song.* "The winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; the fig-tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grapes give a good smell." And by early and latter rains of the Bible are very probably meant the first autumnal and latter spring rains. After the beginning of April the showers are very rare, and from May till the end of September is a continual drought; the green of the fields fades, the brooks are dried up, and the whole country assumes an aspect of sterility and barrenness; in the language of Scripture "the heavens become brass and the earth iron."

On leaving Jerusalem we passed out of the Damascus gate, and followed the Great Northern road, which crosses the upper end of the Kedron and ascends the hill Scopus. From the brow of this hill we took our farewell glance at Jerusalem.

That city is connected with our holiest associations, is enshrined in our affections, and our faith and hope cling to it, and it is to realize the fondest dream of one's life to visit Jerusalem. A feeling of sadness oppresses the mind when leaving, most probably for ever, a spot we have so anxiously desired to visit; a spot which

* Solomon's Song, ii. ii.

almost seems like another home, for it is bound up with the tenderest remembrances of home, and we are taught to hush its name in infancy. And it was then with no mere feeling of sentimentalism that we looked back lingeringly at the city; and then, turning away with regret, we descended the opposite hill of Scopus, which shut Jerusalem from our sight.

Beyond Scopus a bleak and desolate tract stretches towards the North, and the few spots that are cultivated present but a parched and stunted vegetation. Some small hills rise above the plateau, the sides of which, though now bleak, yet show traces of terraces, and were, no doubt, once planted with the olive, fig and vine. A ride of about an hour brought us to Shafat, a small village with a few fig orchards, and nearly opposite on our right was a conical hill, of no great elevation, which was once crowned by a village, a few remains of which may still be discovered. Porter, with much show of reason, identifies it with the ancient Nob, and the position corresponds very exactly with the several notices of this city in the Bible. And, if this be Nob, somewhere in the plain below must have taken place the interview between David and Jonathan, so touchingly narrated.

It was interesting to read on the spot the 20th, 21st and 22nd chapter of 1st Samuel, but the thought of the cruelty of Saul and his egotism makes one still shudder as he stands on the hill, once drenched by the blood of the victims.

Over against Nob, and divided from it by a narrow valley, is Tel-el-Fulil, the representative of the ancient Gibeath, the birth-place of Saul, and during his reign the capital of his tribe and kingdom. The summit of this hill commands a good view of the country around; looking back, we catch a glimpse of the building on Mount Zion; Wely Samwil, the ancient Mizpah, raises its lofty head a few miles to the west; on the east we have the bleak declivities of Benjamin and the wilderness of the Jordan with the long ranges of Gilead and Manasse beyond, and nearer to us may be seen some small villages, one of which must be Anathoth and the others Michmash and Gela. Anathoth and Gela were both allotted to the Levites.

The country over which from the summit of Sel-el-Fabil we command a view is the scene of some of the most important events in the history of the Israelites. Through some of these passes leading up from the Jordan Joshua fought his war after the fall of Jericho, and somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of Michmash stood the fortress of Ai, which he so completely destroyed that the name by which it is known signifies a heap of ruins.

At Michmash, the village which commands the pass of Michmash on Wady Szeen-el, Jonathan surprised the Philistines and completely routed them, driving

them over the plateau, from which the hill on which we stood rises, down the western pass of Ajalon into their own plains; and the watchman of Saul saw from the camp of Gibeath the destruction of the Philistine army. And yet again, in the poetic language of Isaiah, the approach of Sennacherib against the Holy City is represented,—each step of his progress most graphically portrayed. Apparently ascending from the plain of Esdraelon and through the mountains of Ephraim, "he is come to Aiath, he is passed to Migron; at Michmash he hath laid up his carriages; they have taken up their lodgings at Geba." This is the first day's advance—they have crossed the pass and penetrated to the heart of Benjamin, and their passage has struck terror into the neighborhood. "Ramah is afraid, Gibeath of Saul is fled; lift up thy voice, O daughter of Gallim; cause it to be heard unto Laish, O poor Anathoth! Madmenah is removed: the inhabitants of Gebim gather themselves to flee."* But he proceeds but a short march that day, and only advances seven miles; "As yet shall he remain at Nob this day."* The Holy City is almost in sight; and "he shall shake his hand against the mount of the daughter of Zion, the hill of Jerusalem."* But the Lord was to bring down the haughty and defiant look: "Behold the Lord, the Lord of hosts, shall lop the bough with terror; and the high ones of stature shall be hewn down, and the haughty shall be humbled."* Thus, as we wander through Bible lands, are we enabled to verify the minuteness of Bible topography, in which prophetic language is employed, and to realize even in this day the accuracy of the scenes described.

Descending from Tel-el-Fulil, we continued across the plain or valley, having Er-Ram, the representative of the ancient Ramah of Benjamin, on our right, and a short distance beyond Ramah we passed some remains of reservoirs and other ruins, very probably marking the site of Ataroth, a frontier town between Ephraim and Benjamin. The territory of Benjamin which we have just been crossing was the most limited of all the tribes, yet not the least important, and it is mentioned as "Little Benjamin with their ruler."* The land, rugged and broken by lofty hills and deep gorges, was little susceptible of cultivation, and the importance and independence which this tribe maintained were rather due to the strength of their position, almost inaccessible among the mountains, a position apparently referred to in the prophetic blessing of Moses, "And of Benjamin he said, The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by him, and the Lord shall cover him all the day long, and he shall dwell between his shoulders."†

The history of this little tribe is not the

* Isaiah, xv. 28-32.

† Psalms, lxxviii. 27.

‡ Deuteronomy, xxxiii. 12.

least interesting portion of Israel's chronicles. Benjamin gave the first king to Israel, and we cannot forget what a feeling of satisfaction another Saul could say that he was "of the stock of Israel, and of the tribe of Benjamin."†

The morning had been showery, and on reaching Bireh we found our tents already pitched, as we had previously directed in case of rain. A spot of beautiful green sward afforded an excellent camping-ground, and in the immediate neighborhood a fountain of limpid water poured out in a copious stream. On the ridge, which partly divides the camping-ground from the village stands the ruin of an old Gothic church, which was built by the Knights Templars, who held the village for some time during the crusades. Bireh is believed to mark the site of the ancient Bereth, one of the 4 cities of the crafty Gibeonites who imposed upon Joshua.

As it was yet early in the afternoon, we resolved on visiting Bethel, which is little more than half an hour distant. On again mounting our horses we scrambled over the rugged road which separates the two villages. A reservoir and some stalactite caves, from which several streams of clear cold water were flowing, were the principal objects of interest on the road. Like all the villages in Palestine, Bethel crowns the crest of a hill. There are no remains of any consequence, if we except the ruins of a tower, of no great antiquity, and of a Greek church. There are some large stones scattered about, which have evidently been used in some old Jewish building, as they are marked with the Jewish had. In a small valley to the west are the remains of a large cistern, and some smaller ones to the south. These are fed by little rills flowing from the opposite hill. Bethel is often mentioned in the early history of Abraham and his descendants, and it was the scene of Jacob's vision. The Ark of the Covenant was also here for a long time, and Samuel came here once a year to judge the people. Its future history is not so pleasing, for it was here that Jeroboam erected the golden calf, and the idolatry of the place became so crying that by the false prophets Bethel, the house of God, is changed into Bethaven, the house of idols.

We returned to Bireh by the same path by which we had come, for there is little choice of roads in Palestine.

The evening after the rain was pleasant, and we set out to enjoy it on one of the large domes of the old mosque, and close to the mountain's edge. The maidens came thither from the village to get water, carrying their large crocks or leather water-bottles on their heads, as it was of old; and thither too came the sheepherds, followed by their flocks, for this part is adapted for pasturage, and the hill sides are covered with sheep.

† Philippians, iii. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CARDROSS CASE.

COURT OF SESSION—FIRST DIVISION—JULY 19.

To-day judgement was given in this case, the Court being crowded during the delivery of their Lordships' opinions, all of which were in favour of affirming the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, repelling the pleas of the Free Church as to the alleged incompetency of Mr. McMillan's action.—The Lord President: In this case we are to dispose of the reclaiming notes presented against an interlocutor of Lord Jerviswoode, pronounced in the conjoined actions of reduction and damages raised by the Rev. John McMillan, one of them directed against the General Assembly of the Free Church and certain office-bearers, and the other against the same body and against certain individual members of the body. The one of these actions—the one I first mentioned—which is directed against the General Assembly of the Free Church and its office-bearers, is an action arising out of a sentence pronounced by the General Assembly—a sentence of suspension against Mr. McMillan; and it concludes for the reduction of that sentence and for damages. The other is an action raised by him against the Free Church Assembly and against certain individual members in respect of a sentence of deposition which was pronounced against him; and in that action he seeks to reduce the sentence and he seeks also to obtain damages. The production has been satisfied, and the actions have been conjoined, and a record has been made up in the conjoined actions, and it was upon considering that record and hearing counsel upon it that Lord Jerviswoode pronounced the interlocutor which we are now considering. The Assembly of the Free Church have reclaimed against that interlocutor on certain points, and three of the individuals against whom the second action was directed have also reclaimed. The question arises out of the proceedings of a voluntary association—a numerous body certainly of Christians—associated for purposes of religion—forming a religious society called, and perhaps not improperly, a Church, though we could get no accurate definition of that word; and it is a body of professed Christians, tolerated by law and enjoying the protection of the law in the expression and promulgation of their religious opinions and doctrines and in the performance and exercise of their religious rights. That body has a constitution and rules by which the society is governed, and to which its members have voluntarily subjected themselves, and, in so far as they have subjected themselves to these rules and to that constitution, the State or the Civil Courts will not hold that they are entitled to complain when these rules are observed, unless there is something in them contrary to the public law of the land. It is not necessary in the view I take of this case at present to go into the question whether any of these matters that are said on one side to form part of the rules of this association, and on the other not to be part of them, are of that character or not. It has certainly not been made out that they are. But this association, formed for that proper and laudable purpose, is an association which has temporalities as well as spiritualities. It has stipends, manse, offices of emolument, to the possession and enjoyment of which certain of their members are eligible. The status which constitutes that eligibility also is a status which commands respect and position in the world; and by many persons, therefore may be justly regarded by men of ability and piety as an object of ambition leading to honourable independence—and to the attain-

ment of which of course many may be disposed or induced to devote their time and their talents and their prospects in life. It is in short in that view an honourable profession and the means of livelihood, although undoubtedly piety and religious feeling may point the way to it and dictate the choice of that profession. But in proportion to the time and talent and character required to obtain that position and that status, and the importance and respectability of that status, and the benefits derived from it, or the feelings—the poignant feelings that must be entertained and the misery and the ruin that must be created by being deprived of that status and of these interests. Now I do not allude to these things for the purpose of raising any question as to the absolute power of this association to qualify or disqualify any of its members, and thereby either to cement or dissolve the link that unites them to the temporalities to which I have alluded, or their power to strip them of the status and position to which I have referred, but the fact that the existence of such interests depends upon the possession of that status is in my opinion not immaterial with reference to the pleas of parties in this case. The pursuer avers that according to the constitution and rules of that association—the General Assembly—which is the body possessing the greatest power according to the rules of that association—the General Assembly, in pronouncing the sentences in question, exceeded its powers and violated the constitution and rules under which he placed himself and had been received into the association, and that by so doing they subjected him necessarily to loss of emolument, and also subjected him to injury as regards his character and feelings. The parties are at variance as to the constitution and rules of the association. The statements made by them are totally opposed to each other. I do not detain your Lordships by going through the record, but they are absolutely contradictory of each other. What is asserted by the one party is denied by the other, and the facts have not yet been investigated. The Lord Ordinary desires that they should be investigated. It is plain that, until the facts are investigated, we cannot know whether the constitution and rules of the association have been violated or not, whether the terms of the contract have or have not been broken by the defenders to the injury of the pursuer. I cannot assent to the proposition which was contended for on the part of the defenders that, whatever may have been the constitution and rules of this association, and however flagrantly violated by the Assembly, no redress can be made in the Civil Courts. I think that for injury done by gross violation of the contract redress may be given, and in the form in which it is asked, that is to say, in the form of damages, and I think that there is no incompetency, but on the contrary that there is expediency, in accompanying the claim for damages with a conclusion for reducing the sentence and having it declared null and void. There is no proposal here to review this sentence on its merits, or to review it at all in any technical or proper sense of that term. The object is to have it declared null, and to have the pursuer reposed and restored against it. That conclusion, I apprehend, must be continued with reference to the objects of the action and the powers of the Court to which it is addressed. The Court may not have the power to repose and restore the pursuer to the ministry, but it does not therefore follow that the Court may not repose and restore him to the effect of depriving the sentence of which he complains of any validity as an obstacle to the prosecution of his civil

rights and interests, whatever they may be. It is contended for the defenders that, as the General Assembly had absolute power to deprive him of the status of a minister, they cannot be made responsible for the consequence of the exercise of that power—that, having only exercised a lawful right, the pursuer, albeit he may have suffered damage thereby, has nevertheless sustained no legal injury or wrong. It appears to me that this proposition assumes rather too much, that the defenders were exercising a lawful right, they were exercising an absolute and uncontrolled power, but the question of right between them and him is a different matter. At all events I am not disposed to sustain the plea until I know whether that which was called a lawful right was exercised in a lawful manner. A party may in the exercise of an absolute right exercise it in an unlawful manner, so as to give a right of redress to the party against whom it is exercised. The pursuer says that this was not exercised in a lawful manner, and that again depends on the provisions of the contract. It was argued that the Court would only inquire into the contract, when it is appealed to in reference to its provisions as to temporalities, in an action laid upon those provisions, and demanding enforcement of them, or complaining of the violation of them, and that there is no such action here at present. There can be no such action here or anywhere, if the plea of the pursuer is well founded. Now their plea is that the Civil Court has no power to interfere at all, and that the contract with them is not with them as to the civil interest of the party—is no contract by them, by which they mean as to the pecuniary advantages which it confers, and that, if the party with whom he so contracts has violated the contract with them, he must seek redress against that party, and that the Court may disregard the sentence now complained of by these parties. But the case of the pursuer as to the contract between him and the defenders is that the conditions on which he subjected himself to them have been violated, and that they have inflicted serious wrong on him by injuring his character and destroying his usefulness and his ability in future to do good for himself. Well I cannot doubt that, if that is a result of a departure from the agreement between the parties and a violation of condition of the contract which exists between them, I think it is no answer to say that there was an absolute power to pronounce this sentence in another way by which he could get no redress, or that there is an absolute power to keep him excluded from the functions of the ministry. It always comes to this, that the pursuer sustains injuries by the act of the defenders in violation of the agreement into which they entered with him. It may be that there was no violation of the agreement, and that the pursuer and other members of this association had committed themselves completely to the uncontrolled power or, it may be, to the caprice of other members of the association. If the General Assembly may any morning draw any ten names from the ballot-box and declare them to be no longer ministers of the body, then this pursuer cannot obtain the redress which he seeks, because he has committed himself to such conditions and such contract. But, until it is established that such is the contract, we cannot take it for granted either that it has or has not been violated. The Lord President concluded by stating his conviction that, so far as the Lord Ordinary had gone, it had been in the right direction; that his interlocutor should be adhered to, and that the case should go back to him in order that the facts might be further ascertained.—Lord Ivory and Lord Deas both concurred in the views of the Lord

PRESBYTERY OF GUELPH.

Galt.....	1860, 4 00	Arthur.....	1859, 4 00
Fergus.....	1860, 8 00	Guelph.....	1860, 8 00
Woolwich.....	1860, 4 00		
			30 00

PRESBYTERY OF BATHCEST.

South Gower.....	1859, 1860, 8 00	McNab and Horton.....	1860, 5 00
Pakenham.....	1860, 4 00	Cumberland and Buckingham.....	4 00
Kitley.....	4 00	Hantly.....	4 00
Lansark.....	4 00	Blackwith.....	5 00
Perth.....	8 00	Richmond.....	1859, 5 00
Hambay.....	5 00	Oxford Mills.....	4 00
Ottawa.....	10 00		
Brockville.....	5 00		51 00

PRESBYTERY OF LONDON.

Goderich.....	1859, '60, 12 00	Chatham.....	1860, 5 00
North Easthope.....	1859, 8 00	Wawanush.....	4 00
North Dorchester.....	4 00	London.....	4 00
Westminster.....	1858, '59, 12 00		
Williams.....	4 00		53 00
Sold Minutes and Acts of Synod.....			45 45
Sold Appendix on Statistics.....			10 55

DISHURSEMENTS.

Synod Clerk's Salary, Balance of, for 1859.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Do do in part payment for 1860.....	38 00	
Cash paid Synod Clerk, for expenses incurred by him.....	148 20	
Cash paid for stationery.....	9 12	
Church Officer, for attendance on Synod.....	2 26	197 58
Expenses incurred by Mr. Spence, as Delegate to the Synods of N. Brunswick and N. S.....	10 00	10 00
Expenses incurred by Convener of Committee on Sabbath Schools.....	71 70	71 70
Do do do on Statistics.....	4 23	
Do do do on Ch. Property.....	3 10	9 33
Cash paid John Lovell, for printing.....	125 00	
Do "Fergus Freeholder" Office for printing.....	4 50	
Do James Creighton, for do.....	28 00	
Do Ouler and Stevenson, for do.....	16 20	174 00
Do J. H. Franklin, for Engraving.....	16 50	
Do for one copying Letter-Book.....	1 25	17 75
Postage and other Expenses.....	4 10	4 10
Total amount disbursed.....		485 06

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance on 1 and from 1859.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount received during 1860.....	4 82	
	513 00	
Receipts.....		567 82
Amount Disbursed.....		485 06
Balance on hand.....		62 76
LIABILITIES.		
Due Synod Clerk, balance of salary for 1860.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Due to John Lovell, Balance of account for printing.....	51 00	
	374 00	425 76
Total amount due.....		425 70

LIST OF ARREARS DUE TO SYNOD FUND UP TO MAY 20, 1861.

PRESBYTERY OF KINGSTON.

Belleville.....	Balance for 1859, 3 00	Camden.....	1857, '58, '59, '60, 16 00
			19 00

PRESBYTERY OF TORONTO.

Nottawasaga.....	1860, 5 00	Vaughan.....	5 00
Thorah.....	1859, 12 00	Milton.....	1860, 3 00
Mulmur.....	1856, '57, '58, '59, 20 00	Pickering.....	1858, 5 00
W. Gwillimbury and Innisfil.....	1858, '59, 14 00	Whitby.....	6 00
Orangetville.....	4 00	Knoxville.....	4 00
			52 00

PRESBYTERY OF QUEBEC.

Valcartier.....	1860, 4 00	Leeds.....	1859, '60, 8 00
Point Levi.....	1859, 12 00		
Three Rivers.....	1859, 12 00		36 00

PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

Ormstown.....	1860, 6 00	Imperatrice and Longueville.....	1859, 1860, 5 00
Huntingdon.....	1859, 5 00	Blonde.....	5 00
St. Louis de Gonzague.....	1859, 8 00		
Beech Ridge.....	4 00		29 00

PRESBYTERY OF GLENGARY.

Lancaster.....	1860, 4 00	Wantsport.....	1859, 1860, 5 00
Finch.....	4 00	Dalhousie Mills.....	4 00
Wilmansburgh.....	4 00	Indian Lands.....	4 00
Lochiel.....	1857, 8 00		
L'Orignal.....	1858, '59, 12 00		50 00

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON.

Hamilton, St. Andrew's.....	1860, 12 00	Amesbury.....	1860, 4 00
Breada.....	6 00	Wainville.....	4 00
Hamilton, St. John's.....	4 00		
Brantford.....	4 00		34 00

PRESBYTERY OF GUELPH.

Tisbury.....	1860, 4 00	Palmdoch.....	4 00
Arthur.....	4 00		
			12 00

PRESBYTERY OF LONDON.

Woodstock and Norwich.....	1857, 1858, 1859, 16 00	Stratford.....	1860, 4 00
			20 00

PRESBYTERY OF BATHCEST.

South Gower.....	1859, 2 00	Arnprior.....	4 00
Smith's Falls.....	1860, 4 00	Litchfield.....	1859, 1860, 8 00
Douglas.....	4 00		
			22 00
		Total Amount of arrears.....	317 00

Since the accounts were closed the following sums have been received viz:—
 Valcartier..... 1860, \$ 4 00
 L'Orignal..... 1858, '59, " 12 00
 All of which is respectfully submitted by

JOHN CAMERON,
 Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee beg leave to submit their Report together with the Treasurer's account, for the past Synodical year. Your Committee have received during the period embraced in their report \$543. Of this sum \$375 were for the year 1860, \$112 for arrears, and \$56 from the sale of copies of Minutes of Synod and the printed Statistical Digest of last year. The arrears still due amount to \$317. Of this large sum \$211 are due for 1860, and \$106 for previous years. Thus the revenue accruing for the past year proper, would have been \$586, had each Session done its duty in this matter and contributed its quota, which with the \$56 derived from the sale of printed matter would have swelled the income for 1860 to \$642.

The arrears are due by 46 Sessions; of which 29 are indebted for 1860, 1 for a previous year, and 16 for both 1860 and previous years combined. Your Committee would call the attention of the Synod to the case of those Sessions that belong to the class last named, particularly to Camden, Mulmur, W. Gwillimbury and Innisfil, Woodstock and Norwich, where arrearages have been allowed to accumulate for a period extending from three to five years, and would respectfully urge your Reverend Court to issue its injunction to the Presbyteries within whose bounds these defaulting Sessions respectively are, to take such measures as may be deemed best in such case to bring them to a sense of the duty they owe to this Fund.

Your Committee take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Synod to the rapid ratio with which the item of printing is increasing from year to year. From a sum not exceeding \$100 in 1855, it has swelled to \$375 in the year just ended. In order that the Synod may be able to discharge its present liabilities and meet its obligations from year to year Your Committee feel that some plan must be devised for reducing this item, so that it may not exceed the sum of \$250 annually; as, if it entail a larger expenditure, the ratio of assessment must necessarily be raised and such a step would be most inexpedient at present. To remedy this growing evil, it is hereby suggested that a Committee on Printing be appointed, either as a separate Committee, or by attaching its duties to those falling within the sphere of the Finance Committee, whose business it shall be in conjunction with the Clerk to decide what matter shall be printed annually and to introduce strict economy into this branch of the expenditure.

The liabilities at present due by the Synod amount to \$426.70. To meet this the Treasurer has in hand the sum of \$62.76, leaving a balance of \$363.94 against the Synod. Even though the arrears were paid, the Synod would still be indebted to the extent of \$46.94, a most unsatisfactory state of things, which must be remedied, if possible, within the present year, so that Your Committee may be able next Session to report a surplus in the treasury after meeting all obligations.

The estimated expenditure for the present year amounts to \$539 divided as follows:—

Synod Clerk's Salary.....	\$200
Expenses of Clerk, Stationery, &c.....	15
Printing.....	275
Church Officer's Allowance.....	10
Contingent Expenses.....	50
	\$550

To meet this sum, and to wipe off the heavy liabilities due by the Fund, payment of which is being urgently pressed, your Committee respectfully recommend the Synod to adhere to the scale of assessment at present in operation in the case of each Session, with the following exceptions and additions:—

- Treasure and Hamilton, St. Andrew's to be reduced from \$12 to \$10.
- Canwall to be reduced from \$10 to \$8.
- Three Rivers and Clifton to be reduced from \$6 to \$5.
- Pickering to be raised from \$5 to \$8, and Nottawasaga from \$5 to \$8.
- West King to be assessed at \$8, and Lindsay, Camden, Mount Forest, Raysfold, and Wolfe Island each at \$8.

Your Committee beg leave to suggest that the following tariff of fees be adopted, the proceeds thereof to go into the Treasury of the Synod Fund, viz:—

- Each person Recording a dissent simpliciter from any proceedings of the Synod..... \$0 25
 - For reasons, that may be extended on the minutes in support of such dissent, \$0 25 for the first and for each subsequent one. 0. 10
 - For extracts of minutes granted to individuals, for every 100 words 0. 12 1/2
- All which is respectfully submitted.

J. U. MACKERRAS.

MINISTERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS FOR 1860 AND 1861.

The Board of Managers submit the following report:—

The country has been gradually recovering from past depression. An abundant harvest was gathered into the garner of the husbandmen of the Province, and the Scheme has participated in the general prosperity. It evidently holds a sure and firm place in the affections of the people.

The collections have this year been on the whole of a gratifying character.

Full details with regard to the financial position of the Board will be found in the Treasurer's Report, which it is needless here to recapitulate.

While some congregations contribute steadily to the Fund, others dole out petty sums with a miserable parsimony that does discredit to the Christian profession.

In last Report the Managers stated the belief that in two or three years an augmentation might be made to the existing annuities. The Board still cherish this hope, although they think that the permanent investment of the Fund should have augmented to Forty Thousand Dollars Currency, before any increase can be made with entire confidence, that the Board will be able to maintain the increased rate with regularity. While looking forward to the prospect of being enabled at no distant date to augment the small annuities now enjoyed by the Widows and Orphans of Ministers. The Board have real pleasure in being able to state that even now in the infancy of the Fund, the average of the annuities paid, is equal to that of the old and long tried Fund of the Church of Scotland. It will be the aim of the Board by cautious management to give to this Scheme a like position of stability and large usefulness.

The Board have prepared a codification of their existing bye-laws which they have adopted. They have also adopted a number of new bye-laws regulating various matters of detail and practical management, several of which are adopted from the rules of the Fund of the Church of Scotland. They submit both to the Synod in printed shape for their information.

They have also prepared a Tabular Statement of the payments made to the Fund by each congregation since the commencement. This they designed to print for the use of the Fund, but finding that it will involve the expenditure of about Two Hundred Dollars to do so, they invite the opinion of the Synod as to the prudence of the step, in view of the advantages likely to result therefrom to the Fund.

The number of annuitants on the Roll is now seventeen, one the late Mrs. W. Bell, has been removed by death, and the widow of the Rev. James Anderson has been added.

The congregations having Ministers on the Roll of the Synod, who have neglected to contribute, are nine, and there are eighteen charges without Ministers that have not remitted collections, although Presbyteries were strongly enjoined to take order that it be done.

The Synod should see that its instructions as a Presbyterian judicatory are not systematically set at naught.

The members of the Board who retire are the Reverend William Snodgrass, and Messrs. William Edmonstone, and J. S. Hunter, who was elected by the Board in the room of W. Gordon Mack, Esquire, resigned.

All which is submitted.

ALEX. MATHIESON, D.D., *Concener.*

J. S. HUNTER, *Secretary.*

Montreal, 27th May, 1861.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer has the honour to submit the following Report—
1860.

RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR.

May 21. To Balance on hand from last year,..... \$636 61

" Congregational Collections as follow:—

Arrears from last year.

Received from	per		
June 7. Westminster,.....	Rev. James McEwen,	\$	8 00
Saltfleet & Binbrook,...	" Hugh Niven,...		12 00
Whitby, vacant charge, Mr. Wm. Laing,....			24 00
Bromley, Gratton and Wilberforce,.....	Rev. W. T. Canuing,		6 00
Paisley,.....	" K. McLennan,...		4 00
Dundas,.....	" James Herald,...		9 00
Flamboro' West,.....	" " " " " "		16 05
Aug. 21. Nalmur,.....	" A. Colquhoun,...		4 00
Sept. 15. Cote St. George, elder,.....	Mr. J. B. McCuaig,...		8 00

1861.

Jan. 9. Fiach, for 1860,..... Rev. Don. Monro,.... 12 00

Total arrears received,..... \$103 65

Congregational Collections for this year.

Jan. 9. Arnprior,.....	Rev. Wm. Johnson, M. A.,.....	\$	10 60
10. St. Andrew's, Hamilton,.....	" Robert Burnet,...		50 00
Woodstock,.....	" Jas. Stuart,....		3 45
11. Kitley,.....	Rev. D. Evans,.....		10 00
Valcartier,.....	" D. Shanks,....		2 00
Chatham, C. W.,.....	" Jno. Rannie,...		12 00
14. St. Andrew's, Montreal,.....	" A. Mathieson, D. D.,.....		160 00
15. Mount Forest,.....	" John Hay,....		4 00
18. Guelph,.....	Mr. D. Allan, elder,...		20 00
19. Brock and Reach,....	Rev. John Campbell, Peterborough,.....		14 00
Ottawa,.....	" J. S. Douglas,...		8 00
Pickering,.....	" A. Spence,...		38 60
L'Orignal,.....	Mr. Jas. Madill, elder,...		12 28
Hawkesbury,.....	Rev. G. D. Ferguson, " " " "		12 06
22. Cornwall,.....	" " " " " "		8 00
St. Andrew's, Hamilton,.....	" H. Urquhart, D. D.,.....		30 00
St. Andrew's, Quebec,.....	" Robert Burnet, additional,...		4 00
23. St. Andrew's, Wolfe Island,.....	" Jno. Cook, D.D.,		100 00
24. St. Paul's, Montreal,...	" G. Poiteous,...		10 00
Goderich,.....	" W. Snodgrass,...		165 00
King,.....	" A. Mackid,....		25 30
Orangeville,.....	" Jas. Carmichael,		10 00
26. Newmarket,.....	" W. E. Mackay,...		6 00
St. Andrew's, Wilhamstown,.....	" John Brown,...		12 00
Hornby,.....	Jas. Dingwall,.....		10 00
Trafalgar,.....	John McMillan, Treas. " " " "		4 00
Milton,.....	" " " " " "		3 00
28. King,.....	F. McCallum,.....		6 65
Kingston,.....	Rev. John Tawse,...		7 00
Martintown,.....	" John Machar, D. D.,.....		84 00
Niagara,.....	P. W. Conroy, Session Clerk,.....		15 00
29. North Williamsburgh,...	Rev. Chas. Campbell, " John Davidson,...		20 00
30. St. Andrew's, Perth,...	Rev. Wm. Bain,.....		12 00
Bathurst,.....	" " " " " "		11 00
Donation from a friend, " " " " " "			3 10
Whitby,.....	" " " " " "		4 00
Oxford,.....	" K. MacLennan,...		24 00
31. Vaughan,.....	" Jos. Evans,...		3 00
St. Andrew's, Toronto, " John Barclay, D. D.,.....			20 00
" Woolwich, " James Thom,...			55 00
Ormsdown,.....	" " " " " "		8 00
1. Melbourne,.....	" J. Anderson,...		9 25
2. St. Andrew's, Fergus, A. D. Arthur,.....	Rev. Jas. Siveright,...		25 67
6. St. Louis de Gonzague, North Georgetown,...	" Rev. John Whyte,...		24 15
7. Hemmingsford,.....	" James T. Paul,...		5 00
13. St. Matthew's Church, Osnabruck,.....	" James C. Muir,...		12 00
16. Bayfield & Varna,....	" J. Patterson,...		11 43
18. North Easthope,.....	" Robt. Dobie,....		16 00
20. Saltfleet & Binbrook,...	" H. Gibson,....		12 00
21. Markham,.....	" Alex. Buchan,...		15 00
23. Nelson & Waterdown,...	" Wm. Barr,....		5 00
27. McNab and Horton,...	" Wm. Barr,....		5 00
Lachine,.....	" William Bell,....		4 00
28. Thorah,.....	" Hugh Niven,...		12 00
Ramsay,.....	" A. Barker,....		8 00
8. Buckingham & Cumberland,.....	" Dr. Skinner,...		14 00
11. Darlington,.....	" Geo. Thomson,...		12 50
12. Beauharnois,.....	" Wm. Simpson,...		16 00
14. N. Dorchester,.....	" D. Watson,....		26 00
Hope,.....	" Jno. McMorine,...		12 40
5. Huntingdon,.....	" P. Lindsay,....		16 00
Packenham,.....	" Rob. Stevenson,...		5 25
20. Matilda,.....	" J. H. McKerras,...		12 33
	" J. Campbell,....		14 07
	" F. P. Sym,....		24 00
	" " " " " "		3 25
	" Wm. McEwen,...		6 00
	" David Camclon,...		7 00
	" Alex. Wallace,...		9 00
	" Alex. Mann,....		12 00
	" Thos. Scott,....		4 00

23.	Beckwith,	"	Wm. McHutchi-son,	12 00
26.	Lanark,	"	Thos. Fraser,	6 00
April 1.	Paisley, vacant,	"	Geo. Macdonnell,	2 00
April 2.	Lancaster,	Rev.	Thos. Macpherson,	9 00
	Smith's Falls,	"	Sol. Mylne,	5 00
4.	Richmond,	"	Wm. White,	9 00
	Russeltown,	"	W. Masson,	12 00
11.	Dalhousie Mills,	A.	Cattanach,	6 67
	Mariposa,	A.	McPherson,	12 00
	For Eldon,	Rev.	Jno. McMurchy,	3 10
20.	Dundee, vacant,	Mr. Jao.	Cruikshanks, elder,	3 10
30.	Simcoe and Stations,	Rev. M. W.	Livingstone,	14 55
	St. John's Church, Brockville,	Judge Malloch, elder,		19 07
May 1.	Clifton,	Rev.	Geo. Bell,	10 00
3.	Beechridge,	"	John McDonald,	9 00
	West Gwillimbury and Innisfil,	"	W. McKee,	8 00
8.	Stratford,	"	Wm. Miller,	6 25
9.	Middleville and Dalhousie,	"	W. C. Clark,	12 00
	Chinguacousy, 1st Pr. Church,	"	Thos. Johnson,	4 00
11.	Brantford,	"	D. Stott,	3 00
	Belleville,	"	A. Walker,	36 00
14.	London,	"	J. McEwen,	8 00
15.	Douglas,	"	W. T. Canning,	4 00
	Scott and Urbridge,	"	W. Cleland,	4 50
16.	South Gower,	"	Jos. Anderson,	4 00
20.	Seymour,	"	Rob. Neill,	18 00
22.	Huntly,	"	Jas. Sinclair,	10 00

Total amount of Congregational collections,-- 1623 02

To Ministers' Contributions.

July 2.	Received individual payments from the Clergy Reserve Fund, 95 Ministers a \$6 each,	570 00	
1861.	Jan. 4.	96 " a \$6 "	576 00

1146 00

To Interest Account.

June 12.	Rec. Int. from Joseph Taylor, 1 year, in adv.,	54 00	
20.	" " R. G. Lamb, 1 "	180 00	
Aug. 3.	" " Wm. McNaughton, 1 year to 1st May,	144 00	
Sept. 20.	" " A. McDonald, 1 year,	180 00	
Oct. 1.	" " Geo. Anderson, 1 year,	90 00	
27.	" " W. Reid, 1 year,	18 00	
31.	" " A. Anderson, bal. due 1st May,	51 03	
	" " " 1/2 year to 1st Nov.,	54 00	
Nov. 2.	" " A. Duff, 1 "	24 00	
3.	" " J. H. Learmonth, 1 year to 1st Nov.,	31 20	
	" " C. A. Leblanc, 1/2 year to 1st Nov.,	160 00	
6.	" " O'Brien, 1/2 year to 1st Nov.,	30 96	
7.	" " John Ross, 1 "	96 00	
9.	" " W. Reid, 1 "	22 50	
15.	" " W. B. Lamb, due "	90 00	
1861.	Jan. 16.	" " And. Orr, in part,	100 00
29.	" " " balance,	116 00	
Febr. 8.	" " Geo. Macdonald, 1 year on,	36 00	
March 6.	" " W. McNaughton, 1/2 year to 1st Nov. 1860,	144 00	
April 4.	" " R. U. Innes, 1 year,	108 00	
20.	" " Col. Melver, 1 "	112 00	
26.	" " D. McNic, 1 "	20 00	
May 1.	" " John Ross, 1/2 "	48 00	
2.	" " A. Duff, 1/2 "	24 00	
	" " Wm. Reid, 1/2 "	18 00	
4.	" " " 1/2 "	22 50	
	" " G. A. Leblanc, 1/2 "	160 00	
6.	" " O'Brien, 1/2 "	30 96	
	" " A. McDonald, Int. due 20th Feb.	126 00	
	" " " " Int. on do...	1 75	

9.	" " Railroad Debenture, 2 half years,	42 00
18.	" " St. Paul's Church, 1 year,	69 60
		<u>2454 50</u>

Total amount of receipts including balance on hand at beginning of year,-- \$5963 78

1860. Disbursements.

June 7.	Paid Creighton, printer, Kingston,	\$19 00	
20.	" for Postage Stamps,	1 20	
Aug. 2.	" for Sundries,	2 02	
Sept. 22.	" Lovell for printing,	12 00	
Oct. 31.		0 03	
1861.	Jan. 2.	" Bank Commission and Post Office charge,	1 85
	" Postages,	0 39	
4.	" "	0 55	
	" "	0 45	
19.	" "	1 60	
Feb. 21.	" Franklyn for engrossing reports on Record,	12 00	
Mar. 19.	" Telegraph to McCrae \$1.03; Postage 69 cts.,	1 72	
Mar. 19.	" Becket for Printing,	22 75	
30.	" for Postage Stamps, &c.,	1 17	
May 6.	" Lovell for printing,	5 30	
11.	" Postage,	0 07	
	" "	1 47	
15.	" " Sundry,	1 19	
	" "	0 50	

85 26

Accountants for preparing statements and auditing,-- 100 00

By Permanent Investment Fund.

1860.	Aug. 8.	Loan to Geo. Macdonald,	\$800 00
1861.	March 9.	" Jas. S. Hunter,	1000 00
	April 26.	" Duncan McNic,	400 00
	May 2.	" Wm. Reid,	200 00

Total amount invested this year,..... 2400 00

By Annuity Fund.

1860.	June 25.	Paid Mrs. Mair,	50 00
	" Mrs. Roach,	65 00	
	27.	" Mrs. Smith,	50 00
	30.	" Mrs. Brown,	35 00
July 2.	" Mrs. Dickey,	40 00	
July 2.	Paid Mrs. McGill,	125 00	
	" Mrs. Ross,	40 00	
	" Mrs. McLaurin,	65 00	
	" Mrs. McLean,	65 00	
	" Mrs. Bell,	50 00	
	" Mrs. Moody,	50 00	
	" Mrs. Bryning,	40 00	
	" Mrs. Milligan,	65 00	
	" Mrs. Lambie,	25 00	
	" Mrs. Susannah King, 1 year and 4 months,	106 17	
	" Late Mrs. Purkiss, 1/2 year,	50 00	
1861.	Jan. 2.	" Mrs. Roach,	65 00
	" Mrs. McGill,	125 00	
	" Mrs. Bryning,	40 00	
	" Mrs. Dickey,	40 00	
	" Mrs. Lambie,	25 00	
	" Mrs. Ross,	40 00	
	" Mrs. Brown,	35 00	
Jan. 2.	Paid Mrs. King,	40 00	
	" Mrs. Mair,	50 00	
	" Mrs. Mary Bell, 3 half years,	45 00	
4.	" Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, 1/2 year,	50 00	
	" Mrs. McLean,	65 00	
	" Mrs. Smith,	50 00	
9.	" Mrs. McLaurin,	65 00	
15.	" Mrs. Milligan,	65 00	
19.	" Mrs. Clatchey, 2 half years,	50 00	
22.	" Mrs. Moody,	50 00	

Total amount of annuities paid during the year,..... 1700 17

Total amount of disbursements,..... 4436 43
 Leaving balance in Bank of Montreal,..... 1527 35

On all the sources of revenue there is an increase, excepting from Professors of Queen's College.

List of Ministers who have not yet made returns.

Presbytery of Toronto,.....	Mono,	Rev. Alex. Lewis
	Clarke,	" Samuel Porter.
	Mulmer,	" Arc. Colquhoun.
	Scarboro',	" James Bain.
Presbytery of Quebec,.....	Point Levi,	" Dun. Anderson.
	Leeds & Invernes,	" Alex. Forbes.
Presbytery of Glengary,.....	Finch,	" Donald Monro.
Presbytery of Hamilton,.....	Dundas,	" James Herald.
Presbytery of London,.....	Westminster,	" James McEwen.

List of vacant charges that have not yet made returns.

Presbytery of Kingston,.....	Camden.
" Toronto,.....	Milton.
" ".....	Cobourg.
" ".....	Knoxville.
" Quebec,.....	New Richmond.
" ".....	Three Rivers.
" Glengary,.....	Lochiel.
" ".....	Cote St. George.
" ".....	Plantagenet.
" ".....	Indian Lands.
" Hamilton,.....	Beausville.
" ".....	" St. John's Church," Hamilton.
" ".....	Ancaster.
" ".....	Gull.
" ".....	Puslinch.
" Bathurst,.....	Litchfield.
" Montreal,.....	Chatham, C. E.
" ".....	Laprairie.

Montreal, May 22nd, 1861.

Statement comparing Receipts of the years 1860 and 1861.

	1860.	1861
Arrears from previous year.....	\$ 84 25	\$ 103 65
Collected for current year from congregations.....	1569 69	1623 02
Ministers' contributions.....	1140 00	1146 00
Professors.....	24 00	0 00
Interest account.....	2312 14	2454 50
Balance on hand at last report.....	2449 87	636 61
Loan returned and re-invested.....	1200 00	0 00

Statement comparing the Disbursements of the years 1860 and 1861 disbursed as under.

	1860.	1861.
Charges, postages, printers, accountants, &c.....	\$ 168 34	\$ 185 26
Loans effected.....	6200 00	2400 00
Annuities paid.....	1775 00	1851 17

List of Investments up to 22nd May, 1861.

John Learmouth.....	\$1000 00
A. Anderson.....	1200 00
Mr. O'Brien.....	688 00
Champlain Railroad Bond.....	606 00
C. A. Leblanc.....	4000 00
W. Reid.....	900 00
St. Paul's Church, Montreal.....	1160 00
W. B. Lambe.....	900 00
A. Duff.....	600 00
John Ross.....	1600 00
John Orr.....	2400 00
A. McDonald.....	3400 00
W. McNaughton.....	3600 00
R. G. Lamb.....	2000 00
Joseph Taylor.....	600 00
George Anderson.....	1000 00
R. W. Innes.....	1200 00
Colin McIver.....	1409 00
George McDonald.....	800 00
James S. Hunter.....	1000 00
Duncan McNie.....	400 00
Wm. Reid.....	200 00

\$30,654 00

One widow has died during the year, viz., Mrs. William Bell, of Perth. The widow of the Rev. James Anderson of Ormstown, recently deceased, will however be placed upon the Fund at the first meeting of the Board.

The Total Assets of the Fund compared with the previous year.

	1860.	1861.
Cash on hand.....	\$ 636 61	\$ 1527 35
Amount invested.....	28254 00	30654 00
	\$28890 61	\$32181 35
Arrears of Interest due, ..	271 03	225 00
	\$29161 64	\$32406 35
		29161 64

Showing an increase of Fund for the year ending 20th May, 1861, of..... \$ 3244 71

The whole respectfully submitted,
 JOHN GREENSHIELDS,
 Treasurer.

Montreal 22nd May, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED SINCE LAST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

When no year follows the name, the subscription is for the current year.

Rev. Thos. McPherson, Lancaster, 1861-2; Arch. McBride, Peter Muir, Chas. J. Cameron, Priceville, Alex. McLean, Singhampton, Jos. Carben, Hemmingford, R. Hunter, 1859-61; Mrs. Ringer, Daniel Campbell, 1860-61; Rev. S. Mylne, Smith's Falls; Neil Johnston, John Harvey, John Gordon, Nelson, John Robertson, P. W. Conroy, Martintown; Rev. Prof. Williamson, Rev. Dr. Machar, Kingston; David Dobie, Peter Incanson, A. R. Kay, William McKenzie, John Beckton, Hugh McRae, Donald McEwen, Kenneth McLean, Strathburn; Donald McIntyre, Alvauston, Hector McFarlane, Donald McRae, Donald Strachan, Glencoe; Capt. James Anderson, Thomas Borthwick, Gloucester, Mrs. James Blackburn, Cantley, Duncan Graham, John Roberts, And. Campbell, William Addison, Ottawa; Sheriff Treadwell, 1862; William Lendrum, I. Original, Angus McLellan, 1860-1, Litchfield; Thomas Samuel, 1861-2, Gore's Landing; James Fenton, 1861-2, Coaticook; Jardine & Co., 1858-61, St. John, N.B.; Samuel Gray, 1857-62; R. G. Noble, 1861-2; S. Noble, 1861-2; R. Noble, 1861-62; W. H. Neal, Arch.

Scott, 1859-62, Don. Murray, 1859-62, W. H. Creighton, 1859-61; S. Weir, 1857-63; W. Murdoch, 1859-61; Alex. Scott, 1858-60; Hon. A. Keith, 1859-62, John Doull, 1859-62, Wm. Sutherland, 1859-62; W. D. Cullip, 1857-59; Wm. A. Hesson, 1857-61, Halifax; Rev. T. Duncan, 1859-60. G. McNutt, 1860-61, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Alex. Dunlop, 1861-2, Sackville; Alex. Johnston, 1860-1, Churchill; Robert Walker, 1861, Diamond P. O., Fitzroy.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE 20th Session will begin on the 1st Wednesday of October (2nd October), 1861, when the Matriculation and Scholarship Examinations will take place. All Students in the Faculty of Arts are required to be present at the above date. The Divinity Classes will commence on the 1st Wednesday in November.

Further information will be obtained on applying to

W. IRELAND,
 Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
 University of Queen's College,
 Kingston, Canada, July, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, CANADA.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THE 8th Session of the Medical Faculty of Queen's College will open on WEDNESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1861, when the Professors will commence their regular courses of Lectures and Demonstrations.

Anatomy—Prof. Stewart, L. R. C. S. F.
 Surgery—Prof. Dickson, M.D., Vice Pres't.
 Medicine—Prof. H. Yates, M.D.
 Materia Medica—Prof. Fowler, M.D., L.R. C. S. E.

Chemistry—Prof. Lawson, Ph. D.
 Obstetrics—Prof. Lavell, M.D.
 Institutes of Medicine—Prof. Litchfield, M.D.
 Courses of Clinical Lectures are given in the Kingston General Hospital.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ALMANAC.

THE Subscribers have for sale the PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL ALMANAC and ANNUAL REMEMBRANCE of the Church for 1861. By Joseph W. Wilson.

B. DAWSON & SON,

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