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THE

MONTHLY RECORD

OF THE



Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia and the adjoining Provinces.

"IF I FORGET THEE, O JERUSALEM! LET MY RIGHT HAND FORGET HER CUNNING."—PSALM 137, v. 5

Vol. IV.....No. 8.

HALIFAX, AUGUST, 1858.

2s. 6d. per ann. in advance.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The part of the Religious Service conducted by the Rev. John Scott at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the new Church of St. Matthew's, Halifax, N. S., on the 18th June, 1858.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."—"In all thy ways acknowledge Him."—"If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or that."—"In everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God."—"Whosoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."—"Do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God, even the Father, by him."

We see, then, my Christian friends, in what spirit, and in what way, it becomes us to engage in the work before us. We see our warrant, and what should be our object and aim, in this solemnity.

We are this day met together to lay the corner-stone of our new church; and as, when the builders laid the foundation of the second temple, the people celebrated the event with songs of praise and thanksgiving to the Lord, so we, on this occasion of laying the foundation of the edifice which we purpose to erect as our place of worship, would with joy, and with due ceremony, record our sense of the Lord's goodness, and thank and praise his name. O! then, let us give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever!

Let us sing part of the 106th Psalm, old version:

Give praise and thanks unto the Lord,
For bountiful is he;
His tender mercy doth endure
Unto eternity.
God's mighty works, who can express,
Or show forth all his praise;
Blessed are they that judgment keep,
And justly do always.
Remember me, Lord, with that love
Which thou to thine dost bear;
With thy salvation, O! my God,
To visit me draw near,
That I thy chosen's good may see,
And in their joy rejoice.
And may with thine inheritance
Triumph with cheerful voice.

Let us pray:

Almighty God! thou infinitely glorious Jehovah—thou Maker of the Universe—Divine Artificer,—we adore thee in thy creating and in thy disposing power. O, thou magnifi-

cent Founder and most curious Architect and Framer of thy manifold temple! thou art the Lord that maketh all things; that stretcheth forth the heavens alone; that spreadeth abroad the earth by thyself; stretching out the north over the empty place,—hanging the earth upon nothing,—giving to all thy work to rest on what is firmer than a material support—even thine immovable decree. Thou spakest, and it was done; thou commandedst, and it stood fast.

Of old thou hast laid the foundation of the earth. Thou hast founded the earth upon its basis, that it should not be removed forever. Thou hast established the earth, and it abideth, continuing to this day, according to thine ordinance.

And glory be to thee, O, thou wonderful Worker! when the noble building thou hadst erected in this lower world—thy living temple—was defiled by sin; its comely order turned into confusion; its pillars broken, and the whole once stately fabric lying an utter ruin, and consequently no longer fit to be the residence of thine indwelling glory—the necessary effect of which was the withdrawing of thy gracious and blessed presence—yet, leaving it, thou didst not consume it, but hadst thoughts of love and mercy concerning it, having resolved from eternity to effect its restoration—to form it anew, and make it more glorious than before. Wherefore, according to thine eternal counsel, and according to thy promise made unto the fathers from the beginning of the world, thou hast laid in Zion, for a foundation, a stone—a tried stone—a precious corner-stone—a sure foundation. And other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ—the foundation on which thy believing people, as living stones, do rest, and are built up, a spiritual house.

Glory be to thee, O, thou Divine Architect! that the living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of thee, and precious—that this stone, which the builders disallowed, is made the head of the corner—that Jesus Christ himself is the chief corner stone, in whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord, in whom all thy people, of whatever nation or country, are builded together for an habitation of God, through the spirit.

And now, O eternal Jehovah! great in power, and arrayed with glory incomprehensible, whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, much less the walls of the most magnificent house which man has builded or can build, but who nevertheless condescendest to dwell with men on the earth, and to appear in the meetings of thy saints,—we, thy professing people, called by thy Providence to prepare for ourselves a place of worship, are here assembled, in thy name, to lay the foundation thereof with suitable solemnity. We desire to acknowledge thee in this our undertaking; to look to thee

for direction and success ; to depend on thee for ability and power. Prosper thou the work of our hand. As thou hast enabled us to make a beginning, so do thou enable us to prosecute the work to a happy issue, that we may have a commodious and comfortable edifice to assemble in, where in Christian unity we may dwell together and worship thee, as our fathers worshipped thee, with one heart and with one mind. And O, when the edifice which we are now beginning to erect shall be finished, may it be honored with the presence of the great Master of assemblies ; may it be the birth-place of many precious souls ; may it be said of it that this man and that man was born there ; may it be a Bethel to the spared of us, and to those who shall come after us, even for many generations, a place where thou shalt be worshipped in spirit and in truth, and where the worshippers, sensible of thy presence, shall say, This is none other but the house of God—*this is the gate of heaven. Grant that in thy Gospel may be preached, and thy holy ordinances dispensed in purity and in power. May the places round about it be made a blessing, the waters of the sanctuary flowing out from it in copious streams, because of the seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.*

O Lord, we pray for the Church universal. Do good, in thy good pleasure, to Zion. Build thou the walls of Jerusalem. May there be added daily to the Church such as shall be saved. May the Jews be brought in with the fulness of the Gentiles. May it please thee shortly to accomplish the number of thine elect, hastening thy work till it is done, when the top-stone shall be brought forth with shoutings of grace, and all the scaffolding of this whole visible world, being removed, having passed away like a scroll, thy redeemed shall stand forth revealed—a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing—an house of God, eternal in the heavens. Hear this our prayer ; forgive our sins, and accept of us, for Christ's sake. Amen.

[Here the chairman of the trustees of the church, William Murdoch, Esq., read the inscription (which was on parchment), and particularized the coins and papers selected for deposits. These were then enclosed in a metallic case and put under the stone. The stone was then lowered to its place, when the Moderator of the congregation, the Hon. James McNab, who with trowel in hand had prepared it a bed, tested it with square and level, and then, striking it with the hammer, pronounced it to be rightly laid.]

ADDRESS.

It is impossible for us—it would be unnatural—on the occasion of our present meeting, not to cast a glance over the past ; to suffer our minds to revert, for a moment, to the old building, now no more—to its history, and to its hallowed associations. Old St. Matthew's, dear to us all ! We do not affect to appropriate, in a strict sense, the terms employed by the Lord's ancient people in their complaint in the prophet ; we would only use them as an accommodation, in the way of allusion,—and as in accordance with our present feelings : “ Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire, and her pleasant things are laid waste.” Can we fail to have our hearts stirred, when our mind's eye turns to the old pews, the accustomed seats, the familiar faces—to the whole place hallowed by our worship and our communion there—by the religious impressions we received there ;—the place endeared to us by the most tender associations ;—the place where our fathers worshipped ;—the place where we sat and mingled our prayers and praises with those of the dearest objects of our affections, now departed ; and where we were wont to have recalled to us memories of the past, sweet and pleasant to the soul !

I am sorry that, not being a person given to antiquarian research, I can present you with but a very meagre account of our Church's early history. It is probable that the congregation was organised at the first settlement of the place ; that is to say, immediately on the arrival of Governor Cornwallis

in 1749. It was designated the Protestant Dissenting Congregation ; and by this name it continued to be called, as appears from inscriptions in the books of our congregational library, down to as late as the year 1790, when Dr. Brown was the minister.*

The congregation was originally composed of emigrants from London, joined, there is reason to believe, by settlers from New England.

The name of their minister was Aaron Cleaveland, as appears from inscriptions in our library books, these inscriptions running, for example, thus :—“ The gift of the Reverend Mr. John Walker, of London, to the Reverend Mr. Aaron Cleaveland, and his successors in the ministry at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, 1753.” Again :—“ The gift of William Mount, Esq., to the Reverend Mr. Aaron Cleaveland, at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, 1753 ;” the dates thus proving the existence of the congregation in the third year of the settlement of the place.

We have no very early Church records. Captain Fullerton used to account for this to me by saying that he believed they were lost on the occasion of a fire at Mr. Fillis's. The register of baptisms commences in the year 1769, by the Rev. Mr. Sycombe.† The committee of management's book of minutes goes no farther back than the year 1787.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Russell,‡ who succeeded Mr. Sycombe in 1784, the congregation was composed of New England people and Scotch people in about equal numbers, who formed two parties, that strove, in a very violent manner, for the direction of their ecclesiastical affairs. Eventually their differences were settled by a compromise, which was this : the New England people conceded the applying to the University of Edinburgh for a pastor when the pulpit should become vacant ; the Scotch conceded the using of Watt's psalms, according to the wont of the congregation to that time.

The frame of the church, as was the case in respect to not a few of the early buildings of Halifax, was probably imported from Boston. The church, when finished, was called Mather church, in compliment to a distinguished New England divine

*The Rev. Andrew Brown, D. D., one of the ministers of the Old church, and professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the University of Edinburgh, was a native of Biggar, in Lanarkshire. His academical education was commenced in Glasgow, and completed at Edinburgh. His talents were known and appreciated by Principal Robertson and Dr. Blair, who recommended him to the Scottish Church at Halifax, N. S., in which station he labored from 1787 to 1795. He then received a presentation to the church and parish of Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire. Soon after he was removed to the new Greyfriars' church at Edinburgh, and promoted, after the death of Dr. McKnight, the commentator, to the Old church in the same city. He succeeded Dr. Blair as professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in 1801. He died in 1834.

†The Rev. Archibald Gray, D.D. succeeded Dr. Brown, as Minister of St. Matthew's in 1795. He was a native of Morayshire, and an Alumnus and A.M. of King's College, Aberdeen. The University of King's conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1804.—He died in 1826.

‡The Rev. Robert Knox, a native of Halifax, and for some time chaplain of the troops in the castle at Edinburgh, was, on the recommendation of Principal Baird and Dr. Brown, appointed assistant and successor to Dr. Gray in 1820. In Halifax he discharged his ministerial duties till 1822, when he returned to Scotland, having received a presentation to the church and parish of Ordiquhill, in the presbytery of Forlyce. He was thrown from his horse and killed in 1826.

The Rev. Ebenezer Rennie succeeded Mr. Knox as ordained assistant, but was not confirmed as successor. After officiating for a short time in St. Matthew's, he returned to Scotland.

At the time of Dr. Gray's death I was on my passage to Halifax, having been ordained his assistant and successor by the presbytery of Edinburgh.

Rev. Thomas Jardine was admitted co-ordinate minister in 1858.

†The Rev. John Sycombe was from the United States, and of the Congregational connection. He resided and preached at Chester some years before his death. He died in 1793.

‡The Rev. Thomas Russell, first Minister in connection with the Church of Scotland, resigned his charge in 1786. He was lost at sea in crossing the Atlantic. J. S.

of that name—Cotton Mather, I believe. The name Saint Matthew's seems to have been a corruption of the word Mather, and to have been insensibly introduced,—the Scotch prefixing "Saint" to Matthew, according to the fashion which has prevailed from time immemorial in the old country.

The church was enlarged within the memory of not a few living members of the congregation. The porch was an addition, as was also the steeple. Our dear old bell, which to us had such a silvery sound, and which had so sudden and remarkable a fate, was the gift of Mr. Fillis.

The congregation obtained the site of the old building by an order in council, but the church was not incorporated till the year 1817. St. Matthew's stood for about one hundred years without any law. No one could sue or be sued for any use made of it, or for any act committed to its prejudice. Yet never was property held more securely by a congregation or considered more safe. It is true that at one time—a period to which I have alluded, when the parties contended—each man would do that which was right in his own eyes, and the party getting possession of the key would lock the door against the other party. However, as I have observed, the difference was accommodated, and it does not seem to have occurred to any of that or of the next generation that there was any necessity to have the church brought within the operation and under governance of law.

Trusting to the indulgence, and believing I would have the sympathy of my audience, I have offered these notices of the past. I now turn to speak of the present, and of the hopes of the future.

The foundation of our new church is now laid. We trust that, through the good hand of God upon us, the superstructure, according to the beautiful plan adopted, will arise with all convenient speed, and the work be prosecuted with skill and success till the whole be completed.

The proceeding we have just now witnessed, and the work before us, are fitted to convey to our minds spiritual instruction. The stone laid in our presence by the moderator of the congregation is, I doubt not, well laid, firm and true.

Now, there has been laid in Zion, for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone.

Christ, the foundation of the Church, the spiritual building, is designated *a stone*, denoting firmness, strength and durability, for he is able to bear the heaviest pressure—immovable, immutable. He is the stone cut out without hands, for by the interposition of Jehovah he was laid in secret from the beginning; at first hid from the generality, and seen but obscurely, under types and figures, for a lengthened period, in one small spot of this sinful world; at length, however, in the fulness of time, was clearly manifested to men,—for a season indeed, only within the most circumscribed bounds, but soon over many lands, his glory increasing from age to age, and ever shall increase, till it shall have filled the whole earth.

Christ, the spiritual foundation, is designated *a tried stone*, for he is approved of by God—chosen of God—as altogether fit for the foundation of the spiritual temple. His sacrifice for sin was found to be sufficient; his ransom was accepted. He has been found worthy of trust to all who have come to him—to all who receive and rest on him for salvation. One and all of his people, in every age, have attested that he has never failed them.

Christ is designated the *precious corner-stone*—the corner-stone—for he unites and supports the whole building. Jesus

Christ is the chief corner-stone, in whom all the building fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord. He is the support of his people, and in him they all meet, and have fellowship one with another. He brought the Jews and Gentiles together, making of both one. He unites and binds to himself, by his spirit, believers of all nations, and throughout all times, whether Greek or barbarian, whether bond or free. He unites them all to himself, that they may be all one in him, through eternal ages.

He is precious—precious in his person, in his work, in his fulness, in his gifts and graces—precious in the sight of his Father—precious to all them that believe.

The foundation is one stone. The precious corner-stone of the spiritual temple is broad and extensive—the sole foundation of the Church, supporting the whole building, and uniting all its various parts.

Let us see, then, my Christian friends, that as a congregation, whilst we are rearing a material edifice, we are also being built up a spiritual house. Let us see that we are built on the sure foundation which God has laid in Zion.

As a professing Church, I say confidently, we are built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone.

The Church of Scotland, whose standards we hold, and with whom we are in connection, though she may not be faultless, has ever been allowed to be one of the fairest daughters of the Reformation. We have the unadulterated word, which we profess to take for our only rule of faith and manners. We have sound doctrine and the pure ordinances of the Gospel, and a ministry possessing the warrant of the Divine Word to preach these doctrines and to dispense these ordinances. Our Church holds and adheres to the faith once delivered to the saints. She observes those methods of worship which are prescribed in the Scripture by him who is the sole King and Head of his Church. She has adopted these, and carefully abstained from introducing any other. Her forms are few and simple; they well become the worship of the humble Jesus, and the nature of that kingdom which is not of this world; they well become the house and worship of him who, being a spirit, must be worshipped in spirit and in truth.

But it is not enough that we belong, by profession, to a pure and scriptural Church. Profession is one thing,—practice is another. Let us see that the spiritual edifice, which we profess to be, is not in appearance only, but in reality. Let us see that we are living stones built up a spiritual house—that we are resting wholly on the living foundation, united to the precious corner-stone by faith, and to one another by brotherly love, through the spirit; and that we are adorned with the beauty of holiness, being filled with grace, and all glorious within.

And now, my beloved brethren, I conclude with a prayer for our church's peace and prosperity.

May the church of St. Matthew's be indeed a temple of Jehovah, ever enjoying visible manifestations of the divine presence and favour. May her sons be all pillars like James and John and Cephas, and may her daughters be all as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace.

[After prayer, and an address by the Rev. Thomas Jardine, co-ordinate minister, and an address by the Hon. William Young, the Doxology was sung, and the service concluded with the Benediction.]

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

Annual Report of the Colonial Committee to the General Assembly.

(CONCLUDED)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CANADA.—The following Report by the Trustees of Queen's College, addressed to the Colonial Committee, and recently received, will put the Assembly in possession of the leading facts connected with the present efficiency, and in many respects gratifying prosperity, of that invaluable university:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE TO THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

“ 5th April, 1858.

“ It is with pleasure that the Trustees of Queen's College submit to the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland a brief Report on the progress of the University during the past year, and also on its present condition and prospects. In discharging this duty, the Trustees have again to express their gratitude for the grant of L.300 sterling, renewed by the Committee—an addition to the revenue of the Institution which is of essential importance, and without which its efficiency could not be maintained.

“ The past year has been one of activity in every department of the University, and, it is confidently believed, of increased usefulness. While the number of students has been augmented, more time has been devoted, by means of a larger staff of professors, to their instruction and training, especially in the Divinity Hall; and in no previous year have the young men enjoyed greater advantages.

“ The Trustees have had much pleasure in securing the co-operation and services of the Rev. Dr. Cook of Quebec, as Principal and Professor of Divinity—an appointment which has given the utmost satisfaction, not only to all connected with the College, but also to our Canadian Church at large. Of Dr. Cook's eminent qualifications for the important trust committed to him, it is unnecessary to speak, well known as these must be to the Colonial Committee; but the Trustees cannot refrain from expressing the earnest hope that an office, accepted temporarily and at great personal sacrifice, may yet be retained for years to come especially after trial has already shown that such an arrangement must prove more and more conducive to the best interests of the College.

“ Since last Report, the Rev. J. B. Mowat, a graduate of Queen's College, has been elected to fill the Chair of Hebrew, Biblical criticism, and Church history. Mr. Mowat entered upon his duties at the commencement of the session, and has discharged them to the entire satisfaction of the Board. Having devoted himself with the most laborious application to the branches of knowledge under his care, the Trustees entertain the confident belief that Mr. Mowat's students will hereafter reflect credit upon their professor, and upon the Institution.

“ Of the other professors it is unnecessary to say more than that they continue to labour with efficiency and zeal. The Rev. Dr. George having been relieved by the appointment of a principal from lecturing on theology,—an addition to his other labours which was more than any one professor could permanently undertake—now does full justice to the students in logic and moral philosophy, while the appointment of an interim lecturer of

chemistry has enabled Dr. Williamson to devote his attention entirely to natural philosophy and mathematics. The Chair of classical literature continues to be ably filled by Professor Wier; and the Trustees can only express their regret that the state of their finances will not permit them to separate the Latin and Greek languages by an increase to the professorial staff, so as to render the course of instruction yet more thorough and complete.

“ The Board having long felt that sufficient prominence had not been given to natural history and chemistry in their curriculum, are now in correspondence with Dr. George Lawson of Edinburgh, who must be known to many members of the Committee, and they entertain strong hopes that his valuable services will be secured before next session.

“ In the number of students, the Trustees have again to report an increase. The roll is as follows:

Matriculated Students in Theology,	.	10
Do. do. Arts,	.	37
Do. do. Medicine,	.	60
		107

with 2 private students in Hebrew and Classics.

“ During the session now drawing to a close, the conduct and attention of the students has been most commendable. They have applied themselves with earnestness to their studies, and the general progress has been most satisfactory. As proof of good conduct, the Trustees have only to state that no case of discipline has been dealt with by the senators during the session.

“ The finances of the Institution remain unchanged; and its yearly support is derived from a grant by Government of £750 sterling per annum, £500 sterling per annum from the funds of the Canadian Church, the annual interest of monies invested, and your own grant acknowledged above. For the past six years the revenue has been seriously impaired by an annual payment of £1000 sterling on account of buildings and ground purchased, only one half of which has yet been met by contributions from our congregations. The past year having witnessed the extinction of this debt, the Trustees have resolved to enter upon their long-cherished scheme of improvement, though not without great anxiety as to the result.

“ The bursary fund continues to be of essential benefit to many young men; and the Board again return their warm thanks for your liberal grant of £35 sterling in aid. Feeling, however, that the sum allotted to each bursar is far too scanty, the Trustees have gladly accepted the offer of one of the professors to make a personal appeal to our congregations, and thereby endeavour to raise the nucleus of a permanent and liberal endowment for the fund. The Rev. Professor Weir will enter upon this work at the close of the present session.

“ A subject of much importance has occupied the attention of the Board—viz., the framing of rules, regulations, and bye laws for the government of the University, similar to those which contribute so much to the order and efficiency of the seminaries of learning at home. A copy of these rules will in due time be forwarded for the information of the Committee.

“ The Trustees would conclude this brief Report by renewing the expression of their hope that the Church of Scotland, through the instrumentality of her Colonial Committee, may continue to foster and aid the University of Queen's College. Our Canadian Church is, in the true sense of the expression, a mission-

ary one. She has been planted by divine providence among the Scottish pioneers in a vast country, whose future no Christian can look forward to without feelings of solemn responsibility. Year after year a ceaseless tide of emigration is borne to our shores; and, if the present ratio of increase to the population is preserved, the close of the century will witness in this portion of our Queen's dominions a people equal in number to the existing population of the British Isles. Need we point to the fertile regions about to be thrown open to emigration in the hitherto *terra incognita* of the Hudson's Bay Company, added to the tracts of country within the borders of British North America yet unclaimed from the forest? If our supply of ministers is sadly inadequate to meet the wants of Canada in her present state, how can we look to the future without feelings of deep anxiety? Shall these coming millions be left to other denominations and Churches, who are now preparing to embrace them within their folds; or is the Church of Scotland to do her duty to those who are attached to her communion, and who may look in vain for her hallowed ordinances and sacred instruction?

“ To Scotland Canada cannot look for a permanent and full supply of ministers, however much we may welcome those who are led through the exertions of your Committee, to come over and help us. We must rather trust that the Great Head of our Church will here raise up labourers in His vineyard, and in Queen's College must these prepare for their work. At the close of each succeeding session, our students, are being sent forth, and are filling with usefulness and acceptance their several stations. Brought up in the country, accustomed to its usages, and inured to hardships and trials which might damp the zeal of many who have not lived in the backwoods or newly-settled regions, we may well regard those young men as invaluable to the Church.

“ Such are the circumstances in which the College is placed, and which we again submit for your consideration. If left to themselves, and with no one to care for their souls, our countrymen may feel that they are abandoned by their Church, and say with Israel of old, ‘How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?’ Let us then ask for your aid, as before. Give us also your prayers at a Throne of grace, that our Zion may lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes—that she may become a praise in the whole earth—that through her instrumentality our people may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty.

“ JOHN PATON,

Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

Queen's College, Kingston, Canada.

“ N.B.—The preparatory school continues to be a most useful auxiliary to the College, and is efficiently conducted by Mr R Campbell, as head master, with two assistants—Owing to accidental causes, the number in attendance at last Report was twenty-two. This is now increased to forty-eight, with the prospect of a considerable addition ere long.”

Upon this report the Committee will offer no remark, with the exception of recording their entire concurrence in the selection of the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, to the office of temporary Principal and Professor of Divinity. The eminent talents and scholarship of that gentleman, his thorough acquaintance with theology in all its departments, his intelligent attachment to the doctrines and government of the Church of Scotland, and his kind, and, at the same time, dignified manner, are, undoubtedly, guarantees not only that he will discharge with

ability all his professorial duties, but so discharge them as to exercise a most beneficial influence over the youth placed under his care. The Committee recommend this University to the continued encouragement of the General Assembly.

AUSTRALIA.—The proposed union of the different Presbyterian bodies in Australia, regarding which the Committee had very ample information before last General Assembly, has been virtually abandoned. It turned out that agreement among the parties to the proposed union upon some questions essential to its permanence, and indeed to the honesty of entering into it at all, was only an apparent agreement; and that, when explanations were mutually required and offered, irreconcilable differences presented themselves. It is only with ministers of the Church of Scotland who were engaged in these negotiations that the Committee have anything to do, and it is only in reference to them that they feel called upon to offer any remark. In doing so, it is with unfeigned satisfaction that the Committee report to the General Assembly that our brethren have held firmly by the doctrine and government of the Church, as expressed in her Confession of Faith and other standards—that, as soon as they discovered that it was designed to put upon certain chapters in the Confession of Faith interpretations inconsistent with their literal meaning, and with the practical exposition of them given by the Church; and that by these new interpretations it was proposed that they should be henceforth bound, and thereby cease to be ministers of the Church of Scotland, they repudiated the proposed union, and, it is believed, retain as cordially as ever their allegiance to our venerable Church. At this result the Committee, after a careful consideration of all the documents forwarded to them, and particularly of the object which some parties were aiming at, are not surprised; and they take this opportunity of suggesting to our brethren in Australia, that they continue to cultivate that spirit of charity and peace towards those who still differ from them, which it is incumbent on every Christian, and especially on those clothed with the sacred office of the ministry, to exhibit. At present the Committee have upon their table applications for five additional clergymen to fixed charges in Australia—one for the colony of Victoria, and four for New South Wales. These charges are all of them important and most desirable. The stipends guaranteed to each of them range from £130 to £400 a year. As speedily as possible the Committee will provide suitable ministers for these several charges.

Before closing this branch of their report, the Committee have to regret, notwithstanding the gratifying number of ministers whom they have been able to send to the British colonies during the past year, the large amount of destitution, and the want of a sufficient staff of able and devoted men to supply it, which still exist. In the meantime, the Committee are persuaded that this Venerable House will unite with them in expressing the deepest sympathy with our countrymen, who have long and patiently borne their religious privations, in anew conveying to them an assurance that they and their families are not forgotten by us; and that our earnest prayers are, that the Lord may put it, and that early, in our power to gladden them with the arrival among them of messengers of salvation. This assurance, uttered not in formal language, but in the deep and prayerful sincerity of our hearts, will be regarded as a token of better days, ere long, to dawn upon them; and when they read, as they

do with interest, an account of your annual proceedings, and especially the proceedings of this day, on which their wants and welfare are deliberated upon, they will be animated with double earnestness to avail themselves of such means of improvement as they at present possess—the perusal of their Bibles, gathering around their family altars for prayer, speaking oft one to another of the things pertaining to their immortal peace, and encouraging one another to walk in the good path that leads to heaven. The urgency of immediate provision being made for those portions of the colonies where the ministrations of the Gospel, in order to be efficient, must be conducted in the Gaelic language, the Committee take leave again to press upon the attention of the General Assembly. They do so in the hope that their fathers and brethren, whose parishes are situated in the Highlands, from which the supply must come, will be so kind as remember, when they return to their homes, the urgency of the appeals that have been made to us, and favor the Committee with their influence in answering them.

APPLICATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.—The committee, it will be remembered, submitted to last General Assembly the expediency of an application being made to her Majesty's Government, with the view of obtaining the appointment of additional ministers or missionaries to supply the charges of incumbents when ill health required their temporary absence from them; and, when not so employed, to perform missionary duty among the poorer and more remote of our countrymen. This suggestion was, of course, limited to those colonies where provision is made from the local exchequer for stipends to ministers of the Church of Scotland and of the Church of England. The Committee also submitted to last General Assembly the inadequate supply of chaplains hitherto appointed to dispense divine ordinances, according to their own form of worship, to Presbyterians in the army, and otherwise to superintend their religious and moral welfare. Your Venerable House was pleased to adopt these suggestions, and to instruct the Committee to take all competent steps to secure their attainment. In furtherance of this instruction, the Committee resolved, after mature deliberation, to send a deputation of their number to present and advocate your wishes to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Right Honorable the Secretary for War. The deputation consisted of the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Convener; the Rev. Dr. Paul, Hugh Bruce, Esq., David Smith, Esq., and John Orr Ewing, Esq.

1. In waiting upon her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the deputation were accompanied by the Right Honorable Lord Belhaven, who, this house will readily believe, entered cordially into an object in which the welfare of the Church of Scotland was involved, by Sir John Heron Maxwell, Mr. Elliot Lockhart, M. P., and Isaac Bayley, Esq. It is not enough to say that the deputation were courteously received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Labouchere, they were received with the utmost kindness and attention, and all their statements and explanations approved of. At his request the Committee have since forwarded to the Colonial Office a statement in writing of what the Assembly is anxious to carry into effect, both in reference to the appointment of additional ministers to discharge the duties above referred to, and to the reopening of churches which had been for a considerable time shut up; and certainly no

trouble was spared by the Right Honorable Secretary to induce the Colonial Legislatures, within whose province these matters fall, to comply with your wishes, and to make sufficient provision for the establishment of religious ordinances among our countrymen. A change of her Majesty's Government has lately taken place, but the Committee have every reason to believe that the noble Lord who is now charged with colonial affairs will be equally friendly to the Church of Scotland as his predecessor. If encouraged by your Venerable House, and supported by your sanction and influence, the Committee will continue their exertions, not only to give stability to our existing charges in the colonies, but also to secure that the ministers of this Church be remunerated for their ministrations, and in every respect placed upon the same footing as the ministers of the sister establishment.

II. It is with unfeigned satisfaction that the Committee report the favorable result of their application in behalf of an increase of Army Chaplains belonging to the Church of Scotland. When waiting upon the Right Hon. the Secretary for War, Lord Panmure, the deputation were accompanied by Sir James Elphinstone, M. P., and Mr. Elliot Lockhart, M. P., and they take this opportunity of recording their sense of his Lordship's courtesy, and their gratification at the readiness which he expressed to promote the religious welfare of Presbyterians in the army, and, in doing so, to recognise the Church of Scotland as on the same footing as the Church of England. Acting upon these views, a chaplain was, immediately after the interview, on the recommendation of the Committee, appointed at Aberdeen. Having been ordained by the presbytery of the bounds, he is devoting his whole time and attention to the duties of this important charge. A few days ago, on a request from the War Office, the Committee have recommended five additional chaplains for home and foreign service. The Committee know well how much satisfaction this report will give to every member of your Venerable House. Nor will it afford you less satisfaction to learn what has been done for our countrymen in the army who are engaged in India, at present the scene of atrocity and most cruel and sanguinary insurrection. While they are engaged in that arduous struggle, and while as patriots we rejoice in the tidings that have come to us that our countrymen are maintaining the proud name which the Scottish soldier has valorously earned, and that they are shrinking from no sacrifice, even of their lives, to maintain the honor of the British Crown, and the supremacy of our beloved Queen; while as patriots we rejoice in this devoted loyalty and invincible courage of our countrymen, and recommend them to God for protection, it is worthy of their National Church to do something more—to remember their spiritual welfare in the day of trial, and endeavour to follow them amid their perils with the strengthening and consolatory ordinances of the Gospel. To secure this blessing for our brethren was a prominent part of the deputation's anxiety; and they desire to record, as they do now, their thanks to the Hon. the East India Directors, not only for the most kind reception which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman gave to the deputation at an interview arranged for them by that true friend of the Church of Scotland, Sir James Elphinstone, but for the cordiality with which your pious wishes were agreed to by the Directors, and their prompt appointment of four chaplains of our Church with a liberal remuneration. Into all these arrangements

the Chaplain General, the Rev. Mr. Gleig, with whom the deputation had the happiness of an interview, has, with most gratifying readiness, entered; and assuredly the expression of interest in our Church, in the army, and of anxiety to promote the religious welfare of Presbyterian soldiers, which the deputation most gladly listened to, give every confidence that, in the influential and responsible office which that reverend gentleman holds, the interests of the Church of Scotland will be duly maintained.

The Committee will not weary the Assembly by a description of the varied and solemn duties which the India chaplains above mentioned have to discharge, but they cannot refrain from quoting the following short paragraph from a letter, addressed by one of them, the Rev. Mr. Ross, to the Convener, and received a few days ago. The letter is dated Camp, 42d Royal Highlanders, Lucknow, 25th March, 1858.

"On the evening of the 25th ult. I dispensed the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to twenty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, and thirteen officers, at Buntual. We all felt it to be a most solemn occasion—we all felt that it might be the last time we would have an opportunity of commemorating the height and depth of a Saviour's dying love upon earth. One could not help being thrilled with the strangest feelings at the thought of this memorial ordinance being observed in a camp where every preparation was going on for the grand encounter at Lucknow. We concluded by singing the opening verses of the 103d psalm, to the old sacramental tune of Coleshill. It was, in every respect, a most interesting and deeply solemn service."

Very true, the service must have been a most interesting and deeply solemn one; and may it not be added that, with one heart and mind, do the members of this Venerable House pray that the survivors of that little flock—who, amid the turmoil around them, and the dangers before them, calmly assembled to break bread and drink wine in remembrance of our Lord—may enjoy grace, mercy, and peace from the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost while they are in this world, and that each of them may receive a crown of life hereafter in heaven!

The Committee have only further to add, that information having very recently reached them that the whole subject of Army Chaplains is at present under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that matters in which the Church of Scotland has a deep interest are consequently about to be arranged, the Convener, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Paul, submitted these matters for the favorable consideration of the present Secretary of State for War, General Peel, and for that of the Chaplain General. The Lord Advocate, as well as Sir James Eplingstone, most readily and kindly accompanied them in the official interview with which they were favoured by the Right Honorable Secretary; and the committee trust that when the points which they submitted—such as, that every Presbyterian soldier should have the same facility in obtaining a copy of the Holy Scriptures and the version of the Psalms and Paraphrases authorised by the General Assembly to be used at public worship, as Episcopalians have in obtaining copies of Scripture and the authorised book of Common Prayer, and that a fair proportion of the chaplains receive commissions—the Committee hope that when these and other important points are considered, they will be conceded as nothing more than what is equitable and just towards one of the established Churches of the country.

A detailed statement of the financial affairs of the Committee will be published at the end of this Report, from which it will appear that again a large draft has been made upon their Reserve Fund, and it ought frankly to be declared that, unless their operations are more vigorously supported throughout the Church, there can be no alternative but that of the material, if not permanent, injury of the whole Mission. This catastrophe the Committee are persuaded that your Venerable House will take effective means of averting. For the increased expenditure which has been incurred, and consequently the heavy drafts which have been made upon the Reserve Fund, have arisen solely from the successful operation of the Mission,—the sending, during the two years, that these drafts have been had recourse to, of not fewer than thirty-eight ministers and missionaries to our colonial brethren. This is, indeed, a noble band of messengers of salvation, and by the blessing of God they cannot fail to be instrumental in doing inestimable good. Such a body of Gospel messengers is worthy of the Church of Scotland to have sent—a Church pledged by repeated resolutions and by a sustained course of action not to relax her obedience to the commands of her adorable Lord, until the most distant and solitary places enjoy the refreshing ordinances of religion, and the young and the old have the path pointed out to them that leads to the rest that remaineth to the people of God.

In name and by appointment of Committee.
J. C. FOWLER, LL.D., Convener.

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

CONCLUDED.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

The Assembly met this day at eleven o'clock—Dr. Leishman, Moderator.

REV. DR. SIMPSON.

Dr. PRIE gave in a Report from the Committee appointed to look out for a successor to Dr. Simpson, as Convener of the Home Mission Committee. Dr. Crawford, Edinburgh, had consented to take the office. The Committee submitted a minute expressive of the value of Dr. Simpson's services, which was approved of.

WIDOW'S FUND.

Dr. GRANT gave in the Report of the trustees of the Widows' Fund. During the year the Fund had increased by the amount of £5000; the stock now amounts to £250,000. Since 1843 the sum of £76,000 has been added to the capital. During the year 12 widows had died, and 22 had been admitted. There are 336 annuitants. The number of contributors is 1322.

Dr. HILL moved the adoption of the Report.

Dr. MUIR, Dr. ROBERTSON, Dr. LEE, and other members, strongly expressed similar sentiments;

The Report was adopted, and thanks returned to Dr. Grant.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORPHANS' FUND.

Dr. GRANT next gave in the Report of the new Committee on this scheme. The sum of £200 has been received from the

Ferguson fund. The fund now amounted to £1946.

Mr. GIBBON, Lommay, moved the adoption of the Report which was agreed to.

LAY ASSOCIATION.

Dr. SIMPSON gave in the Report of the Lay Association in Support of the Five Schemes of the Church. The total amount received this year was £1843, being above £300 over the amount of last year's receipts, and was variously appropriated among the different schemes. The Cairnbrock trustees had given £200 to the Association during the year. A deputation had visited England, and branches had been established in Liverpool and Manchester. The establishment of contemplated branches in the colonies has been postponed.

The Report was adopted.

EDUCATION SCHEME.

Dr. COOK, Haddington, gave in the Report of the Committee on this Scheme. The Report was divided into three heads:—Assembly Schools; Normal Schools; Funds.

The whole emoluments received by 173 of the teachers, including those derived from other sources, were £9075 15s; the average income of each of 116 teachers on the first Scheme being £50 2s 1½d; of each of 43 teachers on the second, £60 5s 2d; and of each of 14 female teachers, £33 13s. The total number of children attending the Assembly Schools during the past year has been 20,304 (including 2295 Sabbath scholars not attending the week-day school). The increase of attendance since last year is 700.

Dr. PIRIE moved the adoption of the Report; and, in doing so, eulogized the Scheme.

The Earl of SELKIRK seconded the motion.

After some remarks from other members. The Report was adopted.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Mr. MACKIE, Erskine, read the Report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, Answers to queries issued by the Committee had this year been received from 948 of the 1163 churches and chapels. In connection with these 948 there were 1593 schools, having 111,701 scholars on the roll at 1st January 1858, and 93,700 of average attendance; instructed by 9551 teachers, 12,676 of the scholars being above 14 years of age. These figures showed an increase over last year, and an increase of 20,000 scholars reported as on the roll during the last six years.

Sheriff BARCLAY moved the adoption of the Report, and urged the Church to make a full recognition of the Sabbath-School system as part of their constitution, and give it every encouragement.

The Report was adopted; and a recommendation given to Presbyteries to take cognizance of the statistics, &c., of Sabbath schools within their bounds.

THE SCOTCH SYNOD IN ENGLAND.

A letter was read from the Synod in England in connection with this Church.

Mr. M. B. A. of London then addressed the Assembly. He expressed to the House the attachment of the English Synod and said that Synod was careful to avoid interference with the Church of England; and they were met in a similar friendly spirit by many members of that Church. He specially commended to the care of the Church the Scotch soldiers stationed in the various garrison towns.

Dr. ROBERTSON referred to the desirability of the Church following her people to England, and proposed a deliverance to the effect of sending a letter to the Synod in England, and appointing a Committee, with a view of strengthening the hands of the brethren in England, in enabling them to provide for the spiritual wants of our countrymen in the towns, &c., there.

This deliverance was adopted; and thanks were conveyed to the deputation.

THE CHURCH BENEFICES' ACT.

Dr. HILL reported verbally from the Committee appointed last year to consider the Benefices' Act, and to report how far the same has been, or may be, made effectual to secure the settlement of suitable presentees; and also, as to regulations to be passed by the Assembly or otherwise; to abridge the time and expense connected with cases brought up under the Act. It was the opinion of the Committee, on the whole, that the working of the Act had been favourable to the Church. The Committee also thought that the question as to whether the Act had secured suitable presentees should be answered affirmatively.

Dr. COOK then submitted the following motion, viz.,—"That the General Assembly approve of the diligence of the Committee, re-appoint it; and further, considering the importance of a mature deliberation before altering the regulations on the conduct of Presbyteries under the Benefices Act, the Assembly agree without a vote to send down the Report of the Committee to Presbyteries to be fully considered by them, requesting them to send their views and suggestions to the Convener, so that they may be reported on the next meeting of the General Assembly."

This motion was agreed to.

AIDS TO DEVOTION.

Dr. CRAWFORD read a Report by a Committee appointed in 1849 for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity for providing aids to social worship for Presbyterian soldiers and sailors, as well as for colonists destitute of a settled pastor. As the result of their labours, the Committee submitted a number of forms of worship, consisting of five morning and five evening services, together with a variety of special prayers, to be introduced in the course of the services when used by soldiers, sailors, colonists, sojourners in India, and

in foreign countries, as also a considerable number of occasional prayers adapted to particular circumstances and exigencies.

In compiling these forms, the Committee availed themselves of the devotional writings of Calvin and other Presbyterian Reformers, of the prayers contained in the Book of Common Order, Knox's "Treatise on Fasting," and the Order of Public Repentance, and of the methods of prayer in the Directory for Public Worship. The Committee suggested that the Assembly, without giving any deliverance on the subject of the forms of worship, should, if they approved of the Report, sanction the Committee to print and publish the same as they might see fit, and upon their own authority. In submitting their Report, the Committee state that it is "not their object to introduce any innovation into the ordinary worship of the Church when conducted by a minister or licentiate, but simply to facilitate the exercise of social worship by soldiers, sailors, sojourners in India, or in other colonies of Great Britain, or in foreign countries, when the services of a minister or licentiate cannot be obtained."

On the motion of Dr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Macrae, Hawick, the Report, and the suggestion contained in it, were unanimously approved of.

DEFICIENCY OF ELDERS.

In reference to an overture from the Presbytery of Aberdeen, praying the Assembly to take steps for remedying the deficiency of elders in many country parishes, it was agreed to enjoin on Presbyteries to inquire into the state of the eldership within their bounds, and to report to the next Assembly the extent and cause of the deficiency of elders, if such existed.

GAELIC PREACHING.

Mr. Fergusson, Fortingal, supported an overture from the Presbytery of Weem, praying the Assembly "to take into their consideration the important fact that no provision is made, either by statute or in any of the acts of the General Assembly, for students in the Highlands who intend to come out for the ministry as Gaelic preachers, being made thoroughly acquainted with that language." The Gaelic language, he stated, was not now, as formerly, taught in the parochial and other schools in the Highlands; and as there was no provision for studying it at the universities, a Highland student might receive his licence without being able to write, or even to speak, grammatically or idiomatically that language in which he purposed conveying his future ministrations. He suggested that the Assembly should require that every student intending to become a Gaelic preacher should receive proper instructions in that language.

After some remarks from Mr. McIntyre of Kilmonivaig in support of the overture, the subject was, on the motion of Mr. A. S. Cook, remitted to a committee for in-

quiry, with the view of reporting to the next General Assembly.

MONDAY, May 31.

The Assembly met to-day at 11 o'clock. INCREASED PROVISION FOR CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN INDIA.

A memorial to Government from a committee appointed on this subject recommended that in any legislation now to be adopted for the better government of India, the claims of the Church of Scotland to a larger share of the countenance and support which it had hitherto enjoyed might not be overlooked, but that such increased provision might be made for the spiritual wants of those of her communion in India as was manifestly demanded, if her existence in that country was to be continued. The memorial was agreed to.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL MACFARLAN.

Dr. Muir read as an addition to the Assembly's deliverance on the Colonial Committee's Report, a tribute to the memory of the late Principal Macfarlan, who had for so long a period taken the deepest interest in the Colonial Scheme.

The minute was approved of, and ordered to be recorded.

GRANTS TO MINISTERS ABROAD.

Dr. Crawford gave in a report from a committee appointed to consider the subject of supplying religious ordinances to Scottish Presbyterians resident in Constantinople, and to Scotch sailors frequenting that port, recommending that earnest recommendations be given to the Colonial Committee to turn their immediate attention to supplying these wants, not only at Constantinople, but at any other ports on the continent of Europe in which there was a necessity or desire for divine ordinances in connection with their National Church; and, further, that the attention of the same committee should be especially called to the Consular Act, in which it was enacted that wherever a church was erected or hired, or a minister appointed, according to the rites either of the Church of England or the Church of Scotland, the sum raised by voluntary contribution in the locality for such purposes should be supplemented by an equal sum out of the British Treasury. The committee were in hopes that if the Colonial Committee moved in the matter, in the course of a few years they might have ministers stationed and supported at Paris, Marseilles, and other of the principal cities of the continent.

After some remarks from Dr. Cook of Haddington, Dr. Macfarlane and Mr. Brewster, the report was approved of, and remitted to the Colonial Committee.

CHAPEL DEBTS.

Professor Swinton reported from the Committee on this subject that they had memorialized the trustees of the Ferguson Bequest Fund for aid; that their application had been most favourably entertained,

and that, at the request of the trustees, they had ascertained the total amount of the debts on the chapels of ease connected with the churches. They found that there were debts on twenty-eight chapels, and that the debt on them amounted to £13,150; while there were at least as many more cases in which there were debts which, if not actually secured over the chapels, were contracted on account of them, and these formed morally, if not legally, obligations for which their Church was responsible. This state of matters having been communicated to the Ferguson trustees, these gentlemen were liberally disposed to offer a sum of between £1500 and £2000.

The Assembly, after some remarks from Dr. Robertson and others, approved of the report, re-appointed the committee, and recorded their acknowledgments to the Ferguson trustees for their liberal offer; and, in order to place the committee as speedily as possible in a condition to obtain the benefit of this offer, the Assembly appointed a general collection in aid of the fund to be made in all places of worship connected with the Church on the third Sabbath of November next.

ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

Dr. Robertson, Convener of this Scheme, gave in his report, which stated that the subscriptions this year amounted to £25,710 6s. 11½d., being, he regretted, a much smaller sum than in former years. This sum included a donation of £500 from her Majesty, and £200 from Prince Albert.

It was agreed, on the motion of Major Bailie of Eldon Hall, seconded by Mr. Brewster of Paisley, and after remarks from several members, to approve of the report, to re-appoint the committee, and to authorise the committee to collect the subscription in terms of the recommendation, and also to return thanks to the committee and convener.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. HUNTER.

Mr. Macrae, W. S., in accordance with the previous resolution of the Assembly, gave in a minute expressing the Assembly's approval of the proposal to erect a monument in India to the memory of the late Mr. Hunter, one of the missionaries of the Church. Mr. Macrae explained that the monument was to be erected by private parties. The minute was approved of.

INNOVATIONS IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The only matter requiring detailed notice in the proceeding on Monday night of the Established Assembly, whose close we announced in our last, is the discussion which took place on this subject, which was brought before them by overtures from two Presbyteries.

Dr. Pirie supported the overture from the Synod of Aberdeen. He said that, from the excitement which prevailed on the subject of the overtures, some legislation was called for by the Assembly; and that the overture from Aberdeen had originated

in an attempt to introduce some innovations within the bounds of the Presbytery to which he belonged, and which the Presbytery had delayed deciding upon until the opinions of the Assembly on the subject were made known. It appeared to him that for any kirk session to introduce such innovations without consulting the higher judicatories of the Church was to depart from the principles of the Established Church, and to adopt those of the Independents. If such practices were permitted, they would be most dangerous to the welfare of the Church.

Mr. Murray, Morton, in supporting the overture from the Synod of Dumfries, said that all the changes and innovations which had yet been introduced were of a nature, he feared, more or less tending to foster and encourage superstition. He hoped the Assembly would stop this ere it was too late.

Mr. Macduff, elder, entirely concurred with Dr. Pirie in thinking that, as an Established Church, it was their duty to maintain uniformity of worship throughout all their congregations, because when they departed from that principle, they necessarily went into mere Independency.

After some further discussion, Dr. Cook proposed a motion, which was amalgamated with another, and agreed to as follows:—

1. The General Assembly earnestly and solemnly warn all members of the Church against the rash adoption of changes in the order and form of public worship as recommended in the Directory of Public Worship, confirmed by acts of Parliament, and presently practised in this Church; 2. That the Assembly, in conformity with the terms of the laws of the Church and the enactments of Parliament, do hereby expressly enjoin on all the Presbyteries of the Church, when such innovations are represented to them as having taken place, to inquire into the extent of and reasons assigned for such innovations, and to take, with due prudence and discretion, such course as seems to them most advisable for restoring uniformity within their bounds, and preventing discord within the Church."

MEETING OF NEXT ASSEMBLY.

The whole of the business having been disposed of, with the exception of one or two matters remitted to the Commission, the Moderator addressed the Assembly, and then thanked the Lord High Commissioner. The Commissioner acknowledged the compliment; and the next meeting of the Assembly was appointed to be held at Edinburgh on Thursday the 19th of May, 1850. The Assembly was then dissolved, and the members separated at two o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A special meeting of the Commission of the Assembly has been held since the annual meeting on the 14th July, when it was resolved to forward a petition to the House of Lords against several clauses of the Scottish Universities Bill.

CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

Report of Committee on the Formation of a General Assembly.

Unto the Rev. the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

The Committee of Synod appointed to take into consideration the subject of the formation of a General Assembly of our Church in British North America beg leave to report.

Your Committee having met, agreed to enter into correspondence with the Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the matter submitted for consideration, and craved their views on the following topics:—

1. Is it desirable that the several Synods of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland in British North America, be formed into a General Assembly?

2. If desirable is it practicable?

3. If desirable and practicable should all Ministers and representative Elders be Members of the Assembly, or should that Court be composed of Representatives only of the several Presbyteries within the bounds of the respective Synods, that are now or may hereafter be formed?

Answers being received, your Committee reviewing their own deliberations on the subject, and comparing the conclusions at which they had arrived with the information they had received, found that a remarkable uniformity of opinion prevailed on all the points of inquiry. Yet they have to regret that they are unable to present any definite scheme for the consideration or adoption of the Synod. The views which they venture to submit are rather suggestive of subjects that deserve further discussion and mature deliberations than principles to be acted on; but which it is hoped will direct further investigation and tend to promote the accomplishment of a scheme so important.

There is but one opinion as to the desirability of the object. The advantages that would result from its accomplishment are so numerous and of such importance that your Committee would feel unstrained earnestly to advise the immediate formation of a General Assembly, were it not that some difficulties stand in the way—difficulties that are not insurmountable, and which the daily increasing facilities of intercourse will soon diminish and ultimately remove.

Gathering into one body the scattered members of our Church and binding them not only by a common faith, discipline and government, but also by common sympathies and united exertions for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, is essential to the great object for which a church was instituted; and there cannot be a doubt that the formation of a General Assembly would greatly promote these objects. Matters for adjudication or advice passing through the inferior courts would come up before such a body in a form riper for judgment and more likely to obtain a clear, consistent, and equitable decision. Much time now lost in settling minor matters of form and order would be saved. The acts and deliberations of such a body would carry much greater weight than those of small and detached Synods. The benefits arising from increased and a wider extended intercourse would be very great. Uniformity of procedure and enlarged means of usefulness would be promoted. While fresh vigour would be infused into the Churches generally, and all bound more closely and firmly together—the great end for

which they were instituted would be more successfully attained.

Is the measure contemplated practicable? The obstacles which stand in the way are chiefly the expense of travelling and the want of direct communication—obstacles which are rapidly giving way. With the prospects of improvement that are opening up, the difficulties of intercourse between the remotest points of the present bounds of the Synods proposed to be formed into a General Assembly, it is conceived, will not be greater than existed in Scotland at the time of the Reformation. The existing differences in the conditions of the several parties may present to some minds great obstacles to a desirable and complete union. Such, for example, as the Widows' Fund and the partial endowment of your Synod; while the Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are as yet without the benefits resulting from such institutions. It is to be hoped that from the negotiations entered on between the Board of Managers of the Widows' Fund and these Synods, such arrangements may be made that the Ministers may be permitted to participate in the benefits of the Widows' and Orphans' Scheme, on such an equitable basis as may be determined on hereafter. The obstacle arising from partial endowment is such as must exist in every Church having fixed benefices and that is extending her bounds; and the discrepancy that would exist is perhaps not greater than what now occurs in the Parent Church between the Parochial and Quoad Sacra charges. The voluntary principle must be called into action in relation to all; while the benefits arising from partial endowments may be a stimulus for the individual exertion and encouragement of others in securing for themselves similar advantages. Your Committee are of opinion that it would neither be expedient nor equitable that the benefits of the Temporalities Fund be participated by the Ministers of the Lower Provinces, even could they be legally extended beyond Canada.

In present circumstances, your Committee are of opinion that the General Assembly should be composed of all Ministers and Representative Elders, leaving it afterwards to be determined by the Assembly itself what the nature of the constitution shall be.

In taking a conjunct view of the whole matter, the obstacles to the formation of a General Assembly appear in your Committee to be chiefly in the way of including the Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the arrangement, while the advantages are so numerous and important as to render the adoption of the measure exceedingly desirable. Your Committee are, therefore, of opinion that it would tend to facilitate the accomplishment of the contemplated object were the Synod to instruct a Committee to frame such measures as they may think to be practicable for the formation of a General Assembly in Canada, and to report to next meeting of Synod—leaving it to the Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to fall in with the scheme whenever they considered it practicable and advantageous, and on such a basis as may be mutually agreed on.

Your Committee merely report progress. If it be the pleasure of the Synod to continue their investigations on the subject, they recommend that a committee be appointed composed of such members as may be fitted for the work, with such instructions as they may deem necessary.

All which is humbly submitted.

ALEX. MATHIESON, *Convener*.

Address to Her Majesty the Queen.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :

We, the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, now in Synod assembled, beg leave to express to your Majesty our sincere and unabated attachment to your Majesty's person and government.

We deeply deplore the misfortune which has befallen your Majesty's empire by the wicked revolt of a portion of your Majesty's Indian army, and the cruel suffering, loss of life, and injury sustained by your Majesty's European subjects residing in India; and the loss sustained by the Church of Christ in the death of many zealous and efficient missionaries and ministers of the Gospel. While we have thus much to deplore in the past, we sincerely rejoice in the success which is now attending your Majesty's forces in the suppression of that revolt, and we pray God that he may continue to prosper your Majesty's arms, until the blessings of peace be again restored to that country, and especially that these disturbances may be so overruled by the Almighty Governor of all things as to consolidate the strength and secure the permanence of your Majesty's Indian Empire, and to promote the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom in that large portion of your Majesty's dominions.

We congratulate your Majesty on the marriage of your august daughter, and rejoice in the prospect she has of happiness in the honorable estate into which she has entered; and we trust that thereby a more intimate union may be effected between two great Protestant nations of Europe, which will conduce to the advancement of their mutual interests.

We thank God that He has cast our lot in a land where we enjoy all the blessings of civil and religious liberty under your Majesty's rule; and while it is our chief aim and object, to advance the cause of Christ in this land, and to promote the spiritual welfare of the people under our charge, it is and shall ever be our endeavour to inculcate, as we have opportunity, sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person, family and government.

That God may continue to pour out in rich abundance His blessings upon your Majesty, your Royal Consort, and the members of your Majesty's family, and especially that He would bestow that happiness which cometh down from above, and which the world can neither give nor take away, is our fervent prayer.

Signed in name and by appointment of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, at Montreal, this First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight years, by

GEORGE BELL, *Convener*.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nova-Scotia—Past History and Present Condition of Public Education.

The first Act of the Legislature connected with Education was passed in 1811. The main feature of this Act was the granting of £25 per annum to every school sustained by a contribution of £50 from the people. This Act continued for fifteen years, when it was superseded by one passed in 1826, which provided a special sum for each county, to be administered according to certain conditions by a board of School Commissioners. The

sum of £2600, granted in 1826, was raised in 1831 to £4000. This remained till 1835, when a bill was passed by the Legislature, which, with other provisions, granted the sum of £11,170 for the Common School Education of the country, with about £2000 for more advanced schools. This bill continued in force till 1850, when another came into operation, and which is the one under which we are now acting. In this enactment the sum granted for common and advanced schools continued the same, but there was some additional grants made, such as £600 for the purchase of school books for poor children, and £500 per annum for school libraries. Along with some other improvements, this enactment made provision for the appointment of a Superintendent of Education. J. W. Dawson, Esq., of Picton, now Principal of McGill College, Montreal, a gentleman possessed of no ordinary tact, rare sagacity, good business habits, and high scientific attainments, was appointed to the office. Mr. Dawson's official visits throughout the Province imparted a mighty impetus to the cause of Education. At his instigation, George Young, Esq., as chairman of the Educational Committee, reported a bill to found a Normal School, which was thrown out on the third reading. Mr. Dawson continued in office for about two years, when he resigned. In 1853, substantially the same Normal School Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly by Samuel Creelman, Esq., the then Financial Secretary, and passed. Amongst other arrangements this bill provided that the Principal of the Normal School should be *ex officio* Superintendent of Education, and be released altogether from the inspection of schools. The present incumbent was appointed to his office in 1855; and since then has lectured or taught on an average four hours every day during each session of the Normal School, visited almost the whole Province three times, delivered public lectures on Education in all the most important settlements, held teachers' institutes within the bounds of each Board of School Commissioners, and, in the absence of inspectors, visited a goodly number of schools.

The Normal School was opened at Truro in November, 1855. The attendance since then has averaged 100 pupil teachers per annum, and this without any encouragement from the Legislature save £100 for scholarships to the most deserving students, which sum was withdrawn last session of Legislature. About 140 of the pupil teachers have graduated, receiving either first or second class certificates; and of these about 120 are laboring as teachers in different parts of the Province. The teachers in the Normal School are—Rev. A. Forrester, D. D., Principal, who lectures on Education as a profession, on Natural Science, &c.; C. Randall, Esq., teacher of English and Classical Literature; W. E. Mulholland, Esq., teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Mr. Somerville Dickie, teacher of Music. The whole annual cost to the Province of the Normal School, including the contingencies of office of the Superintendent of Education, is £900, being several hundred pounds less than any similar institution in Britain or the Colonies.

Since the Normal School was opened, a suite of Model Schools, as practising schools for the pupil teachers, has been built a few yards from the Normal College by a grant of £500 from the Legislature, supplemented by £200 raised by the inhabitants of Truro and neighborhood. These Model Schools were opened in June, 1857, and are now attended

by 200 scholars. There are four teachers,—J. B. Calkin, Esq., Head Master; Mr. H. Webster, of Intermediate, Miss Sophia Christie, of Primary Department, and Miss Jane Greaves, teacher of sewing, knitting, &c. These schools are supported by the fees of scholars and an endowment of £200 by the Legislature and £25 by Commissioners of Schools for the district. The whole current expenses to the Province of the Normal and Model Schools and Superintendent of Education, &c., are £1111.

Lands for an experimental garden and farm on a small scale adjoining the Normal School have been purchased, but no money has as yet been granted by the Province for carrying out this project.

In the Report of the Superintendent of Education for 1857 it is stated that the sum of £45,435 7s. 6d. was expended in payment of the salaries of teachers of Common and Grammar Schools; £13,379 16s. 4d. of that sum by the Province, and £32,055 11s. 1d. by the people; making the average cost of each child receiving education 10s. 10d., being for the people 6s. 7d., and for the Province 4s. 3d.; and the average salary of each teacher £45 per annum; that there were 38,187 children receiving instruction, which, according to the last census, will give 1 to almost every 6½ of the population, or, according to the common increase since that time, 1 to about every 7; that the average time, in weeks, in which the schools were held, was, in winter, 18½, and in summer 21½, making, as near as may be, ten months in the year; that there were 273 schools in which neither Geography nor Grammar was taught, and thirteen of the Common Schools in which Classics were taught; that there were 44 Grammar Schools in operation, attended by 1476 in winter, 1738 in summer; that those studying Mathematics and Classics were 1074, and that the support derived from the people amounted to £2,453 10s. 5d., and from the Province £818 14s. 9d.; that besides Mount Allison Institution at Sackville, N. B., there were six Academies receiving more or less aid from the Province; that including Gorham College, there were seven collegiate institutions in the Province, all denominational; that, in winter, there were 905 teachers, of whom 655 were males and 250 females, and in summer 1099, of which 579 were males and 520 females; that 598 school houses were reported as good and comfortable, 171 as bad, and 186 as log school houses.

Under the present Educational Bill the Province is divided into 33 Boards of School Commissioners, who are appointed by the Government; the territory under each Board is divided into school sections or districts, presided over by trustees appointed by the inhabitants of these districts. The duties of the Commissioners are mainly these:—1st. To see that the school sections are properly defined; 2nd. To distribute the Provincial funds according to law; 3rd. To license the teachers. The duties of the trustees are mainly these:—1st. To take charge of school-house and property belonging to the district; to select and to engage the teacher; to certify that the teacher has done his duty, and to see to it that the terms of engagement with the teacher are fully implemented by the people.—*Journal of Education and Agriculture for July.*

A notice of the past history and present condition of Education in New Brunswick appears in the same number of the *Journal*.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The Singing Student Boy.

Many years ago a student boy was seen and heard in the streets of an ancient town singing. He was a stout, plainly dressed boy, but his face was pale, and his eyes were sad and tearful. Every time he finished a song, he stepped to the door of a house and gave a gentle tap. When it was opened, he said in humble tones:—

"Please give a poor student boy a morsel of bread."

"Beware with thee, thou beggar's child," was the rough reply that met his ear as he shrank from the door steps.

Thus driven from door to door, he sang his sweet songs until his body was weary and his heart sad. Scarcely able to stand, he at last turned his steps homeward. Striking his noble forehead with his hand, he said:—

"I must go home to my father's house, and be content to live by the sweat of my brow. Providence has no loftier destiny for me—I have trodden out of its paths by aiming higher."

Just at that moment, Ursula Cotta, a burgher's wife, who had heard his songs and seen him driven from a neighbor's door, felt her heart yearn with pity towards the helpless boy. She opened her door, beckoned to the young singer, smiled sweetly upon him, and in tones that sounded like heaven's melodies to his ears, said:

"Come in, poor boy, and refresh thyself at my table!"

"Happy little singer!" With eyes half blinded with tears, he looked in the face of his friends and said:—

"I shall now pursue my studies without being obliged to beg my bread from grudging hands. I shall have you, sir, for a father, and you, sweet Ursula, for a mother. My heart will once more learn to love. I shall be happier than I can express."

After that day the singing boy studied hard and well. Years afterwards the world heard of him, for it was he who uttered his voice against Popery, and became the chief of that Reformation which gave an open Bible to the world. His name was Martin Luther.

Courage, then, poor boy! You may be friendless and unknown to-day—you may have to plod through trials and toils, uncheered by the smiles of even a sweet Ursula. But never mind! plod away; stick to study and duty. God cares for you. He has a work for you to do: and if you are faithful and true, He will in due season put you into your proper place. Toil on!—*The Appeal.*

Woman's Fortitude.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who has been all weakness and dependence, and alive to any external roughness, while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.—*Iring.*

A New Key.

"Aunty," said a little girl, "I believe I have found a new key to unlock people's hearts and make them so willing; for you know, aunty. God took my father and mother and they want people to be kind to their poor little daughter."

"What is the key?" asked aunty. "It is only one little word—guess what?" But aunty was no guesser.

"It is *please*," said the child; "aunty, it is *please*. If I ask one of the great girls in school, 'Please show me my parsing lesson!' she says, 'O, yes,' and helps me. If I ask 'Sarah, please do this for me,' no matter what, she'll take her hands out of the suds. If I ask uncle, 'Please,' he says, 'Yes, puss, if I can.' And if I say, 'Please, aunty—'"

"What does aunty do?" asked aunty herself. "O, you look and smile just like my mother, and that is best of all," cried the little girl, throwing her arms around aunty's neck with a tear in her eye.

Perhaps other children will like to know about this key; and I hope they will use it also, for there is great power in the small, kind courtesies of life.—*Child's Paper.*

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

AUGUST, 1858.

Want of Gaelic Missionaries.

It cannot fail, we should think, to afford much satisfaction to our attached friends in the destitute Gaelic congregations and settlements, to learn that the Colonial Committee of the parent Church are making the most strenuous and persevering exertions to obtain the services of several Gaelic missionaries for these provinces. The committee, in their annual report, pressed upon the attention of the General Assembly the urgency of immediate provision being made for those portions of the colonies where the ministrations of the Gospel, in order to be effectual, must be conducted in the Gaelic language; and they have, since the meeting of the Assembly, given the strongest and most satisfactory evidence of their earnestness and sincerity in this to us most important and urgent business, by offering from their funds a premium of £100 in addition to the committee's allowance to any Gaelic preaching missionary appointed by the committee to labor in Nova Scotia. This is most encouraging. It convinces us that our applications for assistance have not been made in vain, and ought to arouse our Gaelic countrymen to greater zeal and liberality in support of the Gospel, and more fervent prayers for the divine blessing upon the ordinances of religion.

Departure of the Rev. Francis Nicol for Scotland.

St. John's, N. F., July 21, 1858.

The Rev. F. Nicol, of St. Andrew's church, Newfoundland, took his departure

ture, at the date above mentioned, from the city which for seven years had been the scene of his labors, by the ship Anne Johnson.

Owing to the sailing arrangements made, in the absence of Mr. Nicol, at the meeting of Synod in Charlottetown, the final separation between his congregation and himself was more sudden and abrupt than could be wished, a single day being all the time given for intimation to the people of the intentions of their pastor. Nevertheless, a meeting of the congregation was held on the evening of the 20th, at which an address embodying the warmest sentiments of attachment to Mr. Nicol, deep regret at his departure, gratitude for his usefulness among them, and prayers that such usefulness might long be continued elsewhere, was unanimously passed, numerously signed, and presented to him by a deputation of the more influential members of the congregation on the following morning. To this address Mr. Nicol made a suitable reply.

Thereafter, he and his lady were accompanied to the vessel and some distance to sea by several friends, not only of the Established but of other Churches, among many of whose members much esteem and respect prevailed for him. During his residence in St. John's, Mr. Nicol succeeded so effectually in endearing himself to his people, that his absence has occasioned a blank which cannot be easily filled.—*Communicated.*

Minutes of Synod.

At St. James' Church, Charlottetown, the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight years;

Which day the Synod of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met; and after public worship, conducted by the Rev. A. McKay, Moderator, who preached an excellent and appropriate sermon from 1 Tim., v. xvii.:—"Let the elders that rule," &c., was constituted with prayer.

Presbytery rolls were given in, and the roll of Synod having been made up, stood as follows:

PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.

Alexander McGillivray, McLennan's Mountain,	Minister.
William Cameron, do,	Elder.
Andrew W. Herdman, St. Andrew's Ch., Pictou,	Minister.
James Fraser, do, do,	Elder.
Allan Pollok, St. Andrew's Church, N. Glasgow,	Minister.
John McKay, do, do,	Elder.
Donald McRae, E. and W. Branches, East River,	Minister.
John Holmes, do, do,	Elder.
James Mair, Barney's River,	Minister.
Simon Hannerman, do,	Elder.
Alexander McLean, St. Matthew's Ch., Pugwash,	Minister.

PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.

John Scott, St. Matthew's Church, Halifax,	Minister.
Thomas Jardine, do, do,	Minister.
James V. Avery, do, do,	Elder.
George Boyd, St. Andrew's Church, Halifax,	Minister.
Robert McDonald, do, do,	Elder.
Francis Nicol, St. Andrew's Ch., St. John's, Nfld,	Minister.

PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Alexander McKay, St. John's Church, Belfast,	Minister.
Allan McDougall, do, do,	Elder.
Thomas Duncan, St. James' Ch., Charlottetown,	Minister.
J. H. Gray, do, do,	Elder.
Andrew Lochhead, St. David's Ch., Georgetown	Minister.
Magnus Moir, do, do,	Elder.

The roll of Synod having been called, and the elders present having produced their commissions, the following sat down as members of court:

Rev. Messrs. McKay, McGillivray, Herdman, Pollok, McRae, Mair, Jardine, Nicol, Duncan, Lochhead, ministers; Messrs. Cameron, Fraser, McKay, Holmes, Gray, McDougall, and Moir, elders.

Mr. Pollok resigned the office of Clerk, and Mr. Mair was unanimously appointed in his place.

The Synod unanimously chose Mr. Pollok to be Moderator for the ensuing year, in room of Mr. McKay, the retiring Moderator.

The thanks of the Synod were conveyed to the retiring Moderator for his courteous conduct towards the court, as also for the excellent and appropriate sermon he had preached this forenoon.

The Synod, in accepting, as they did with extreme regret, the resignation by Mr. Pollok of the office of Synod Clerk, unanimously agreed to record their sense of the high value of his services, and the unwearied diligence with which he fulfilled every duty devolving on him while in that office.

Leave was asked and granted to the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island to meet this afternoon at five o'clock.

The following were appointed a committee to examine Presbytery Records: The Rev. Messrs. Jardine, Herdman, Duncan, and Mr. Cameron; Mr. Duncan, Convener.

The following were appointed a committee on overtures: Rev. Messrs. McRae, McKay, Lochhead, Hon. John Holmes, John McKay, Esq., and Mr. McDougall; Rev. Mr. McKay, Convener,—to meet at half-past eight o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Letters of apology for absence from the Rev. John Scott and Dr. Avery of Halifax were read, and their apologies considered satisfactory.

The Rev. Donald McDonald, P. E. I., was introduced to the Court and addressed them at some length as to his own position and that of his congregations in respect to the Church of Scotland.

Thereupon it was unanimously agreed to record that the Synod have heard with much pleasure and thankfulness to God the statements made by the Rev. D. McDonald, cordially welcome him among them, invite him to sit and deliberate with the brethren, and unanimously greet his resolution on all occasions to co-operate with the members of this court.

John McKay, Esq., asked, on behalf of the Lay Association, an interview with the Synod, when it was agreed to receive him to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Rev. Messrs. McGillivray, Martin, Wilson, Colonel Gray, and Wm. Cameron, (Mr. Martin, Convener,) were appointed a committee on bills, references, and appeals.

The Rev. Messrs. Jardine, McRae, Colonel Gray, and John McKay, Esq., (Mr. Jardine, Convener,) were appointed a committee to adjudicate concerning the Synod Fund.

The Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, with Messrs. McGillivray and Pollok, were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the Sabbath day services.

The minutes of last session of Synod were then read, and taken up *seriatim*.

It was agreed to defer consideration of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and of the formation of a General Assembly in British North America, until the representatives from the Canadian Synod arrive.

No annual reports from Presbyteries were produced.

Mr. Pollok reported that he had used all the means in his power, while in Scotland, to induce Gaelic missionaries to visit this country,—for which the thanks of the Synod were conveyed to him.

The Rev. J. Martin was appointed to conduct devotional exercises to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The Synod then adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

Closed with prayer.

JAMES MAIR, Synod Clerk.

SECOND SABBATH.

At St. James' Church, Charlottetown, the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight years;

Which day the Synod met pursuant to adjournment; and after devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. John Martin, was constituted with prayer by the Moderator.

Sederunt as before.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and sustained.

A deputation of the Lay Association was introduced to the Synod, when the Court was addressed by John McKay, Esq., Convener, and James McDonald, Esq., Secretary, as also by several members of the Synod; whereupon it was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that the Synod welcome with feelings of the highest satisfaction the deputation from the Lay Association of the Church of Scotland in Nova-Scotia and Prince Edward Island, warmly approve of the objects of the Association, and express their willingness to co-operate with them in their most laudable attempt to render our Church here self-sustaining; that a standing committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Pollok, Jardine, McKay, McGillivray, and Hon. John Holmes, (Mr. Pollok, Convener,) be appointed to co-operate with them, and deliberate as to the application of the funds.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Rev. William Murray, corresponding member from the Synod of New Brunswick, arrived, was gladly welcomed by the court, and his name added to the roll.

A report from the committee conducting the *Monthly Record* was laid on the table by Mr. Jardine: when it was moved, seconded, and agreed to, that the committee already appointed to co-operate with the Lay Association be empowered to confer with said Association in regard to the future publication of the *Record*, and the best means of discharging the liabilities connected therewith.

Thereafter, a vote of thanks was passed to the committee, managers, and editor of the *Monthly Record*, for the trouble they have taken and the interest they have shown in its prosperity;

From which, as respects the committee and managers, Col. Gray dissented.

In reference to statistical tables, it was unanimously resolved that those Presbyteries who have not sent in returns be enjoined to forward to the Moderator of Synod the same, made up for the year ending the first of June last, on or before the first day of September next; and that the Moderator and the Rev. D. McRae be entrusted with their publication.

Presbyteries are enjoined to be more punctual in their return of statistical tables for the future.

In reference to the duties of the Superintendent of Missions, it was enjoined on him

that he adhere strictly to these as assigned by the committee appointed to define them during the last session of Synod.

A letter was read from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, requesting supply for the pulpit there for a few months, during the vacancy about to occur on the anticipated departure of Mr. Nicol; whereupon the Synod instructed the Presbytery of Pictou to arrange for that purpose.

A letter from the President and Secretaries of the Protestant Alliance of Nova-Scotia was read, as also documents connected with said alliance, requesting the co-operation of this Synod. Thereafter it was moved, seconded and agreed to, that while this court most cordially sympathize with every effort made by Presbyteries of other Protestant denominations for the enlightenment of their Popish fellow-subjects, and are ready at any time heartily to co-operate with them in such efforts so far as these are consistent with the duties of ministers of the Gospel, they feel that the objects of this alliance, if not purely political, are at least political to such an extent as to preclude any co-operation on such a basis; and therefore they are not prepared to take any action in reference to the communications addressed to them. At the same time, they hold themselves open to take into their most serious consideration any scheme proposed, which shall comprehend—and only comprehend—the religious objects which, as ministers of the Gospel, they are bound to adhere to.

A communication in reference to the Indian Orphanage Scheme was read from John Paton, Esq., Treasurer; when the Synod resolved to record that they receive with delight this pleasing communication; express their gratitude to Almighty God for the existence of this door of usefulness, whereby the sympathies of children are enlisted so powerfully in the cause of the great Head of the Church; and strongly recommend the Hindoo Orphanage Scheme to the Sabbath schools within their bounds.

The Synod also record their sense of Mr. Paton's considerate kindness in communicating on this important subject, and instruct the Clerk to convey to Mr. Paton the thanks of the court.

The Rev. Messrs. Murray and McGillivray were appointed to conduct devotional exercises to-morrow morning.

The Synod adjourned, to meet to-morrow (Friday) at 9 o'clock A. M.

Closed with prayer.

JAMES MAIR, Synod Clerk.

THIRD SEDERUNT.

At St. James' Church, Charlottetown, the Second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight;

Which day the Synod met, pursuant to adjournment, and after devotional exercises, conducted by Messrs. Murray and McGillivray, was constituted with prayer by the Moderator.

Sederunt as before, with the addition of the Rev. Geo. Boyd.

The minutes of yesterday's Sederunt were read and sustained.

The Rev. Donald McDonald having presented to the Court several volumes of his books, it was moved and unanimously agreed to, that the thanks of the Synod be conveyed to him, which the Moderator did accordingly.

Mr. Martin reported that the Presbytery of Halifax presented the address passed at last Session of Synod to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and laid on the table a reply which was read and ordered to be kept in retentia.

The report of the Committee on the Home Mission scheme was laid on the table—

When it was moved by the Rev. Mr. McKay and seconded by John McKay, Esq., that the sum of the Home Mission Fund, now in hand, be transmitted to the Colonial Committee, in accordance with the original design of that scheme, and that the treasurer be instructed to send it home immediately.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Duncan and seconded by Mr. McKae, that the money of the Home Mission Fund be entrusted to the Committee appointed to confer with the Lay Association that it may be applied by them to Home Mission purposes.

On the vote being taken—eight members voted for the motion, and four for the amendment. The Moderator accordingly declared the motion carried. Messrs. Duncan, Mair, and those who adhere to them, dissented for reasons to be afterwards given.

The Rev'd. Thomas Duncan, corresponding member to the Synod of New Brunswick reported that he had attended that Synod, and that they bore as ever the most kindly feelings toward this Court.

Messrs. McGillivray and Pollok reported that they had been unable to attend the Synod of Canada, for reasons given and considered satisfactory.

The Committee appointed to examine Presbytery Records reported that the Records of the Presbyteries of Halifax and Pictou were correctly kept; that no Records were produced from the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island. The Synod sustained the report, and ordered the Presbytery minutes of Halifax and Pictou to be attested.

The Treasurer's accounts were submitted and sustained.

In reference to the Bursary Fund it was moved, seconded and agreed to, that the Synod, having heard the report of the Bursary Fund, appoint a committee, consisting of the Rev'd. Messrs. Pollok and Herdman, John McKay and Wm. Gordon, Esqrs., to manage the fund, and to assist young men studying for the Ministry, upon condition of receiving from them a written promise that, on being licensed, they will labour at least for two years within the bounds of the Synod.

The Home Mission scheme showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £163 cy.

The Widows and Orphans scheme showed, in fund, the sum of £23 4s. 6d. cy.

The Committee on Overtures reported that they had transmitted, for the consideration of the Synod, the following overtures:

1. Overture anent payment of the Synod Clerk.
2. Overture anent the moderating in of calls.
3. Overture anent the publication of the minutes of Synod.
4. Overture on psalmody.
5. Overture on colportage.
6. Overture on Synod fund.
7. Overture anent the position of the Superintendent of Missions in reference to the Church Courts.

In reference to overture anent payment of Synod Clerk, the Synod agreed to adopt the overture and fix the sum of £10 cy. for the Synod Clerk's salary, and that this sum be taken in equal parts from the several Synod schemes. Also, that the Clerk of the past year shall be paid this sum for his services.

The second overture was, with the consent of Committee and Synod, withdrawn.

In reference to overture anent publication of Synod minutes, the Synod agreed to adopt the overture, and instructed the Clerk to carry it out, in providing for the publication of 500 copies of the Synod minutes in pamphlet form, and also to add to said pamphlet an appendix of standing orders.

On the overture on psalmody, it was moved by Mr. McKay and seconded by Mr. Lochhead, that the Synod recommend the several congrega-

tions within their bounds to employ a precentor below the pulpit, according to the good old Scotch practice, as it is believed that this will serve to lead the congregations to unite more generally in the praise of God.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Nicol and seconded by Mr. Jardine, that the Synod adopt the overture, and enjoin upon ministers to draw the attention of their congregations to this subject, impressing on them the duty of personally engaging in this part of public worship, and of taking steps by congregational means and otherwise to improve their psalmody.

The roll was called—when three voted for the motion, and eight for the amendment. The amendment was accordingly declared carried.

On the overture anent colportage, it was moved, seconded and agreed to, that the Synod adopt the overture, and appoint a committee to prepare a plan for carrying the proposal into effect, and to report at next session of Synod. The committee to consist of the Rev'd. Messrs. Duncan and McKay.

Leave was granted to the Presbytery of Pictou to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Rev'd. Mr. Herdman was appointed to conduct devotional exercises to-morrow morning.

The Synod adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, a. m. to-morrow (Saturday).

Closed with prayer.

JAMES MAIR, Synod Clerk.

FOURTH SEDERUNT.

At St. James' Church, Charlottetown, the Third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight;

The minutes of yesterday's Sederunt were read and sustained.

In reference to amendment on overture No. 5, it was moved, seconded and agreed to, that the name of Col. Gray be added to the Committee already named.

On overture on Synod fund it was moved, seconded and agreed to, that the Synod adopt the overture, and appoint the collection for the Synod fund to be made on the first Sabbath of May, as also that collections for the other schemes be made as follows: for the Home Mission on the third Sabbath of July, for the Bursary fund on the first Sabbath of October, for the Widows and Orphans fund on the second Sabbath of January.

On overture anent the position of the Superintendent of Missions, it was moved, seconded and agreed to, that the Synod adopt the overture, and his name to the roll of the Presbytery of Halifax, and enjoin him, when he reports officially concerning any Presbytery, to submit copies of such report to that Presbytery before the same is transmitted to the Colonial Committee.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to, that the same members as were last year appointed to advocate the several schemes in the pages of the *Monthly Record* be re-appointed for the same purpose, viz.:

For the Home Mission Scheme Mr. Martin
Synod Fund Mr. McKae
Bursary Fund Mr. Pollok
Widows and Orphans Fund Mr. McKay

The committee on bills, references and appeals reported a reference from the Presbytery of Pictou in re Truro, on which the Synod unanimously agreed to the request made by the Presbytery of Pictou to the Presbytery of Halifax, and to join the Presbytery of Halifax to supply services at Truro, as contained in said request, viz. on the first Sabbath of the last month of each quarter.

The committee appointed to adjudicate on the Synod fund reported that the funds on hand amounted to £32 4s. 7d., and the claims against the fund to £32 4s. 7d. The claims made by the different members were sustained and ordered to be paid. The report was adopted.

(For the Record.)

The Church at Pugwash.

I had lately the pleasure of spending a few days in the northern part of your province, at a place which, in the Indian language, means deep water, but which, to our unsophisticated ears, rejoices in what seems the very meaningless name of Pugwash. It is already a considerable village, boasting of no less than four places of worship, with a fifth nearly completed. It is likely, in the course of time, to become a place of no little importance, forming, as it does, a connecting link between the two provinces, and its harbor being one of the finest on the east coast. Its situation is most picturesque. I seldom remember to have seen a more magnificent view than that which lay spread out before me, while standing at a gentleman's door whose house occupies an adjoining height. The fertility of the soil equals the beauty of the situation; and as there are immense tracts of land still unoccupied, it presents an opening to the industrious farmer unsurpassed, perhaps, by any other part of the province. Should the Halifax and Quebec railway go on, as is now so confidently anticipated, it will greatly increase the value of the land in the neighborhood. To those who are admirers of rural beauty, or whose nerves need to be braced by inhaling a healthful atmosphere, Pugwash will further be found to form a most delightful summer's retreat, having the additional recommendation of superior advantages for sea-bathing.

I am sure your readers will be glad to learn that, in a place with such prospects, there is already a flourishing congregation in connection with our Church. The history of the congregation does much credit to the Presbyterians of Pugwash. About seven years ago a few families resolved on building a place of worship, and, much to their praise, succeeded in putting up a place of worship costing about £500 currency, and which, I understand, is now virtually free of debt. Though at that time few, and possessed of small means, they did not despair of one day having a minister to occupy the pulpit which in faith they had erected. They were not disappointed. About a year and a half since, they were so fortunate as to secure the services of the Rev. Mr. McLean, formerly of Salt Springs and Garloch, under whose able ministrations the congregation has already greatly increased. Since his settlement here, a strong tide of emigration has set in from the county of Pictou, attracted, doubtless, by the advantages which the country presents for farming operations, but which the want of a Presbyterian minister prevented them from hitherto availing themselves of. It is fervently to be hoped that now that so excellent and devoted a

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to, that a prayer meeting, in connection with the Synod, shall be held in St. James Church on Monday, at 12 o'clock noon.

A letter and address were read from a committee of Clergymen connected with the temperance cause in Nova Scotia. Thereafter it was moved and agreed to, that the Synod acknowledge receipt of such communication and express their desire to co-operate in this good cause as they have all along done.

The Synod adjourned to meet on Monday, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Closed with prayer.

JAMES MAIR, *Synod Clerk.*

FIFTH SERMON.

At St. James' Church, Charlottetown, the Fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight;

Which day the Synod met, and was constituted with prayer by the Moderator.

Sermon as before, with the exception of Mr. Lochéal and Mr. Moir, who obtained leave of absence.

The minutes of Saturday's meeting were read and sustained.

By the vote of the Synod, the report of the committee appointed to prepare programme of prayer meeting was amended, and the Moderator appointed to make general remarks concerning the present position of our Church.

The corresponding members from Canada not having arrived, the Synod agreed to take into consideration the Widows and Orphans scheme, and formation of a General Assembly for British North America.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that the Synod express their gratitude to the Synod of Canada for their kindness in taking steps for giving them the benefit of participation in this fund, and appoint a committee to furnish the information required by the Canadian board for that purpose. Committee to consist of Messrs. Pollok, McRae, and Jno. McKay, Esq.; Mr. Pollok convener.

In reference to the formation of a General Assembly some correspondence was laid on the table, when the committee was re-appointed with instructions.

The Synod proceeded to the appointment of corresponding members—when the Rev. James Mair was unanimously chosen to correspond with the Reverend the Synod of New Brunswick at its ensuing meeting—to proceed thither, and deliberate and vote in said Synod—and, at next meeting of this Synod, to report as to the fulfilment of this duty.

The Rev'd. Thomas Jardine was unanimously chosen to correspond with the Synod of Canada at next meeting—to proceed thither, deliberate and vote in said Synod,—and, at next meeting of this Synod, report as to the fulfilment of this duty.

The Clerk was instructed to furnish them with the necessary certificates.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that the Moderator be instructed to convey to the Colonial Committee, the grateful acknowledgements of the Synod for the powerful assistance rendered to them in their Home Missionary operations, and the assurance of their earnest desire, by internal effort, to relieve the committee as much as possible.

The Synod unanimously resolved to record their thanks to the friends in Charlottetown for their hospitality and kindness to the members during the sitting of Synod.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed and conveyed by the Moderator to the Reverend William Murray, corresponding member from New Brunswick, for his attention and assistance rendered to this Court in its deliberations.

Considering the present circumstances of the Indian empire, the Synod unanimously recom-

mend congregations to make an annual collection for the Indian Mission scheme; that the Rev'd. Thomas Duncan be appointed to take this scheme under his charge, and advocate it in the pages of the *Monthly Record*. The collection to be made on the first Sabbath of March.

Leave was granted to the Presbytery of Pictou to meet this afternoon at two o'clock.

The Clerk, Messrs. Nicol and Jardine, were appointed a committee to revise the minutes and prepare them for publication.

The Synod then adjourned to meet at St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, on the last Wednesday of June, 1859.

Closed with prayer.

JAMES MAIR, *Synod Clerk.*

Presbytery of Halifax.

A meeting of this Presbytery was held in St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, on the 4th inst., and was constituted with prayer.

Present—Rev. George Boyd, Moderator; Revs. John Scott and Thomas Jardine, Ministers. Commissions electing Mr. Jas. Thomson representative elder of St. Andrew's Church, and Mr. John Watt of St. Matthew's Church, were received and sustained, and their names added to the roll. Rev. Thomas Jardine was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year. Rev. John Martin's name, in accordance with a deliverance of Synod, was added to the roll of the Presbytery. The minutes of last meeting were read and sustained. The court expressed great satisfaction at the prosperous state of the Missions within their bounds, especially at Musquodoboit and Sackville, and instructed Mr. Wilson to continue his ministerial services in these districts. The deliverance of Synod enjoining this Presbytery to grant one-third of the supplies required at Truro was brought before the court; and it being understood (from Mr. Wilson, who was present at a meeting of the Presbytery of Pictou held on the 5th ult.,) that that Presbytery had made appointments for divine service at Truro on the first Sabbaths of August and September, the court appointed Mr. Wilson to preach there on the first Sabbath of October. On application, Rev. Messrs. Martin and Wilson were authorized to dispense the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Little River, Musquodoboit, in September. The Presbytery recorded their delight and satisfaction at the formation in this city of a Home Mission Association in connection with the Church of Scotland in this province; enjoined their members to co-operate with and assist this Association to the utmost of their power; and instructed the clerk to forward to the secretary a copy of this deliverance. The court, in compliance with the decision of Synod, enjoined the ministers of fixed charges within their bounds to fill up, attest, and forward to the Synod Clerk, before the first of September next, the statistical tables intended for publication. The next meeting of the Presbytery was appointed to be held in St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, on the first Wednesday of November next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. The meeting was closed with prayer.

minister of our Church has been settled at Pugwash, there may be many more staunch adherents of Presbyterianism induced to select it as their permanent dwelling-place.

I was much gratified with what I saw of our people here. It was on the occasion of the dispensation of the Lord's Supper; and on most of the days usually observed in connection with it, services in Gaelic were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McLean in person, and in English by a clergyman from a distance; and the attendance on both were such as to show that, unlike some of their degenerate countrymen, the Presbyterians of Pugwash have still retained unimpaired that love of ordinances which has so ennobled our Fatherland, and which is the richest legacy it has left us. On Sabbath the Rev. Mr. McLean preached in the open air to a congregation numbering between 1000 and 1200 people, of whom a large number spoke the Gaelic language. The attention manifested and the decorum observed were everything that could be desired—a remark which is not always applicable to such large open-air assemblages. Though the first time the Sacrament had been dispensed at Pugwash according to the Presbyterian mode, about 100 persons sat down at the table, of whom 23 communicated for the first time. All this is surely most encouraging, and makes this struggling station deserving of the sympathy of all well-wishers of our Church.

Unfortunately Mr. McLean's position here has not yet been such as his friends could wish. When the congregation gave him a call, they guaranteed him £120 per annum, which, considering their circumstances, was as much as could be expected from them. Even this inadequate income it must have been difficult for them, in the present trying times, to make up, though I have reason to know that several have contributed most liberally. As yet the congregation has received no support from the Colonial Committee, though I was glad to learn that the Presbytery lately agreed to apply to the Committee for a grant of £30 sterling. This is as it ought to be, for it is quite impossible that any minister can long remain at Pugwash, in present circumstances, without some external aid; and should the Rev. Mr. McLean be obliged to leave, there is too much reason to fear, from what I have learned, that this important station would be lost to our Church. A man of Mr. McLean's qualifications is evidently making a great sacrifice by remaining at Pugwash, and I trust that neither his people nor his brethren in the ministry will be slow to acknowledge the obligation. If it will afford him any satisfaction, I can assure him of the hearty sympathy and best wishes of

A NEW BRUNSWICKER.

New Brunswick, July 30, 1858.

Meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

The Synod met in Prince Street Church, Pictou, on Wednesday evening, June 16th. This was its forty-second session, the first having been held at its formation in Truro in 1817. Gradually the original members have disappeared, until at this last meeting there was not one present who took part in the meeting of 1817. Two members of that Synod remain and their names are on the roll, Dr. Keir and Rev. Mr. Crowe, but the former was not present at the meeting of 1817 and the other was absent from the meeting of 1858.

The changes in the roll during the year past were confined to the Presbyteries of Truro and Pictou, the former having received accession of two members, Rev. A. Cameron, of Middle Stewacke and Brookfield, and Rev. J. Currie, of Matland, and the latter having lost by death Rev. Robert Blackwood, of Tutu-nagouche, and by demission of charge Rev. James Watson, and having ordained and inducted the Rev. Messrs Roddick and Thomson to the two contiguous congregations of West River. The Halifax Presbytery had licensed Mr John McKinnon, and the Prince Edward Island Presbytery Mr. Jas. A. Murray, to be preachers of the gospel.

Ordained clergymen present
Ruling elders

In actual attendance in all
Number of ordained clergymen on the roll of Synod

Ordained ministers and missionaries not on do.

Whole number

The Rev. George Patterson the retiring Moderator, preached a very able and appropriate discourse on "THE PRESENT TRUTH." (1 Peter i. 12.)

The Synod having been constituted, the Rev. Mr. Allan of Cove Head, P. E. Island, was elected Moderator for this year.

During the second sederunt, which was held on Thursday forenoon, 17th ult., devotional exercises were conducted by the Moderator and Rev. Messrs. Baxter and Roddick, after which the Reports of the three Boards of Home Missions, Foreign Missions, and Seminary, were read, and arrangements made for the annual Missionary Meeting to be held in the evening.

In the evening the Missionary Meeting was held. The audience was small for the occasion. The facts laid before the meeting by the Secretaries of the Mission Boards were interesting to all present. In addition to the intelligence already published in the *Missionary Register* from the Foreign field it appeared that Mr. and Mrs. Matheson had reached Sydney after a favourable passage, that they had met the "John Williams" and had sailed in her on her return from that port to visit the missionary stations of Eastern Polynesia, after which (D. V.) they will be landed at Ancientun. The accounts from Mr. Geddie were favourable—from Mr. Gordon, similar to those already before the Church—and the expenditure of the Board during the year not less than £900, still leaving however a considerably large sum in fund. The expenditure of the two Mission Boards amounted to more than £1100.

The statements of the Secretaries were followed by addresses, delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Roddick and Roy, which were appropriate, instructive and impressive. The singing was equal, if not superior, to any we have

heard, and tended greatly to add to the effect and to deepen the impressions of the evening.

The forenoon of Friday was occupied with Foreign Mission business and the affairs of the Seminary. The state of the periodicals was taken into consideration.

At the suggestion of the Board of Superintendence of Seminary, agents were appointed to prosecute the special effort to raise money for Building, Apparatus, Library, and support of that Institution.

The Report of the Committee on Colportage was next read by Rev. John I. Baxter, the convener, from which it appeared that upwards of 3000 vols. had been circulated during the year, amounting in all to 30,000 put into circulation during the last six years, the receipts and disbursements of the committee during that time amounting to about four thousand pounds.

On motion it was agreed that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Synod of the Free Church, at their meeting in New Glasgow, to express the fraternal feelings of this Synod towards the Synod of the Free Church and to state the measures adopted by us ament the promotion of union.

The following committee was then appointed—Rev. Professors Keir and Rose, Rev. Messrs. Bayne, McCulloch and Christie, and Mr. D. McCurdy, Ruling Elder.

On Tuesday evening a Deputation from the Free Church, consisting of Rev. Professor King, Rev. Messrs. Murray, McKay, and J. Stewart Junr., was introduced to the Moderator by the Clerk who read their communications, brief but appropriate and affectionate, were delivered by these gentlemen and responded to by Rev. D. Roy, Rev. Professor Ross, and Rev. Mr. Bayne. These responses were all most friendly and felicitous in sentiment and expression.

The Synod adjourned on the morning of Wednesday the 23rd, to meet at New Glasgow in James' Church on the 4th Tuesday of June 1859,—closing with praise, prayer, and the Apostolic Benediction.

Deaths of Rev. A. Farquharson and M. Sutherland.

The following minute was adopted by the Free Church Synod on this subject:

The Synod record their deep sense of the loss they have sustained in the removal of two of their most estimable members, the Rev. A. Farquharson of Middle River, C. B., and the Rev. M. Sutherland of Pictou, from the scene of their arduous labors in the Church below, where they had served their Divine Master with indefatigable zeal and with a large measure of success, to the rest that remained to them where sin and sorrow are alike unknown. The Synod deeply sympathize with the congregations that have been deprived of the services of these faithful pastors by whose lips they have been fed with the bread of life, and especially with the bereaved widows and their families whose earthly stay has been removed from them. The Synod earnestly commend their cases to the sympathy of the Church at large, and instruct the clerk to transmit copies of this minute to Mrs. Farquharson and Mrs. Sutherland.

Romish Schools in New York.

For years the Romish hierarchy have carried on, as no other people have done, a most bitter and persistent warfare against our system of public schools. The blessings of these schools are as free y and fully available to their children, as to the children of others; and in proportion to the taxes paid by Romanists toward their support, they have had more advantage from them than any other people. But Rome had a great object to accomplish in coming into this land of religious freedom, where the institutions of a pure Christianity and of a Protestant faith had imparted a prosperity which made her European subjects discontented under her rule. And what more effectual blow could she strike, than to attempt to break up the public system of education, which was going on here so happily under Biblical influences? And how could she begin this work better, than to withdraw her own children entirely, or as far as possible, from all associations with Protestant children and Protestant teachings; and, under monks and nuns, priests and bishops, train them in all the prejudices and dogmas of her system, and send them out to help her in the work of strife and division.

Her device was well conceived. She understands the rule, "divide and conquer." And she has established her schools. She is drawing the lines of separation between Protestants and her adherents, Protestant children and the children of her followers, broad and deep. In this line of policy she finds her best account for the attainment of her ends, and on this she places great dependence for finally reaching the position in this land which she long ago marked out for herself. She may soon make it a strong point before the Legislatures and officers of the States, for the bestowment of special privileges. She has certainly made herself strong in this regard in the city of New York.

There are now training on our soil immense numbers to propagate the Papal system, which eminently blinds the eyes of its votaries to the truth as it is in Jesus, and lead them to rely for salvation on human rites and outward forms, which can neither sanctify nor save. In this aspect of it, the subject is extremely afflictive to those who desire and would seek the spiritual and eternal welfare of its adherents. In this light, as Christian men and labourers together with God's people for the salvation of the erring and lost, we chiefly regard it, though we cannot be insensible to its destructive influence upon industry, enterprise, and every temporal interest of man, as shown in Mexico, South America, and every other portion of our continent where it has obtained the chief control.

But shall these multitudes now in our country be kept chained down in spiritual darkness, and no more effort be made for their release than has been made hitherto; Piety, patriotism, gospel charity, forbid it. But see the preparations made on their own part and by themselves, to perpetuate their own and their children's spiritual bondage! In New York and vicinity alone, are more than *three hundred* professed teachers (besides the whole power of the priesthood) devoted to the inculcation of the doctrines and duties of Popery! And they have gathered together an army of more than *twelve thousand* children, who are daily under their tuition! And they have property worth nearly *two millions of dollars*, consisting of houses and land, and other things necessary to carry on their schemes? What Protestant has dreamed of such preparations among them as this?—*American and Foreign Christian Union.*

JAPAN OPENED TO MISSIONARY LABOUR.

—It is believed that in a short time there will be permission for American Citizens, and consequently for American missionaries to reside at Ha-Kodadi.

St. Matthew's Church.

We are persuaded that our readers will peruse with no ordinary pleasure and profit, the very beautiful and appropriate services and addresses by the senior Pastor of the congregation at the laying of the foundation stone of the new building designated as St. Matthew's Church. In these solemn and devotional exercises, our attention is carried far back into the past, to the early settlement of this colony,—we are conducted through the different stages and vicissitudes of the congregation, under its different Pastors, till the old building was reduced to ashes, in January, 1857. The hopes and expectations of the congregation are also forcibly and anxiously directed to the future, when, in coming generations, succeeding Pastors shall be appointed, and unborn congregations shall assemble, for public worship, within the walls of the new building. The services of the day were concluded with exceedingly beautiful and appropriate addresses by the Reverend Thos. Jardine, the newly appointed Minister of the congregation, and the Hon. Wm. Young, one of its oldest and most public-spirited adherents. We are happy to observe that the walls of the new building are rising with much rapidity, and when finished, we are convinced, that it will be one of the greatest ornaments of our growing city.

St. Andrew's Church.

The annual meeting of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. George Boyd, was held in that church on Monday evening the 26th ult., at 8 o'clock. On motion of James Thompson, Esq., John McCulloch, Esq., was appointed Chairman. The meeting being duly constituted, the Secretary, Mr. Philip Thompson, read an abstract of the proceedings for the past year, which was duly approved. The meeting then proceeded to the election of Trustees for the present year, when, on the ballot being taken, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—Alexr. McLeod, John McCulloch, John Gibson, Capt. J. Taylor, John Richardson, senr., Esquires.

By letters lately received from Charlotte-town, we learn that vigorous efforts are now making in that city to organise a prosperous Home Missionary Association to aid the funds of the church, and that, in a short time, similar Associations will be formed. All our congregations and preaching stations throughout the Island. No measure which has ever been proposed and adopted by the office-bearers of our church will have such a tendency to promote her extension and prosperity in a temporal point of view, as these auxiliary associations, if conducted with proper spirit and energy, and sustained by the continued and disinterested liberality of our people.

The Synod of New Brunswick held its annual meeting at Newcastle, Miramichi, during last month. We hope to receive, and be enabled to publish, an account of its proceedings, and, if transmitted in sufficient time, the minutes of this Synod, in our next number.

We are much afraid that our congregations will get into confusion regarding our public collections if immediate steps are not taken to make the annual collection for the Home Mission Fund. This collection ought to have been made on the third Sabbath of July, according to the directions of the Synod, but it must be obvious to every one that no public notice of this collection could be made in the pages of the Record a month previous to that date. As the day fixed for making the collection is now past, certainly no time should now be lost in giving our people an opportunity of contributing to this fund, to prevent collision with the other collections which are to be made in the course of the season. We should certainly regret exceedingly if, from this seeming irregularity, even one single collection should be lost to this valuable fund on the present occasion, as the office-bearers of the church are becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of sustaining this and all other public collections appointed to be made by the Synod.

The collection for the Bursary Fund is appointed to be made on the first Sabbath of October, and an appeal in its favor ought to be prepared and transmitted to us by the Moderator of the Synod for publication in our next number.

Letters and Monies received, July, 1858.

Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Montreal, for Rev. George Ferguson, 2s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. on acct. Donald Fraser, Belfast, P. E. I., per hands of Angus McLean, £1 5s. H. H. Ross, West River, 10s., with list, and Alex. Urquhart, Londonderry, 2s. 6d., and David Douglas, Truro, 2s. 6d., per hands of Rev. Mr. Martin. Alex. Fraser, Sheet Harbor, 2s. 6d., George Innes, 2s. 6d., Wm. Hay, Little River, Musquodoboit, 5s. per hands of Rev. Mr. Wilson. Rev. Wm. Murray, Moncton, N. B., with communication. Rev. James Mair, Barney's River, with minutes of the Synod, which are published in this number.

Synod Fund.

1858.
July 20. Balance on hand..... L 1 2 6d

Home Mission Fund.

July 20. Balance on hand..... L 173 0 0

Bursary or Young Men's Fund.

July 20. Balance on hand..... L 256 10 5

Widows' Fund.

July 20. Balance on hand..... L 22 16 0

E. E. WM. GORDON, Treasurer.

Agents for The Monthly Record.

Wm. Grant, Esq. Stationer	Halifax.
J. E. Lawlor, Esq. -	Dartmouth.
Wm. Gordon, Esq. -	Pictou.
John McKay, Esq. -	New Glasgow.
Robert Sutherland, Esq. -	Earlton.
Robert Ross, Esq. -	River John.
Roderick Fraser, Esq. -	Village River John.
Donald McKay, Esq. -	Rogers Hill.
Peter Grant, Esq. Elder	Cape John.
John Gray, Esq. -	Hopewell, W. B. E. R. Pictou
Duncan McDonald, Esq. -	East Branch, E. R. Pictou.
Angus McLeod, Esq. -	Mill Brook, Pictou.
Hugh H. Ross, Esq. -	West River, Pictou.
Wm. Fraser, Esq. -	McLellan's Mountain, Pictou.
Alexander McGregor, Esq. -	Big Island, Merrigomish.
William McDougall, Esq. -	Pedimout, Merigomish.
Dougald McPhee, Esq. -	Teelaber, near Antigonish
James W. DeLancy, Esq. -	Amlerst.
Wm. McNab, Esq. Merch.	Wallace.
D. B. Munro, Schoolmaster	Stake Road, Ridge, Wallace.
D. Macaulay, Esq. -	Fox Harbour.
Mr. Murray, Tailor	Pugwash.
Alex. McKay, Esq. -	Truro.
Peter Craickshank, Esq. -	Musquodoboit.
John Smith, Esq. -	River Inhabitants, C. B.
T. W. Harris, Esq. -	Kentville.
J. Edwards, Esq. -	Fredericton.
Alex. Balloch, Esq. -	St. John, N. B.
James Millar, Esq. -	Clatham, Miramichi.
Rev. James Murray,	Bathurst, N. B.
Rev. Wm. Macrobie,	Tabusintac, N. B.
William McLean, Esq. -	St. Andrew's, N. B.
R. B. Hadow, Esq. -	Kingston, Richibucto.
Allan A. Davidson, Esq. -	Newcastle, Miramichi.
Alex. Robertson, Esq. -	Moncton, N. B.
John W. Morrison, Esq. -	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Finlay McNeill, Esq. -	Georgetown, P. E. I.
Rev. A. McKay, -	Belfast, P. E. I.
Rev. Donald McDonald,	{ For congregations under his
Mr. Morrison, -	charge, P. E. Island.
T. A. Gibson, Esq. -	St. John's, Newfoundland.
Alex. Davidson, Esq. -	Montreal, Canada East.
John Paton, Esq. -	Toronto, Canada West.
	Kingston, "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that ALEXANDER K. DOULL this day becomes a partner of the firm of DOULL & MILLER. The name of the firm remains unchanged.

DOULL & MILLER.

HALIFAX, N. S.,
1st. January, 1858.

DOULL & MILLER,

Wholesale Importers and Dealers in

BRITISH FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY
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HOSIERY, SWISS WATCHES.

DUFFUS & CO.

No. 3 Granville Street,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
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JOHN DUFFUS. JAMES B. DUFFUS.
JOHN DUFFUS, JR.

A large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods Ready Made Clothing, &c. always on hand, which are offered to Wholesale Dealers at low prices for Cash, or approved Credit.

Also.—Tea, Indigo, and Soap.

DRS. MACALLASTER & PAINE.

SURGEON DENTISTS.

(At the sign of the Golden Tooth.)

49 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted in any style known to the Dental Profession.

Teeth filled, extracted, and cleansed in a superior manner.

All work warranted to give entire satisfaction in every case.

August 9.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF SPRING
AND SUMMER GOODS,
THIS MONTH.

W. & C. Murnoch & Co., are now receiving their Spring Stock, landing from various ships, and comprising a general assortment of WOOLLEN, COTTON, SILK and LINEN GOODS, of every variety, plain and fancy, and respectfully invite the inspection of buyers.

ALSO: FEET and SILK BONNETS, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, Stays, CLOTH MANTLES, Dress Caps, Feathers, Flowers, Veils, SHAWLS, Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs of every variety, Cloth Caps, Hats, Combs, READY MADE CLOTHING, Stationery, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Indigo, Tobacco Pipes, Cotton Warp, Starch, Nutmegs, CONGOU TEA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AGENCY.

No. 30 BEDFORD-ROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

EAGLE AND PALLADIUM LIFE AS-
SURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

Established in 1807. Capital—over ONE
MILLION Pounds Sterling.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated in 1810. Paid up Capital—
\$500,000.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated in 1819. Paid up Capital—
ONE MILLION Dollars.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital—\$500,000. Reserve Fund—
over \$300,000.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital—\$200,000.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE ASSU-
RANCE COMPANY,

LARGE ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

Income in 1856 - - - - \$776,418 0/0

Losses in 1856 - - - - \$208,920 0/0

Dividends on Life Policies in '56, \$221,493 0/0

Dividend credit of 40 per cent. on premiums
upon Life Policies, in 1856.

Dividend credit of 15 per cent. on Short
Term Policies, in 1856.

HALIFAX, N. S.,
1st December, 1857.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT,
General Agent.

JAMES COGSWELL & SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Duke and Hollis Streets, Halifax

MURRAY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Importers of and Dealers in
ENGLISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.

133 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

THOMAS M. FORRESTER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
SHIP BROKER, ETC.

Office—Messrs. Oxley & Co's Buildings.

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN D. NASH,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

VARIETY HALL,
HALIFAX.

Consignments of Produce and Cattle from the country,
promptly attended to, the proceeds paid to order, or re-
mitted by mail.

Orders from the country will receive the best attention,
when accompanied with the Cash, or a city reference
1st. March, 1858.

SAMUEL GRAY,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Corner of Hollis and Sackville Streets.
OPPOSITE J. D. NASH'S VARIETY STORE,
HALIFAX, N. S.

ALEXANDER SCOTT & CO.

General Importers of and Dealers in
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
No. 49 George Street, Halifax, N. S.

JAMES DONALDSON,

Wholesale and Retail Importer of, and Dealer in
ENGLISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,

38 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

WILLIAM A. HESSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.
Orders from the Country punctually attended to
Clergymen's and Lawyers' Gowns made
in the most modern style.

20 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

JOHN McCULLOCH,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &
36 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.
N. B.—Chronometers Repaired.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC
Office No. 31 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

EDWARD LAWSON,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ADAM PROUDFOOT,

IMPORTER OF LONDON AND PARIS MILLINERY
RIBBONS, BLONDES, LACES, SILKS & SATINS,
MORNING AND EVENING DRESSES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

47 & 48 George Street, Halifax, N. S.

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