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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. 7.

HALIFAX, JULY, 1858.

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

ACADEMICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Principal Cook's Concluding Address to the Students of Queen's College.

We have much pleasure in inserting the ensuing address delivered by the Revd. Dr. Cook, Principal of that University, at the close of the Session.

The Church is under heavy obligation to Dr. Cook for the promptitude with which he consented to discharge the onerous duties of Principal during the past year. We trust that he may be induced to assume the office of principal permanently. The interests of our Canadian Church would be thus greatly promoted.—*Presbyterian.*

GENTLEMEN.—We have now finished the business of this Session, and I will not detain you with many parting words. You have earned the approbation of your teachers, by your diligence, by the progress you have made in literary and scientific attainment, and by the propriety with which your whole conduct as students of this University has been distinguished. You are fairly entitled now to a season of at least comparative rest and relaxation. It is natural you should anticipate such a season with satisfaction. It is reasonable you should be permitted to enjoy it; and it is advantageous, as well as desirable and reasonable. However the character may be improved and elevated by academic study, it is not thereby completed. It needs to be refined and softened by the exercise of those tender affections, which bind a family circle together, and no attainments in literary or scientific knowledge can possibly have their full and proper influence till they have become, as it were, part of yourselves, by that sustained and sober reflection, for which solitary rather than social study is most suitable. The laborious session, and the long vacation of the academic year, have each their use; nor having passed honorably through the one, should you be the least grudging the enjoyment of the other.

It is only to be desired that you should employ it wisely. It is not necessary even for pleasure, that, though you relax, you should cease from study. Nor will you desire it, if under the able instructions you have received, you have been touched with any feeling of admiration for those ancient classics, which have furnished to the world, the most perfect models of taste and genius; if you have imbibed any love for these severer sciences, into the mysteries of which you have had a master, at once profound and enthusiastic, to guide you,—or if you had any just appreciation of the excellent sense which pervaded the speculations to which you have been listening on the intellectual and moral nature of man. Not by constraint, as an irksome task, but of choice and for the gratification of the higher tastes you have acquired, you will revert to them, amidst the leisure of the vacation—endeavouring, at least, to make yourselves more completely and permanently master of what you have already attained,—and if possible to proceed in the line of study on which you have entered. I need not remind you that even the longest life affords but short space for mastering—scarcely gives time for catching a glance of the wonders of the divine workmanship, which science is daily unfolding. And no life can be altogether devoted to mere learning. Nor can the life of most men be devoted to it much. It is mainly in the few precious years between boyhood and maturer manhood, that the whole energies of the mind can be directed to the pursuits of learning and science. Soon the necessities of life require that these be exchanged for the busy occupations of the world.

How needful then, that they be well employed, and that neither through indolence nor the indulgence of a taste for low and trifling pursuits and pleasures, they be allowed to pass away unprofitably. Now to have your minds enlarged by study, and your tastes refined by acquaintance with the best models,—now to acquire habits of

observation and reflection,—is for all life to make you nobler and happier beings. It is the prevailing folly, of which universal experience, as well as the instructions of the Divine Author of our religion should disabuse us, that a man's life consists in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. Next to the existence of right principles and the exercise of good affections, does a love of knowledge and a taste for intellectual occupations, add both to the enjoyment and the dignity of life.

Then they add largely, let it be remembered, to what every man, every man especially who holds in reverence Him, who went about continually doing good, and who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister,—they add largely to a man's power of usefulness in the world. Even in the common occupations of life, more extensive knowledge, more refined tastes, and a better trained and exercised understanding readily make themselves felt and followed. And in the higher walks of life, amidst the labours of those Professions, in which learning is not only graceful but necessary, eminent attainment and eminent usefulness generally go together. It was a favorite saying of Dr. Chalmers, that the most learned of all the apostles was also the most successful of all the apostles.

Nor in urging to intellectual exertion, need there be left out of view, the most powerful motive which can be brought to bear on the nature of man, whether of sacred duty or of wise expediency. Rightly to employ the noble powers with which our nature has been endowed, is both a duty we owe to the Giver of them, and a befitting expression of gratitude for the gift. And if we regard man's life, here, and in that future state, which Reason indicates and of which Religion assures, as one whole—of which death is only a momentary interruption, and does only introduce into a change of circumstances, without effecting any essential change in the moral tastes or the intellectual capacities of the soul, and this

is all in conformity with what we know, and have been taught, then every step we take, every advance we make in wisdom or in virtue, in intellectual or moral excellence, is a step in advance for eternity,—places us forward in that high path, in which, from the progressive capacities of our nature, we may conclude, we shall be ever travelling, ever, as we advance, learning more of the ways and the working of God, and rendering to his adorable perfections, the homage of a more profound and loving reverence.

It is to descend perhaps,—if from the contemplation of such high motives to individual exertion, we should proceed to consider academic study, when conducted in a rightly religious spirit, and with a view not only to the cultivation of the intellect, but the inculcating and nourishing of high and honorable principle, as being intimately connected with the social and political well-being of this rising country. Yet on this point, there is, as it seems to me, room for speculation neither unimportant nor uncertain. It is manifest, that as we are already, so we are likely long to continue subject to institutions essentially democratic. The monarchy which we hold in reverence seems rather to relax than to tighten its hold over us, and the tendency of the times is all in the direction of popular power. Now under any institutions, however popular their nature, it is the “*aristoi*” who must ultimately rule—rule *i. e.* by directing the impulses and guiding the opinions of the mass. But the “*oi aristoi*” who must ultimately rule—rule, *i. e.*, by directing the impulses and guiding the opinions of the mass may be of one or another character. There are not here even the elements of a feudal aristocracy such as exists in Europe. But there may be an aristocracy of mere wealth; or there may be an aristocracy of intellect, strong in will, but untrained and unenlightened,—of narrow views, and under the influence of early acquired prejudices, which no enlarged knowledge of the history, or extensive experience of the working of human society, has tended to dissipate and do away. Or there may be an aristocracy of intellect, trained in the schools of ancient learning and of modern science, but in whose training but little respect has been paid to the higher elements of man's nature and who are in consequence, but little restrained, by any deep feeling of moral or religious obligation. Is it to such, that the legislation or the government of any country, or the formation of that public opinion, which ultimately guides both, can be safely entrusted? Or how, under a democratic constitution such as ours, is such a result to be avoided, except by combining in the education of the youth, who in different professions and spheres of exertion, are speedily to occupy permanent and influential positions in the country, the highest training of the intellect, with the most sedulous attention to the cultivation of moral and religious principle? It is by such means, wherever it exists, that, right and true men

will be reared—the “*oi aristoi*,” in the best and highest sense,—the only “*oi aristoi*,” it is desirable to see in a community like this—men, who in virtue of their intellectual training, can rule—*i. e.* guide public opinion, with wisdom, and who, in virtue of their moral training, will rule *i. e.* guide public opinion, according to principles of reason and justice. For such union, we may most reasonably look to institutions, constituted on similar principles with our own—however their actual working may have hitherto been cramped and injured by adverse influences. And it is the result of such union in you the students of this University, that for your own, and for the public good, we do most desire to see.

It has been the public policy of the Province, to devote the whole property set apart for University purposes, to the support of one Institution unconnected with any religious body. And this, with a view to unite in one great University all the youth of the Province desirous of obtaining an academical education. It may be doubted whether such a result, if it could be attained, is the most desirable. But it is at least a matter for consideration, whether it is at all likely to be attained,—whether the other Colleges of the Provinces are likely to shut their doors—or those who have established, and supported them to withdraw their confidence,—and whether a greater amount of encouragement should not be given to Institutions, already enjoying the confidence of large bodies of the people. The cry against sectarian Institutions, like others, equally idle, which impose on the multitude to the detriment of the general interests, will probably tell unfavorably to us, in the consideration of such questions. But with how little reason? Those of you who do not belong to the Presbyterian communion, can I am sure readily testify, that here you have not heard points of sectarian difference even mooted, and that you have never seen even the slightest appearance of a desire to proselytize. All that is sectarian here—apart from the classes strictly theological, is the presence of teachers belonging to the communion, and enjoying the confidence of that branch of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which is in connection with the Church of Scotland. But surely to any wise parent—sending his sons from under his own roof—and exposing them to influences over which he is unable to watch himself, it must be a satisfaction, that they into whose hands he commits them, are known as belonging to a Christian communion, and known to enjoy the confidence of its members. During the short time I have been honored to have the superintendance of this University, nothing has given me more real satisfaction than to observe, in each and all of my colleagues, the warm and affectionate interest they take in their students, and the regard and respect which are the natural consequence, on the part of the students. But all this, which is most desirable and delightful,

when there is full confidence in the moral and religious principles of the teacher, a parent would very specially dread in the case of his son, if such confidence he had not. There is a charm to ingenuous youth, in such association with intellectual eminence in those over them, combined with kindness and courtesy, which renders even the knowledge or suspicion of sceptical or doubtful principles in a teacher, dangerous and to be dreaded. I cannot believe that the ultimate judgment of the people of this Province will be in favour of reducing to the lowest point, the religious element in University education.

However this be, and whatever influences may finally tell on the public policy of the Province, I trust the Church will not lose sight of the interests of the University which she has founded, but will rather encourage and foster it to the utmost of her power. It has had to struggle with many difficulties. Its pecuniary resources have always been limited. It early lost some of its most valued teachers. It suffered grievously by the division of the Presbyterian body. But it is gradually increasing in strength and popularity. The examinations of the last week have given ample evidence that there is much and valuable work done within its walls; and, in particular, there has been ample proof, that the Medical Department is conducted with an energy and ability justly entitling it to public confidence. Colleges spring not up in a day or a year. Ours is as yet in its commencement. But what has been already accomplished gives reasonable ground of hope, that progress will continue to be made, and that there is before, what you will honour, as your Alma Mater, a long period of ever increasing prosperity and usefulness. Many of those, who, twenty years ago, took part in its establishment, have passed away—to that better land, I trust, where the strifes and controversies which alienated friends and brethren, have no place. Some of us still remain—and far from having any ground of regret, we see cause to rejoice and be thankful that we had a share in the original institution of Queen's College.

And now, Gentlemen, I bid you farewell. I pray God to have you in his holy keeping—to guide you through life—and to make you heirs at last of his kingdom and glory, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Address to Principal Cook, from the Students of Queen's College.

At the conclusion of the session, the Students of Queen's College presented a complimentary address to Principal Cook, expressive of their attachment and gratitude for his kindness and the advantages they had derived from his instructions. This is a token of respect and esteem well merited by the illustrious individual on whom it has been conferred.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

Annual Report of the Colonial Committee to the General Assembly—
May 1858.

In their last Report to the general Assembly, the Committee explained the reason why their attention had been chiefly directed during the previous year to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. They came to the conclusion that, while responding as far as possible to the claims of other quarters, it is desirable, each year, to select one very necessitous district, adequately to supply its religious wants, and put it into a position of thorough ecclesiastical organisation. Adopting this principle, of which the Assembly was pleased to approve, they sent no fewer than eleven missionaries during that year to the contiguous provinces referred to; and it is with satisfaction that they submit to the Assembly the following communication, in reference to the progress of the Gospel in these provinces, recently addressed to the Convener by the Superintendent of Missions:—

“ March 23, 1858,

“ HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

“ To the Convener of the Colonial Committee.

“ **REV AND DEAR SIR.**—The time has now arrived when, on the call of duty, and in compliance with the request of your Secretary, I have to forward to your Committee a half-yearly report of the ministerial work being now carried on within the bounds of this Synod by your missionaries. The task is to me a very pleasing one. It is a duty which the colonial clergy certainly owe to themselves, as well as to your Committee, and to the Church at large, to furnish from time to time the fullest and most accurate intelligence, which can be procured respecting our missionary operations. It was and is a cause of the most unfeigned gratitude that all the ministers sent out by your Committee during the last eighteen months, eleven in number have arrived in this colony in health and safety, and entered immediately on their pastoral duties. Since their arrival they have all (as far as I know), with the exception of Mr. Duff, who has lately left us for Scotland, been enabled to perform the duties assigned to them with regularity and much acceptance among the people. Coming to those colonies under the direction of our Church courts, and without any fixed charge—an arrangement which I have long considered to be best for both minister and people in this new country—all these gentlemen were at first engaged in missionary duty. A number, however, did not remain long in this situation, having received and accepted calls to the pastoral charge of vacant congregations. Some of them, like Mr. Boyd, who was called to be minister of St. Andrew's Church, and Mr. Jardine, who was lately inducted collegiate minister of St. Matthew's Congregation, have not spent more than three or four Sabbaths in missionary duty beyond their present flocks. Mr. Duncan went, without the least delay, to his present charge at Charlotte Town, and Mr. Lorchhead to the congregation at George Town, Prince Edward's Island. Mr. M' Rae was inducted, within two or three months

after his arrival, to the pastoral charge of his father's late congregation at East River, Pictou; and Mr. Mair was also speedily settled among our people at Barney's River, in the same presbytery. You have thus been instrumental in providing, in about twelve months, six large and attached congregations within the bounds of our Synod, with acceptable pastors, most of whom will be entirely sustained by their own people without any further assistance from your funds. As an additional ground of satisfaction, it ought also to be recollected that a number of these congregations would not, in all probability, have obtained settled ministers without your aid for many years to come. Besides these clergymen who have obtained fixed charges, four others are still engaged in missionary duty among the extensive and destitute vacancies in these colonies. Mr. Wilson, who, along with myself, is labouring in the vacant stations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax; Mr. Christie and Mr. Talloch, among the numerous and important Gaelic congregations in the Presbytery of Pictou; and Mr. M'Laren, within the bounds of the Presbytery of Prince Edward's Island. In the Presbytery of Halifax we have, through the kind liberality of your Committee, been enabled not only to supply all our former vacancies, but also to open up several new preaching stations, and thus afford religious instruction to many who profess to belong to us, but who have hitherto been living without the pale of any Church. In several districts the numbers attending divine service continue steadily to increase, and I confidently hope that, in a little time, our people in Musquodoboit will be in a position, with a little assistance, to support a minister for themselves. In the more immediate neighbourhood of this city our adherents are too widely scattered to form congregations of any size; but still we have been endeavouring to bring them together, and are not without hope that they soon will be numerous enough to require more attention than they have hitherto obtained, and to contribute considerably for the services we may be able to afford them. Altogether, our cause in this Presbytery is in a most promising condition, and we now hold that position as a Church which the numbers and intelligence of our people entitle us to command. Your missionaries in Pictou perambulate an exceedingly wide range of country, more than eighty miles in length, by forty or fifty in breadth, preaching and visiting in no fewer than twelve or fourteen vacant congregations and stations. Their services, in the meantime, are most necessary and acceptable, although every minister who visits the eastern parts of this province, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton, labours under great disadvantage if unacquainted with the Gaelic language. Whether you be able to send us Gaelic missionaries or not, the fact will not be denied that our Church cannot be in the position she ought to occupy until we have a large accession of ministers who can officiate in the Gaelic language. You have now before you an earnest appeal from the congregations of the west and middle rivers of Pictou, to which I trust you will be enabled to return a favourable answer; but it is well known to every office-bearer of our Church, that there are other congregations equally destitute, who cannot profit by the service of an English preacher, and cannot be expected, in the present circumstances, to give a call to such to become their permanent pastor. Mr. M'Laren's services will no doubt be profitable in Prince

Edward's Island, but his usefulness must be necessarily more limited than if he could address the people in Gaelic. I am happy to inform you that our people fully participate in those emotions of gratitude to your Committee and to the parent Church which were expressed by the Synod at its last meeting, and are giving the most satisfactory and convincing proofs of the value they attach to the services of your missionaries, by the regularity of their attendance upon public ordinances, the spacious and handsome buildings which they are rearing for the worship of God, by the numerous Missionary Associations which they are now organising for collecting funds to render our Churches as soon as possible self-sustaining, and also by their unshaken attachment to the Church of their fathers. I could have wished to have given you fuller accounts about these associations than at present I am able to do for want of statistical information, but I have no doubt that, on the ensuing meeting of our Synod, I shall be enabled to lay before your Committee such a report on these and other subjects, as will delight and gladden your hearts. Trusting that the divine blessing will rest upon the services of all our ministers, and that the work of the Lord will prosper abundantly in their hands,—I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, yours truly,

“ JOHN MARTIN,

Superintendent of Missions.

“ It may be pleasing to you to learn, from information lately received here from our sister colonies, that your missionaries, who have been sent out there during the last few months, are giving very great satisfaction to the people among whom they labour, and strengthen the hands of their colonial brethren. “ J. M.”

During the past year the following appointments of ministers and missionaries have been made, after the most diligent inquiry into their character and qualifications; and it is gratifying to assure your Venerable House that, in every instance, they have been cordially welcomed, and that they are prosecuting their public and private ministrations with fidelity and acceptance in the spheres of duty assigned to them:—

NAMES.	STATIONS.
Rev. G. Sprot,	Kandy, Ceylon
“ J. Morgan,	Georgetown, Demerara.
“ G. Mitchell,	Grenada.
“ J. Young,	Callao.*
“ J. Watt,	St. Vincent.*
“ A. Pollock,	Nova Scotia.
“ H. J. M'Lardy,	New Brunswick.
“ J. Herald,	Pres. of Montreal, C. W.
“ J. Paterson,	Idto.
“ J. Rannic,	Idto.
“ J. Moffat,	Idto.
“ R. G. M'Laren,	Pres. of London, C. W.
“ C. Campbell,	Idto.
“ A. P. Marshall,	Pres. of Kingston, C. W.
“ J. Douglas,	Pres. of Glengarry, C. W.
“ P. Thompson,	Pres. of Bathurst, C. W.

From the above list it is evident that Canada is the province to which the attention of the Committee has been chiefly directed during the past year. That province is, in many respects, a most interesting one; it is rising rapidly in importance and population, and promises ere long to occupy an influential, moral, and social position. Its growing spirit of enterprise, and its vast internal resources, are attracting large numbers of our countrymen, who

* Appointed, but not yet entered on duty.

are naturally desirous of advancing their own and their families' welfare. By this continued emigration to Canada, the former deficiency of religious ordinances is increasing, and more impressively forcing itself upon our notice. It is true that the smaller flocks already formed, and those beginning to be formed, will soon be able to support divine ordinances irrespective of foreign aid; but, in the meantime, considering the wide-spread settlements which they inhabit, and the comparatively small numbers often grouped together, it is absolutely necessary that the Church take them under her fostering care, and—by sending missionaries to instruct them in the way of salvation, to keep alive in their minds the salutary impressions which they received in the sanctuaries of their fatherland, to administer consolation to the afflicted and dying, and to guide the young in the paths of pleasantness and peace—prove to them and to the world that the Church in which they were baptized is imbued with the spirit of her great Lord, is anxiously watching over them, and, at whatever sacrifice, will follow them with the word and the bread of life. Of the missionaries sent to this interesting province, the Presbytery of Montreal, from its prominent and central situation, has received the greatest number; and it is satisfactory to know that the senior minister of Montreal, well known to the Church for his unswerving attachment to her constitution and principles, as well as for his zeal in every work in which the welfare of his countrymen is involved, is, along with his brethren, welcoming our missionaries, encouraging them in their labours, and affording them that counsel which his long experience in the country renders so valuable. A glance at the list of appointments will shew the other portions of Canada that have been partially overtaken—*partially overtaken*, observe, because the deficiency is still great, and the claims to our Christian sympathy paramount. Under the authority, however, of your Venerable House, and humbly looking for the blessing of God upon their deliberations, the Committee will persevere in the work confided to them, and pray, that year after year, you may share in their joy that one town and remote settlement after another is blessed with the tidings of the Gospel, and that our brethren in other lands are prospering in all things, especially that their souls are prospering, and, under the benign influence of religious ordinances, are walking with God. While Canada for the past year has thus been the province selected as that to which the operations of the Committee have been principally directed, other provinces have not been overlooked. One clergyman has been sent to British Guiana, one to Ceylon, one to Grenada, one to New Brunswick, one to Nova Scotia, one is about to proceed to the island of St. Vincent, and one to Callao in South America. These gentlemen have all been highly

recommended to the Committee, and every confidence may be entertained that they will prove able and successful preachers of the truth, as well as patterns to the flocks over which they have been ordained.

An important branch of the Committee's operations, as is well known to the Assembly, is that of aiding, by grants of money, those congregations in the Colonies who, from their isolated situation or other unfavourable causes, are unable to provide adequate stipends for their pastors. During the past year grants for this purpose have been made, amounting in all to £754, of which a detailed account will be found in the financial statement appended to the Report. Upon this subject the Committee beg to remark, that the readiness and liberality with which they thus assist by grants in aid of stipend the poorer classes of our people, is not only a Christian duty in itself, but that it is rapidly exercising an otherwise beneficial influence. More preachers of talent, and with every prospect of being honourably employed at home, seeing that their connexion with the Church of Scotland is practically kept up, and that when they enter the colonial vineyard they are not altogether abandoned to the perils, and often helplessness, which absolute dependence upon voluntary contributions so frequently produces, are applying for colonial appointments, and gladly accept of them. May the Lord put it into the hearts of many such able and pious men to aid us in this work, alike honourable and good.

Grants have also been made to assist congregations in erecting suitable places of worship, amounting in all to £409. 14s. As one of these grants (Osnabruck) is somewhat large—£150—the Committee take leave to explain the reasons that influenced them in conceding this unusual sum. The congregation were desirous, in building their place of worship, to secure two objects: *first*, that it should be of respectable exterior appearance as well as of interior comfort, adapted to the rising prosperity of their town and neighbourhood; and *second*, that instead of employing the materials of their old place of worship in the erection of the new, the old materials should be preserved, carried a distance of six miles to a spot where a considerable number of our countrymen are located, and fitted up in the meantime as a preaching station. Of this spirit the Committee highly approved; and as the people had exerted themselves to the utmost by subscribing £900 in order to secure the two objects contemplated, the Committee, in the special circumstances of the case, voted £150. Thus two places of worship will be provided entirely free of debt, and the new church be iralienably attached by its title-deeds to the Church of Scotland. May they prove a blessing to the people, and long shed light and consolation into all the dwellings around them!

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland commenced its proceedings on Thursday, 20th May.

The Lord High Commissioner (the Earl of Mansfield) held a levee in the forenoon, in the Picture Gallery, Holyrood Palace, which was numerously attended. At twelve o'clock the Lord High Commissioner proceeded in state from Holyrood to the High Church, accompanied by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Solicitor-General &c. The route of the procession was by the Calton Hill and North Bridge, and was lined with detachments of the Staffordshire militia, 16th lancers and royal artillery. There was a large crowd of spectators along the various streets through which the cortege passed. The Rev. Dr. Robertson, the retiring Moderator, officiated in the High Church, preaching an able sermon from Matthew xi. 5, last clause. At the conclusion of the service the Lord High Commissioner proceeded to the Assembly Hall, where, after prayer by the retiring Moderator, the Assembly was constituted and the roll called.

Dr. ROBERTSON, after thanking the members of Court for the honour they had last year conferred upon him in calling him to the Moderator's chair, begged to propose as his successor in office the Rev. Dr. Matthew Leishman of Govan, I am sure (he said) there will be but one opinion among all to whom that gentleman is known, of the eminent qualifications which he possesses for filling the chair of the General Assembly. Dr. Leishman is a gentleman of high Christian character; he has long discharged with exemplary fidelity the onerous and important duties of the office of the ministry in a crowded suburban parish; he is intimately acquainted with the constitution of the Church, and with the forms of procedure of her various courts; he has been privileged, on more than one occasion, to render her important public services; and of my own knowledge I can say that, in humble dependence on her great Head, he is still labouring to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes. (Applause.)

The motion having been agreed to by acclamation, the new Moderator was called in, and took his place in the chair.

His Grace's commission, as her Majesty's representative to the General Assembly, was read and recorded. Her Majesty's letter was then read, in which expression was given to the warm interest felt by her Majesty in the deliberations of the General Assembly, and of her determination to preserve to the Church of Scotland all her ancient rights and privileges.

His Grace the Commissioner then addressed the Assembly—all the members rising. He said—Right Reverend and Right Honourable,—Her Majesty the Queen has been most graciously pleased to appoint me to be her Lord High Commissioner to this august Assembly, and I have now, in her name, to assure you of the unvarying interest which she takes in the spiritual welfare of her people, and of her firm determination to support the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland. (Applause.) The royal gift of L.2000 her Majesty has ordered me to transmit to you to be applied for the purpose of extending the principles of the reformed religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, in such manner as you may think fit. I have every confidence that you will conduct the important deliberations which you are about to enter with that temper and discretion which will render them acceptable

to all men, and beneficial to the community. (Applause.)

The MODERATOR, addressing the Commissioner, said—May it please your Grace, the General Assembly of our National Church is now met, and solemnly constituted in the name and by the authority of her Divine Head. But we esteem it a great honour and a valuable privilege to receive the countenance and protection of our earthly Sovereign. The renewed assurance which has been given to us by your Grace of her Majesty's determination to uphold the Church of Scotland as by law established, and to confirm to us the full possession of our ancient rights and privileges, affords us much satisfaction. It cannot fail to deepen in the hearts of her Scottish subjects those sentiments of reverence, and loyalty, and affection, with which it is known her Majesty is regarded in every part of the empire. The choice which her Majesty has made of a representative in this Assembly is hailed as a new token of her royal favour. Regarding your Grace as a nobleman whose unsullied character and christian virtue do honour to the Peerage, and beholding in you the inheritor of the name and titles of an illustrious statesman who dignified the highest Court in the kingdom by his unrivalled eloquence, and by his judicial learning and integrity, we have not forgotten the laurels which, on a former occasion, your Grace's appointment to your present high office shed on our annual convocation. Nor can we ever cease to remember with gratitude what your Grace has done, by the endowment of an additional parish church, to extend and perpetuate, among the poorer classes of our countrymen, the blessings of Christianity. The announcement of her Majesty's annual grant to the Assembly demands our respectful acknowledgments. It is unnecessary, I am persuaded, to assure your Grace that the Royal gift shall be faithfully devoted to the purposes for which it has been designed. Her Majesty's attachment to the northern part of the island is well known. It has been shown in different ways. The manner in which so many brave Highlanders are now fighting in India for their Queen and country is a proof that this is appreciated as it ought to be. Our deliberations will be conducted, I may venture to hope, in such a way, and with the view to the promotion of such important interests, as will secure for us the continuance of the favour and approbation of our beloved Sovereign. Should more warmth than what may be deemed seemly appear in any of our debates, this, I trust, will be attributed to the characteristic fervour of the national temperament; or to any other cause than to our unchristian spirit, or to a want of proper respect, on the part of the members of Assembly, for one another, much less to any forgetfulness of what is due to the presence of the distinguished personage whom as her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, I have now the honour of addressing.

On the suggestion of Principal LEE, a Committee was appointed to draw up a congratulatory address to her Majesty on the auspicious marriage of the Princess Royal. The same Committee was also instructed to prepare an answer to the Royal letter.

The Assembly, after appointing Committees, adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

The Assembly met to-day at twelve o'clock—Dr. Leishman, Moderator.

After devotional exercises conducted by Principal Lee and the Moderator, Dr. Lee gave a Report from the Committee on Overtures,

and Dr. Simpson a report from the Committee on Bills.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN CHURCHES

Dr. NIBBET read the Report of the Committee on Correspondence with Foreign Churches. After giving details as to the state of the Geneva and other Continental Churches, the Report recommended that the Committee should be authorized to make diligent inquiry as to what places on the Continent ministers are most needed for, and aid in supplying the deficiency. It was also stated that the collection to this scheme for the year amounted to nearly £800, of which £400 had been remitted to the Protestant Central Society of France, and £250 to the Vaudois Church, of which £50 have been assigned to the Mission at Geneva.

The Rev. M. CHARBONNIER, a deputation from the Waldensian Church of Geneva, then addressed the Assembly in the French language, giving an account, which was, exceedingly encouraging, of his own and other Continental Churches.

Dr. ROBERTSON moved the adoption of the Report, and that thanks be given to the Committee, and also to M. Charbonnier; and, in doing so, referred to the circumstances of the Protestant Churches on the Continent as calling for the sympathy and aid of the Church.

Dr. HILL seconded the motion.

Dr. MUN suggested that the Assembly should recommend a collection for this Scheme, or at least to encourage those to contribute who may be disposed to do so by collection or otherwise.

Dr. ROBERTSON's motion, with the addition suggested by Dr. Mun, was then adopted, and thanks returned to the deputation.

Mr. CUMMING of Perth then engaged in devotional exercises.

CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

Professor MITCHELL of St Andrews, the Convener of the Committee, read the Report for the Conversion of the Jews.

Mr. SUTTER, missionary from Karlsruhe, then addressed the House. He described his access to German Jews as free and unrestrained; and gave a detail of his labours among Israelites of both sexes. As a result of his observation, he stated that most cases of Jewish conversion have been those of men under twenty, or at most under thirty, and men not yet settled in family life—men who have been in some way loosened from their people.

Mr. ROBERTSON, minister-elect of the High Church, Glasgow, moved the adoption of the Report.

Mr. LOUIE, Frith and Stennis, seconded the motion.

After some remarks from Dr. PIRIE, the Report was adopted, and thanks conveyed by the Moderator to Professor Mitchell.

SERMONS ON SABBATH.

Mr. Milligan of Kiltconquhar was appointed to lecture and preach before the Commissioner on Sabbath forenoon next; Mr. Davidson, Inverury, to preach in the afternoon. It was also stated that devotional services would take place in St. Andrew's Church on the evenings of both Sabbaths.

The Assembly then adjourned till this day (Saturday) at eleven.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

SCOTTISH CHAPLAINCIES IN INDIA.

Dr. PIRIE read the Report of the Churches in India Committee. It stated that since the last Assembly no further communication had been received from

the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the projected increase in the number of Scottish churches in India. The Committee had been given to understand that the returns ordered by the Court of Directors in 1856 had been long ago received by the Supreme Court of India, and doubtless the calamitous events which had taken place there had interfered with the transmission of these returns to the Directors. Now that the country was being restored to order, the Committee was encouraged to look for the long-expected communication from the Court of Directors, which, they had reason to believe, would be favourable to the Church of Scotland.

Dr. PIRIE moved to the effect that the Assembly resolve to transmit a memorial on the subject to her Majesty's Government, and remit the draught memorial laid on the table to a Committee, to consider and report to a future diet of the Assembly.

Dr. MACFARLANE said, that while the Church of Scotland had been always admitted to rank as a national Church, there had for many years been a prejudice abroad that the Church of England was the Church of the empire. In the questions that arose in 1839 with regard to the clergy reserves in Canada, this opinion seemed to prevail, and the claims of the Church of Scotland were likely to be lost sight of, when it was proposed in the House of Lords to remit to the judicial functionaries of the House to consider the terms of the Articles of Union in reference to the Church of Scotland. The Report of these functionaries was unanimous in finding that the Church of Scotland stood in a position of parity with the Church of England, and he thought it would be well to keep that Report in view in approaching Government on this subject.

EMOLUMENTS OF PARISH SCHOOLMASTERS

Dr. COOK, St. Andrew's, read a Report by the Committee on Parochial Schoolmasters and Schools.

Dr. LILLIE (Wick) moved to the effect that the General Assembly approve of the Report, and tender the thanks of the House to the Committee, and its joint Conveners, Dr. Cook and Mr. Smith, and re-appoint the Committee: That the General Assembly deeply regret that no adequate measure has yet been passed for the parochial schools, and sympathizes with the schoolmasters in the uncertain and trying circumstances in which they have been placed; and instruct the Committee to watch for any opportunity that may seem to them favourable for bringing the subject under the special notice of her Majesty's Government, with the view to an act being passed for the further improvement of the schools, and for raising the status and emoluments of the teachers.

Mr. MACDUFF of Bonhard seconded the motion.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

The Assembly met at twelve o'clock—Dr. Leishman, Moderator.

A draft answer to the Queen's letter was read and approved of, and his Grace the Commissioner undertook, at the Assembly's request, to present it.

DUNDEE CHURCHES.

Mr. SHAND, W.S., read a Report from the Committee on Dundee Churches. The Report stated that the Committee were originally appointed in 1851, and the Committee had now the satisfaction to state that the long-pending litigation between the Presbytery of Dundee and the Town Council of that burgh, which commenced in 1851, appears to have made substantial progress, and, indeed, to be drawing to a conclusion.

Mr. Shand concluded by saying, that he expected soon that a provision would be made of £300 a-year for the ministers.

TUESDAY, MAY 25

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

LOYAL ADDRESS.

Principal LEE read the draft of a loyal address to her Majesty on the Marriage of the Princess Royal, which was approved of; and his Grace the Commissioner undertook to transmit the address.

HOME MISSION.

Dr. SIMPSON, the Convener, read the report of the Committee in charge of the mission.

For some years past your Committee have, in their Annual Report, enumerated a few cases in evidence of the increase which has taken place, during the previous year, in the numbers, both of the communicants and of the congregations, connected with the chapels on the Committee's list. Following this plan, a few similar instances may be here cited:—

from 403 to 420, and the congregation from 609 to 630. In the North Church, Paisley, there are 29 additional communicants—these having increased from 83 to 112, and the congregation from 220 to 300. At Pathhead, Dysart, the communicants have increased from 376 to 403—there being now a congregation of about 600. At Patna, Straiton, there are 37 additional communicants, these having increased from 180 to 217, and there is a congregation of 320. In Portbrue Church, Kirkaldy, the communicants have increased from 50 to 130, and the congregation from 200 to 300. At Seafield, Cullen; Skelmorlie, Largs; South Church, Kirriemuir; St. Andrew's, Dundee; St. Mark's, Glasgow; Gaelic Church, Paisley; and Wallace-town, Ayr, there are considerable additions to the numbers both of congregations and communicants. At Sauchie, Clackmannan, the chapel was long vacant, and the congregation has been in a great measure formed of new. It now numbers 400; and at the last dispensation of the sacrament there were 118 communicants, the number on the roll being 181. In the West Church, Crieff, the communicants have increased from 61 to 115, and the congregation from 250 to 400. In St. Leonard's Church, Perth, there has been a large and rapid accession,—the congregation having increased from 50 to between 500 and 600, and the communicants from 45 to 215. And in the West Church, Maybole, there has been an equally striking improvement,—the congregation having increased from about 100 to 589, and the communicants, at the last dispensation of the sacrament, being the first that has been dispensed in the chapel since 1843, reached the large number of 327.

In connexion with these chapels, the establishment of Sabbath schools—which are greatly on the increase, both as regards the number of schools, and the attendance at these—continues to give great satisfaction, and has been followed with the most beneficial results.

The report was then adopted and thanks conveyed to Dr. Simpson for his labours—since the origin of the scheme, as the Church Extension Scheme, and as sole Convener of this scheme since 1843.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

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

UNIVERSITIES BILL.

Various overtures and bills were submitted, with a view to being sent to the usual Committees, and considered at an after diet. Among the overtures was one subscribed by several members of the House, praying that a Committee should be appointed to watch the progress of the Universities Bill, and to enable the Assembly to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of this Church in regard to the education of her students.

COLONIAL SCHEME.

Dr. FOWLER, Ratho, gave in the Report from the Colonial Committee.

Dr. MUIR moved the adoption of the Report. In doing so, he congratulated the Assembly on the fact of this Committee having sent out no fewer than twenty-three labourers during the year.

Sir W. JARDINE seconded the motion.

INDIA MISSION.

Dr. CRAIK of Glasgow read the Report of the Committee on Foreign, especially Indian, Missions.

Dr. ROBERTSON submitted the motion of which he gave notice in the forenoon, to the effect of appointing a Committee to draw up regulations for maintaining the jurisdiction of this Church over all its Churches at home and abroad.

The motion was agreed to.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The Assembly took up several overtures, generally directing attention to the importance of introducing Christianity into the Government Schools, of securing the recognition of Christianity in the Government of India, of removing obstructions to the propagation of the gospel, and the withholding of Government encouragement to idolatry.

Dr. COOK, Haddington moved to the effect, that the Assembly should adhere to the resolutions of former Assemblies, as to the manner in which Christianity is to be carried out in India, and that we refer to the Committee now to be re-appointed the consideration in what way the efforts of our missionaries may be influenced by the altered situation of matters in India and at home; and that they petition the Government that every encouragement be afforded to the propagation of the Christian religion in India

[To be concluded.]

CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

At St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, 27th May, 1858.

Which day the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met, according to appointment, after sermon by the Rev. George Macdonnell, Minister at Fergus, their Moderator, on this text John, ch. x., vs. 4, 5,—“And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice, And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers.”—and was constituted with prayer by the said Rev. George Macdonnell.

The Synod Roll being made up from Presbytery Rolls, was read.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Clerk read a letter from the Rev. Allan Pollock, Clerk of the Synod of Nova Scotia, apologising with expressions of regret for the absence of the Rev. Alexander McGillivray, the Correspondent appointed by that Synod to attend this meeting, on the ground of ill health, and for the absence of the Rev. Allan Pollock, appointed to take the place of Mr. McGillivray, on the ground of a long continued absence from his congregation. The Synod sympathise with these brethren, and deeply regret that they have not an opportunity this year of welcoming amongst them a Representative of the Church in the Lower Provinces.

ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

The Synod, on motion of Dr. Urquhart, seconded by Dr. Machar, unanimously elected the Rev. George Bell, B.A., Minister at Clifton, to be their Moderator for the ensuing year, and he being present, took the chair accordingly.

THANKS TO RETIRING MODERATOR.

On motion of Dr. Urquhart, seconded by Mr. Mann, the Synod unanimously agreed to give a vote of thanks to the ex-Moderator, Rev. George Macdonnall, for his conduct while in the chair, and for the appropriate sermon preached by him this day, and he is requested to take his own way of publishing his sermon.

CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT.

Dr. Barclay, Correspondent from this Synod to the Synods in the Lower Provinces, reported his attendance at the meetings of these Synods last summer. The Synod approved of his fidelity and diligence.

ELECTION OF MANAGERS OF WIDOWS' FUND.

The Synod re-elected Dr. Cook, Thomas Peck, and Archibald Ferguson, to be Trustees for the management of the Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, their names are directed to be placed at the head of the list of ministers and laymen respectively composing the Board, and the Clerk is instructed to intimate their election to the Board.

CORRESPONDENTS APPOINTED.

The Synod appointed Rev. Dr. Cook, Minister, and Alexander Morris, Esq., Ruling Elder, Correspondents to the Synods of the Church in the Lower Provinces, the Rev. Thomas Macpherson being appointed Dr. Cook's Alternate.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

It is unanimously agreed on motion of the Clerk to adopt the following Overture:—That a Select Committee on Standing Orders be appointed and charged with the duty of considerably and deliberately forming a series of laws regarding the Annual Meeting of Synod, the appointment and duties of Committees, the preparation and presentations of papers, the

conducting of debates, the adjudication of causes, the taking of votes, the duties and privileges of the Moderator and members respectively, and generally all matters affecting Synodical practice, that the same may be pursued and maintained with as much dignity, order, and edification as possible; and further that this Committee be a permanent one, though subject to such changes as the Synod may find it necessary to make, and be required to report from time to time such suggestions and recommendations as they may consider serviceable in promoting the efficiency, comfort, and success of the meetings of Synod. In terms of this Overture the following Committee is appointed:—

The Clerk, Convener, the Moderator, Dr. Mathieson, Dr. Barclay, and Mr. Morris.

JEWISH AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Report of the Jewish and Foreign Mission Committee was read. It was moved by Mr. McMorine, seconded by Dr. Urquhart, and it is agreed. That the Synod having heard and considered the Report of the Jewish and Foreign Missions' Committee, approve and adopt the same; thank the Committee for their diligence, prudence and judicious conduct of the important interests confided to them; express their hearty gratitude for the Provisional offer of the services of so competent a Missionary; commend him and the effort to the prayers and sympathies of the Church; instruct Presbyteries to see that a collection is taken up as ordered last year in all the congregations of the bounds for the Mission; and remit the whole matter to the Committee, authorizing them to take such further steps in the institution and prosecution of the Mission as may be found necessary and desirable; instruct them also by correspondence and otherwise to mature their views as to the future conduct of the Mission, and re-appoint the Committee with the addition of the Revs. Dr. Machar, Duncan Morrison, and Mr. John Paton; and further continue Mr. Morris as Treasurer to the Scheme.

The same Committee then presented a supplementary Report setting forth that they have engaged Mr. Ephraim M. Epstein, a Licentiate of the Old School Presbytery of New York, in whose character, attainments, piety, and fitness for the work they repose confidence, and preferring their request that the Synod authorise Mr. Epstein to appear before the Examining Committee in order to his admission as a Licentiate of this Church. There was also read Mr. Epstein's Presbyterial Certificate, signed by the Rev. John M. Krebs, Clerk of the Presbytery of New York, who affectionately recommends Mr. Epstein to the care of this Synod. On motion of Mr. Macdonnell, seconded by Mr. William Bain, this Report is adopted, and Mr. Epstein is instructed to appear before the Examining

Committee. The Moderator then conveyed the thanks of the Synod to Mr. Burnet, Convener, and the other members of the Committee.

PRESBYTERY ROLLS.

The following Overture, ancient instructions to Presbytery Clerks in making up Presbytery Rolls for transmission to Synod, was introduced by the Clerk, who moved, seconded by Mr. Kay, That the Overture be adopted; and the Synod unanimously resolve,—

That Presbytery Clerks furnish full and accurate particulars under the following order, viz.: *Ministers, Dates of Appointment* (that is, of Ministers to their first charges in this Church), *Post Office Addresses* (that is, of Ministers), *Elders, Charges*; that they fill up these columns in a clear and distinct handwriting, being careful to spell the names of persons as the persons themselves do, and the names of places as the inhabitants and Post Office authorities are accustomed to spell them, and to affix marks of degrees where they are due; that they designate as *Vacancies* only such charges as have once had Ministers regularly settled, and return as *Mission Stations* all other places receiving Presbyterial supplies with the view of being ultimately erected into distinct charges; that they furnish regularly and correctly the information conveyed along with the Synod Roll usually prefixed to the printed minutes of Synod in reference to the time and place of the stated meetings of Presbyteries, to Clerks, Retired Ministers, and Missionaries within the bounds; that they submit the Rolls to their several Presbyteries for revision previous to transmission to Synod, and attest them as revised and order to be transmitted; and that they forward them so prepared to the Synod Clerk, so as to be in his hands at least four day before the Annual Meeting of Synod; further that Presbytery Clerks be enjoined to forward the Presbyterial Reports required by Act of Synod, 1844, along with their Presbytery Rolls, so that they may be read to the Synod.

MINISTERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Managers of the Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, together with the Treasurer's Statement, was read, and the following deliverance moved by Mr. Mackid, seconded by Mr. Neilson, is given unanimously: The Synod having heard the Report of the Managers of the Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the past year, and also the Treasurer's Statement, record their profound gratitude to Divine Providence for the continued prosperity of this valuable Fund and their thanks to the Managers for the new proofs they afford of their interest and industry; deeply regret that there is so great a deficiency in the gross revenue for the past year from congregational collections, but con-

cur with the Managers in expressing the hope that this may be fairly attributable to the recent monetary crisis; renew their instructions to Presbyteries and Ministers to be careful to supply all information desiderated by the Board, more especially that Ministers send a statement of the number of families in their several congregations, along with the congregational collections, and that Presbyteries furnish the Secretary of the Board with intimations of all Ordinations and Inductions, and full reports of the regularity with which congregations, vacant or not vacant, make their collections for the Fund, with certification that if they neglect this duty they incur the censure of this Court; remit to the Board to continue their negotiations on the subject of extending the benefits of the Fund to Ministers of the Church in the Lower Provinces; confirm the election by the Board of Mr. Joseph M. Ross, in room of the late Hew Ramsay, Esq.; in reference to the two points submitted to the consideration of the Synod towards the conclusion of the Report, find that they are very important, but inasmuch as at present no actual cases of the kind alluded to exist, solicit the Board to take them into their mature deliberation, and report their views to the next meeting of the Synod; and order the Report and Statement to be printed along with the Synod Minutes. The Moderator conveyed the thanks of the Synod to Dr. Mathieson, Chairman, and the other members of the Board.

LAY ASSOCIATION.

The Synod heard an Address from the Lay Association of Montreal. The Synod agreed to record their satisfaction with the efforts made by the Lay Association in behalf of the interests of this Church and the success attending them, as also their gratitude to the members of that useful Association, and recommend the members of Synod to use their endeavours to increase the circulation of *The Presbyterian* and *The Juvenile Presbyterian*.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools presented their Report which was read by Mr. Burnet, Convener. It was moved by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Neilson, and it is unanimously agreed,—That the Synod adopt the Report; order it to be printed as an Appendix to the Synod minutes; thank the Committee for their faithful and judicious gestion of the important trust confided to them; and re-appoint the Committee, nominating Mr. Macdonnell as Convener in room of Mr. Burnet whose resignation is accepted.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COLONIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Snodgrass reported verbally for the Committee appointed last year to address the Colonial Committee on the spiritual destitution within the bounds of

the Synod, mentioning the action taken by the Committee and the results of endeavours to fulfil the duty intrusted to them. The Committee are re-appointed, and Presbyteries are anew enjoined to transmit to Dr Mathieson without delay a full and particular account of all vacancies, and localities where new congregations may be formed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

There was read by Dr. Mathieson a Report from the Committee on the formation of a General Assembly. It was moved by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Morrison, and it is unanimously resolved,—That the Synod receive the Report; order it to be printed with the Synod Minutes; re-appoint the Committee with instructions to mature their views as to the formation of a General Assembly of the Church in this Province as proposed in the Report, and to report a plan for the formation and constitution thereof, to be submitted to next Session of the Court for consideration.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The Rev. William Bain, Convener of the Synod's Committee on Sabbath Observance, read the Report of the Committee for the past year. On motion of Mr. McMorine, seconded by Mr. Burnet, the Synod unanimously resolved as follows:—Adopt the Report; order its suggestions to be carried out; and continue the Committee, instructing them to give their best attention to the important matter intrusted to them. There was also read a Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath at present before the Legislative Council, and the Synod agreed to petition the Legislature to pass this Bill. Mr. Bain is instructed to prepare a petition for this purpose.

TEMPORALITIES FUND

Dr. Cook reported on behalf of the Temporalities Board that the estimated revenue of the year is 9006, and the charges on it £8805, leaving a balance in favour of the Fund of £201; but that as it is probable that during the current year sixteen ministers will be added to the Church, the Board would require an addition of £600 to their Funds to enable it to pay £50 a-year to each. It was moved by Alexander Logie, seconded by George Neilson, and it is agreed. That the matter be remitted to the Temporalities Board, with instructions to call in the assistance of the members and friends of the Church in the different localities, and for that purpose the Board are authorized to appoint Committees in each Presbytery or congregation to obtain annual subscriptions to be placed at the disposal of the Board, to enable them to grant to every minister who may be placed on the Roll of the Synod, at least £50 a-year, and if possible to increase the allowance to £100 a-year; and all ministers are hereby enjoined to

render all the assistance in their power to enable the Board to carry out this object.

FRENCH MISSION.

The Synod heard the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Presbytery of Montreal on the French Mission.—The Treasurer's accounts were submitted. There was also read an Overture from the Hamilton Presbytery,—That the French Mission be placed on a more satisfactory footing, and that a Committee be appointed from the Church at large to further the object. It was moved by Mr. Burnet, seconded by Mr. A. S. Cadenhead, and it is agreed,—That the Synod having heard the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Montreal Presbytery on the French Mission, as transmitted by the Presbytery, receive and adopt the same, and approving of the suggestion therein contained, appoint Revs. W. Snodgrass, W. Simpson, Geo. Ferguson, James C. Muir, and Messrs. Alex. Morris, John Greenshields, Arch. Ferguson, a Standing Committee on the French Mission, authorizing them to take such steps in its revival, maintenance and prosecution as may be necessary, reporting their action to the Synod from time to time, and appoint the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Convener; and the Synod further recommend the Mission to the continued countenance and active co-operation and sympathy of the congregations of the Church.

INDIAN ORPHANAGE SCHEME.

The Third Annual Report of the Juvenile Mission and Indian Orphanage Scheme was read. It was moved by Mr. Mackerras, seconded by Judge Logie, and it is agreed, That the Synod express their gratification at the lively interest taken by the children of the Church in the Indian Orphanage Scheme of the Edinburgh Ladies Association; recognize therein the good hand of the Head of the Church, agree to renew their cordial approval of the Scheme; thank Mr. Paton for his diligence and zeal in enlisting the sympathies and contributions of the youth of our congregations in this missionary effort, and re-appoint him Treasurer.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

A draft Address to Her Majesty the Queen, from the Committee appointed to prepare the same, being read, is approved of.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A draft Address to His Excellency, the Governor General, from the Committee appointed to prepare the same, being read, is approved of.

The Moderator is instructed to sign the aforesaid Addresses in name and by appointment of the Synod, and Dr. Barclay John Cameron, Esq., and such other members of the Court or the Church as can conveniently accompany them are appointed to present the Addresses.

COMMISSION TO REV. DONALD MACDONALD.

The Synod being informed that the Rev. Donald Macdonald, Minister at Lochiel, is about to proceed to Scotland, authorize him to seek out young men of suitable qualifications who might be willing to come to this country and study for the ministry in this church, at Queen's College, Kingston.

PETITION ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE

The Rev. William Bain submitted a draft of Petition to the Legislature for the passage of the Bill now before the Legislative Council to secure the better observance of the Sabbath. The same is approved of and ordered to be signed by the Moderator in the name and by the appointment of the Synod.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF KINDNESS AND LIBERALITY TO MEMBERS OF SYNOD.

It was moved by Mr. Macvicar, seconded by Mr. Mann, and is carried. That the thanks of the Synod be conveyed to the Office-bearers and Members of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's Churches in this city for their courtesy to the Members of this Synod throughout this Session; to Messrs. Morris, Greenshields and Ferguson for their assistance in securing permanent travelling passes at reduced rates, and to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for their liberality.

CLOSING OF SESSION.

The Moderator then addressed the Synod, and after prayer and praise said,—

In the Name of the LORD JESUS CHRIST, the KING and ONLY HEAD of this Church, and in the Name of this Synod I appoint the next Annual Meeting of Synod to be held in St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa City, on the last Wednesday in May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine Years, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon;—

Of which public intimation was made, and the Moderator closed the present Session by pronouncing the Apostolic Benediction.

Death of F. A. Harper, Esq.

Our readers will be pained to learn of the death of this gentleman, which took place at his residence in Kingston on the 12th May in his 70th year.

It must be nearly 40 years since Mr. Harper came to Canada, and during the greater part of that time he has filled prominent positions in this Country, first as Cashier of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, of which Institution he was one of the originators and latterly as Commissioner of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

In Mr. Harper our Church has lost a warm friend and staunch supporter. For many years he took a most active interest in Queen's College, devoting to the care of its finances and to the general affairs of the College a large portion of his time, and rendering most valuable service from his great business experience. Mr. Harper was also a member of the Board

appointed by our Church to manage the Temperance Fund.

During the past year we have had to lament the removal from our midst of many whose names have been familiar to our readers as valuable members and office-bearers of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, of men who, like Mr. Harper, have found time to render good service to our Church, while actively engaged in business pursuits. A younger generation is being called upon to fill their places, and to imitate the good examples they have shown. May our young men profit by the lesson, and remember that their time, talents and wealth are committed to them by their great Master, and that the Church calls upon them to devote a portion of these to his service. This transitory scene is daily changing. No one knows what an hour may bring forth; some are called away after having spent a long life in honourable employments, while not a few are summoned before they reach their prime. Let us then be up and doing, for the night cometh when no man can work.—*Presbyterian*.

Arrival of Missionaries.

The Rev. Charles Campbell arrived by the steamer *North American*, and passed through Montreal on the 19th of last month, on his way to the Presbytery of London, within the bounds of which he is appointed by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland to labour as a missionary. Mr. Campbell is a licentiate of the Presbytery of Ayr. He has for a short time been minister at Dalrymple near Ayr. He has also been ordained previous to leaving Scotland.—*Id.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Power of Locality in Animals.*

LOCALITY, or the faculty of finding and recognising places, is a power, inherent in animals, without the assistance afforded them by which they could not even exist. They could neither find their dwellings, their offspring, nor their food, having once quitted them, unless they were able to distinguish the places in which they were left. This would not fail to be the case, were the objects quitted within even a short distance; and therefore the possession by animals of some such faculty is sufficiently proved by the well-authenticated accounts, which are so frequent in works on natural history, of the return of many animals from distant countries to the place whence they had been taken, surmounting difficulties which would seem to be insuperable. The readiness with which dogs distinguish their masters' houses from neighbouring ones, is merely an inferior manifestation of their power, and may be explained without supposing any exertion of intelligence. This faculty is very active in some animals; and, like other powers, it varies in individuals of the same species. Some possess it to an extraordinary degree, while others appear completely destitute of it. By it, appropriate organisation being super-added, animals are enabled to live in particular spots. As I have shewn, in my letter on the adaptation of animals to their various stations, there can be little doubt that particular regions have been set apart for their habitations, to

* From "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as displayed in the Animal Creation." By C. M. Burnet, Esq.

which they are attached, not only by the circumstances of climate, food, &c., but also by the propensity we are at present considering, which in many cases operates so as to impel them, at certain periods, to quit one country and resort to another far distant land, in alternate succession. In proof of the influence of this propensity, I may mention, that turtles affirm, that if a turtle be transported many hundred miles from its usual abode, and again liberated in the ocean, it will return to its former place of habitation. Pigeons conveyed to great distances in close cages, so as to be unable to observe the distinguishing features of the country through which they pass, are capable of finding their way back to the spot from which they were taken. By this power animals in the earliest stage of existence are impelled to seek their natural element. Thus, turtles and ducks, for example, need no monitor to direct them to the water as soon as they are hatched. And it is this power also which causes the various tribes of birds to choose different elevations and localities for building their nests: some in rocks, some in the tops of trees, some in their trunks, some in their roots. It is not generally known that there are several species of rats, each of which lives in a different locality; one species lives always in cellars and ditches, another in the higher parts of the houses and upon high ground.

The operation of this power is further exemplified in the choice of situation made by the chamois, the ptarmigan,* and many other animals. When this faculty predominates very much, it gives rise to conduct almost surpassing belief. A dog was transported in a carriage from Vienna to Petersburg; six months afterwards it returned to Vienna. Another dog was transported from Vienna to London, and found its way back by attaching itself to a traveller in the packet-boat.† Jesse mentions the circumstance of a dog finding its way from London to Scotland, and another from America to England; also of an ass that found its way from the Point de Gat to Gibraltar, though it had been conveyed thither by ship. This faculty also explains the wonderful phenomenon of migration, which has puzzled so many learned naturalists. At different periods of the year, directly after the summer solstice has passed, we observe a variety of birds beginning to prepare for their departure from this to other countries, many thousand miles distant. It has been well ascertained, that in many instances they leave our country for a more temperate and uniform climate. It is by no means certain, however, that all birds have this object in migrating from one country to another. The cuckoo visits us first in April, when our climate is cold and unequal, and leaves us the first week in July. Judging from the various periods at which migratory birds arrive and depart, it would seem certain of them are appointed to change their habitations at fixed seasons, in order to keep up the due equilibrium of life in the different countries which they frequent. For

* "The habits of this bird are well known; but they cannot fail to strike every one who observes them as an instance of the adaptation of animal life to peculiar and unpropitious localities. Closely resembling as they do the grouse, they seem to abhor the heather, in which the latter delights; and in no instance did I find a single bird of the species within the verge of that vegetation. It is only where the bare rock juts out of the earth that they are to be found; and no painter could imitate more accurately the general hue of the rock than does the summer plumage of its resident, which, as we all know, in winter, like the mountain-hare, becomes as white as the snow it then inhabits.—Jesse's *ANGLES' RAMBLES*, p. 261.

† Sparsham's *Phrenology*.

this purpose they are endowed with the power of transporting themselves from one region to another widely distant.

When the purpose for the attainment of which they were conveyed to one country has been fulfilled, they instinctively seek another, regardless of all opposing difficulties. The chief object accomplished by the migration of birds appears to be the destruction of innumerable myriads of insects and worms of all sorts, which, but for this check to their multiplication, would increase to so awful an extent as to threaten the earth with famine and desolation. He who cannot perceive the hand of God in this wise and merciful arrangement, must be blind indeed. We need no longer marvel, then, to see the little swallow or the house-martin return to our land with such faithful exactness; and not only to the same country, but to the same place—the same window or the same hole; for we know that the power by which they are guided is given to them by their Creator, and that it is his hand which directs their movements.

It is well known that birds kept in a cage, though fed with an abundance of food, become restless at the period in which they would, if at liberty, migrate—an indication that the propensity to transport their bodies to some other clime is not attributable to external causes alone—such as food, temperature, and the like; but is an innate feeling, given them by their Maker.

The Camel.*

Of all animals, the camel perhaps is most exactly adapted both to those peculiar regions of the earth in which it is principally, if not exclusively, found; and to those purposes for which it is usually employed by men, to whose wants indeed it is so completely accommodated, and apparently so incapable of existing without his superintendance, that while, on the one hand, we find the camel described in the earliest records of history, and in every subsequent period, as in a state of subjugation to man, and employed for precisely the same purposes as at the present day; on the other hand, it does not appear that the species has ever existed in a wild or independent state. With scarcely any natural means of defence, and nearly useless in the scheme of creation, (as far as we can judge,) unless as the slave of man, it forms a remarkable parallel to the sheep, the ox, and other of the ruminating species, which are also rarely, if ever, found but under the protection of man, and to that protection alone are indebted, indeed, for their existence as a distinct species. Let us compare, then, the form, and structure, and moral qualities of the camel, with the local character of the regions in which it is principally found; and with the nature of the services exacted of it by man. The sandy deserts of Arabia are the classical country of the camel; but it is also extensively employed in various other parts of Asia, and in the north of Africa; and the constant communication that exists between the tribes which border on the intervening sea of sand could only be maintained by an animal possessing such qualities as characterize the camel—the ship of the desert, as it has emphatically been called. Laden with the various kinds of merchandise which are the object of commerce in that region of the world, and of which a part often passes from the most easterly countries of Asia to the

extreme limits of western Europe, and from thence even across the Atlantic to America, this extraordinary animal pursues its steady course over burning sands during many successive weeks. And not only is it satisfied with the scanty herbage which it gathers by the way, but often passes many days without meeting with a single spring of water in which to slake its thirst. In explanation of its fitness, as a beast of burden, for such desert tracts of sand, its feet and its stomach are the points in its structure which are principally calculated to arrest our attention: and its feet are not less remarkably accommodated to the road over which it travels, than is the structure of its stomach to the drought of the region through which that road passes. The foot of the camel, in fact, is so formed, that the camel would be incapable of travelling with any ease or steadiness over either a rough or a stony surface; and equally incapable is it of travelling for any long continuance over moist ground, in consequence of the inflammation produced in its limbs from the effect of moisture. It is observed by Cuvier, that these circumstances in its physical history, and not the incapability of bearing a colder temperature, account for the fact, that while the sheep, the ox, the dog, the horse, and some other species, have accompanied the migrations of man from his aboriginal seat in central Asia to every habitable part of the globe, the camel still adheres to the desert. And now observe how its interior structure meets the difficulty of a region where water is rarely found. As in the case of all other animals which ruminate or chew the cud, the stomach of the camel consists of several compartments, of which one is divided into numerous distinct cells, capable of collectively containing such a quantity of water as is sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the animal during many days. And, as opportunities occur, the camel instinctively replenishes this reservoir; and is thus enabled to sustain a degree of external drought, which would be destructive to all other animals but such as have a similar structure: nor is any other animal of the old world known to possess this peculiar structure. But if we pass to the inhabited regions of the Andes in the new world, we there meet with several species of animals, as the lama, the vigogna, and the alpaca, which, though much smaller than the camel, correspond generally in their anatomy with that animal, and particularly with reference to the structure of the stomach: they resemble also the camel in docility; and, to complete the parallel, they were employed by the aboriginal inhabitants in the new world for the same purposes as the camel in the old.

Of the two species of Camel, the Bactrian and Arabian the latter is that with the history of which we are best acquainted; and though there is reason to believe, that whatever is said of the qualities of the one might with truth be affirmed of the other also, on the present occasion whatever is said is referable to the Arabian species.* The camel, then, not only consumes less food than the horse, but can sustain more fatigue. A large camel is

* The Bactrian species, which has two bosses on its back, is more peculiar to Tartary and northern Asia. The Arabian, which has only one boss, is not confined to the country from which it is named but is the same species with that which prevails in northern Africa. As in the case of all domesticated animals, the varieties of these two species are numerous. And it is a variety of the Arabian species, of a small height, to which the ancients gave the name of DROMEDARY, from its employment as a carrier; but in the magnificent work of St. Hilaire and Cuvier (Hist. Nat. des Mammifères), the term DROMEDARY is adopted, in a specific sense, for all the varieties of the Arabian camel.

capable of carrying from seven to twelve hundred weight, and travelling with that weight on its back, at the rate of above ten leagues in each day. The small court-camel, carrying no weight, will travel thirty leagues in each day, provided the ground be dry and level. Individuals of each variety will subsist for eight or ten successive days on dry thorny plants; but after this period require more nutritious food, which is usually supplied in form of dates and various artificial preparations; though, if not so supplied, the camel will patiently continue its course, till nearly the whole of the fat of which the boss on its back consists is absorbed; whereby that protuberance becomes, as it were, obliterated. The camel is equally patient of thirst as of hunger; and this happens, no doubt, in consequence of the supply of fluid which it is capable of obtaining from the peculiar reservoir contained in its stomach. It possesses, moreover, a power and delicacy in the sense of smell, (to that sense at least such a power is most naturally referable,) by which, after having thirsted seven or eight days, it perceives the existence of water at a very considerable distance; and it manifests this power by running directly to the point where the water exists. It is obvious that this faculty is exerted as much to the benefit of their drivers, and the whole suite of the caravan as of the camels themselves. Such are some of the leading advantages derived to man from the physical structure and powers of this animal. Nor are those advantages of slight moment which are derived from its docile and patient disposition. It is no slight advantage, for instance, considering the great height of the animal, which usually exceeds six or seven feet, that the camel is easily taught to bend down its body on its limbs, in order to be laden; and, indeed, if the weight to be placed on its back be previously so distributed as to be balanced on an intervening yoke of a convenient form, it will spontaneously direct its neck under the yoke, and afterwards transfer the weight to its back. But it would be found, upon pursuing the history of the camel, that while under the point of view which has been just considered, this animal contributes more largely to the advantages of mankind than any other species of the ruminating order, it scarcely is inferior to any one of those species with respect to other advantages on account of which they are principally valuable. Thus the Arab obtains from the camel not only milk, and cheese, and butter, but he ordinarily also eats its flesh, and fabricates us his into clothing of various kinds. The very refuse indeed of the digested food of the animal is the principal fuel of the desert; and from the smoke of this fuel is obtained the well-known substance called *sal ammoniac*, which is very extensively employed in the arts; and of which, indeed, formerly, the greater part met with in commerce was obtained from this source alone, as may be implied from its very name.*

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

Sabbath Dress and Appearance.

As the Christian religion is cheerful, and peaceful, and pure, so should everything connected with it be of the same character. I need

* *Ammoniac*, an ancient name of that part of the African desert situate to the west of Egypt, supplied formerly much of the *sal ammoniac* of commerce.

* From Dr. Kild's Bridgewater Treatise.

can help fancying that I see something of this character in the Sabbath of a country village, where religion prevails. The peaceful cheerfulness, however, which belongs to true religion, is widely different from the noisy mirth which belongs to the careless and the profligate. There is a stillness which belongs to a Christian Sabbath, but it is a happy stillness. You see in the countenances of those you meet an appearance of rest, of calmness, of peaceful cheerfulness. There is, also, in the cleanly Sabbath dress of English villagers, something like an emblem of the purity which belongs to that religion, which is to be their guide at all times, but on the Sabbath is their more peculiar business and enjoyment. It is of great consequence to keep up the true character of this sacred day. Let no man, however, suppose that the mere Sabbath dress, or the Sabbath rest, or even the Sabbath ordinances, will of themselves entitle him to be called a true christian; but if they enable him, and if they invite others, to make this day a day of holy rest and of Christian improvement, how useful, how needful they may be! Is not a man's mind drawn away from every purpose of sabbatical rest, when he sees the inhabitants of a village without their Sabbath dress, and when he hears their noisy mirth expressing a feeling so different from Sabbath devotion? And, on the contrary, is he not forcibly led to join in Sabbath employments, when he sees others whose expression and appearance convey so much delight? Let there be a cleanliness of the person on the Sabbath morning, and let it be a token of that purity of mind which should belong to the Christian. A gaudy finery of dress and appearance belongs not to the Christian Sabbath; but neatness and cleanliness do belong to it.—*Bishop (Davis) of Peterborough.*

Privileges of Britain.

In conclusion, therefore, I will only add, that after traversing so many countries, observing so many different modes of civilised and semi-barbarous life, and becoming acquainted with such various political and religious institutions, it is with increased pleasure and admiration that I contemplate the state of society in our favoured land. Some nations, perhaps, may boast more taste and refinement; some, a more showy literature and more splendid public monuments; and others, more renowned achievements in art and arms; but in the solid advantages and comforts of life, in profound learning and experimental philosophy, in private and public virtue, in all that secures domestic happiness and peace, or constitutes lasting excellence and real greatness; the administration of equal laws and impartial justice; the enjoyment of a liberty as yet restrained from licentiousness; and the free exercise of a religion equally removed from the extremes of fanaticism and indifference.—I know not the equal or the rival of Britain. Nor can I indulge for my country a higher hope than that she may long retain, under the Divine favor, the institutions which have for ages been her glory, enhanced in value by the gradual but judicious correction of their accidental defects, and consolidated in strength by the increased public estimate of their superior merits; that we her sons may be preserved from a bigoted prejudice in favor of what is old, and a feverish appetite for what is new; and above all, that we may never be deprived of that security for national soundness of doctrine, correctness of practice, civil liberty, and religious example, which is presented to us by an institution endeared by early associations, and consecrated as the well-tried bulwark against anarchy and infidelity, the establishment of the Church of England.—*Elliot's Travels.*

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

JULY, 1858.

Meeting of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Charlottetown.

We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity afforded us of laying before our readers an abstract of the proceedings of our Synod at its late meeting in Charlottetown, leaving them to collect further intelligence from the minutes, when published. The Synod met, agreeably to appointment, on the last Wednesday of the month of June, at Charlottetown, and was opened with Divine service by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Alexr. McKay, who preached an excellent and appropriate sermon from 1 Tim. v. 17: "Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they who labor in the word and doctrine,"—in which he satisfactorily proved the Scriptural authority for Presbyterian Church government, and delineated the duties of the ruling elders in that church. This discourse produced a very favorable impression on the minds of the congregation, and elicited the warmest thanks of the Synod. The Synod Roll was then made up from the returns of the different Presbyteries, when it was found that not fewer than fourteen ordained clergymen from a list of eighteen were present, the largest number of ministers connected with the Church of Scotland that had ever assembled in Charlottetown. The attendance of elders was also highly respectable, nearly all the kirk sessions in the Presbyteries of Pictou and Prince Edward Island being represented on the occasion.

On the roll being completed, the Rev. Allan Pollok, of New Glasgow, was unanimously chosen Moderator, in succession to Mr. McKay, and the Rev. James Mair, of Barney's River, was chosen Clerk, in the room of Mr. Pollok, who resigned that office, and received the cordial thanks of the Synod for his ability and diligence in the discharge of his arduous duties for several years.

Committees on overtures, on bills and references were then appointed, and other arrangements made for facilitating the business of the Synod.

The Synod commenced its proceedings in a very auspicious manner, by opening up a friendly intercourse with the Rev. Donald McDonald, an aged minister who has labored long and successfully amongst the Gaelic population of the island, without being in full connection with the Church. Mr. McDonald was introduced to the Synod by the Rev. Alexr. McKay, of Belfast, and addressed the Court in a very feeling and impressive manner, narrating at length the labors he had undergone and the privations he had endured;

for more than thirty years in collecting and organising eleven or twelve congregations—erecting nearly as many places of worship, and superintending the religious interests of a population of more than 5000 souls, embracing upwards of 100 elders and nearly 1000 communicants.

In his advancing years, and amidst increasing infirmities, he found himself more and more unequal for the duties of such an arduous and extensive charge, and more and more closely drawn in attachment to the church of his fathers. Although he did not feel himself inclined to submit entirely to the authority of our Church Courts, or to form in his own person an ecclesiastical connection with the Synod, yet he felt a strong and anxious desire that all his people—elders, communicants and adherents—should be connected with the Church of Scotland, and that all the pulpits in which he officiated should be open to her ministers. Mr. McDonald certainly appeared to great advantage at this meeting, possessing an exceedingly venerable and dignified aspect—addressing the audience with remarkable ease, correctness and precision, and exhibiting a most cordial and affectionate disposition towards our Church. The Court was evidently deeply affected with his earnest and pathetic address, and not a few of the members, we believe, were taken by surprise at such an unexpected and delightful interview. The Synod cordially reciprocated their mutual feelings of delight and satisfaction with Mr. McDonald, and assured him of their readiness and willingness to co-operate with him to the utmost of their ability in promoting the interests of religion amongst his people in the island. This happy arrangement has opened up a wide door and effectual for the propagation of the Gospel in connection with our Church in that colony, and will in a short time probably double the number of our adherents within the bounds of that Presbytery. The parties who have thus been brought into friendly intercourse with each other are already beginning to reap the happy fruits of Christian fellowship, as five or six of the members of the Synod were invited by Mr. McDonald, and preached on the following Sabbath to large and attentive congregations of his charge in different churches of the island. At a subsequent meeting Mr. McDonald presented the Synod with copies of all the works which he had published since the commencement of his ministry, which were thankfully received and distributed amongst the members.

On the morning of the following day another very pleasing and important business occupied the attention of the Synod for several hours. A large and highly respectable deputation of the Lay Association of Pictou having been introduced to the Court by Mr. McKay, of New

Glasgow, to render an account of their proceedings in raising missionary funds made in all the eastern part of the province, Mr. James McDonald, secretary to the association, addressed the Synod at considerable length, and detailed the arrangements that had been made for forming affiliated branches, and the encouraging success that had attended their operations. We are not yet in full possession of all the information which was laid on the table by the deputation, but we understand that thirteen branches of the association are already established, comprising about 2000 subscribers, who pay 2s. 6d. annually, and that about £250 per annum may be expected from the funds of the association, as the treasurer has already in his hands, as the proceeds of the first half year's collection, the sum of £126. The cordial thanks of the Synod were tendered to the deputation for their generous and disinterested exertions, with an assurance that it would willingly cooperate with them in their missionary labors. It was stated at the same time, by the representatives from the Presbytery of Halifax, that a Home Missionary Association had been lately formed in that city, having exactly the self-same objects in view, and that the committee had already entered with much zeal and energy on their duties, appointing collectors and soliciting funds from those who felt inclined to contribute. It was also intimated that similar associations would be formed in Charlottetown and other parts of Prince Edward Island, and it is expected that in a short time branch associations will be formed in every congregation and station within the bounds of the Church.

A very spirited and animated discussion took place the same evening on receiving a communication from the office-bearers of the Protestant Alliance in Halifax, when a number of the clergymen and elders expressed their opinions with much freedom and at great length. It was evident that every member of the Court, as a consistent office-bearer in a Protestant Church, entertained the highest regard for their valuable civil and religious privileges, and cherished an unswerving attachment to the principles of the Reformation, which had conferred such peculiar glory on the British dominions; but a large majority of the speakers felt unwilling to form any connection with the alliance in Halifax, and a resolution to that effect was moved by the Rev. Donald McRae and agreed to.

The third annual report of the Canada Juvenile Mission and Indian Orphanage Scheme, transmitted by the treasurer, John Paton, Esq., to the Moderator, having been read by the clerk, the Synod, sincerely sympathising with this most laudable effort for the religious instruction of the degraded orphans of India,

recommended that collections should be made in all the Sabbath schools within their bounds in aid of this mission, as the sum required, only £4 sterling, could be easily raised in almost every congregation.

In the course of proceedings, the state of the different funds supported by the collections made within the bounds of the Synod came under review. After considerable discussion, it was moved and agreed to that the Home Mission funds for the present year be sent home to Scotland. The Bursary Fund was found to be in a prosperous condition, and able to meet all the demands upon it. A number of collections for the Synod Fund were handed in by the members, and together with the monies in the hands of the treasurer, were appropriated for the purposes intended. It was reported that several collections had been made for the Widows' Fund. The Synod made several alterations in the days fixed for making the annual collections, and re-appointed the same clergymen to advocate their claims in the pages of the *Record* at the ensuing collections. There is still, we think, much room for improvement in the management and distribution of these funds, which no doubt time and experience will tend to ameliorate. The parent Church has a regular convener for each fund, and a standing committee living near each other, who meet monthly or oftener on the call of the secretary, receive applications and reports, make appointments and appropriations as they see fit, and submit all their proceedings annually to the General Assembly. We are afraid that our affairs will not be satisfactorily conducted, or call forth the sympathy and liberality of our people as much as could be desired, until similar arrangements are made by our Synod in this province.

In connection with our financial affairs we have to mention that the Synod also recommended an annual collection this year to be made for the Indian Mission of the Church of Scotland—a field which at the present moment engrosses so much of the attention of the religious public of Great Britain and her colonies.

During the different sessions of the Synod, a number of overtures were submitted by members on subjects deemed of importance, in the affairs of the Church, on psalmody, on colportage, on statistics, and other matters, all which received due attention, and the decisions agreed to will be found in the minutes.

A communication from the "Sons of Temperance" was read, and a resolution agreed to enjoining ministers to call the renewed attention of their people, as they have already done, to the practice of this important duty.

Our monthly publication, the *Record*, has always received the countenance and

support of the Synod. It has uniformly been admitted that some publication of this description is indispensably necessary to keep alive the institutions and promote the interests of the Church. The thanks of the Synod were unanimously passed to the managing committee, the editor and treasurer of that publication, and a pledge given to aid in support of its funds.

In compliance with the injunction of the Synod of last year, statistical returns according to the prescribed tables were made by almost all the brethren, which, when regularly filled up and completed, will be published under the superintendence of the committee appointed for that purpose.

In taking a deliberate review of the state of the Church, and the extensive destitution which still prevails, more especially in the Gaelic congregations and stations, it was felt by the members of the Court that efforts should be made both in their individual and united capacities to procure an additional supply of Gaelic missionaries as speedily as possible. We hope that this most urgent concern will not be lost sight of, in the correspondence carried on by our ministers during the current year with the parent Church in Scotland. The accession to our Church in Prince Edward Island is a loud call for the appointment of additional Gaelic missionaries to these colonies.

Various changes were reported to the Synod, and several appointments made during its sittings. Two additional missionaries, Messrs. Talloch and McLaren, had arrived since last meeting. The Rev. Thomas Jardine had been inducted as Collegiate Minister of Saint Matthew's church, Halifax. The Rev. Alex. McLean had been inducted pastor of the congregation at Pugwash. The Rev. Jas. Duff had demitted the pastoral charge of the congregation at Wallace, and returned to Scotland. The Rev. John Martin was re-appointed a member of the Presbytery of Halifax, and enjoined to submit his official correspondence as Superintendent of Missions to the Presbyteries within the bounds. The Rev. Donald McRae was appointed to supply the vacant congregation of St. Andrew's church, St. John's, N. F., for some months, on Mr. Nicol's resignation of that charge, which he has occupied for a number of years with much credit to himself and advantage to the Church. Rev. Thomas Jardine was appointed representative of this Synod to the next meeting of the Synod of Canada to be held at Ottawa in May, 1859, and the Rev. James Mac as representative to the next meeting of the Synod of New Brunswick, to be held at Newcastle in the month of July. Much regret was felt and expressed that neither Mr. McGillivray nor Mr. Pollock had been able to discharge their duties as representatives to the Synod of Canada.

and that no representative from that Synod had found it convenient to attend our present meeting. The Rev. William Murray, of Moncton, who had been cordially welcomed as the representative from the Synod of New Brunswick, and had regularly attended and assisted at all our deliberations, received the unanimous thanks of the Synod for his valuable services, which were tendered to him by the Moderator.

It is gratifying for us to be enabled to state that the whole proceedings of this meeting of the Synod were of a most satisfactory character, and that the greatest good feeling and harmony prevailed among the members. Subjects brought under review were discussed with much ability and earnestness, many of the speeches being eloquent and appropriate; and we certainly cannot fail to notice with peculiar approbation the assistance rendered in our deliberations by our brethren of the eldership. The speeches of the Hon. Col. Gray, the Hon. John Holmes, John McKay, Esq. of New Glasgow, and others—pious, enlightened and devoted elders of the church—would have been heard with much pleasure and profit in any deliberative assembly. The presence of our lay brethren in the different Church Courts is one of the most pleasing and essential features in our ecclesiastical polity as a Presbyterian Church, and it is greatly to be desired that all our kirk sessions should endeavor to be regularly represented in all our Presbyteries and Synods, by able, faithful and attached elders.

In drawing the business to a close, the Synod passed a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks to the citizens of Charlottetown for their distinguished hospitality and kindness to all the members of the Court during their stay in that place, and appointed their next meeting to be held at Pictou on the last Wednesday of June, 1859.

From the Presbyterian's Correspondent in Ceylon.

THE MANSE, KANDY, March 13th, 1858.

We have been now three months in Ceylon, and are, I am thankful to say, in good health and well pleased with the country. We sailed from Southampton on the 4th of November, and reached Ceylon on the 9th of December. I have so often written accounts of the journey, that you must excuse me for passing over it very hurriedly: suffice it to say that it was upon the whole very prosperous. Gibraltar, Malta, the Nile, Cairo, the desert, came upon us in thick succession, and my only regret was, that we had so little time to spend in places so intensely interesting. Our first view of Ceylon was in the early morning, and we were charmed with the luxuriant vegetation, which presented so striking a contrast to the bleak scorched sands of Aden, where the eye cannot find anything green to rest on, which we had left some ten days before. Passengers are landed at Galle, an old Portuguese and Dutch fortified town. The walls are very substantial, and enclose a considerable space; outside of

them there is little to be seen but cocoa-nut trees and native huts. The harbour was full of vessels, many of which had called on their way to India with troops—We stopped one night in Galle, and started the next morning for Colombo, a distance of about seventy miles by the mail-coach. The road was excellent and very pretty; much of the way quite near the shore, and overshadowed with cocoa-nut trees, but I got tired of the cocoa-nut trees, and the lazy monotonous-looking natives, who seemed to have nothing to do but stand by the roadside and look at the coach passing.

A stranger in Ceylon is very apt to think that the population consists entirely of women, and, when he has found his mistake, to fancy that there are no women at all. The men, who do dress, wear always a combi which is simply a narrow petticoat, and for their shoulders a sort of bedgown; their hair, which is as long as a woman's they tie up into a knot behind, quite in female fashion, and then ornament it with handsome tortoise-shell combs, which, among other purposes, indicate, by their comparative size the dignity of the wearer. The dress of the women is nearly the same, so it is very hard to know at first who is who.

We got to Colombo about four in the afternoon, having driven up in capital style, and there found a hospitable home and friends, with whom I had parted in Scotland two years ago, ready to receive us.

Colombo is also a walled town like Galle, but a large portion of the European society live outside of the walls at considerable distances. I was very sorry to find that the Rev. Mr. McBean, the Chaplain of the Scots Church in Colombo, had been obliged again to leave the Island on account of his health, after having just returned from Europe. His duty is at present taken by Mr. Palm, in addition to his own services as Chaplain of the Dutch Church in Colombo.

With the Governor's leave I remained in Colombo for a few weeks, taking Mr. McBean's duty and also giving Mr. Palm some assistance. The day after Christmas we started for Kandy, a distance of seventy miles into the interior and towards the mountains. Kandy, the old capital of the Kandian Kings, is situated in a very mountainous country and is by everybody thought very pretty. The hills around are very striking, and there is a charming lake at one side of the town, around which the European inhabitants take their evening drive. The most prominent points in the first view of the town are the walls and the lake. The Governor's house, a very handsome building, quite like a country mansion at home; the Buddhist temple and buildings connected with the old Palace; and the English and Scots Churches. The streets of the town are regular, and of a good width, but, with the exception of a few European shops and Dutch houses, they are lined with bazaars, dirty sheds, where half-clad natives squat among the goods, which they have for sale. Many of the Europeans live in bungalows on the edge of the lake, or high up on the hills that overhang it, where the elevation makes the climate delightfully cool. I have an eye to the Scots Church, wherever I go, and of course was anxious about the one in Kandy. It is a very pretty Gothic building, situated in a square of about one acre in extent, or acre and a half, belonging to itself. It is handsomely furnished inside, and is ornamented with a stained glass window, where Scots thistles and the burning bush are conspicuous. Behind is the Manse, also very neat and comfortable; so I have very

great reason to be pleased with the material aspect of my sphere of labour. My congregation consists of a good number of Burghers, descendants of the Dutch and Portuguese, the Scots resident in Kandy, and a large number of coffee planters, who live within a circle of thirty miles. Most of them are at such distances that they cannot often attend; but with a few from the jungle and our Kandian residents, the church is pretty well filled. All around Kandy are coffee plantations, which are usually superintended by young Scotsmen from Aberdeen and the other Northern counties. Indeed I take it for granted now, that every planter I meet with is from Aberdeenshire. It is part of my duty to go once a month to some central place in the country and hold Divine service, but, as there are at least twelve districts which ought to be thus visited, and as week-day services would not answer here at all, it is impossible for me properly to undertake the work. Here, as elsewhere, our Church has been neglected, on account of our divisions and the want of an efficient missionary executive, and Presbyterianism is a very small power in the Island compared with what it should have been. What, with the Dutch descendants and the great number of Scotsmen, compared with those of any other country who have come to the Island, the Presbyterian Church should have been in the foreground here, but such is not the case. I hope, however, better days are in store for us. Certainly there are still a far greater number of Presbyterians by up-bringing in the Island than of any other Protestant communion, and there is more wealth in their hands.

There are at present two Dutch chaplains, and two Scotch on the staff of the Island. There is a Dutch Church at Galle, the minister of which comes from the Synod of Ulster. Then there is the Dutch Church at Colombo, a fine old building, worthy of its position as the mother Church of the Island. I was quite surprised, on entering it, to find such a venerable pile, the walls being hung round with escutcheons of the old Governors, and the floors covered with massive tombstones, deeply marked with inscriptions and armorial emblems of the Dutch grandees. I was not less delighted with the congregation, which, I believe, is the largest in the Island. There is also a fine old Dutch Church at Jaffna, where a Catechist has service; but this Church, like that at Galle, is also used by the English Church. I understand that attempts have several times been made to alienate the Church property of the Dutch, and to appropriate it for the use of the English Church, but they have been unsuccessful. It is very strange that the Church of England should have the want of spirit to take the loan of our churches, and to solicit subscriptions from our people to put up places of worship, which, when built, are, though empty, shut against our clergymen. This is all that now remains of the Dutch establishment, which was once so powerful, and had as many as eight clergymen, I am told, in Colombo, alone. Besides these there are the two Scots churches, that of Colombo and Kandy; but we are making a movement here, which I hope will increase the number of clergymen and strengthen the Church.

If a certain sum is subscribed for a clergyman, Government gives as much more, and we are trying to take advantage of this to get one if not two more clergymen for the Kandian Province. I hope that, when the subscription papers come in from the different districts, they will warrant us in applying for two. The

movement has been very cordially supported by all to whom I have spoken on the subject, with one or two exceptions; it is strictly confined to Presbyterians. We have had occasion, since I came to the Island, to move once or twice, when we considered the Scots Church treated unfairly in comparison with the Church of England; and I was gratified to find a good, hearty, honest Scotch spirit prevailing. Of course there are some Scotsmen in every community who have little sympathy with their country, ecclesiastically or otherwise, and, if they do anything for the Church of Scotland, have an idea that they are patronising her; and their support we neither expect nor want.

I am in great hope that in a short time the number of our clergymen may be considerably increased, and that we may be united into one Church in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Then we would be able to overtake our own people, and to make aggression upon the heathen around us. There are several missionary establishments in Kandy, and connected with them are catechists in the surrounding villages. Inroads are being gradually made upon Heathenism and Buddhism. The religion of the Kandians is losing ground. Of the native Christians, however, many are probably but nominally so, and those of the lower orders are very ignorant and weak. They are a miserable race, and therefore it is vain to expect a high order of Christian at first. I have a firm faith in the Scriptural way of introducing the Gospel into a heathen country, that of earnest men preaching the Truth; but they are but pioneers, and should be followed by schools and teachers. The people are indolent, ignorant and without energy, and this of course tells upon their religion as well as upon every thing else. You have no idea how provoking their stupidity and want of energy are. Though I think myself rather good-tempered, it is very hard not to lose all patience. I have five or six servants, and, all put together, they will scarcely do as much as our good Scots servant-girl. No one will go out of his own haire, and they all disappear for a great part of the day. None will carry anything except the Coole, and he has his fancies too. I had one the other month who would not carry the water. I asked my present Coole, a great big powerful fellow, who has been an apprentice to a carpenter, yesterday to put a stick into a broken place in the fence, he said he had not been accustomed to that work, and could not do it. I told him to try it, and, if after a trial he could not manage it, I would get the old ayah (a woman-servant) to see what she could do. Yesterday also I told a man who works in the garden to stick some beans, I found him soon afterwards selecting sticks from the firewood. I told him I meant him not to take that, but to take the hatchet and cut off shoots from the hedges and small branches from the trees, of which there are plenty round the house. He said he could not climb a tree. I told him also to try, and, if he could not manage it, I would get the ayah to help him. I think it would be an excellent thing to import a few African negroes into the country who are vastly superior to the Asiatics. As it is, the hard work of Ceylon, that on the coffee estates, is nearly all done by Coolies, from India, who come over for a few months to the coffee harvest and then return. The climate I do not feel nearly so oppressive as I thought I would. The only crushing heat was at Aden, when it

did make me sick at the stomach. It is much cooler in Kandy than at Colombo, though we are nearer the equator. Indeed in the mornings and evenings one can walk about quite vigorously and at night it is generally cool enough. I have seen few or rather no snakes at all since I came to the Island, and no elephants except a few going from the temple, and others working on the roads. You have about as good a chance of seeing them in this part of the Island as of seeing moose deer in Canada. Upon the whole you will see that I am very comfortably situated here and have my work to do, if God is pleased to spare me. I am very anxious to do what I can to have our people all overtaken, and then that we should do something among the heathen around us. I hope the Church at Home or some of her branches may establish a mission in Ceylon, as I would like to see the Church represented here in the mission field, and would like myself to take an interest in and assist the work. You ask me to send you a communication sometimes for the *Presbyterian*. I have no objection that you should print this, if you think it worth it, and I will try and write occasionally. I thought of sending you some notes on a recent visit to the jungle from my journal, but I shall reserve them.

Proceedings of the Free Synod of Nova Scotia.

This Synod met this year at New Glasgow. Their sittings commenced on Thursday the 17th June, and extended to Tuesday, the 22nd. The number of ministers on the roll was 32, of whom only 19 were in attendance at this Synod. There were also 6 elders present—making the entire number of members present 25.

The opening Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Munro of Wallace, the retiring Moderator from Rev. xi. 15. "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

After constitution for business, and making up the roll, the Synod elected the Rev. Alex. Munro of Brown's Creek, P. E. I., Moderator for the ensuing year.

STATE OF RELIGION.

The greater part of one diet was occupied as usual, with hearing accounts of the state of religion in the different Presbyteries of the Church.

QUESTIONS AND FORMULA FOR LICENSE AND ORDINATION.

Copies of the questions put to those who are about to be licensed, ordained, or inducted to office in this Church having become very scarce, the Synod ordered said questions to be re-printed, both with this year's minutes and in a separate form, and also embodied the substance of them in a formula for subscription.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SYNOD OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Committee on Incorporation with the Synod of New Brunswick reported that nothing had been done to further that object since last meeting of Synod. The Committee was reappointed as a Committee of Correspondence, Rev. W. Murray, Convener, and was instructed to

secure if possible the co-operation of the Synod of New Brunswick in the support of our Foreign Mission.

HOME MISSION.

The sum in the hands of the Synod's Treasurer was £50 14s. 5d.; the sum collected at the Synod £81 3s. 9d.; and a further sum of £25 was known to be available though not actually transmitted—making a total of £160 now to be disposed of. The Synod voted £48 for nine catechists in the Island of Cape Breton who had received grants to the same amount last year, but it resolved henceforth to withdraw such grants to catechists except in the case of those who are employed in stations that do not form part of any ministerial charge:—the court being of opinion that regularly organized congregations which require to employ the services of catechists ought to provide for their support themselves. £2 10s. was also granted for the services of a catechist at Wallace. The sum found to be available for aiding weak ministerial charges was £110, being £10 more than was applied to this purpose by last Synod. Of this sum £30 was voted to the newly formed charge at Woodville, P. E. I., and the remainder yielded £20 each for the four weak charges to which supplements were granted last year.

FOREIGN MISSION.

In conformity with the resolutions adopted by last Synod respecting the choice of a foreign field of Missionary labour, the Foreign Mission Committee had engaged the services of Mr. Petros Constantines, with a view to founding a mission amongst the Greeks and others in Constantinople.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POPERY.

The Rev. G. Sutherland, Convener, gave in the report on Popery.

The report was unanimously approved of, and the thanks of the Synod tendered to the Convener and Committee for their diligence.

DEPUTATION FROM THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Deputation consisting of the Rev. Dr. Kier, Rev. Professor Ross, Rev. Messrs McCulloch, Christie and Bayne, Ministers, and Mr. David McCurdy, Ruling Elder, appeared according to previous arrangement and addressed the Synod, urging the desirableness of a speedy union of the two bodies. The Rev. John Stewart, Professor King, and others then addressed the court, reciprocating the sentiments of fraternal regard which the deputation had expressed; after which the Moderator addressed the deputation, expressing to them the pleasure with which the Synod had listened to their friendly addresses.

COLLEGE:—STATE OF THE CLASS.

Professor King reported for himself and Professor Lyall, and Mr. McKnight for himself, respecting the labours of last

Session. Professor King had 8 students, Professor Lyall 19, and Mr. McKnight 13:—total number of Students 27, of whom 3 belonged to other denominations. The Reports expressed satisfaction with their general diligence and proficiency.

Extract of a Letter from G. M. Grant, of Pictou, to his Parents.

"Glasgow, May 6, 1858.

"Well the affairs of another Session have been wound up, and the result as far as concerns myself has been more fortunate than I had any right to expect, so much of my time was otherwise occupied—in attending to matters which will bear fruit hereafter—that I gave little or no attention to prize taking. The truth is that after one has been a few years at College, there is none of the keenness of competition so delightful in freshmen, and none of that craze for prizes which fills the whole soul of a first or second year's student. However, I tried for five prizes and gained four of them, pretty much to my own amazement, when I considered how little time I had bestowed in preparation: The first a money prize of ——— for the best lecture on Psalm 24th the competition open to all the students in the Divinity Hall, and being only a first years Divinity student it was rather odd that I should get it. The second was for the best essay on a given subject in the junior Divinity Class. The third was the second prize awarded for an essay by the Professors of Church History and the fourth was the first prize awarded by the votes of the Students for examinations in the Church History Class. The Junior Divinity and the Church History were the only College classes which I attended during the past session. My friend Cameron did splendidly in the Junior Hebrew Class, carrying off the first prize for class work, and the second for written examinations. Well did he deserve them for he is one of the most accomplished Hebraists in College. The distribution of prizes in the Common Hall of the University of Glasgow is really an interesting affair, you hear called over the names of men from all parts of Scotland, from England, Wales, Ireland, Bombay, Brazil, Africa and every where else. It shews what a grand cosmopolitan affair a Scotch University is, and since we came here little Nova-Scotia has always been represented at the annual distribution of honours, and I hope it may always continue to be so until Nova-Scotia rising superior to Sectarian and political quackeries shall resolve to do a work for long generations by endowing a Central University worthy of her sons and worthy of her future.

I am now settled at Merrylic, and a most comfortable home it is, a beautiful place, a splendid House, plenty time for reading and study, obedient children, good pay and a hundred other advantages. Mr.

H. is the model of a perfect gentleman. We have all four from Nova-Scotia present number of the Journal. We extremely fortunate in getting good situations for the summer. Mr. Cameron is away North to Morvern to aid as Missionary in Dr. McLeod's Parish, where he will be enabled to keep up his Gaelic and get strong on the Mountain air. Mr. McMillan is going as tutor to Kilmalie Manse, and Mr. McGregor remains in Glasgow as one of the City Missionaries."

A Native Ministry in New Brunswick.

Some years ago, the Synod of the Church of Scotland in this Province, ever zealous in the good cause, with the view to assist such young men, natives of or settled residents in the Province, as are desirous of becoming candidates for the ministry in connection with their Church, and who, without assistance, might be unable to devote themselves to the acquisition of the knowledge necessary, ordered yearly collections to be made in the several Churches belonging to the Synod, that thus a fund might be raised and supported, to be applied to the above purpose. The means at first required having been raised, two or three young men came forward to claim the assistance offered, who at once received it. One of these, now the Rev. Henry McLardy, of this city, has returned from Scotland a short time ago, having then completed his studies and procured a license to preach.—On Wednesday night last, in St. Andrew's Church here, he was ordained after having passed, we are told most satisfactorily, the necessary examination. Mr. McLardy, as the first result of the Synod's praiseworthy scheme, must, we are confident, already amply reward that body for their exertions, and in him they will find much cause for congratulation, as thus, even at its outset, the success of their scheme has been most triumphant. Mr. McLardy is still but a very young man, nevertheless he has evinced more than ordinary talents as a preacher, and since his return from Scotland, he has been listened to by large and highly edified congregations wherever he has preached throughout the Province. A three years engagement, as a Missionary in New Brunswick, we believe, was entered into by him previous to his departure from Scotland.—*St. John Courier.*

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE FOR NOVA SCOTIA, edited by the Rev. ALEX. FORRESTER, D. D.

We welcome this new periodical as an important addition to our provincial literature and a valuable auxiliary in advancing the interests of education. We have perused for several years other journals of education from the United States and Canada, and from the appearance of this first number of our own Provincial Journal, under the editorship of the Superintendent of Education, it will bear a favorable comparison with any of its contemporaries we have read. This publication has entered on a wide field of research and discussion. Education—theoretical and practical,—the external machinery of education,—the persons who ought to take the deepest interest in promoting education—parents, teachers, trustees, school commissioners—a word being addressed to each of them,—historical notices on education,—official and general

notices,—are all comprehended in the present number of the Journal. We would have much pleasure in extracting some of the notices, did our space permit. In the meantime, we beg leave cordially to recommend the publication to the notice of those—and the number is not small—who take an interest in the instruction and improvement of the rising generation, as a periodical well fitted to stimulate their exertions, and guide and direct their movements, and plans for promoting the cause of education in this colony.

[For the Record]

Pictou, July 9, 1858.

Please insert the following collections for Missionary services in the July No. of the Record:

1858.			
June 25.	From Cape John Congregation, per Mr. Donald Gray	L 13 10	74
"	From Brees' Hill Congregation, per Mr. Colin McKenzie	15 8	9
July 9.	From Salt Springs Congregation, per Hugh H. Ross, Esq.	27 0	0
		L 55 19	43
	W GORDON, Treasurer.		

Letters and Monies received, June, 1858.

Rev. James Murray, Bathurst, with enclosure, £1 for eight subscribers. Wm. Gordon, Synod Treasurer, £10 from Synod funds on account of Record. Rev. Donald McDonald, P. E. I. on account of subscriptions, £3:—instructions and suggestions attended to. William Fraser, New Glasgow, for James McKenzie, 2s. 6d. We are anxiously looking for further remittances from our agents and subscribers to enable us to defray the necessary expenses incurred in conducting our monthly publication.

Jewish and Foreign Mission of the Synod of Canada.

Received by the Treasurer to the Committee since last acknowledgment.

From St. Andrew's Church, St. John, New Brunswick, per Rev. W. Donald	£17 18 5
St. James' Church, Newcastle, Miramichi,	3 15 0
St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, Miramichi,	2 3 3
	£23 16 6
Less Exchange	0 2 4
	£23 14 1

ALEX. MORRIS,
Interim Treasurer.

Synod Fund.

1858.		
July 20.	Balance on hand	L 1 9 64

Home Mission Fund.

July 20.	Balance on hand	L 175 0 0
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Bursary or Young Men's Fund.

June 10.	Balance on hand	L 253 19 11
" 28.	McLellan's Mountain Congregation	2 10 6
		L 255 10 8

Widows' Fund.

July 20.	Balance on hand	L 22 16 0
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E. E. WM. GORDON,
Treasurer.

Agents for The Monthly Record.

Wm. Grant, Esq. Stationer	Halifax.
J. E. Lawlor, Esq.	Bartmouth.
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, F. K. 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, Merrigomishic.
William McDougall, Esq.	Piedmont, Merrigomishic.
Douglas McPhee, Esq.	Lochaber, near Antigonish
James W. DeLaney, Esq.	Amherst.
Wm. McNab, Esq. Merchant	Wallace.
D. B. Munro, Schoolmaster	Stake Island, Ridge, Wallace.
D. Macaulay, Esq.	Fox Harbor.
Mr. Murray, Esq.	Piquash.
Alex. McKay, Esq.	Truro.
Peter Cruickshank, Esq.	Musquodshoit.
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.	Chatham, Miramichi.
Rev. James Murray,	Bathurst, N. B.
Rev. Wm. Macrobie,	Tahusutic, N. B.
William McLean, Esq.	St. Andrew's, N. B.
R. B. Haddow, 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,	Hellast, P. E. I.
Rev. Donald McDonald,	For congregations under his charge, P. E. Island.
Mr. Morrison,	St. John's, Newfoundland.
T. A. Gibson, Esq.	Montreal, Canada East.
Alex. Davidson, Esq.	Toronto, Canada West.
John Paton, Esq.	Kingston, "

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, THIS MONTH.

W. & C. MURDOCH & 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: FELT and SILK BONNETS, MUSH 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, COGNAC TEA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

EAGLE AND PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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 ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LARGE ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

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

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

Dividends on Life Policies in '56, \$224,493 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.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT,
 HALIFAX, N. S.,
 1st December, 1857. 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.
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THOMAS M. FORRESTER,
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 SHIP BROKER, ETC.

Office—Messrs. Ostry & 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 remitted 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.

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 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.

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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.

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 GOODS, GERMAN CLOTHS AND HOSIERY, SWISS WATCHES.

DUFFUS & CO.

No. 3 Granville Street,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

JOHN DUFFUS. JAMES B. DUFFUS.

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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.

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