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## the presbyterian church of the lower provinces.

## TUNE, 1871.

## THE SYKOD.

The annual gathering of the ministers and representative elders of the Presbytorian Church of the Lower Provinces will be held (D. V.) this year in the city of St. John, and in St. David's church. The opening sermon will be preached at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock, on the last Wednesday of June, by the Moderator, Rov. R. Sedgwick, and all who can should so arrange their time and mode of travel as to be forward at the commencement. The first meeting should be hallowed and inspiring, and a full attendance has its effect, alike on the preaching and the devotion. Besides, the choice of a Moderator takes place during the first sederunt, and this is certainly one of the most important rotes of the Session.

We are safe in assuming that the Church generally looks forward to this meeting with unusual interest. The Press connected with the Presbyterian cause in the Lower Proviaces has been intensiffying this interest by reminding its readers of the many important subjects sure to come up for discussion and disposal, and the very mention of the leading questions may well canse some anxiety respecting the path of duty, and not only may, but ought to, stimulate to earnest, wide-spread prayer for Divine direction.
First of all we shall have to deal with the great question of Dinion in its relation, first, to our Brethren of the Maritime Prorinces, and next, in its relation to Presbyterians thronghout the Dominion. This question will demand calm and searching inquiry, for the decision come to is likely
to be far-reaching and in every way influential on our future. Union is to be desired if sound in principle and the realization of the desires of our most earnest and spinitual people; but a mere ecclesiastical connection with a large and a distant body, involving increase of machinery and expense without corresponding increase of life and power should not be hastily determincd. This whole question we hope to see approached with care, discussed with Christian spirit and forbearance, and decided with wisdom and unity.
This Union question will also have ap important bearing on any proposal broughs forward in connection with our Tbeological Hall. In reference to the filling up of Chairs or the perfecting of financial arrangements, the temptation to delay and wait the issue of pending negociations will be strong, yet the reasons for pressing forward are numerous and urgent.

Our Missions will command attention; and the presence probably of two, and possibly of three missionaries, ready to go wherever they may be sent, will be a wonderful answer to prayer and special causo for gratitude to God.

Omitting any farther specification of partigulars, we think it well to remind our Brethren of the Synod that the amount of business to be discussed and disposed of surpasses that of any former Synod, and it is therefore all the more necessary that the preparatory work should be attended to in good time. If the general directions of Synod are promptly followed business will be greatly facilitated.

We bespeak compliance with the following

## DIRECTIONS OF 8YNOD.

1. Clerks of Presbyteries are directedby Synod to forward to the Synod Clerk revised Rolls of Presbyteries with' notices of all changes, during the past year, affecting the Roll of Synod, including demisions, deaths, inductions, ordinations and licensures, with the dates of such events, at least ten days previous to the meeting of Synod.
2. Papers involving now business to come before Synod, should be transmitted to Rev. Dr. Bayne, Convener of Committee on Business, fourteen days if possible previous to the day of meeting. Papers forwarded early will take precedence on the docket. Where papers cannot be forwarded notice should be given.
3. All congregations are expected to make a collection for the Synod Fund. The travelling expenses of all members of Synod, printing, Clerk's fec, delegates' tiavelling expenses have to be met, and the disbursements made at Synod, so that the collection to be adequate must be liberal, and in hand. No expenses can be claimed by the representatives of congregations which make no collection.
4. Clerks of Presbyteries and Secretaries of Boards are expected to bring up their Records for examination engrossed up to the meeting of Synod, the former signed by their respective Moderators and Clerks, and the latter by the Chairman or Secretary.
5. Congregations receiving aid from the Supplementary Fund are required to make collections for the different schemes of the Church, as well as to answer the questions in the Statistical Schedule. Presbyteries are directed by Syood to require evidence that the congregational payments have been made before the supplement due July lst is applied for.
6. All Boards and Standing Committees are expected to have their Reports ready when called for, after the first sederunt.
7. Presbyteries are directed at lenst one month before the meeting of Synod, to nominate one to fill the office of Moderator of Synod, and to forward his name to she Syinod Clerk, and the names thus forwarded shall form a list from which the Moderator shall be selected by a vote of Synod at its first bederunt.

## FAGLITIES OF TRAVEL.

. Applications for Free Return Tickets have been made and cheerfully promised to Ministers and Elders attending Synod, on payment of one fare in going.

1st. On the European and North American Railway Enst and West of St. John.

2nd. By the Nova Scotia Railway East and West of Halifax.

3rd. By the Manager of the Windsor and Annapolis Line.

4th. By Messrs. Small \& Hatheway, in the steamer from Annapolis to St. John 5th. By the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company's Boats, from Pictou, Charlottetown and Summerside to Shediac;also from Port Hawksbury and Port Hood.

Those starting from Halifax Westward will obtain probably a through Excursion Ticket to St. John, which will be good for their return on payment of the usual firstclass fare in going. Elders must have a certificate from their minister that they are members of Synor, to be presented at tho Ticket-office.

A certificate from the nearest minister will de sufficient to attest an Eider representing a vacant congregation.

Ministers crossing per Stenmers of tho Prince Edward Tsland Navigation Company should secure their Return Tickets at the Ticket-office on going, and Elders should be attested.'

On the European and North American Railway East and West of St. John the Return Tickets will bo issued on the 27th and 28 th of Junc. On the Nova Scotis and Windsor and Araapolis Railways on the 26 th, and during the week.

## DEATH OF REV. JAMES SMITH, D.D.

Another valuable life in the ministry of our Church has closed. Dr. Smith, of Stewiacke, has been called to his rest and reward, before the. Church was fully amaro of the illness which terminated in death, and brought a long and a loving ministry to a close. He had got well through tho hard work of the winter, had preached with regularity, had held his Missionary and Bible Society meètings, had transmitted his funds to the schemes of the Church, had been noticed as buoyant in fecling and elastic in step, until five weeks ago, when he had a bilious attack; which impaired his strength. With characteristic ardoar, on
the return of the Lord's day, before he had recorered, he went to his pulpit and commenced a service. which he was unable to conclude. He was immediately prostrated by the illness which ended fatally on Wedneslay, the 17 th ult.

We enjoyed the privilege of secin $\gamma$ and conversing with him on the preceding Satnrday, Sabbath and Monday. He expected that his ministry was about to close, and that "the time of his departure was at hand," and he was not only resigned but satisficd. His feet rested on the Fock of Ages, and in calm expectation he awaited the Master's call. He was willing to remain in the flesll for a season, but ready to depart, and while awaiting the disclosure of the Lord's will, enjoyed the serene peace of an assured faith.

On Tuesday, appetite and strengthenwirely failed, and on Wednesday, morning, surrounded by his beloved family, one execpted who could not be there, be fell aslecp in Jesus, in the 83 rd year of his age, and 4lst of his pastorate.

Dr. Smith was a graduate of Glasgow University, and besides the usuat Arts course, attended the Medical and Chemical classes. In Theology also he enjoyed the benefit of the University course, as well as the prolections first of $\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{P}} \ddot{\mathrm{P}}_{\mathrm{ax}} \mathrm{ton}_{,}$and then of Dr. John Dick, names both venerated by a generation, of which few remain even in Scotland.

After five years of useful and acceptable mission work in Scotland, he accepted an invitation to these Provinces, and in 1829 landed in Miramiohi,from which he crossed to Prince Edward Island, and after, a short stay proceeded to Pictou, expecting his trunks containing books and clothing to follow. Winter, however, set in, the packet did not return, and the books and clothes, to his great disappointment, remained till Spring on the other side of the Strait.

Daring that winter he supplied Stewiacke, vacant by the death of a beloved. pastor, the Rev. Hugh Graham. In March Dr. MacGregor died, and Mr. Smithiwas sent to supply the vacant pulpit. Bbth congregations moved to call; butsteryiacke
had the start in point of time, and had first won the ministcr's heart.

If we may divide his long Pastorate into two, we would say that the first twenty years were devcted almost exclusively to Pastoral work. Ho was everywhere valued as a preacher, and his services in demand, but his time and strength were devoted to the spiritual cultivation of the Valley of the Stewiacke. He preached and taught from house to house with a fidelity and zeal rarely surpassed. His work was planned with wisdom, carried out with system, and conducted in a spirit of paterhal affection and tenderness. Ie wes a father and almost a ruler to the whole Settlemeat: His people welcomed him to their homes, appreciated his designs for their bencit, and coopprated in carrying them into effect; while their peace, progress and prosperity gladdened his heart and lightened his toil.

While building up his congregation, Mr. Smitli proved himself a student and a man of criddition.' His preaching was not only evangelical, but varied and full. He kept abreast of the age. Hee took a lead in Education, and proved himself the most active School Commissioner in the county, giving much time hand energy to improve the schools throughout the county, as well à to encourage tenchers and raise the standard of education within the limits of Stersiacke. He lectured as time permitted on subjects literary and scientific, not only to his own people, but in response to invitations, at Truro, Pictou and Hialifax, and these efforts were highly popular in matter, style and delivery.

In 1850, the commencement of the second part' of his Pastorate, he was appointed by the Synod of the P. C. of N. S. Professor of Biblicaluaterature, and from this date he had a double charge; , hut without neglecting the first, the duties of the second office were ciischarged not only with conscientious fidelity but with entiousiasm. - In !1860 came the Union betwicen the Fire , and the Presbyterian Charches of Nova Scotia; and in ther United Body ie -rictained. substantially the same Professor-, ship.. Pras. to the Union he received his .
degree of D. D from Princeton, and at the second meeting of the United Synod he was unanimonsly chosen Moderator. Some changes in the Theological Hall being contemplated in 1868, the Dr. at once tendered, his resignation, when the Synod conierred on him the position of Professor Emeritus, and expressed their high sense of his valuable services for the past cighteen years.
In all the relations of life Dr. Smith might be regardod as a model man; in the family kind and genial; among his people grave, yet loving; and in socicty gentle and courteons. He loved his co-Presbyters, and they esteemed him, and will feel the absence of a father who loved to meet with them. He loved his congregation, and they regarded him with mingled emotions of veneration and filial affection. We need scarcely add that the family circle was the very home of peace and happiness, and that he died as he lived, at peace with God and all mankind.
On the finest day of this busy Spring a thousand people gathered to carry his body to the srave. Dr. McCulloch preached a most impressive and suitable discourse from the words, "My father! my father! the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!" and on the following Sabbath Professor McKnight farther improved the event, and on both occasions a people bathed in tears showed that all felt they had lost a friend and a father. May an afflicted people remember that the Lord liveth, and that His grace is all-sufficient for their need. May a bereaved family, reminded by that empty chair and vacant library of their desolation and loneliness, find comfort in Christ, and grace to say with resignation and peace, "The will of tho Lord be done!"

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLI.

## 8COTLAND.

Beginning with Scotland, we note that Union is still.the theme of universal interestand discussion in ecclesiastical circles. The United Presbyterians, with bat few exceptions, are in favour of a union on the hatis of the Standards as now recaired.

The Reformed Presbyterians are almost equally unanimous. In the Free Church there is a very energetic and formidable onposition, numbering probably over 100 nunisters. The Presbyteries decided by a majority of about five to one ia favour of union. This was a much more favourable result th:n the warmest friends of the movement expected last autumn. The expression of the mind of the Presbyteries has not disarmed the opposition. We have not yet learned what action the Free Assembly and the U. P. Synod have taken; but we believe it will be farourable to union -a cautious advance in the right direction. The Sustentation Fund of the Free Church is in advance of any previous year. The other Funds are also well supported. Spocial attention will be paid by all the Churches to the necessities of the European continent.

Dr. Duff and others have succeeded in raising $£ 32,000$ of the $£ 50,000$ which they ask for furnishing suitable residences for missionaries in India and Africa.

The case of Rev. Fergus Ferguson, of Dalkeith, is exciting much interest within the United Presbyterian Church, and throughout Scotland. Mr. Ferguson is an eloquent preacher, but eccentric, and apparently given to self-asscrtion. He has been charged with unsoundness of doctrine with respect to a " middle state," and his case was to come before the Synod.-The case of a Mr. Robertson, a member of tho Firee Church, was to come before the Assembly. Mr. R. denies the inspiration of the Scriptures, and is a disciple of Colenso. He was very properly cut off from the communion of the Church, but he insists on carrying up his case to the higher courts.

A most earnest attempt is being made in Glasgow and other large Scottish towns to carry the Gospel to the lapsed masses. It is stated that in Glasgow alono there are more than 100,000 who are in absoluto heathenism. All the churches combine in this effort to evangelize the "homo hesthen."

The Presbyteries of tho Established Church have been trying hard to provent the passing of the Education Bill now be-
fore the House of Commons, their chicf abjection to it being that it severs the connection between the Parish church and the Parish school, the latter being freed from ecelesiastical trammels.-An effort is being made to abolish, or at least largely to modify, Church Patronage. The movement is intended to popularize the Establishment, and to do away with "Lord-Aberdeen's Act." It is not likely to prove successful. -The "Queens-ferry Settlement" has now become matter of notoricty. A Mr. Thomson was presented to the Parish, but the parishioners objected with great unanimity. The Presbytery sustained the objections of the people, but Mr. Thomson is to carry the case to the Assembly, and, if pocessary, to the House of Lords.

## ENGLAND.

In England the Priyy Council decided that eertain ritualistic garments and attitudes were illegal. The decision was hailed with delight by the Evangelicals, and with slarm, indignation and contumely by the High Church party. Some seven thousand dergymen have signed petitions against the judgment. Mr. Purchas petitioned for a re-hearing of the case, but this the Privy Council refused.-A motion was lately made in the House of Commons by Mr. Miall in favour of dis-establishing the Eng. lish and Scottish Churches; but he was defeated by a vast majority.-Would not the Non-Conformists of a century ago ryoice to learn that the University Tests bave been repealed, and that Oxford and Cambridge are free to all?
Mr. Voysey, who was recently compelled to leave the ministry of the English Church aficr preaching in that Church twenty-five. years, is now lecturing in Scotland and Eagland, and announces that he will open a church in London on his own account. He is a. Pantheist, and has been a Pantheist for more than twenty years. He declares thast there are hundreds still in the ministry of the English Church who hold. views like his own. "Ritualism" is advancing in England, and Ritualism is but incipient Popery.

The recent "May Meetings". show that a great and good work is being done by

British Christinns. The sum of $£ 178,548$ was raised last year in connection witk the British and Foreign Bible Society; and the issucs of the Society "aring the ycar amounted to $3,903,067$ Bibles or parts of Bibles. The total issues now amount to $63,299,738$; while the issues of -other Societies amount to about $45,000,000$. The Anniversaries generally, so far as we have yet seen, present a favourable aspect of the year's operations.

The Presbyterian Church of England has held its annual Synod. It was a harmonions and spirited meeting. Much has been done to extend the bounds of the Church-to remove debts-to help weak charges-to send missionaries to the heathen. This branch of the Church has been blessed with the services of emineat men for many years past.

## IRELAND.

Looking at Ireland, a Presbyterian cannot help a feeling of gratitude and great satisfaction at the position reached by the Irish Presbyterian Church. The "Regiam Donum" was taken away more than a year ago; but the resalt is that the ministers are better paid than ever! The sum of $£ 25,000$ has been raised as a Sustentation Fund. The Church shows remarkable unity, zeal, devotedness, and a determination to do her duty.-The Episcopal Church in Ireland is also finding out that she can survive her dis-establishment. Shs-• is taking up a position decidedly more. evangelical and Protestant than that of the English Church.
the south of europe.
Passing over to the Continent, we note most satisfactory signs of an evangelical. awakening in Spain, Italy and Austria. Not since the dawn of the Reformation: were there such hopeful, movements in the South of Europe, among the Latia races The Gospel is now freely preached in. Rome itself! Gavazzi preaches and lectures daily to large and ever-increasing audiences, within sight, almost within ear-shot of the Papal Palace. The Free Church of. Scotland has several flourishing missions in Italy. The Waldenses are also at work. . But the most important signs of the times .
is the formation of a Native Free Church of some fifty pastors.-In Spain there are two highly prosperous missions sustained by the United Presbyterian Church.

DOLINEGRR.
The great and overshadowing event in the religious histors of Europe is the Protest of Professor Dollinger, of Munich, against the Papal Infallibility and his consequent excommunication by direct order from the Pope. The learned Professor has long been the leading .holar and historinn of the Roman Catholic Church. His defection has caused profound alarm; and his sympathizers are numerous in Austria and Germany, and even in Italy. Strange that the Council of the Vatican has cost the Church of Rome her most eminent theologian, Dr. Dollinger, and her greatest pulpit orator, Father Hyacinthe.

## THE POPE.

The Pope continues irreconcileable, flinging away with insult the proffers of help and friendship made by the Italian Govcrnment. In another month the Italian Government and Parliameut will meet in Rome, making that city the permanent seat of the Administration. This is justly regarded as a terrible calamity to the Papacy. An agitation is going on in all Roman Catholic countries, aided by Romanists in Protestant countrics, for the organization of a crusade for restoring the Pope to his throne and kingdom again; but there is no probability of the plot becoming effective. Vast sums of money and numbers of flattering and condoling addresses pour in on the Pope.

## FRANCE.

France witnesses $\varepsilon_{0}$ terrible outburst of atheistic folly and violence in Paris and other cities. All forms of religion are proscribed, and immorality blasphemy, infidelity and socialism are rampant. The Evangelical churches throughout Franse suffer greatly by the war, and appeals are being made for help, to British Christians. France has been for ages the right arm of the Papacy. Her present humiliation is a terrible blow to the Pope.

## PERSECUTION.

Perscention prevails in Russia and Sweden. In the latter country Baptists are subjected to pains and penaltics for disturbing the national (Lutheran) faith. In the Baltic provinces of Russia the Latherans, once subjects of Sweden, are now being persecuted in order to bring them within the pale of the Russo-Greek Church. An influential deputation from the British and American Branches of the Evangelical Alliance are proceeding to St. Petersburg to plead with the Czar on behalf of religious liberty.

## TIE UNITED STATES.

Coming to America we note with pleasure that extensive revivals of religion are reported in connection with all the Evangelical Churches. The recent census proves that Romanism is not gaining with such rapid strides as its adherents fondly imagine. The Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches show a more rapid rate of progress than the Romish Church, and the adherents of the first two bodies mentioned are far more numerous than the adherents of the Church of Rome.-The re-united Presbyterian Assenibly met at Chicago on the 18th of May. It is the largest Presbyterian body in the world. The first Presbytery was constituted in 1706; the first Assembly in 1789. The division into New School and Old School took place in 1838, and the Reunion a year ago last November. The grand event of the year is the completion of the Five Million Fund by this Church as a thank-oficring for re-union.

## gotith AMERICA.

Presbyterianism and other forms of Protestantism are extending in South America. Brazil has a "Presbytery"; Chili will soon. have one. The good sced is spreading and taking root.

## HOME.

Coming nearer home, we rejoice to observe that a Presbytery has been formed in Manitoba, and that a Presbyterian College is being, established there. The Colleges of Toronto and Montreal are doing a good work for the future of the Churches. The

Gospel is slowly shining in upon the thiek darkness of the French Canadian popula-tion.-Some of the Presbyterian congregations have been visited with Revivals during the winter. Some have beon sadly disturbed by the divisive efforts of "Plymouth Brethren."

Within the bounds of our own Synod we have seen much to warrant us to thank God and take courage: activity everywhere, energy in many quarters, remarkable revivals in some quarters.

Looking abroad upon the world-even the civilized and so-called Christian world -how much that is dark and terrible do we not behold! Wars-revolutions-tur-moil-strife-infidelity-superstition-abject grovelling worldliness, prevail far and wide, and show what yet remains to be accomplished in bringing the world under subjection to Christ.

## TROUBLE IN GHINA AND JAPAN.

God permits the enemy to gather strength and to wage long and bitter strife against His own kingdom in the world. It is ordinarily through much tribulation, after successive baptisms of blood, after much sowing in tears, that the Gospel takes root downward in the popular heart and bears fruit in the sight of all men in the holy lives of Christians. For some years past we have been in the habit of speaking of China and Japan as if all their anti-Christian barriers were taken out of the way, and as if the path were freely open for the entrance of the Gospel. It is true that in China the Gospel has made notable inroads : it is true that missionaries and colporteurs have traversed that Empire through all its vast extent; but still the country is essentially and overwhelmingly godless and heathenish. The massacre at Tientsin last summer was but one of many tragic incidents thatreveal the crucl hatred of the people against the Gospel in all its forms. And the latest tidings from China are that the Imperial Government has made a demand upon the foreign Ambassadors that schools for the education of females be abolished; that the teaching to
male subjects of the Empire of all doctrines opposed to those of Confucius be forbidden; that missionarics be considered Chineso subjects, and that women shall not be permitted access to the Empire in the capacity of missionaries. It is also notified to the Ambassadors that the attendance of native women upon religious service is one of the occasions for the recent massacre of foreigners; and that though these events camnot but be deplored by the Imperial Government, compensation for their commission is absolutely refused.
This looks like a scrious menace against mission work. If carricd out, the edict would put an effectual stop to the evangelization of China. It may be, howeyer, that it is issued mainly to gratify the people's prejudices, without the intention on the part of the Government of making it effective. In any event it shows how strong anti-Christian influences and feelings are, and how scrious the opposition which the Gospel must encounter.

Japan is more thoroughly walled up against the entrance of the Gospel of Christ. Quite recently an edict has been published by the Government in the following terms:-
" 1 . The Christian religion, as heretofore, is $\Omega$ strictly forbidden thing. 2. Corrupt religions are a strictly forbidden thing."

A missionary writing on the subject says that it is twelve years since Protestant missionaries have arrived in Japan, and ever since they have been waiting patiently for the repeal or modification of the law. "It is a barrier which must either be removed or greatly modified, before the cause of Christ can make much progress in the land. In fact it binds our own hands. We wish to teach the people to be law-abiding citizens, but the very fact of our teaching them Christianity is trying to make them violate the laws of their land. It is right to teach people to violate a bad law; still as the people have nothing to do in the making of the laws here, it would require them to rise en masse before their opposition would induce the rulers to modify a iaw."

The influence of the United States Gorernment as well as that of Japin, is at present opposed to missionary work in the country; but it is hoped that when the treaty between the two powers is xevised next year, liberty shall be secured. But even without legal permission to work, the missionaries have made some progress in Japan. The work of translating the Bible into the Japanese language is advancing. What makes Christianity so hateful to the $\mathrm{r}^{\mathrm{nling}}$ class in the country is that their government is a sort of Theocracy, the Emperor having all power earthly and supernal.
It is inexpressibly melancholy to think that the many millions of these two great countries, China and Japan, not only do not desire a knowledge of the Gospel, but positively hate Christianity and its representatives. How much scope there is for prayer and effort that God’s Kingdom may come and His will be done on earth as it is in Heaven!

## (For the Record.)

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\left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { St. Anne, Kankakee Co., Ill., } \\
\text { 2nd May, 1871. }
\end{array}\right\}
$$

Rev. P. G. McGregor-
My Dear Brother in Christ, -1 have just received your kind letter of the 21st April, with the cheque of $\$ 100$ to help us to rebuild. When it arrived, the carpenter, to whom I owed still $\$ 400$, was in iny room, distressing me by his lamentations on account of the delay of his pay, for he was much in want. You may imagine my gratitude to God, and to you and all my kind friends of Nova Scotia for coming to our help in such hour of need. We fell on our knees to thank our merciful heavenly Father and to ask him to pour His most abundant blessings upon you and upon that noble land of Nova Scotia which the Lord has so evidently chosen to be the instrument of His mercies towards us. This Providential circumstance is one among a thousand others which prove to us that we have a Father in hearen who hears our humble prayers and takes care of us. We have pnt our trast in Him for this work; and though He evidently likes to try our faith, He never fails from coming to our help in the hour of need. May His name be for ever blessed for His mercies; may His children who consent to be the instruments of His mercies be for ever blessed also.

I have lately received from Colifornia a lotter whicn has filled me with joy. It was written in tho name of 50 French Canndian Roman Catholics who had emigrated to that distant land some years ago. They tell me that they condemned me yery severely when they heard of my leaving the Church of Rome with my people. But they say that they have lately read some of the reasons we had given for our change, and that now not only they approve our conduct, but that they are ail determined to give up the errors of Popery to follow the Gospel of Christ.
Three weeks ago, a very respectable and intelligent Roman Catholic widow, the mother of soven children, accepted the saving light of the Gospel, left the errors of Rome and gave herself to Clrist with an earnestness and a joy which drew my tears of gra titude to God. I hope her children will soon follow her.
Last week a Canadian arrived hero after having travelled 900 miles to reach this place. In shaking hands with me, he said -"I have read a small book written by "you, which has convinced me of tha "errors of the Church of Rome. I want "to know the Gospel and follow it, and I " have travelled 900 miles to get tliat know-
"ledge from you. There are only Roman "Catholics where I was; it was very diffi"cult, if not impossible there, to know the "truth and get out of the errors of the "Church of Rome. But here, I hope, it "will be a very easy thing, by the grace of " God."
It is so that, in the midst of the terriblo tribulation through which it pleases ths Lord to make me pass, He constantly fills our hearts with joy, by the grand spectaclo of those admirable ronversions. I ask yon and all our fricads of Nova Scotia to help me to bless the good Master for having chosen such a poor instrument of his mercio towards the French Canadian people.

What a pity if these missions, which are so blessed by the God of the Gospel, would be given up for want of support on tho part of the disciples of ,hat same Gospel No mission field on this continent can show such an evangelical work in so short a time among the Roman Catholics; and then, no field ought to be more precious to the children of light. The noble gifts sent from Nova Scotia to support the Gospes causo here are a sure indication that it is tho will of God that the glorious banners of the Gospel should continue here to triumph over His implacable enemy, the Man of Sin. As long as there will be a disciple of Christ here, the name of Nova Scotia will be blessed; and who knows if from this place will not start the Apostles who will give the Gospel to the Acadians whom yon have to erangelize? Several of our dear
young students who owe you so much have in their hearts to repay you by going in your midst to help you in that great and glorious work; and when you will see those thousands of Acadians brought to the feet of the Lamb by our dear young men of the Saviour's College, then you will bless the Lord for the little sacrifices made to rebuild that humble college.

I was reading lately that $\$ 6,000,000$ were wanted to luild a railrond, and that the moncy was found and subscribed in ten days 1 It was what the men of this world called "a good investment." But is not the investment a thousand times ketter, where immortal souls are at stake, and that by the grace and mercy of God, the small sacrifices we make will contribute to the salvation of souls for whom Christ has shed His blood to the last drop? I fear that wo Christians will not gain anything at the Last Day, if our zeal for the interests of immortal souls is comparel with the zeal of the slaves of the world for the interests of this material world. How the sacrifices we muke for Christ's cause and glory are insignificant if compared with what the children of Belial sacrifice every day for the support of their vie passions! What incalculable treasures sacri-ficed-what rivers of blood shed to satisfy the demands of Satan? In comparison to that, how insignificant are the sacrifices we make at this voice of God!

Please express my gratitude iowards the dear brothers and sisters who have come to our help to rebuild our dear Zion; and I cannot thank you enough for telling me that there are still many who will extend to us $\mathfrak{a}$ fraternal and helping hand in this hour of tears and tribulation. You may assure them that they will never have put their hands to a noblea and holier work. It is of the utmost importance that we should prevent Rome to count a new triumph over the Gospel cause. Let all the disciples of Christ rally around his sacred banners, and be ready to make every sacrifice to secure the victory. Let all my kind friends of Nova Scotia unite their prayers. to the throne of grace that we may be more and more able to fight the battles of the Lord. Glorious victories have already been won for us by the Great Captain of of our salvation. The enemy acknowledges his defent. The Romanists confess that we have given them the most deadly blow they ever received on this continent, when we furced their bishop to translate from Iatin into English their laws against the heretics. But their hatred and their rage have increased, and they are determined to make every effort to overcome us. More than ever, brethren, we want you never to forget us. Come and fight on our side against the common encmy, and after
the victors you will unite with us to praise the Lamb, through the blood of whom we will conquer.

Yours for ever Devoted Brother in Christ, C. Cuiniqut.

## (9)ut foxigu giliniomp.

## NEW EEEBRIDES MISSION.

## Letter from Mrs. Morrison.

Onehunga, March 6th, 1871.
Rev. and dear Sir,-I received your very kind letter, enclosing a Minute from the Board of Foreign Missions. It was very kind and liberal of the Board to offer to nssist me at any time I require it while I remain here. I sincerely hope I shall not be under the necessity of applying for such assistance. If my health continues good, I have every prospect of being able to support myself and children comfortably. I am at present teaching here, and sacceeding very well so far.

You will be pleased to learn that some Cape Breton friends, now residing in Auckland, have procured a nice headstone and iron railing for Mr. Morrison's grave, costing about $£ 30$. It is yery sntisfactory to me to sce them show such respect to the memory of my dear departed husband.
Myself and the children enjoy: very good health. Simeon is still with us, and takes charge of my little darlings while I am in the school-room.
Mr. Cosh has just get the Gospel by John printed in the Fatéan language, and will forward it per Dayspring. Mrs. Cosh's health is improving a little.

With kind regards, I remain yours very sincerely, C. R. Morbison.

Rev. P. G. McGnegor, IIalifux.

## TRINIDAD MISEION.

Letter from the Rev. I. J. Grant.
Sax Fernando, April 18, 1871.
Rev. and Dear Sir,-You have already been informed of the Baptism of Aziz Ahmud by Mr. Morton, and doubtless of the reason also why it took place at his statior. I may simply add in regard to Aziz that each day's experience strengthens my conviction that the estimate of his worth originally formed and already expressed was correct. He is an invaluable aid in our Tork.
It is now time that I should tell you of
the working of our School, whidh. was opened on the 20th February at the extreme end of Cipero Street-a locality not at an inconvenient distance from any of the Coolie Children of the town, and perhaps the situation that would entice the largest number from tha Country.
We opened with 16 , gradually the number increased- 70 are nuw enrolled-the average daily attendance for the past 3 weeks is 48 . The pupils generally ate under 15 years of age- 5 are between 20 and 30 years $\rightarrow 1$ is about 45. Of these 6 are Chinese, 12 Madras, 32 from Eastern and Upper India, speaking the Hindustani or Bengali. Thus we have 4 different languaycs spoken by our Children in addition to the English, of which all have a smattering. To meet the wants of the School we have three teachers or monitors. One a Madras Coolie who had been engaged for some time previonsly in giving lessons in the 'ramil, another a woman baptized by Dir. Duff, in Calcutta, and the third Aziz Ahmud from Lucknow. Cnfortunately none of the teachcrs is capable of explaining English cxpressions to the Chinsse, in their own tongue. But we have been favoured in securing the aid we lave. I am present every day, frequently during the whole day, and feel much gratificd with the progress of the Children, and fidelity of the teachers. Mrs. Grant is teaching the girls to sew.

The change in the appearance of the Children is quite marked. When our School was opened few gave any attention to cleanliness of person or attirc. Indeed some came in a state of perfect nudityothers with a cloth wrapped around their loins-and in the case of others the little shirt was scarcely sufficient to protect the breathing apparatus and clicst." But now most of the Children appear clean and neat.
Our estimated expenses for the year are \$575. Of this sum our Teachers reccive \$360; the rental of property, taxes and repairs take the balance.
Our building furnishes rooms for two Teachers, and Ariz free of any charge, lives with ourselves.
To meet this we reccive from the Buard of Education $\$ 175$ which is the Salary of a third class Teacher, a capitation fee of 50 cents per quarter for, each pupil attending 30 days, and $\$ 3.50$ additional for cach pupil who at the close of the year passes a creditable examination. There will probably be still a small deficiency, but throngh the generosity of friends here, it will be faliy and cheerfally met.
Last week Governor Longden honoured us with a visit, and after spending about an hour in the School room, His Excellency expressed his delight at what he witnessed, he spoke kind words to the Children and concluded by assuring me, that our School
would receive cvery consideration at Head Quarters.
But you are concerned for the religions training of the Children? Well according to Law, religious instruction is not to bo given durintib certain hours, and we respect the Law, and yet I daily give a certain amount of religions instruction in school, and in addition, every Monday Evening the Children spend about two hours at our house, a portion of this tinde is devoted to religious instruction, and a part to singing hymns suited to the capacity of Children. Mr: Dreninan a young Scotchman; has kindly undertaken to give instructiou in singing. In our school room we have a Sabbath School attended by about 80 children, tho number of Coolies and Creoles being about equal. Immediately after the dismissal of the school l summon the Coolie, children and adults together, and after a brief service we take a collection which has averaged 95 cents daily, since the adoption of the plon'five weeks ago. I have been careful to cxplain the object of the collection and I think they all understind that it is an offering'to the Lord: From the beginning I believe it wise to impress this duty, but it is with as the day of small things.
Aliready we have 6 boys that can read easy sentences and in a few weeks we will have at least 20 who will be able to read the simpler portions'of Scripture, and through the kindness of Chalmers' Church Sabbath School, I am put in a position to give each child"a Bible, an copy of Bateman's Hymns and such papers as are entertaining for Sabbath sctiool children.
I have. just been interrupted by four thoughtful looking Coolie men who called to see me, they were entire strangers to me. They came about 12 miles as they stated just to hear about our religion. I hinted that they had probably other-busincess but they affirmed that their only object in coming was to see, and to hear the same that I had told some of their friends--they appeared ansious and troubled, weary of their own religion they sought a better. They kn w nothing of the Lord Jegius Christ, and never did I tell the story of redecming love to any who listened with such close attention, and deep interest. After spending an hour and a half together they withdrew:- I can't tell you how checring and wedoome such interruptions are. Here is a people anxious to learn a hetter wiay. If there be a limile sacrifice in entering the mission field, the joy produced by such incidents more than compensates.
I may add that not a week passes, scarcely a day, without something fresh turning up to cheer us on. At our mecting on Sabbath three new ones avowed in the presence of their fellows that they beliered
that the Christian religion is the only true religion. Besides these I have two candidates for Baptism, most hopeful men, who receive instruction almost daily. But I would not have you suppose that all are seeking. The other day when addressing a number, a Brahmin was very noisy, I paused and spoke as kindly as possible to hiin, but he declared that he would raiher cut off his head, than become a christian. Poor fellow! Generally a respectful attention is given.
The field is widening and if possible at least another labourer mast be secured very shortly. A considerable time ago Mr. Morton called the attention of the Board to Conva, and it was hopel that Dr. Hattic might be induced to come. Now I can fully corroborate all that Mr. Morton stated regarding the importance of this district. It lies about 12 miles North of San Fernando towards Port of Spain. Here there are 16 sugar estates largely owned or managed by gentlemen who are anxious for the elevation of the thousands of Coolie labourers in their service. As anillustration Mr. Frost, Attorney for Mr. Burnley who resides in Scotland, intimated to Mr. Morton and myself that he was authorized to expend $\$ 360$ annually on troo of his estates in payment of teachers and Mr. Frost is now preparing a school room. Other gentlemen of kindred spirit will do likewise. It will be difficult in the meantime to get competent teachers. Mr. Morton is going to give up his tried and faithful Soudeen. Any other that may be obtained will be inexperienced and it will be necessary for one of us to make a weekly risit. But as at home, so here, Sabbath is the best day of the seven to secure an audience, and it is quite impossible for cither of us to be away on Sabbath without retarding the work in our own respective fields which are altogether too wide even now. What then is to be done? I believe no Church ever had better prospects in a Mission. Here is a people just $x s$ ignorant of the Gospel as were the Erromangans; they ise accessible, enlightened gentlemen are ready to place, I may say, at our disposal, the means necessary to sustain schools. There can le no diversity of opinion as to the value of well conducted schools as auxiliaries to our higherwork. They are essentinl. Farther in the Couva district, especialiy, there are several young Scotch Presbyterians, who act as managers, overseers, engincers, \&c., and these I believe would contribute handsomely, provided the Nissionary conducted an English service on Sabbath, and this would materinlly relieve the church at home.

With God's blessing the 25,000 or 30,000 Coolies of Trinidad may be Jeavened in a few years by the Gospel; but it is not the half measures which a selfish Christianity
would adopt that will accomplish this work. Handsome returns are now generally secured from the sugar estates here, but these are the fruit of the combined energy of proprietor, manager, overseer, drivers and labourers. A slack hand must result in failure. Men in worldly pursuits know it.Let our Churcla bring the same earnestness into the work of cultivating the moral ficlds or wastes of Trinidad, in humble dependence upon Him who waits to bless, and I an persuaded that at an early day she will gather an abundant harvest.

I confess that there are peculiar difficulties and discouragements which we ought not to underrate. I may indicate some of them by and by. In the meantime I would sin ly add, the land is before us, the Lord has idently commanded us to go in and possess it. Will unbelieving fears cause us to tarry, and sufter another generation like their fathers to go down unwarned, unpardoned, and unsaved? It cannot be. The spirit of missions is too highly developed in our Church to permit us to act a part-so criminal. Your agents are trying to do their duty-but the whole island should be occupied; one missionary should be sent withont unneccssary delay to Couva. I cannot think that the young man will be wanting when your Board calls. But whether men come forward or not, continue to plead that the arm of the Lord may be revealed amongst us. I know that some good friends are remembering this field at the throne of grace, or we would not have so much to encourage.

I am, yours sincerely,

> K. J. Grant.

## Rev. P. G. McGregor, <br> Secretary B.F.MI., P.C.L.P.

## giturs of the Cilurch.

## Presbytery of Truro.

The Presbytery of Truro met at Truro May 2, and following day. Several mat. ters of importance were before court. . Of these the following are the principal: A petition was presented from the Brookficld section of the Middle Sterriacke and Brookficld congregations, praying to be separated from the other section and crected into a distinct congregation. A paper was at the same time laid on the table from Middle Stewiacke, stating that that section had no objections to offer to the wishes of the Brookficld people. The matter was, after some conversation deferred till next meeting. Mr. Edwin Smith, Student of Theology, having returned from Princeton, where ho had been finishing his stadies, was taken on trial for License. He.deliv-
ored a sermon and a lecture, read an exercise and additions, and was examined in Hebrew, Greek, Church History and Theology. Tho discourses were all cordially sustained and the examinations approved. The Moderator having put the questions of the formula, engaged in prayer, and in the name of the Great Head of the Church licensed him to preach the Gospel. He then received from the Presbytery the right hand of fellowship and part in the work to which he had been authorized. The committee on the revival of religion presented their report, which was received, their diligence approved, and it laid on the table for consideration and adoption. The time having come for nominating a Moderator, the Presbytery unanimously chose the Rev. William Duff, of Lunenburg, as their nominee.

The Board of Superintendence having recommended the nomination of a Professor of Systematic Theology, the Presbytery proceeded to the consideration of the subject. It was suggested that the Presbytery nominate the same as late year. Attention being called to the proposal of the Halifax Presbytery, this Presbytery cordially agreed that Mr. Currie would be in every respect a fitting person to fill the Chair of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology, but seeing no reason for departing from their former action in reference to the Chair of Systematic Theology; it was moved by Dr. McCulloch, seconded by the clerk, and unanimously agreed, that this Presbytery nominate the Rev. E. Ross as a fit and proper person to fill that chair, now vacant.

Took up the case of the Rev. Jacob McIellan. The clerk stated that he had cited him as directed, but had received no reply. All minutes and papers bearing on the case were read, and Mr. McLellan called, but did not appear. The Presbytery, after full discussion, saw that to all appearance they would be compelled to proced to the solemn act of deposition, and directed the preparing of an outline of the facts leading to this serions result, to be pat on record along with the minute of deposition.

The Presbytery of Truro thought it just to all parties that along with the minute of deposition an ontline of what led to it should be put on the records. The Thole, as directed by the Presbytery, is to the following effect:-

Mr. MicLellan, fecling aggrieved, in a business transaction with one of his elders, Mr. Isaiah Smith, had the case tried in his session, and Mr. Smith suspended from the eldership and the fellowship of the church. Against this Mr. Smith protested, and appealed to Presbytery. The whole matter, as presented in the Session's records,
having been fully and carefully considered, the Presbytery removed the suspension, and restored Mr. Smith to good standing. This decision being intimated, Mr. McLellan protested, and appealed to Synod, and in due time forwarded to the Clerk a written appeal with reasons, and craved extracts. In the meantime a document came into the hands of the Moderator of Presbytery affecting the character of Mr. McIrellan, and complaining that he had, in the exercise of discipline, made declarations from the pulpit seriously reflecting on the memory of one then deceased. Of this document, as it affected Mr. McLellan personally, the moderator notified him, intimating that it.would likely have to come before Presbytery. Hereupon Mr. McLellan, in the public prints, declared himself no longer subject to the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, and conveyed the same by letter to the Clerk. The appeal to Synod with reasons sent by Mr. McLellan, and his subsequent declaration of independence, were laid on the table of Presbytery at their next meoting, and also the document affecting his character and official procedure. 'I'he matters referred to in this document were now occasioning serious scandal, and the Presbytery saw themsolves, independent of said document, compelled to enquire into them, as a fama clamosa for the removal of scandal and the vindication of Mr. McLellan's character. It was therefore resolved that he be cited to appear at the next meeting to answer for the divisive courso followed by him; and that an opportanity be afforded him to explain the whole matter affecting his character. To this he replied, emphatically deciaring his independence of the Presbytery, and his determination not to submit to their jurisdiction, thereby repudiating his ordination vow of submission to the Presbytery in the Lord. He also added: "I may be permitted to say that the slander circulated against me more than a year ago was then dealt with by my Session, and my innocency was not only fully established by positive evidence, but was publicly proclaimed : that the slanderer never appeared before Session, although trice cited; that there was no appeal from the Session, nor any application for a reconsideration." The Presbytery were griered on reading this; it appearing that JIr. McLellan had imposed upon his Session the consideration of a matter beyond their jurisdiction. Thes were specially grieved at the way in which Mr. MicLellan spoke of his accuser not having appeared before Session in answer to citation, \&e., she having been unable, through sickness, to attend the first meeting to which she was cited, and having fully apprized him of this fact, and having been dead two wecks before the second
meeting to which she was cited. The Presbytery, however, resolved only again to cite Mr. McLellan as formerly, and still to continue to him the opportunity of vindicating his character. Of this he took no notice either by writing or appearing as cited.
He thus repudiated his ordination vows by contumaciously refusing to submit to the Presbytery in the Lord; he did this while an appeal taken by him to Synod agninst a decision of Presbytery was still pending; and he did this while a fama clamosa of the gravest description was in circulation against him, a course calculated to awaken the suspicion that said famn had foundation in fact. It was accordingly proposed to depose, and the roll being called, the unanimous vote of Presbytery was to proceed to the solerin act of deposition from the communion of the Church and from the office of the holy ministry. The Moderator, having engaged in p:ayer, in the name of the Great Head of the Church deposed the said Jacob McLellan from the communion of the Church and from his status as a minister of the Gospel.
The Clerk was directed to intimate this decision to clerks of Presbyteries; and the Moderator was appointed to preach within the bounds of the first congregation of Maitland and Noel, intimate the action of Presbytery, declare the congregation vacant, and give such directions as he may see required. The Presbytery adjourned to meet at Brookfield on Tuesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

## Presbytery of Pictou.

The Presbytery of Pictou met in James chureh, New Glasgow, on the 2nd May, and was constituted by the Rev. Dr. Bayne, Moderator, pro. tem.
The Edict for the induction of the Rer. Edward A. McCurdy, into the pastoral charge of this congregation was returned, certified by the Rev. Professor McKnight as duly serred. The Rev. Mr. McLeod was appointed to read it again to the congregation then assembled. The Presbytery haring waited a rensonable time to reccive objections and none being preferred, agreed to proceed with the induction. Rev. Mr. Mowitt preached an excellent and appropriate sermon from 1 Cor. iii. 12, 15 ; the Rev. Dr. Bayne narrated the steps taken to procure the call, put the questions of the Formala to Mr. McCurdy, offered the induction prajer, and impressively addressed him on love to Christ, and the duty of feeding His sheep and lambs; and the Rev. Mr. MrLeod, in the absence of Mr. Blair, addressed the people in appropriate terms on their duty to their minister. Rev.

Dr. Bayne, in the usual manner, introduced the newly-inducted pastor to the people as they retired, and also to the Bession. Mr. McCurdy's name was then added to the roll of Presbytery. The managers reported that they had paid him the first quarter's stipend in advance. Mr. McCurdy enters upon his new pastorate with a fair prospect of encouraging success-the cos gregation have good reason to be thankful to the Great Head of the Church for sending them a pastor so talented, popular and successful as Mr. McCurdy has proved himself to be; and the Presbytery, while sympathizing with the congregation who have lost his faithful services, and with the Presbytery who have been deprived of his judicious counsels, hail him as a valuable acquisition to their number, and extend to him a cordial welcome as $\Omega$ co-Presbyter.
Messrs. John Meikle and David Smith appeared as commissioners from the congregation of Merigomish, requesting a moderation in a call. Their request was granted, and the Rev. Mr. Maxivell was appointed to preach in their church on Tuesday, the 23 rd inst., and moderate in a call to one to be their pastor.
The Session of Salem and Sharon churches reported that they would not offer any opposition to the orrganization of a congregation at Westville. Their report was received and the Presbytery authorized the committee in charge of that station to organize it into a congregation and ordain elders. Mr. Kenneth McKay having completed his theological course at Princetom and being present, gave in all his trials for license, which were highly approved, and he was accordingly licensed to preach the everlasting Gogpel. He was suitably addressed by the Rev. Mr. Patterson on the greatness and importance of the work to which he was set apart, and upon which he was about to enter.

The Presbytery agreed to hold their next meeting in Prince street church, Pictou, on Tucsday, the 30th inst., at 11 a. m., for ordinary business and for any Synod matter that may come before them.

John Macimanon, Cleth.

The Committee on Systematic Beneficence mould respectrully request the Moderators of Sessions who have not already done so to for ward as soon as possible their reply to the Circular issued a few weeks ago and sent to all the ministers of the Church. The Committee are all the more anxious to receive answers immediately, as the fullness and accuracy of their report to Synod depends almost mholly upon the information which if was anticipated the circulars would elicit.
E. A. MCCLRDT,

Sec.'y Com. Sys. Bers.

## STATISTICS OF SYNOD.



PRESBY'TERY OF TATAMAGOUCHE.

| 1-New Annan, | James Watson, |  |  |  |  | 280 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Wentworth, | James Watson, | $10 \times 4$ | 90 |  | 1200 | $3{ }^{3} 116$ |
| 3 Shiminicas \& Goose River, | W. S. Dirragh, | $50 \times 20$ | 400 | 20 |  | 4200 |
| ${ }_{6}{ }^{4}$ River John, | III. 13. Mackay, | $7 \times 7$ | 700 | $130{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | $1600!$ | 2650 |
| 6 Wallace and Pugwas <br> 6 Tatamarouche | John Munro, <br> Thomas Sedgwick, | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll}30 \times 10 \\ 10 \times 6\end{array}\right\|$ | 555 850 | 115 | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|c\|c\|} 4 \\ 2 \mid & 600 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |

PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.


## PRESBYTERY OF TRURO.

| 1-Stewiacke, | JJames Smith, D.D. | $6 \pi 7$ | 7501 | 130 | 1100 |  | 500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Onslow, | J. I. Baxter \& J. H. Chase, | $11 \times 9$ | 700 | 125 |  |  | 400 |
| 3 Truro, | W. McCulloch, D.D. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Clifton, | James Byers, | $3 \times 15$ | 900 | 150 | 3900 | 1 | 450 |
| 5 UpperLondonderry, | Ebenezer Ross, | $8 \times 10$ | 650 |  | 231200 |  | 300 |
| ${ }_{6}$ Lower Londonderry, | A. L. Wyllie | $13 \times 8$ | 1166 | 216 | 3,1700 | 2 | 900 |
| 7 Economy and Five Islands, | J. MicG. Mickay, | 18×5 | 900 | 180 | $2{ }^{2} 850$ | 2 | 500 |
| 8 Alaitland and Nócl, 2nd, | Joln Currie, | 25 | 710 | 138 | 2600 |  | 650 |
| 9) Mnitland and Noel, 1st, | Jscob MIcLellan, |  |  |  | -1.0. |  |  |
| 10 Parrsboro' and Mraccan, | D. McKinnon, | $124 \times 20$ | 200 | 501 | 3200 |  | 150 |
| 110 Mi. Stewiacke \& Brookfield, | J. D. McGillivray, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 Springside, | J. Sinclair, | $9 \times 8$ | c10 | 110 | 1) 700 |  | 450 |
| 13,Acadia, | Vacant, |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Pastor ordained 16th Nov., 1870.

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## PRESBYTERY OF ：TATAMAGOUCHE．



PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND．

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## STATISTICS OF SYNOD.



PRESBYTERY OF TATAMAGOUCHE.

| 3 New Annan, <br> 2 Wentworth, <br> 3)Shinimicas \& Goose River <br> 4 River John, <br> 5 Wallace \& Pugwash, <br> 6 Tatamagouche, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | None |  |  |
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|  |  |  | N | None |  |  |  |
|  | Vol. Sub | Cash quarter |  |  |  |  |  |

## PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.



## PRESBYTERY OF TRURO.

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| 2 Onslow, | Subscription, | Half-yearly, |  | \$120 |  | 70 |
| 3 Truro, | Subscrintion |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Subscription, Vol. Sub. | Quarterly in ad. | \$16 | 600 |  | 560 600 |
| 6 Lower Londonderry, | Subscription, | C. quarterly, |  |  |  | 740 |
| 7 Economy \& Five Islands, | Subscription, | Cash, |  |  | 120 | 600 |
| 8 Maitl cha and Noel, 2nd, | Vol. Sub. | C. quarterly. |  |  | 983 | 700 |
| 9Maitland and Noel, 1 st, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Parrsboro' and Maccan, 11 Mr. Stewiacke \& Brookfield | iVol. Sub. | C. quarterly, |  |  |  | 400 |
| 12 Springside, | vol. Süb. | qua |  |  |  | 4800 |
| 13] Acadia, |  | C. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |

*Including $\$ 120$ received from Springside congregation. † Also \$120 received and prad to Dr. Smith's salary.

STATISTICS OF SYNOD．

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other Congregational } \\ & \text { purposes. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 嗗淢 | \％ |  |
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## PRESBYTERY OF TRURO．

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| 740 | 145116528 | 8 | $5346 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10068 | 17770 | 78.851 | 298 | ${ }^{105} 73$ | 14759 | ${ }^{-18}$ | 6 |
| 600 | 80 | 8 | 18621 | 2096 |  | 2096 | 165 | 15080 | 92790 | 604 | 7 |
| 810831 |  | 2985 |  | 5788 | 2971 | 18321 | 3335 | 2746 | 118178 | 856 |  |
| 350 | 12 | 8 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  | 12 | －393＊ | 788 |  |
| $\because 520 \dagger$ | $180 \cdots$－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8 | － 30 | 35 | 1230 | 106420 | 16 | 160 | 11973 | 1088 |  |

$\ddagger$ Including $\$ 20.82 \frac{1}{2}$ for Acadian Mission．

## STATISTICS OF SYNOD.



## PRESBY'TERY OF PICTOU.



PRESBYTERY OF HALIEAX.

|  | Annapolis and Bridgetown, | D. S. Gordon, | ${ }^{22} \times 1 \times 4$ |  | 23 |  | 600 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bermura, | Walter Thorburn, | $\|$21 $\times$ 31 <br> 10 3 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Comwallis, North, West South, | Joseph Hoge | $110 \times 8$ | ${ }_{350}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dartuouth, , est \& South, | Al | $30 \times 6$ $7 \times 6$ | 420 | 90 |  | 1200 |  | 180 |
|  | Halifax, Chalme | Edward Annand | City. | 650 | 98 |  | 600 |  |  |
|  | do. Poplar Grove, | Allan Simpson, | City. | 630 | 133 |  | 550 |  |  |
|  | do. St. John' | John Forrest, |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Harbor Grace, Nfld., | Alex. Ross, | $1 \times 12$ | 175 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kempt and Walton, | Edward Grant, | $30 \times 3$ | 400 | 70 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Kemmetcook and Gore, | Arch. Glendinning, | 20×8 | 550 | 95 |  | 700 |  |  |
| $12$ | Lawrencetown, | A Nex . Stuart, | 20. $\times 10$ | 340 | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Musquodoboit, | Robt Sedswick, | 28 $\times 6$ | 1375 | 275 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Musquodoboit IIarbor, | Edward heCurdy, | $30 \times 12$ |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Newport, | J. D. Accilliyray, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nine Mile River, | Joln Cameron, | $17 . \times 12$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sheet Harbor, | A. B. Dickie, | $40 \times 7$ | 590 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Shubenacadie | Jas. McLean, | $26 \times 21$ |  | 250 |  | 1500 |  |  |
|  | St: John's, Nfld., | Moses Harves, |  | 405 | 75 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Windsor, | A. K. Garvie, | $12 \times 4$ | 800 | 128 |  |  |  |  |

- PRESBYTERY OF LUNENBURG AND YARMOUTH.


STATISTICS OF SYNOD:


PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.


PRESBYTERY OF:HALIFAX.


PRESBYTERY OF LUNENBURG AND TARMOUTH.

|  | 17818 |  | 6  <br> 4 3 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ |  | 3 18 <br> 1 7 | 141 50 | 700 220 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | 100 | . 4 | ${ }_{4}^{4} \cdot{ }_{2}$ | 4 |  | 2110 | 120. | 10 |  | 1 | 70 | 5 | 98 | 24 |  |
| 16 | 895 | 6 | 5\|2-3 | - |  | 270 | 60 | 150 | ; | 2 | 25 | 2 | 30 | 11 | 4 |
| 14 | 1315 | 2 | $42-3$ | 2 |  | 13 | 70 | . 300 |  | 1 | 12 | 2 | . 30 | 7 | 5 |
| 18 | 57117 | 2 | $5{ }_{5} 5$ | 3 |  | 24 |  | " 150 | . | 2 | 20 | 4 |  |  | '6 |
| 8 | 821. | 4 | 5\|2-3| | 2 |  |  |  | - 200 | - | I |  | 1 |  | 8 |  |

STATISTICS OF SYNOD．

| Iocamty of Congregation． |  |  |  |  | 道 | 号 |  | 哭 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

ERESBYTERY OF PICTOU．


## PRESBYTERY OF HALIEAX．



PKESBYTERY OF LUNENBURG AND YARMOUTH．

| 1 1 Yarmouth， | Vol．sub． | Cash quarterly， |  |  |  | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Lunenburg， | Sub．and col． | Quarterly， |  |  |  | 600 |
| 3 Lower LaHav | Subscription， | Cash Ann． | －00 |  |  | 0 |
| 4 Clyde River \＆Barrington， | Vol．sub． | Cash quarterly， |  | \＄120 |  | 475 |
| 5 Bridgewater， | Col．and sub． | Cash， |  |  |  | 560 |
| 6 Mahone Bay， | Subscription， | Yearly， |  | 120 |  | 300 |
| 7 Shelburne， | Subscription， | Quarterls， |  |  | 86 | 0 |

STATISTICS OF SYNOD．

|  |  |  | 号 |  |  |  |  | 8080 | 莒苞 | Fig | 产 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU．

| 700 800 | ${ }^{\text {S75 }}$ | \＄200 ${ }_{16}^{16}$ | ${ }_{\substack{112 \\ 54}}$ | 94 | 820 70 | $\left.\right\|_{106} ^{550} 55$ | 4255 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100 \\ & 51232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100935 \\ & 1865 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \$ 14 \\ 2360 \end{array}\right.$ | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1010 | 1034 | 474301926 | 3448 | 3409 | 13506 | 11267 | 20 | 51687 | 339073 | 1334 | 3 |
|  |  | 780 |  |  | 730 |  |  |  | 31310 | 1 | $i^{\frac{4}{5}}$ |
| 320 |  | . .7735 |  | 1766 | 1043 | 1766 |  |  | 37310 | 466 | 1 |
| 640 |  | 75.12 | 20 |  | 25 | 102 |  | 70 | 1020 | 1002 | 7 |
| 516 |  | 818 |  | 1737 | 10 | 17 | 2408 | 6650 | $1119095 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1323 |  |
| 600 |  | 60 | 1554 | 4198 | 920 | 5537 | 1760 | 62 | 86767 | 1084 |  |
| 600 | 166 | 49 657 | 10 | 8 | 850 | 10 |  | 52 | 91007 | 827 |  |
| 600 | 100 | $50 \quad 6$ | 8 | 20 | 15 | 30 |  | 50 | 895 |  |  |
| 650 |  |  |  | 19 |  | 62 |  | 110 | 920 | 793 | 12 |
| 928 | 300 | 230 | 2260 | 40 | 3122 | 43 |  | 56 | 168582 | 12 |  |
| 800 |  | 1526310 | 2050 | 30 | 2265 | 40 |  |  | 1117793 | 589 | －14 |
| 620 | 950 | $110 \quad 12$ | 22 | 25 |  |  |  | $1{ }^{122} 60$ | ${ }^{1} 100991$ | 14. | $1{ }_{10}^{15}$ |
| 600 | 300 | 4 |  | 24 | 30 |  |  |  | ${ }_{1059}^{1059}$ | 610 | 0 |
| 80 | 750 |  |  | 2274 | 969 | 1452 | 115 |  | 166045 | 1180 | 6 |
| 620 | 382 | $4347{ }^{6}$ |  | 2251 | 1021 | 2451 |  |  |  | 1014 |  |
| ${ }^{600}$ | 160 |  | 1380 | ${ }_{15}^{935}$ | 1272 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3698 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 726 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}^{19}$ |
| 346 480 |  | ． 12 | 12 | 15 42 52 | 1242 | 20 586 | 28 | $\left.\right\|_{470} ^{40}$ | ${ }_{1}^{653} 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 450 \\ & 934 \end{aligned}$ | 21 |

PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX．


PRESBYTERY OF LONENBURG AND＇YARNOUTH．


## STATISTICS OF SYNOD.



## PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON.

| ISydney and Mira, | Mugh McLeod, D.D., | $\mid 25 \times 15$ | 2500 | $4{ }^{4} 2000$ | 22050 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1, Sydney Mines, | Matthew Wilson, | $7 \times 10$ | 850140 | 3. 700 | 1600 |
| 3: Boularderie, | James liraser, | $25 \times 8$ | 1000180 | 21650 | 3700 |
| 4 Grand R. \& Loch Lomond, | James Ross, | 20×36 | 1182 197 | $2!940$ | 12810 |
| 5 St. Ann's Sic., | Abraham MicIntosh. |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Leitch's Creek, | C. E. McI.an, |  |  |  | 2400 |
| 7 Glace Bay, | Alex. Farquharson, | $3 \times 9$ | 41588 | 2400 | . 330 |
| 8 Cow Bay, | D. MeDougrall, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | $400 \quad 90$ | 1.500 | - 400 |
| 9,Cape North, | Vacant, | 40x 14 | 6001116 | 1 \|... | $3) 500$ |

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA AND RICIMIOND.


PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOMN.


PRESBYTRRY OF MIRAMICHI.

| 1! New Mills, | Angus Mc\aster, | \|31 long |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{2}$ Bass River, | \} James Fowler, | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc}22 \times 5 \\ 10 & 5\end{array}\right.$ |  | 83 | 2 |  |  | 230 |
| 2 Kouchibouguac, | $\}$ James | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}10 \times 2 \\ 30 & \\ \hline 1\end{array}\right.$ | 170 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ ) River Charlo, | Thomas Nicholson, Thoinas G. Johinsto | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll}34 & x & 4 \\ 20 & x & 1\end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{750} 1$ | 100 66 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Chatham, | Robert Wilson, | $7 \times 10$ | 500 | 350 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{7}$ Richibucto, | James Law, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATISTICS OF SYNOD.

|  |  |  | Communion services. |  |  |  | Vols. in Library. |  |  | d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

PRESBYTEERY OF CAPE BRETON.


PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA AND RICHMOND.


PRESBY'TERY OF ST. JOHN.


MRESBYTERY OF MIRAMCII.

.STATISTICS OF SYNOD.

| Locality of Congregation. |  |  |  | 苞 | 碗 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON.

| 1 Sydney and Mira, | Subscription, |  |  | ...1..... S1000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Sydney Mines, | Subscription, | Quarterly, | S60 |  |  | 600 |
| 8 Boularderie, | Subscription, | Yearly, |  | \$120 | 20 | 600 |
| 4 Grand R. SLoch Lomond, | Subscription, | Yearly, | \$60 |  | 135 | 600 |
| ¢ Steitch's Creek, | Subscription, | Half-ycarly |  |  | 130 | 500 |
| 7 Glace Bay, | Subscription, | Monthly, | 50 |  |  | 00 |
| 8 Cow Bay, | Subscription, | Monthly, |  | 1359 | 235 | 600 |
| stCape North, |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA AND RICHMOND.


PRESBYTERY OR ST. JOHN.

| St Duids |  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 St. David's Ch., do | P. R. and col. | Cash quarterly, |  |  | 2800 |  | 1000 |
| $3!$ Calvin Ch, d | P. R. and col. | Cash quarterly, |  |  | 3000 |  | \$800 |
| 4 Carleton Ch., do. | Pew Rents, | Cash quarterl |  | 1100 | 2240 |  | 500 |
| 3 St John $\mathrm{Ch}, \mathrm{M}$ Moncton, | Subscription, | Cash quarterly, |  | 100 | \$220 |  | 400 |
| 6 Sussex and Union, | Subscription, | C. hali-yearly, |  | 90 | 600 |  | 344 |
| 7 Springfield \& English Set. | Subscription, | C. half-yearly |  | 100 | 50 |  | 360 |
| 8 Campbell Set. \& Lond'ry. | Subscription, | C. \& P. hf-yr. |  | 90 |  |  | 192 |
| 9 Saltsprings \& Hammond P | Subscription, | C. half-yearly, |  | 100 |  |  | 470 |
| 10 Red Bank, | Subscription, | Yearly, |  | 100 |  |  | 300 |
| 11 Fredericton, | Subscription, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{13} 12$ Prince William, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{14}^{13}$ St. Jamme |  | Cash quarterly, |  |  | 00 |  | 520 |
| 15. Boccabec \& Wawig, | P.R. \& sub. | C. half-yearly, |  | 90 |  |  | 480 |
| 161 Harvey, | P. R. \& sub. | Cash monthly, |  |  | 00 |  | 4 D |
| 17, Glassville \& Florenceville, | Subscription, | Cash quarterly, |  |  |  | 11824 | 282 |

PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICEI.

| 1) New Mills, <br> 9 Bass River, <br> 3. Kouchibouquac, <br> 4 River Charlo, <br> 5 RIackville and Derby, <br> 6) Chatham, <br> 7 Richibucto, |
| :---: |
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STATISTICS OF SYNOD．

|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 䂞咢 | 5 | 空 |
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PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON，

．PRESBYTERY OE VICTORIA AND RICHMOND．


PRESBYTERY OF ST．JOKN．


PRESBYTERY OR MIRAMICHI．

| $\$ 160$ |  |  | \＄239 |  | ${ }^{339}$ | \＄15 45；\＄3 39 |  |  | $\$ 18562$ | 309 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 426 100 |  | \％ 2725 | $7{ }^{7}$ | ．．．．．． | 555 | ．．．．．．． 18 | \＄1616 |  | 50092 | 695 | 2 |
| 100 |  |  | $7_{12} 10$ |  |  |  |  |  | 11316 | 333 | 2 |
| 480 | \＄20 | ${ }_{\text {none }}^{\text {niz }}$ | 12 |  | （none 17 | ${ }_{13}^{20} 4318$ | $\because 310$ |  | 758 <br> 584 <br> 18 | 780 | ， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ．．．．． |  |  | －1．0．$\cdot .$. |  |  |  |  | 5 |

## Presbytery of st. John.

This Presbytery met at St. John on the 8rd May. After transacting routine business the Presbytery resumed consideration of the resignation of the Rev. S. Barnard. A letter from the Glassville congreyation was read, showing that $\$ 25.59$ have been paid to Mr. Barnard since last report, leaving a balance still due ot S118.97. After deliberation upon the whole case, it was agreed unanimously that Mr. Barnard's resignation be accepted, and that under the peculiar circumstances of the case the Home Mission Board be requested to pay one hundred dollars tuwards making up the deficiency of his salary, and that the cherk be instructed to conmmunicate with the Glassville section of his late charge, asking them to pay the remaining balance of \$18.97.

The Moderator submitted a draft of a report on the state of religion, which, on being read, was unanimously approved, and ordered to be forwarded to the Convener of the Synod's Committee; on the State of Religion.

Mir. ilurray reported that on the second Sabbath of February a Communion Service was held at Buctouche. Fifteen communieants were addressed for the first time, and a Communion roll of about 24 names Formed. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Keswick, Potts, and W. McNerin, were elected to the Eldership. These reports wore severally received and approved, and Mr. Murray and his Session were instructed to ordain the Elders elect as boon as conveuient.

The Clerk reported that the Home Miszion had granted supplies as far as their resonrces would allow; that Mr. John Allan had arrived abont the middle of last month, and had since that time been officisting at Woodstock and Richmond; that Hr. Nelson is expected about the middle of tais month, and that it is intended he should relieve Mr. Allan, who should be sent for a time to Glassville; that Rer. T. Cumming is expected immediately to officiate for a time at Shediac, Cocaigne, and Buctouche, and that Mif. Rosburgh (a first year divinity student) is labouriag at BailJic.

After conierence, these arrangements were approved, and the Moderator of the Kirk Session of Baillic was anthorized to moderate in a call in that congregation if no shall sec cause.

Rev. S. IIouston stated that on the molning of Sabbath, the 1st April, Calri」 church was totally destroyed by fire in fifteen months previous to the destrietion of the.buidding the congregation had yaid off 51,500 of the delt, besides expendh.: $\$ 600$ on the leeture-room. He further sti-
ted that the congregation have resolved to build a handsome brick church, on a new and eligible site which they have just purchased, and that about $\$ 6,000$ have already been raised toward the building funid.

The Presbytery agreed to record their heart-felt sympathy with the pastor and people of Calvin church in the loss of their church building, so soon after large expenditures had been made in decorations and improvements, and at a time when, as the reward of unwonted liberality, they looked forward to entire relief from debt on tho church property; and the Presbytery hears with mingled feclings of thankfinhess and admiration that the congregation, cheerfully accepting this fresh trial of their liberality, will soon be al!e, by the blessing of God, to place themselves in a better position than that which they occupied previously to the occurrence of this unfortunate event.

The Preshytery then took up the appli. cation of the Carleton Presbyterian chureb for the whole of Mr. Burgess' services.

Mr. Burgess reported that he had duly notified both sections of the congregation to appear here for their interests today The application was then read, and Mir. Mchillyan addressed the Presbytery in its support. On motion it was resolved : lst, To grant the request of the Carleton church, restricting the labours of Mr. Burgess to Carleton. 2. To ask the Committec on Supplements to contimue for another year the supplement now enjoyed br this charge. 3. "To grant Pisarinco and neighbouring stations supplies as regulariy and frequently as possible. 4th. That this Clork preach at Pisariaco. on Sabbath, the 14th, and cstimate these charges, and thas Mr. Burgess supply Mr. McKay's pulpit on the evening of that day.
An extract minute of the Board of Sa perintendence of the Theological Hall was then read, requiring the nomination of a suitable person-to fill the Chair of Systematic 3 heology. It pas moved and seeonded that the iiev. Isaac Mírray be nominated as a suizable person.

It was moved in amendment, and scconded, that Professor Mckizight be nominated for the Chair of Systematic Theology, and that in the event of his being elected, the Rev. James Fowler be nominated for thy Chair of Hebrew and Exegetics. Afici Iengthened deliberation, the amendmens was carricd, and the Presbytery agreed to nominate accordingly.

The Presbytery agreed to recommend supplements to weak charges within the bounds as follows :-

Carleton................................. in
Firederietra......................... 500

Saltsprings and Hammond River.....\$100
Sussex ............................... 100
Springficld and English Settlement... 100
Moncton............................ 100
Campbell Settlemeut, \&c.............. 100
The Presbytery then adjourned to meet in St. David's church, St. John, on Tuesday, the 27 th day of June, at 2 p . m.

## Presbytery of Lunenburg and Yarmouth.

The Presbytery of Lunenburg and Yarmouth met by appointment on TVednesday evening, the 10 th inst., at Liverpool. There were present the Moderator, Rev. William Duff, and Revs. George Christie, D. MacMillan, M. G. Henry, P. M. Morrison and Samuel Archibald.
After attending to some other items of business, the court proceeded to the principal business appointed for the meeting, namely, the nominafion of a Moderator for the coming Synod, and also of Yrofessors for Theological Hall.
As Moderator of Synod, the Rev. Wm. Duff was unanimously named.
Then came the consideration of the reminder of tho Board of Superintendence of Theological Hall.

On this head the Presbytery were of one mind that the nominations should proceed on the basis of the decision of Synod in 1868. The Moderator having called on members to express their mind with a view to such nominations, it was found, after sereral motions were made and discussed, that the Presbytery could not, with any thing like unaninity, agree on $14 y$ one name to fill the chair of Systematic Theology, including Apologetics and Pastoral Theology, including Homiletices.
For the chair of Exegetical Theology, including Biblical Criticism; and Church History, including the History of Doctrines, Professor McKnight was unanimonely nominated.
For the remaining chair of Oriental Languages, including Hermeneutics, the Rev. fames Fowler was the nominec unaninously selected. P. M. Morbison, Clerk.

## Presbytery of Halifax.

The Presbytery of Halifar met at Kentville May 16, at 2 o'clock p. m. Rer. A. Simpsos, Moderator, presided. The visitation of the congregation was then proceeded with. It was found that under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. B. Login, the congrecation is flourishing, and the whole Fork of the Church proceeding satisfactorily. In the cvening, at 7 o'clock, the Presbytery met at Canard, Rer. Jos. Hogg, pastor. Here also the visitation was decidedly satisfactory. The Communibn-roll has more than dcubled since Bir. Hogg's
settlement. On the following morning tro Presbytery met at Kentuille at 8 o'clock, and recoived and sustained the trials for license of Mr. J. W. McKenzie, and he was accordingly licensed to preach the everlasting Gospel. The Presbytery took up the call of Richnond St., Philadelphia, to Rev. D. S. Gordon. Rev. E. Annand appeared as Commissioner for the lichmond St. church, and Messrs. Runciman, Tupper and Whit man on behalf of the Annapolis congregation. After a lengthened deliberation, it was moved by the Rev. J. B. Logan, and seconded by Mr. Webster, that viewing all the circumstances of the two congregations, so far as the $P_{\text {e esbytery }}$ is able to judge, the Presbytery decide that it is Mr. Gordon's duty not to leave his present field of labour. As several members prosent were unable to supporit this motion, and as the attendance of members was small, it was agreed to leave the final decision of the case to the next meeting, when a fuller attendauce is expected; this meeting to be held in Chalmers' church, Halifas, on Wednesday, the 24th May; at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Thie Presbytory met at Halifax on the 24th May. The attendance was large. Mr. Gordon stated his intention to accept the call from Pliladelphia, but feeling strongly the necessities of Annapolis, he would checrfully yield to the decision of Presbytery should the Presbytery decids that he should remain. After much deliberation the Presbytery, resolved by a majority that they could not see it their duty to sanction Mr. Gordon's removal. The call was then set aside.

## NOTICES, ACKNOWLEDG MELNTS, \& 0.

The Committee of Bills and Overtures will meet (D. V.) at Pictou on Tuesday, 13th inst, at 10 o'elock A. N. All papers for Synod must be forwarded to the address of the Convener on or before this date. Clerks of Presbyterics and other partics interested will please accept of this notice and govern themselves accordingly.

James Bayne, D. D. $0^{\circ}$
Con. Com. B. $9 \cdot 0$.
The Treasurer actnowledges receipt of the following sums during the month past:

## FOREIGN aHBsions.

Pisarinco, por Rer. K. J. Grant, $\$ 2.60$ N.B. $\$ 230$

Johin D. G. and A. H. Barclay........ 145 19'45
Bequest of 3liss Eliza Walker, per nev. A.J. Movirit. ................................... 2000
Sharon Church, Albion 3rines. .................... 3300
Westrilld. .............................................. 620
A Dalhonsie Student-......5.................... 100
Dr. Jennings Cong., Tozonto, por Dr. Bayne 5637
Share of first carnings of D................... 200
Cong. of Rev. A. Wyilic; Londonderry....... 7980
Saml. 3rcNaughton, A.JT., Guysboro......... ©.00
Wallace:
R. J. Mitchell. ..... $\$ 200$
Captain Nicholson. ..... 100
Mr. D.avison ..... 050
Mr. E. Stewart ..... 187
Col. by Mrs. E. Scott. ..... 300
" Mies Matheson ..... 781
" Isabella Ross. ..... 655
" 3 Irs. Munro. ..... 1050
" Miss M. McLcod, Pugwash. ..... 300
1200
Mr. D. Fraser ..... 200
Ansnymous. ..... 2008223
8t. John Ch., Halifax, Juv. Miss'y. Socrety,
for Coolie school, qr. endin! March 31st. . ..... 1000
Little Harbour and Fisher's Grant, per Rev. W. Marwell ..... 1000
Richmond Bay West, per Rev. R. Cumming 13 34
Annapolis and Bridgetown. ..... 425
Missionary1300
Bedeque, P.E.I., per Rev. R. B . Patterson.. ..... 8000
Earltown (additional) col. by B. McLeod. ..... 200
Baddeck, C.B.:
"dayspring."
Col. by Charles Crowdes, Inlet. ..... 8288
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