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THIRTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

MONTREAL

NOVEMBER 7th, 1872 - NOVEMBER 7th, 1873.

JOHN C. BECKET, FRAMER, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

1873.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

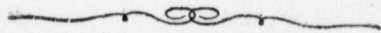
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

OF

MONTREAL,

FROM

NOVEMBER 7th, 1872, to NOVEMBER 4th, 1873.



Montreal :

JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

—
1873.

The Quarterly Meetings of the Society will be held at the Home, on the first Thursday of February, May, August and November. The one in November is for the Election of Office-Bearers.

Every member is requested to attend these Meetings.

OFF

President.

1st. Vice-

2nd. "

Secretary.

Assistant

Treasurer.

REV.

DR. WAN

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Mrs. James J

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" J. C. Be

" W. Mac

" David M

" M. Hut

(Rev.) Wm.

" " J. M

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" " R. C

" " R. F

" J. Green

" Jas. Ferr

" M. Raas

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1873-74.

<i>President.</i> —	Sir A. T. GALT, K. C. M. G.
<i>1st. Vice-President.</i> —	DAVID McKAY.
<i>2nd. “ “</i>	Col. A. A. STEVENSON.
<i>Secretary.</i> —	P. S. ROSS.
<i>Assistant Sec'y.</i> —	D. McMASTER.
<i>Treasurer.</i> —	JAMES STEWART.

Chaplains.

REV. R. M. THORNTON, REV. Robt. CAMPBELL.

Physicians.

DR. WANLESS, DR. BELL, DR. CAMPBELL, DR. FINNEY.

Charitable Committee.

D. MORRISON, A. N. SHEWAN, JAS. YUILL,
W. REID, W. F. MEWHORT.

Committee of Accounts.

HON. JOHN YOUNG, A. McGIBBON, A. WILSON,
A. W. OGILVIE, ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Committee of Enstalment.

W. McGIBBON, M. HUTCHISON.

Representative Governor to House of Refuge.

JOHN C. BECKET.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. James Johnston.	Mrs. James Dakers.	Mrs. John Foulds.
“ D. McDonald.	“ R. S. Oliver,	“ A. W. Ogilvie.
“ J. C. Becket,	“ David Brown.	“ A. MacFarlane.
“ W. MacFarlan.	“ A. McGibbon.	“ James Harte.
“ David McKay.	“ Jas. Mavor.	“ James Poet.
“ M. Hutchison.	“ Chs. Alexander.	“ George Graham.
(Rev.) Wm. Taylor.	“ James Haldane.	“ James Stewart.
“ “ J. M. Gibson.	“ R. Forsyth.	“ James Riddell.
“ “ Gavin Lang.	“ H. Munro.	“ A. N. Shewan.
“ “ R. Campbell.	“ John Watson.	“ W. W. Ogilvie.
“ “ R. F. Burns.	“ Jas. Muir.	“ P. Learmont.
“ J. Greenshields.	“ John Stirling.	“ Robt. Mackay.
“ Jas. Ferrier.	“ A. Robertson.	“ John Ogilvie
“ M. Ramsay.	“ A. Milloy.	“ P. S. Ross.

FIRST REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

Montreal, 6th Feb., 1873.

The Regular quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held this evening.

PRESENT.

Alex. McGibbon, E. McLennan, Hugh McKay, J. C. Becket, Andrew Robertson, M. Hutchison, Geo. Graham, -- Currie, James Stewart, John Spiers, P. McFarlane, G. W. Lundie, D. Morrison, Alex. Murray, E. Wright, A. B. Stewart, and James Phymister.

In absence of Secretary and Assistant-Secretary, Mr. J. Phymister was called upon to act.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read for information. The President reported having ordered 400 copies of the Diploma which would be supplied to members on application to Secretary or President

The President also reported having received twenty dollars from each of the following gentlemen to make them life members, viz.: Neil McGillvray, James S Watt and David Crawford.

E. McLennan on behalf of the Charitable Committee reported operations for the past quarter.

The Treasurer reported the sale of four shares of the Bank of Montreal Stock, which however had not realised enough to pay off the amount which had been borrowed to pay for new stock. He also drew attention to the allotment of thirteen new shares since the above were issued, and asked authority to accept the same and make arrangements to pay them.

It was moved by Andrew Robertson, seconded by Ewen McLennan, and carried unanimously, That the Treasurer be authorized to subscribe for this new stock

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and to borrow the necessary money to pay the same pending a meeting of this society to authorize a sale of a portion of the old stock for the purpose of repaying the loan so contracted.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. C. BECKET'S OFFICE.

Montreal, 19th Feb., 1873.

A special meeting of the Executive called by order of the President and held this day at noon.

PRESENT.

A. McGibbon, Hon. J. Young, A. W. Ogilvie, W. McGibbon, D. Mackay, W. Burnett, E. McKay, J. C. Becket, E. McLennan, P. S. Ross, and David Brown. President in the Chair, who explained the object of the meeting.

It was moved by A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., seconded by W. McGibbon, Esq., that Messrs. A. McGibbon, J. C. Becket, and E. McLennan, be appointed a committee to represent this Society in meeting with sub-committees from the other National Societies for the consideration of the protection of Emigrants on their arrival in this city, and to be and they are hereby authorized to take such measures conjointly with the other National Societies as may be deemed necessary to effect the object in view.

Carried.

A circular from the Trenton St. Andrew's Society asking assistance for a Scotchman whose wife had been delivered of triplets at a birth, was read. It was resolved that ten dollars be sent to Mr. J. B. Christie as a donation in aid of the case. The Secretary was authorized to draw on the Treasurer and remit.

The Secretary was ordered to call a general meeting of the St. Andrew's Society for Wednesday next the 26th at the hour of noon in the Corn Exchange for the purpose of ratifying a sale of part of the Bank of Montreal stock, and to advertise the same stating the purpose of the meeting.

The meeting closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS,
Assistant-Secretary,

OFFICE OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Montreal, 26th Feb., 1873.

In accordance with an advertisement in the *Montreal Herald, Gazette, and Witness*, a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of this city was held at the time and in the place mentioned, when there were present the following members, viz.:

Messrs. A. McGibbon, P. S. Ross, J. Stewart, A. Wilson. Rev. A. Campbell, David Mackay, Wm. Burnet, M. Hutchison, E. McLennan, E. Mackay, A. Robertson, R. Angus, M. Laing, J. A. Robertson, Thos. McDuff, J. Rankin, A. Mitchell, Geo. Couper, David Sinclair, James Brown, D. Butters, G. Denholm, E. Maxwell, H. McLennan, J. McLennan, D. Starke, M. McCulloch, A. McCulloch, R. Esdaile, John Ogilvie, W. W. Ogilvie, — Strachan, D. Morrice, R. C. Jamieson, J. W. Patterson, A. McKenzie, A. A. Stevenson, thirty-seven in all.

The President explained the purport of the meeting and it was moved by Andrew Robertson, seconded by Edward Mackay:

"That a Committee consisting of the President, Treasurer and Secretary be empowered to sell such number of shares of the present paid up stock of the Montreal Bank as will enable them to take up and pay the new allocation to which the Society is entitled."

The following new members were proposed, viz.:

By R. B. Angus,—H. S. Strathy and Wm. Rhind.

By President,—A. McKenzie Cowie.

Meeting dissolved.

PHILIP S. ROSS.

Assistant-Secretary.

To complete the number required the Assistant-Secretary drew up the following and procured signatures attached, viz.:

We the undersigned members of the St. Andrew's Society not present at the meeting of which the enclosed purports to be the minutes, but heartily approving of the motion passed, do hereby consent to the sale of so many of the shares of the Bank of Montreal Stock presently held, paid up by the Society, as will take up and pay for the new allocation to which the Society is entitled, and we also approve of the Committee named in said motion. In witness whereof we have signed at Montreal this 26th Feb., 1873. A. C. Clark, &c. Thirteen in all.

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Montreal, 1st May, 1873.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held in the Home this evening.

PRESENT.

A. McGibbon, J. C. Becket, E. McLennan, D. Mackay, P. S. Ross, W. Burnet, G. Graham, R. Mitchell, Rev. G. Lang, P. McFarlane, A. Wilson, J. C. Watson, Wm. Ewing, R. Forsyth, A. W. Ogilvie, G. W. Lundie, A. A. Stevenson, M. Hutchison, J. Mavor, M. Thompson, Rev. A. Campbell, A. N. Shewan, C. P. Davidson.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting February 19th of the Executive, and of the public meeting of 26th of Feb. were read and sustained.

The President reported as to a sale of a portion of the Bank Stock, necessary to pay the new allocation. Also as to the action of the Executive in the matter of the protection of Emigrants, and that in conjunction with the other charitable societies a request was made to Mr. Brydges for wood, which he had kindly consented to agree to, and as last year so this year, he would bring in cord wood of which this Society should have its share.

The Chairman of the Charitable Committee reported as to the operations of that Committee for the past quarter and explained that the Committee intended, following the same course this year in notifying emigrants as they did last, viz. : by giving the telegraph operator in the gulf a circular to put on board of each passing vessel.

It was moved by David Mackay, and seconded by A. W. Ogilvie and resolved :

"That this meeting approve of the action of the Executive in appointing a Committee to act with the other Societies in the protection of Emigrants and that the same Committee be continued with full powers to act as they may deem it necessary to do.

The Chairman of the Charitable Committee brought before the meeting a case in which assistance was stopped and asked whether the Committee were to be supported, The Rev. G. Lang asked that the discussion of the matter be closed. The President decided that this should be so.

The following new members were proposed and admitted :

Thos G. Barr,—proposed by J. Riddell, by letter.		
James Mavor	"	" President.
Thos. Ritchie,	"	" E. McLennan.
Wm. Ewing, jun	"	" Wm. Ewing.
Robt. Brodie,	"	" A. W. Ogilvie.
John Brodie,	"	" A. W. Ogilvie.
Dr. Finnie,	}	" President.
J. J. McLaren		
Wm. Thompson,		
A. G. Gilbert,		

Meeting then closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS,
Assistant-Secretary

Montreal.

A special meeting of the Executive in the rooms of J. C. Becket was held this day.

PRESENT.

Hon. J. Young, A. McGibbon, W. McFarlane, J. C. Becket, P. S. Ross, A. W. Ogilvie.

The President explained that the meeting had been called to consider a request that the Society appear as a national society in attendance at the funeral of Sir Geo. E. Cartier.

It was moved by A. W. Ogilvie, seconded by W. McFarlane and resolved :

"That the invitation be accepted and that the members of the St. Andrew's Society be requested to attend in a body, and that the Secretary be instructed to reply and to issue the necessary advertisements."

Meeting closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS,
Assistant-Secretary

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Meeting

Montreal, 16th July, 1873.

A special meeting of the members was held this evening in the Mechanics' Hall.

PRESENT.

Ed. McKay, J. C. Becket, Robt. Leckie, W. Burnet, J. McDonald, W. S. McFarlane, James Mackay, Dr. Finnie, Alex Murray, A. Milloy, A. A. Stevenson, A. McGibbon, M Hutchison, J. Riddell.

Moved by Ed. Mackay, seconded by W. S McFarlane, and resolved:

"That in accordance with an advertisement by the President and Secretary, calling this meeting, that the members of the St. Andrews' Society in consequence of the death by drowning of Walter McFarlane, past President of this Society and one of office bearers for the current year, do express their deepest concern and regret at an event so sudden and melancholy by which it has pleased the Almighty to remove from among them a member of the Society, of lengthened standing on their roll, whose interest in its prosperity was so constantly and warmly evinced, and whose gentility of disposition and sincerity of character secured him the esteem of all his fellow-members. They venture to think that no more appropriate tribute to his memory as a native of Scotland can be paid on this occasion, or one more in harmony with his own cherished feelings than for the meeting to record their thorough appreciation of Mr. McFarlane's regard for his native land in all her interests which he manifested with characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm on every befitting occasion.

Moved by J. C. Becket, seconded by R. Leckie, and resolved:

"That as a mark of the sincere respect and esteem in which Mr. Walter McFarlane was held by his fellow-members of the St. Andrews' Society the members attend in a body at the interment of his remains wearing appropriate badges of mourning.

Moved by the Hon. J. Young, seconded by Wm Burnet, and resolved:

"That the meeting express their warmest sympathy with Mrs. McFarlane, the family and relations of the deceased under the heavy affliction by which they have been bereaved of Husband, Father and Friend, so dear to their affections and so much attached on his part to them, and the members of the St. Andrew's Society feel assured that in this expression all classes of their fellow-citizens to whom Mr. McFarlane was known will cordially unite.

Moved by A. A. Stevenson, seconded by A. Milloy and resolved:

"That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions adopted at this meeting to Mrs. McFarlane along with a suitable official letter communicating the same."

Meeting closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS,
Assistant-Secretary.

ST ANDREW'S HOME.

Montreal 7th August, 1873.

This evening should have been the regular quarterly meeting of St. Andrew's Society, but there being no quorum those present transacted no business though several items of interest were discussed.

PRESENT.

A. McGibbon, P. S. Ross, E. McLennan, J. C. Becket, and T. G. Barr.

Subjects of discussion were Legacies which had been left and paid, picnic to St. Helen's Island, &c, &c.

PHILIP S. ROSS,

Assistant-Secretary.

 PREPARATORY MEETING.

The members of the St. Andrew's Society mustered in force this evening, on the occasion of the preparatory meeting for the election of officers, and to arrange in what manner they should celebrate the anniversary of their Patron Saint.

The President, Mr. Alex. McGibbon, occupied the chair.

The Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the last preparatory meeting in 1872, as also of the quarterly meetings in February and May, 1873, and various special meetings which were sustained.

Mr. Ewen McLennan then read the following report of the Committee of Management:—

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The operations of the Committee for the past year, have been conducted in the usual manner.

Two hundred and thirty persons have been admitted to the "Home" since last annual meeting; of this number nearly all were immigrants, who had no difficulty in finding employment at good wages. This class, it is but right to say, has always expressed gratitude for the accommodation afforded.

Owing to illness, the stay in the "Home" of several immigrant families was much longer, than the period usually allotted, to parties availing themselves of its privileges.

To the city poor the Committee devoted their best care and attention, and they are glad to bear testimony to the fact that, with but few exceptions, those relieved were deserving of the assistance rendered.

Your Committee have great difficulty in dealing with the class known as "tramps," *i.e.*; men who are too lazy to work, and spend their time going from place to place telling pitiful tales, and seeking assistance, which, when obtained from the credulous, is too often spent in drink. Of these, owing to the general reputation of our "Home," we have more than our share of applicants, for admission, but the experience of your Committee in dealing with such, enables them to distinguish between the "deserving" and the "undeserving."

Thirty persons were forwarded to various points, in Canada and United States, at a cost of \$49.12, and three persons to Great Britain at a cost of \$67.50 the friends of the latter contributing the greater portion of the passage money.

In the operations of the year, the following amounts were distributed. Thirty persons to Canada and elsewhere, \$49.12; three persons to Great Britain, \$67 50; meat, milk, &c., \$94 63; city poor in small sums for rent, \$38 66; 150 cords wood, \$620; cartage to yard \$150; cartage delivering, \$68 60; cutting wood by steam, \$107 20; piling wood \$37 50; boots and shoes, \$39 50; Home and School of Industry, Douglas children, \$14; bread, \$292 90; funerals, \$22 40; eleven barrels oatmeal, \$60 75; McGibbon & Baird, groceries, \$73 85; A. McGibbon, groceries, \$301 04—total, \$2,037 15.

Mr. A. N. Shewan, representing the Caledonian Society, has been regular in his attendance at the weekly meetings, and has kindly performed the duties of Secretary to your Committee, for which he is entitled to your hearty thanks. In this connection, your Committee recommend that the Caledonian Society, be officially requested to continue such representation.

Your thanks are due to the Chaplains and Physicians; to Messrs. H. & A. Allan, M. O. S. S. Company; Mr. A. Milloy, Canadian N. Company; Mr. Brydges, Grand Trunk Railway; and Richelieu Company for carrying passengers at reduced rates; also to Mr. J. H. Daley, Dominion Immigrant Agent, for his uniform kindness and attention to the requirements of your Committee.

Your thanks are also due to Messrs. D. Morrice & Co. for a liberal supply of ice, and Mr. J. A. Harte, Glasgow Drug Hall, for medicine.

In accordance with the arrangement made between Mr. Brydges, G. T. R., and the National Societies for a supply of wood at a low figure, your Committee

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Mrs. Haw
Mrs. Fulton

received 150 cords of excellent wood, which is now in the yard, and your warmest thanks are due to Mr. Brydges, for his kindness in this matter.

Our thanks are also due to the following for their valuable donations. Such donations aid materially not only in diminishing our out-lay, but also in the amount of help we can render our city poor. It should also be noticed that some of the following donors, have favoured us in the same way for several years :—

James Drummond,	10 bags Potatoes.
“	1 “ Carrots and 1 bag Turnips.
“	1½ doz. Cabbages.
J. M. Browning,	1 bdle. cast off Clothing.
Anthony McKean,	1 “ “
Angus & Logan,	2000 paper Bags.
Robert Brodie the result of a Curling Match “between twa Brodies.”	1 barrel Oatmeal.
Alex. Coultry,	2 qrs. Mutton and piece of roast meat.
A. W. Ogilvie & Co.	2 barrels Oatmeal, 1 barrel Corn Meal,
	1 barrel Flour, 1 barrel Split Peas
	and 1 Barrel Pot Barley.
Alex. McGibbon,	28 lbs. Raisins and 28 lbs. Currants for New Year.
Mrs. Greenshields,	6 bags Potatoes.
James Jack the result of a Curling Match	1 barrel Oatmeal.
Andrew Robertson the result of a Curling Match between Dry “Goods and Flour.”	1 barrel Oatmeal.
John Aitken & Co.,	12 pairs Children's Hose and 6 Ladies Corsets.
Robert Brodie (Second Donation,) the result of a Curling Match “between twa Brodies.”	1 barrel Oatmeal.
Thomas Gebbie Howick,	2 Bags Oatmeal.
James Reid, the result of a Curling Match	1 bbl. Oatmeal.
Thomas McEwan, Portland	5 boxes Bloaters.
Mrs. Andrew Robertson,	1 bdle cast off Clothing.
John Anderson,	5 bags Potatoes.
A French lady,	1 bdle. cast off Clothing.
Angus & Logan, (2nd Donation,)	1000 Paper Bags.
Mrs. Alex. Mitchell,	1 bdle. cast off Clothing.
Mrs. Kyle,	1 do do
D. McIntyre	2 barrels Oatmeal.
Mrs. Hope,	1 bdle. cast off Clothing.
Mrs. Eadie, Belmont Street.	1 Trunk do do
Mrs. Crawford,	1 box cast off Clothing.
Caledonian Society,	11 loaves Bread and 1 Piece Meat.
Mrs. Alex. Mitchell (2 Donation,) for Mrs. Hawks.	1 bdle. cast off Clothing.
Mrs. Fulton (for Mrs. Hawks,)	1 bdle. cast off Clothing.

Hugh McLennan,
Mrs. Fowler,
A Friend,
Mrs. Johnston,
Mrs. Greenshields (2nd Donation,)

1 basket of Apples.
1 bdle. cast off Clothing.
1 do do
1 basket of Apples.
1 barrel Apples.

About \$250 00

The ladies, as usual, are entitled to your hearty thanks, for their untiring attention, to the duties devolving upon them.

With regard to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, we have but to repeat the old story, that they continue to give the utmost satisfaction, and the Committee recommend that the sum of \$150 be paid to them, in consideration of their invaluable services.

In resigning the Trust committed to us at last annual meeting, we need say no more than that our great desire is, that our successors may enter on their duties, with the determination to make the "Home" as useful in the future as it has been in the past. All which is respectfully submitted.

E. McLENNAN, Chairman.
GEO. GRAHAM,
DAVID MORRISON,
WM. BURNET.

Dr. WANLESS moved, and Mr. A. W. Ogilvie seconded the following resolution :

"That the Report be received, adopted and printed, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered, to the members of the Charitable Committee, for the zealous performance of their arduous duties and especially to the Chairman. Carried unanimously.

MR. McLENNAN returned thanks on the part of the Committee, and stated that he must resign his post as Chairman of that Committee, as his business gave him no time to devote to the duties that would be necessarily incumbent on him.

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MR. OGILVIE complimented Mr. McLennan, upon the able way in which he had performed his extremely arduous task, and hoped that he would retain his position as Chairman of the Charitable Committee.

The Assistant Secretary read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. James Riddell, thanking the Society for the honour paid him, and resigning his position.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—(*See list of Officers page 3.*)

Mr. A. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. A. Wilson, that the motion of the Hon. John Young, "that the procession be discontinued," be now taken up and considered.

After a considerable discussion, the motion was withdrawn in favor of Col. A. A. Stevenson's amendment, "That a Committee be named to confer with the Caledonian Society on the subject, and to report at the first quarterly meeting."

This motion, seconded by Mr. McLennen, was carried unanimously.

Mr. McLennan moved, seconded by Mr. J. C. Becket, "That the Rev. R. M. Thornton preach the annual sermon, and that the Society do go in procession to Knox Church at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 1st of December next."

Rev. R. M. Thornton, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. James Stewart, "That the sermon should be preached on Sunday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, instead of on Monday, 1st December."

On being put to the meeting, the amendment was declared carried.

Mr. Jas. Stewart said he was sorry he could not present the usual statement, but the accounts were sent in to him so late that he found it impossible to prepare a Report in time for the meeting. He could say that they had been in arrear, as he had not sufficient money in hand to pay the bills he had received, but he had been collecting, and was happy to say had been most liberally received, by all the members of the Society, upon whom he had called, if the meeting would grant him a few days, he hoped to be able to present them with a clear sheet, as he had received sufficient money to pay off all outstanding debts. He begged to thank Mr. Burnett for so kindly waiting for his rent, as he had only paid it that day. He had received the sum of \$1,000 from the estate of the late J. Black, part of a legacy of \$1,500 bequeathed to the Society by that gentleman, and a further sum of \$500 from the Executors of the Fraser Estate, both of which sums he had invested in Shares in the Bank of Montreal. He had also received a very kind letter from Mr. Robert Muir enclosing a cheque for \$500, to be invested permanently, this he had passed to the capital account.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. W. Robertson for his kindness in obtaining the Fraser Legacy, and to Mr. Robert Muir for his donation of \$500.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

It was moved by Mr. A. W. Ogilvie, and seconded by Mr. McIntyre—"That the celebration of St. Andrew's Day (evening) be by a Ball, but inasmuch as the day falls on Sunday, the Ball be held on Monday evening the 1st of December next."

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An amendment to celebrate the day by a Concert or a Temperance Banquet was lost, and the original motion carried by a majority of 18 to 11.

Votes of Thanks to the Press and officers were unanimously adopted and the meeting terminated.

Montreal, 29th November, 1873.
St. Andrew's Home.

PRESENT.

A. McGibbon, Esq., in the Chair, Sir A. T. Galt, P. S. Ross, J. Stewart, Dr. Wanless, E. McLennan, D. Morrison, A. W. Ogilvie, David Mackay, A. Robertson, J. C. Becket, M. Hutchison, Col. Stevenson, Rev. Robt. Campbell, A. N. Shewan, W. F. Mewhort, W. Reid, James Yuill, J. C. Watson, James Johnston, D. Sinclair, James Inglis, D. J. Craig, James Jack, R. Mackay, D. P. Beattie, J. Rankin, C. P. Davidson, James Knox George Kay, Wright, Capt. Davidson, D. McIntyre, R. Forsyth, J. McDonald, Capt. Stevenson, A. B. Stewart, Hugh Mackay, and many others.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and sustained and the minutes of the preparatory meeting were read for information.

The Treasurer read his annual statement audited by Messrs. Andrew Robertson and David McKay. It was moved by E. McLennan, seconded by A. W. Ogilvie:

"That the report be received and adopted and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. James Stewart and that the statement be printed in the Society's report for this year. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by J. C. Becket, seconded by Andrew Robertson:

"That the shares of Bank Stock now held in the name of the Treasurer in trust be transferred to the Society's name, and that the five hundred dollars donated by Mr. Muir be invested in such Bank Stock as the President and Treasurer may decide upon and as soon as possible.

The following deaths during the year were reported, viz:

Walter McFarlane and Robert Crawford.

E. McLennan read a letter received by him from Mr. Robt Guild, who returned thanks for the hospitality of the Home, and who now was tutor in a private family at Butternut Grove, St. Eustache, Que.

The following new members were then admitted :

James Shearer, Alex Moffatt, E. Shaw, James Russell (life member), Wm Alexander, John McMillan, Jas. McKinnon, Hugh Andrews, and Charles Cassils.

The President, Mr. A. McGibbon, then left the chair and Sir A. T. Galt, the president elect, was installed therein and invested with the badge of office, shortly addressing the meeting.

Col. A. A. Stevenson moved, seconded by D. P. Beattie,

"That a special vote of thanks be given to the retiring President, Mr. A. McGibbon for the very efficient manner in which he had forwarded the interests of the Society while in office. Carried unanimously.

The President conveyed the same to Mr. McGibbon who replied. Messrs. David McKay, the 1st Vice-President, and Col. Stevenson the 2nd Vice-President, were then installed into their respective offices and invested with the badges. Both these gentlemen thanked the members for the honor done them in neat speeches.

A deputation of the Caledonian Society was introduced, viz: Messrs. James Yuill & Guthrie, who after expressing their sympathy with the St. Andrews' Society and their thanks for the use of rooms for their meetings presented a contribution of one hundred dollars towards the charitable funds of the Home.

The President on behalf of the members cordially thanked the deputation and he hoped that the same friendly feeling might long exist between the two Societies and that they might move forward in unity of feeling and purpose.

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The ladies were then admitted and Mr. A. N. Shewan on their behalf read an address as follows, viz :

Montreal, 29th Nov, 1873.

EWEN MCLENNAN, Esq. :—

Dear Sir,—We cannot allow the occasion of your retiring from the position of Chairman of the Committee of Management, of the St. Andrew's Society, to pass without publicly expressing our regret that the claims of your business, should have made it necessary for you to give up your official connection with the Society. During the many years you have been associated with us, first as a member of Committee and then as its Chairman, our intercourse has been of the most pleasant character. Few know the varied and trying nature of the work you have had to do, and there are very few indeed who could have done it as you have. To separate the deserving from the undeserving, to know when it was charity to give and when not to give, to guard the funds of the Society so that there should neither be careless lavishness, nor worthy poor sent away empty handed, were the duties imposed upon you; and how well you have executed those duties we, as associated with you on the Committee, are alone able to say. We only hope that at some future time your arrangements will be such, that you will be able to join us again in the good work. Meantime we ask you to accept of the accompanying chain and locket as a small token of our esteem for you personally, and as an expression of our regret that you should find it necessary to resign your position as Chairman. In the hope that you may be spared to wear them, and with many good wishes, we remain, on behalf of the Ladies' Committee of the St. Andrew's Society,

Yours very truly,

Mary Johnston, Mrs. McDonald, Georgiana Harte, Agnes Mavor, Mrs. James Poet, Elizabeth H. Burns, Dora Forsyth, Mrs. A. W. Ogilvie, Mrs. A. N. Shewan, Jane Munro, Jeannie Mackay, Janet Graham.

Mrs. Jas. Johnston presented the locket and chain to Mr. McLennan, with a few appropriate words, and Mr. McLennan made the following reply :

I am taken very much by surprise indeed to-night; I knew nothing of this presentation. It is often remarked that ladies cannot keep a secret, but it has been proved to my satisfaction to-night that they can. I appreciate this token of your esteem very highly indeed. Coming from the ladies, its value is enhanced to me a hundred fold. It is not often a man gets a token of this kind from the ladies, and when it does occur it ought to be highly prized. I have been associated with most of the ladies here for a long time, and I must say that a more devoted band of workers cannot be found anywhere. No matter how the weather has been, wind, snow, fair or wet, the ladies have been largely represented at the meeting every Wednesday, always ready to visit new cases brought before the Committee. They did their work cheerfully, and with that spirit for which ladies are loved in rendering assistance. Of all human affection, that of gratitude is the holiest, and this you have earned from me; and as long as I live I will remember your kindness to-night. You know very well the nature of the business transacted here every Wednesday, and it would not be a matter of surprise that, in meeting some four hundred times, as we have done during the last eight years, some remarks or something done by me has, perhaps been a little out of place. The nature of the business is such, that while a very large proportion of those relieved are really deserving, the circumstances of other cases are such as to try the patience of Job, and I do not profess to be a Job exactly. This presentation convinces me that if I have at any time made unpleasant remarks or done an unpleasant action, they have been effaced from your memories by that charity which thinketh no evil. I must again thank you for the testimonial and I am only sorry you did not apprize me of it a little beforehand, in order that I might acknowledge it in a suitable manner. This position is really new to me, and I find it difficult, indeed, to express my feelings. I again thank you most sincerely. With regard to the society itself, I may state that it was a very great pleasure to manage the affairs of this Home, and it is a great

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satisfaction to find that our labours met with the confidence and approval of our countrymen. We have never yet made an appeal for money but that it has been liberally met at once. The principle on which we give relief is first to enquire into the case, and if found worthy the money is procured for it. We do not wait to enquire whether the Treasurer has money or not, but grant the relief and demand the money, and he has to get it. And I think it has been shown by the Treasurer's report that Scotchmen are not deaf to the call of charity whenever made upon them. During the last eight years we have spent about \$16,000, distributed about 1,200 cords of wood, have had about 1800 persons, principally immigrants, in the Home, and have relieved 100 families in the city. These are figures, but they do not by any means express the amount of work done. The Home is an institution worthy of the support of the Scotchmen of Montreal, and I think it is not out of place to say that it is a credit to the city. The amount of good it has done cannot be told. The people who have been in the Home are scattered all over the country, and everywhere you hear it spoken well of. We are now in a good position, and I hope it will continue to be a blessing in the future as it has been in the past. With regard to the gentlemen on the Committee, some of them have been with me from the beginning; and although the ladies are kind enough to give me credit for what has been done, it is but just to state that I cannot accept it all myself. I simply did what I thought my duty, and every member did the same. We worked most harmoniously together from beginning to end; every one attending to his duty and did the best for our poor. I think it well to make this statement. I again thank you heartily for this expression of your confidence in me.

Coffee, oatmeal, and sweet cakes and cheese were then partaken of. During this treat Mr. D. Miller, of the Caledonian Society, sung a song.

It was moved by the Rev. Robt. Campbell, seconded by Mr. A. W. Ogilvie that the thanks of the members of

this Society be given to the ladies for their presence this evening. Carried vociferously.

The chairman conveyed the same to the ladies.

Meeting closed by singing Auld lang syne and God save the Queen.

PHILIP S. ROSS,
Secretary.



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JAS. STEWART IN ACCOUNT WITH ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Dr.

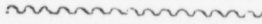
Donations per E. McLennan.....	\$80 50
Do Rev. W. Campbell, per Mrs. Young.....	19 00
Do Sir A. T. Galt.....	25 00
Do Thos. McDuff.....	5 00
Do Jas. Robertson, Glasgow per Andrew Robertson.....	50 00
Do Judge McKay.....	5 00
Do Catherine McMillan.....	2 00
Do J. M. Browning, Beauharnois.....	5 00
Do Collections per Mr. Linton.....	4 00
Do Caledonian Society.....	100 00
Do Collection St. Andrew's Day.....	82 96
Do Wm. McNaughton.....	3 00
Do Hon. Robert Jones.....	20 00
Do John McLennan.....	20 00
Do Hugh McLennan.....	20 00
Do W. & F. P. Currie.....	20 00
Do Proceeds of Ball St. Andrew's Day.....	269 90
Do Sinclair Jack & Co.....	20 00
Do A Friend.....	5 00
Do A. Ramsay & Son.....	20 00
Do John Thomson, per Mrs. Morrison.....	5 00
Do Miss Watson, per Mrs. Mavor.....	1 50
Do Mrs. Poet.....	2 00
Do Mrs. John Watson.....	5 00
Do J. A. Harte, for Sale of Heather.....	8 00
Do Mrs. Greenshields.....	5 00
Do Lewis Melldowie.....	5 00
Do Thos. Ritchie.....	25 00
Do Mrs. John MacDougall.....	10 00
Do Thos. Ross, Result of Curling Match.....	5 00
Do Miss A.....	5 00
Do Provident Saving's Bank, (per Jas Court).....	200 00
Do John Shaw.....	2 00
Do Warden King.....	10 00
Do St. Andrew's Church.....	25 00
Do R. Gardner.....	12 00
Do Sir A. T. Galt.....	50 00
Do T. G. Coates, Parsley per Rankin, Beattie & Co.....	50 00
Do Mr. Orr, per Mr. Campbell.....	1 00
Do A McPherson, Hughson passage money returned....	5 50
Do H. McEwan, per Robertson passage.....	20 00
Do Dixon on account of passage.....	10 00
Do R. White and A. A. Stevenson.....	10 00
Do Jas. Scott, Halifax.....	10 00
Do Mrs. Baird on account passage to Liverpool.....	20 00
Do Neil J. McGillvray.....	10 00
Do Wm. Leitch.....	25 00
Do Wm. Angus.....	25 00
Do Thomas Logan.....	25 00
Do D. Butters.....	25 00
Do Geo Stephen.....	25 00
Do C. Alexander & Sons.....	25 00
Do Wm. Notman.....	20 00
Do Brown & Claggett.....	10 00
Do D. Morice.....	20 00

Donations Geo. Kay	10 00	
Do D. S. Greenshields.....	20 00	
Do R. B. Angus.....	20 00	
Do W. R. Oswald.....	10 00	
Do Thos. Davidson.....	10 00	
Do D. L. MacDougall.....	15 00	
Do J. D. Crawford.....	10 00	
Do Morland, Watson & Co.....	10 00	
Do Benny McPherson & Co.....	10 00	
Do David MacFarlane.....	10 00	
Do Andrew Boyd.....	10 00	
Do J. Hodgson.....	10 00	
Do Adam Darling.....	10 00	
Do J. Burnett.....	10 00	
Do D. Torrance & Co.....	10 00	
Do Thos. Gordon.....	10 00	
Do John Hope.....	10 00	
Do Thos. Ross.....	10 00	
Do David Law.....	20 00	
Do W. C. McDonald.....	10 00	
Do G. A. Drummond.....	10 00	
Do P. Redpath.....	10 00	
Do Arch'd. Cassils.....	10 00	
Do John Cassils.....	10 00	
Do A Friend.....	15 00	
Do A. McKenzie Forbes.....	5 00	
Do G. Winks & Co.....	5 00	
Do Geo. McDougall.....	5 00	
Do Douglas, Kirk & Co.....	5 00	
Do Andrew Wilson.....	25 00	
Do Joseph MacKay & Bro.....	50 00	
Do Jas. Brown.....	10 00	
Do J. J. McMinn.....	10 00	
Do A. Buntin.....	50 00	
Do McIntyre, French & Co.....	20 00	
Do W. D. McLaren.....	25 00	
Special Donations.		1988 36
Do Estate H. Geo. Black, per Geo. McIver.....	1000 00	
Do Estate Hugh Fraser, per Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.....	500 00	
Do Robert Muir.....	500 00	
Subscriptions from Members, for year ending Nov. 30 1873,		2000 00
per P. S. Ross, Secretary.....	250 00	
“ “ “.....	200 00	
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Others per Cash Book, paid direct to Treasurer.....		566 00
Life Memberships ;		20 00
Do Neil McGillivray.....	20 00	
Do J. S. Watt.....	20 00	
Revenue from Bank Stock ;		40 00
Do Bank of Montreal Dividend, Dec. 2.....	416 00	
“ “ “ June, 2.....	416 00	
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Purchase & sale account of Bank Shares ;

" W. Rhind being proceeds of 9 Shares of Bank of Montreal, at 184 $\frac{1}{2}$	3316 50	
" Mechanics Bank, Discount.....	1536 92	
" MacDougall & Davidson, for proceeds of Sale of 4 Shares, Bank of Montreal.....	1442 00	
	<hr/>	6295 42
Property Loan account ;		
" W. Burnett, to make loan on property \$1400.		3.23



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By Balance due Treasurer, Nov. 7th 1872.....		214 19
Charitable Cash Account ;		
E: McLennan, for general distribution		360 50
Fuel Account ;		
E. McLennan, for cutting wood.....	30 00	
Grand Trunk Railway, for 155 Cords Wood.....	620 00	
John Coupar, for sawing wood.....	25 00	
" " ".....	52 20	
Thos. Sanderson, for carting wood.....	68 60	
Jas. Rading, for piling wood.....	37 50	
D. Morrice & Co., for carting wood season, 73-4	150 00	
A. McGibbon,.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	993 30
Bread, Meal and Groceries :		
John Anderson, for bread.....	123 40	
" " ".....	104 20	
" " ".....	65 30	
A. McGibbon, for Groceries.....	301 04	
McGibbon & Baird, Groceries.....	73 85	
A. W. Ogilvie & Co., Meal.....	60 75	
W. Christie, for Soap.....	16 25	
" " ".....	9 00	
	<hr/>	753 79
Advertising & Printing ;		
Graham & Co.....	6 52	
Dawson Bros.....	1 10	
T. & R. White.....	22 43	
Graham & Co.....	2 00	
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" " ".....	3 80	
Penny, Wilson & Co.....	55 58	
John C. Becket.....	91 50	
	<hr/>	185 33
Boots & Shoes ;		
Hunter & Co.....	6 50	
Wm. McCrudden, & Co.....	31 25	
Glasgow Boot & Shoe Store.....	1 75	
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Home and School of Industry for Douglass Children.....		14 00
Coal Oil,		
R. B. Murray.....	17 20	
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Insurance in Imperial.....		12 00
Gibb, Hunter & Doucet, for Notarial Services.....		10 30
A. Murray Caledonian Society, for share of Band.....		17 50
Repairs, Painting &c.,		
St. George, Repairs.....	10 07	
White & Doull, Plasterers.....	6 00	
John Boyd, Repairs.....	9 50	
H. Andrews, for Painting.....	47 50	
A. Ramsay & Son, Paint.....	8 44	
F. St. George, Repairs.....	3 90	
Jas Wright, ".....	17 11	
Jas. Baylis, for Carpets.....	14 48	
Henry Morgan ".....		
General Charges ;		
Mr. Linton Commission, Postage.....	53	117 00
Postage for Secretary.....	47	
Postage on Circulars, Reports &c.....	10 15	
Mr. Linton, Commission, on \$566.....	28 30	
Geo. Carter, for Copying address.....	5 00	
Postage.....	60	
Mr. Linton for Collections.....	5 00	
Funerals.		
C. Robertson.....	22 00	50 05
Henry Morgan & Co.....	3 46	
Interest.		
A. Larocque, 2 years ground rent.....	25 00	25 46
W. Burnett, 3 years Interest on \$1397,77 at 7 p.c.....	293 32	
Trenton St. Andrew's Society to aid Josiah Shurrie.....		
Mr. & Mrs. Campbell, for services in " Home".....	10 00	318 32
House of Refuge, 3 years subscription.....	150 00	
McKillop, per A. McG.....	75 00	
Mr. Cooper share of Passage to England.....	5 00	
	20 00	25 00
Purchase & Sale of Bank Stock &c.		
Bank of Montreal for 13 Shares of New Stock and Interest.....	3252 74	
Mechanics Bank, Note for purchase of six Shares.....	1550 00	
W. Rhind, Broker, for purchase of 4 Shares Bank of Montreal, being the investment of \$1500, Black and Fraser Estate.....	1448 00	
Mechanics Bank Note.....	1550 00	7800 74
Balance on hand of which \$500 are to be permanently invested for the benefit of the Home, being the terms attached to Mr. Robert Muir's donation.....		545 83
Examined and found correct,		
Balance \$545,83 to 1873,-4.		

DAVID MACKAY,
ANDREW ROBERTSON,
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THE SERMON

Before the St. Andrew's Society, says the *Montreal Herald*, of the 1st December, was preached yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, in Knox Church, by Rev. R. M. Thornton. There was a very large attendance, the members, headed by the President, Sir A. T. Galt, marching by procession into the Church, and occupying the middle pews, immediately in front of the pulpit. The Rev. gentleman selected his text from I Chronicles xxviii, 8 :—

"Now, therefore, in the sight of all Israel, the congregation of the Lord and in the audience of our God, keep and seek for all the commandments of the Lord your God, that ye may possess this good land, and have it for an inheritance for your children after you for ever."

The theme upon which I wish to address you this afternoon is

"THE DUTY OF SCOTCHMEN IN CANADA."

It is a common saying, that go where you may you will find Scotchmen,

Whether they are compelled to go abroad by a natural fondness for travel, or from a commendable desire to gain knowledge or wealth, we cannot say; but the fact remains that no country in the world has the same proportion of her sons scattered abroad and dispersed among all nations as Scotland "So much the better for the world," you say; and you are right. Wherever Scotchmen are to be found in considerable number their influence is felt upon the community, and that influence, I am glad to say, is generally for good. No settlers in a new country are more likely to succeed than Scotch. Their industrious and frugal habits, their intelligence, their independence of character, their regard for the Sabbath and the Sanctuary, their respect for law, and above all, their strength of will which enables them to cope successfully with difficulties—combine to make them most desirable and efficient as pioneers in a new land. As might be supposed, the same sterling qualities which so well fit them for laying the foundation, are equally well adapted for raising the superstructure of society. The national character is such as to inspire confidence and command respect. A community, therefore, which contains a good admixture of Scotch is certain to be self-reliant and strong. They are a power I say, wherever they go, and it is certainly their duty to see to it that they are

A POWER FOR GOOD.

Every one will admit that the same good conduct which characterizes a man at home, should characterize him when abroad. This is not, however, what experience has taught us to expect. What complaints do we hear from Missionaries, of the conduct of professedly civilized and Christian people when in heathen lands? Some men who are restrained by public senti-

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ment at home, rush into all manner of excess when that restraint is removed. This can never be the case with men who act from *principle*, who have the "fear of God" before their eyes,—such will *do right* because it *is right*, and not because of what they will gain or lose by the action. Nor are the distinctions between right and wrong, between good and evil, different in different quarters of the globe. What is wrong on the banks of the Clyde or the St. Lawrence is wrong on the banks of the Danube or the Ganges. Intemperance, profanity, or impurity, are sins in the one place as well as in the other; and he who would scorn to be accused of such vices in his native land, should blush if any one could suspect him of being capable of them when from home. Scotchmen, I have said, go abroad much more frequently than any other people; and we think we are stating what is the truth when we say, that they are less likely to forget their duty to God and man than any other. The reason is obvious,

PRINCIPLE GUIDES THEM

rather than impulse. Their education too is in their favour, they have been taught, both by example, and precept to respect religion and to reverence God's Word and Day, from their youth. Having been thus trained up in the way they should go, they are not likely to depart from it when they are old. I do not say they never depart from it, though for my country's sake, I wish I could. Young Scotchmen as well as young men of other nationalities have sometimes done their country little honour. When sailing for India or the East, they too often leave their religion behind them at Cape of Good Hope. Of the 1,000 Europeans and Americans, (mostly young men) in the city of Yeddo, in Japan, only about 50 are church members or church goers. As a rule, however, Scotchmen carry with them to other countries the same strength of character, and high-toned morality, which distinguished them in their native land. We rejoice that such should be the case; for, bringing to a new land those sterling qualities, they become unspeakable blessings to the country of their adoption. Sad would it be for the future of that land which opens its arms to receive them, if they refused to seek its welfare. Many of you, my friends, have made Canada the land of your adoption. I now, therefore, call on you as Scotchmen, to do your duty towards this good land, and to remember that with you in common with others—but largely (I believe) *with you* rests the responsibility of moulding

THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

The text inculcates two duties, viz, Piety and Patriotism. Whatever Scotchmen have failed to do, they have certainly (as a nation) striven to do their duty to their God and their country. The Scotch are pre-eminently a religious and patriotic people. We have mentioned that when abroad they are not likely to prove unfaithful to the principles which governed them in their native land. With a firm conviction that you, as Scotchmen, have a duty to discharge in Canada and that you will not fail to fulfill it, we shall now lay down and proceed to illustrate the two following propositions:—

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I. That it is your duty to transfer to this land the Piety which characterized your Fathers in the old.

II. That it is your duty to transfer to this land the Patriotism, which characterized your Fathers in the old.

David, King of Israel, was about to die; he was "full of days, riches and honour;" and his son Solomon had been announced as his successor. The youthful ruler, and the representatives of the whole nation are gathered about the aged monarch. They have assembled to hear his last words of counsel, and

THE OCCASION IS A SOLEMN ONE.

David first gives a charge to the people and then to his Son. It is with the former that we have now to do. In the most impressive manner the good old King bids his subjects, "Keep and seek for all the Commandments of the Lord their God." To give the solemn injunction additional weight he bade them remember that in the sight of all Israel and in the audience of God himself this charge was now laid upon them—to this precept a kind of promise was attached. Faithful observance of this duty would lead God to confirm them in the possession of this good land, and thereby they would be able to leave it for an inheritance to their children after them for ever. The law of the Lord was the Statute Book of Israel, and it has been the Statute Book of God's Israel in all ages. When Moses had given the Law he said, "These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house and on thy gates." Now what nation or country in modern times most nearly realizes this state of things? Where has the Bible taken such a firm hold of the hearts and memories of the inhabitants as in Scotland? has not that invaluable compilation of its leading doctrines known as the shorter Catechism, as well as the Bible itself, been used as a text book in their Public Schools? and would not an effort to remove the Bible from the school rouse the nation. Where has such attention been paid to the instruction of the young in sound Scriptural knowledge as in that land? Where has there been such interest taken in the discussion of Doctrines of the Word of God as at our Scottish firesides and in her great Ecclesiastical assemblies? Where did the religious zeal awakened at

REFORMATION TIMES

do its work so thoroughly as in the land of John Knox? True we have heard mutterings about vandalism but they come from those pitiful creatures whose love of the aesthetic leads them to esteem a ruined spire, as a greater loss than a ruined soul. Where can a more attractive picture of family devotion be found than that given in the closing verses of the "Cotter's Saturday Night," where

"The Sire turns o'er with patriarchal grace,
The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;"
"From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,"
That makes her loved at hame, revered abroad,"

In no country do we see such crowds wending their way to the house of God, and in no country has

THE PULPIT

exercised such power as in Scotland. There business has paid homage to religion when over the ancient gate of its commercial metropolis, one might have read the motto, "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word." We hold, then, that the Scotch, as a nation are distinguished for the intensity of their religious convictions. Their piety is real and deep, whatever may be its breadth.

The strength and fervour of their piety may be due in part to their natural temperament and in part to

THEIR PECULIAR RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

From the first they have had to make a stand for what they believed to be the *truth*. Opposition, and sometimes persecution, has only made them cling to that faith with greater tenacity. Glance for a moment at their religious history. Columba, an Irishman, was the first to evangelize Scotland. Perhaps he was himself the fruit of St. Patrick's preaching, for St. Patrick was a Scot who more than 100 years before (A. D. 432) had gone over as a missionary to the Irish. Columba's converts were called Culdees. In Iona he founded a Seminary, where he taught his disciples the Holy Scriptures, to the study of which he was himself devotedly attached. He then sent them forth to preach in every direction. Their form of Government was essentially Presbyterian, they had no fellowship with the Church of Rome. They rejected auricular confession, penance, and absolution; knew nothing of baptismal regeneration or the rite of confirmation; opposed the doctrine of the Real Presence, the worship of saints and images; the celibacy of the clergy, and works of supererogation. Holding such views they made a determined stand against the encroachments of the Papal See. They suffered persecution, and not until after a long and heroic struggle were they overcome. In the 12th century, when William the Lion was on the Throne of Scotland, the Pope sent him, through his Legate, a sword, the sheath and hilt of gold, set with precious stones, with a hat or diadem, calling him "Defender of the Church," and so he proved to be, but not exactly after the mind of His Holiness. The pious King was not to be taken with such a bait. Principle to him was worth more than precious jewels, and he would neither sell his country nor his God for gold. The design of the Papal Court it seems, was to secure the vacant See of St. Andrew's for one of its adherents, but William the Lion gave it to his own chaplain, we believe, one of these Culdee Christians. Soon after the death of this King, in 1203, open persecution was waged against these Primitive Scottish Christians. The

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Presbyterian Monks [for their Seminary was akin to a monastery] were expelled from Iona. They were splintered and torn, but no power could bend or melt them; and in 1259, at St. Andrew's, the Culdees made their last appeal against the encroachments of the Papacy. Thus for more than 700 years, or from the first introduction of the Gospel into Scotland, almost up to the time when the light of the Reformation broke over the land, we have these Primitive Scotch Christians taking their stand on God's Word of Truth, and manfully resisting the inroads of what they considered error. If such was the early religious history of the Scotch, we can understand why their views of duty and religion should take so strong a hold of their nature. But if it was in those trying days that this intensity of religious conviction was awakened; there was enough in what followed to strengthen and develop it. I need not speak of

THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND,

so ably and exhaustively treated by a former Chaplain of this Society. Then it was, and in the persecuting days of the Stuarts that this religious feeling took such deep root in Scottish hearts. Our forefathers would have withdrawn into the wilderness as the Pilgrim Fathers did into the wilderness of New England, but this liberty was denied them their conventicles were watched. Many sealed their testimony with their blood. They wandered about the hills, hiding among the heather." Yet these men [says Anthony Froude] attracted to their ranks almost every man in Western Europe that hated a lie. They were crushed down but they rose again. They abhorred, as no body of men ever more abhorred, all conscious mendacity, all impurity, all moral wrong. Whatever exists, says that distinguished historian, at this moment in England or Scotland of conscientious fear of doing evil, is the remnant of the convictions which were branded by these Calvinists into people's hearts." Of the

INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF THE SCOTCH

and their firm adhesion to what conscience and God's word pointed out as their duty we can form but a very faint conception. Let me give you but one instance. The scene is a private room in the palace of James VI. Andrew Melville and his nephew have come to solicit from the King, freedom to worship God. The nephew began to state his case in a mild, soft manner, but was instantly hushed by the King charging him in a rage with holding seditious meetings and alarming the country without any reason. This was too much for Andrew Melville; he could no longer keep silence. He took the monarch by the sleeve and said "God's sillie vassal," "Sir, we will always humbly reverence your Majesty in public, but since we have this occasion to be with your Majesty in private, and since along with you, the country and the church of God are like to go to wreck, for not telling you the truth and giving you faithful counsel, we must discharge our duty, or else be traitors both to Christ and you. Therefore, Sir, as divers times before I have told you, so now again I must tell you there are two kings and two kingdoms in Scotland. There is King James, the head of this Commonwealth, and there is Jesus Christ, the King of the Church, whose subject James VI. is, and of whose kingdom he is

not a king, nor a lord, nor a head, but a member. We will yield to your place and give you all due obedience, but again I say you are not the head of the church. You cannot give us that eternal life which we seek for, nor deprive us of it. Permit us then freely to meet in the name of Christ, and attend to the interests of that church of which you are a chief member." This is plain speaking yet King James could pardon it when he saw the intense earnestness of the man, and knew him to be a loyal subject who would have shed his blood for the honour or the person of the King. Those who then fought

THE BATTLE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

had too much the fear of God before their eyes to fear the face of man. They stood for Truth and for Life in days when the battle went sore against both. God called them to this work and strengthened them to do it. Thus, you see, my friends, you come of a religious race. Your forefathers fought for liberty, and truth, and God, They triumphed, and to you they have bequeathed a precious blood-bought legacy. Will you despise it? Will you sell your birth-right for a mess of pottage? Will you change your religion as the chameleon does its colour to suit its surroundings? God forbid! Therefore, I ask you to transfer that devotion to God's word and to conscience which characterized your fathers in your native land, to Canada, the land of your adoption. Strive to implant in your children the same love of liberty and of truth. Teach them the "truth as it is in Jesus." Let your frequent exhortation be, "My son, know thou the God of thy fathers." Yes, we admire the piety of our forefathers; if so, let us emulate it; let us, like them, seek to become mighty in the Scriptures; mighty in prayer; mighty in our denunciation of wrong. We know it is common for some to smile at the tenacity with which Scotchmen cling to their religious convictions. But we glory in it. Give us sooner a man of strong religious convictions, a man who is willing to suffer, yea, to die rather than dishonour his God by a sinful compliance with evil doings. Give us a thousand times sooner a man whose whole nature revolts at the very thought of sin—exclaiming, "how can I do this great wickedness and sin against God," rather than one of those easy-going so-called liberal souls [liberal with God's Truth which is not their own,] who will give up one doctrine, and another, believing a little in everything and not much in anything. Oh no! What is the charge in the text? Keep and seek for *all* the commandments of the Lord your God." Some may mistake your zeal for bigotry, or your piety for fanaticism. but, He that judgeth you is the Lord." Cling then to your religious convictions if they be in harmony with God's word, and with you there will be the noble army of martyrs and some of the

GRANDEST NAMES IN HISTORY.

Luther, Calvin and our own Knox and Melville were men of intense zeal for God; Cromwell and Milton and John Bunyan were men of strong religious convictions; so were the Huguenots and the Pilgrim Fathers. What shall we say of Paul, of Peter and of John?

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II.—The second proposition is,

That is our duty to transfer to this Land the patriotism which characterized your fathers in the old. "The Scotch have ever been

A PATRIOTIC PEOPLE.

They loved the land that gave them birth—it was sacred soil to them. You are all aware that few battles for Scottish freedom were ever fought [*i.e.* If we except religious freedom] it may be that the wild and barren moors were not a very tempting prize for the cupidity of a conqueror, or, perhaps, they did not deem it safe to meddle with such a sturdy and independent people. *Nemo me impune lacessit*" is, at least, our national motto. "No one touches me with impunity." At all events, Scottish patriotism has only been put twice or thrice to the test. In the 13th century King Acho (Haco) of Norway with a fleet of 160 ships, and a great company of Danes, appeared on the west coast and sailed up the Frith of Clyde as far as Largs. Then it was that Alex. III. led his patriotic subjects to victory. The Invader was driven from their shores for ever, and the sovereignty of the Hebrides and of the Isle of Man gained for Scotland. Again, in the same century Edward I. defeated the Scotch, but could not subdue them. They never dreamed of carrying a foreign yoke—it was galling to them—the iron was entering into their soul.

WALLACE ROSE UP,

and after him *Bruce*, of whom we read in the *Scottish Chronicles* or the *Black Book of Paisley*, "that with 30,000 valiant men he vanquished Edward II. with 100,000, on the field of Bannockburn and so delivered Scotland from the servitude of England, all Englishmen being expelled from the land. With the exception of an inroad in Cromwell's time, Scotland has not since been called on to prove her patriotism—she maintained her independence, till

THE THISTLE AND THE ROSE

were placed side by side on the same banner and a Scottish King crowned in Westminster Hall. From that time her patriotism has been as noble as that of the nation with which she became identified. When the union took place and Scottish nationality was merged into a wider nationality,—did she selfishly strive to keep her patriotism still? Oh, no; she bore her part bravely in England's battles. Like the valiant men of Rueben, Gad, and Manasseh, whose land lay east of the Jordan—but who were to go up before their brethren armed and help them—so the hardy Highlanders and valiant Scots have ever been ready to go up armed before their brethren—south of the Tweed, and turn the battle to the gate. They have led many a charge, and

MANY A FORLORN HOPE

in India, the Crimea, and at Quebec, and their name stands high upon the roll of honour. When Scotland and England were one then Scottish patriotism was no longer *Scottish* but *British*. And now that you come to

possess this good land and to leave it, we trust, as an inheritance to your children after you, we say *transfer your patriotism*—let it be

NO LONGER SCOTTISH, BUT CANADIAN.

We need it. This vast Dominion consists not of one but of many nationalities. We must all agree to merge our respective nationalities into one common nationality. If ever Canada is to take her place in the vanguard of nations it must be by the fusion of the many varied elements which are found in her widely-scattered population. She must become one. English, Irish, Scotch, French, American must consent to drop their favourite *Shibboleths* and enter into

A NEW NATIONALITY

which shall embrace, let us hope, the best points of all. Let the Englishman give us his sturdy common sense and love of liberty; the Irishman his bravery and wit; the Scotchman his indomitable perseverance and loyalty to conscience; the Frenchman his politeness and good nature; the American his enterprise and fertility of resource; and surely with the Divine blessing [for, without God we can do nothing] we shall have the very best materials for forming a nation which shall be

EQUAL TO ANY,

if not superior to them all. But these five nationalities that we have named, must be strongly cemented together, or they will become like the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver and the gold, which composed Nebuchadnezzar's great image, they will fall to pieces and become as chaff of the summer threshing floor. If we wish, however, to establish a commonwealth which shall stand firm in its own strength, there must be a welding together of its varied elements; and this power which moulds all into one, must be so strong, that any force that would tend to separate the constituent elements from one another, will sooner cause a separation of one of the elements themselves. Many of you, no doubt, have been over at St. Helen's Island which lies opposite this city. Did you not notice that the big-boulders which line its beach, as well as the rock formations which compose the Island itself, are different from anything which you have ever seen! At first sight you observe all the rocks and stones are mottled; on examining them more closely, you see that each boulder is not composed of one solid piece of granite, but made up of thousands of pebbles, fragments of crystals, &c., all cemented together. Take a hammer and break one of those stones in pieces:—does the cement give way, the pebbles and crystals remain entire? On the contrary, the cementing material is so hard that the pebbles themselves are split open, if they happen to lie in the line of cleavage. You will also find that the centre of the stone presents the same appearance as the surface. Hand one of the sections you have broken off to a geologist and he will give you its history. The whole is of volcanic origin—thrown out by our Montreal mountain in the remote past. He will then point out that this pebble or crystal is quartz; this is limestone;

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here is a crystal of pyroxene; there is one of hornblende; those little scales are mica, &c.; thus the component parts of that conglomerate have not lost their individuality. That piece of quartz has not ceased to be quartz by being brought into such intimate relations with other minerals. I hope that this new nation of which you, Scotchmen, and sons of Scotchmen are to form a part, will have some points of resemblance to this rock formation we have been describing. We shall have a variety of elements composing this nationality; these elements will be indissolubly joined together (we trust) by the cementing power of

LOVE TO OUR COUNTRY;

a love so strong that when danger besets us, we shall prefer to perish sooner than selfishly separate ourselves from the common cause. In this new nation, too, some learned ethnologist, or those who give heed to endless genealogies, will be able to recognize the various parts which enter into the composition of this people. They will say; this man was originally from Scotland; this one from Old England; that one from New England; here is one from Ireland; there is one from France, &c. Thus you see your individuality is not altogether lost by becoming part and parcel of this new nation. You are Scotch by birth, but *Canadians* by association and by choice. This gathering to-day, if I understand it, does not mean that you insist on maintaining your distinctive nationality in preference to one which is Canadian,—it simply means that

YOUR HEARTS WARM TO THE OLD LAND,

and still beat kindly to any who may come from it; and should any of them need counsel or assistance in coming here, you, whom God has blessed in this good land, have formed yourselves into a Benevolent Association in order that you may help them. You furnish food and shelter to some; you find situations for others; or, if they have not reached their destination, you give them material aid which sends them on their way blessing you, and thanking God who has raised up friends for them in a strange land. Thus the "blessing of Him that was ready to perish has come upon you, and you have caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." If the object of this Society were to make Scotchmen more intensely Scotch, and to keep them and their sons from identifying themselves with Canada, then I should not hesitate to express my unqualified disapproval of any such organization. If

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

or that of St. George, or St. Patrick, or St. Jean Baptiste, or the New England Society, only exist to foster a *Foreign* rather than a *Home* national feeling—then let them perish; and the sooner the better. For they would then be but hindrances in the way of that complete and comprehensive fusion of all nationalities and all classes into one new *nation*, which is without doubt, the destiny of Canada. It is pleasing to know, however, that most of these sister Societies exist for much the same reason as our own.

THEIR OBJECT IS BENEVOLENCE.

Nor is it their design to perpetuate national prejudices, or build up a wall of separation between the various classes of the population of our land. The time may come, however, when the work accomplished by these Societies will be assumed by Government and that will be when the subject of Immigration receives that attention which its importance demands. When that day comes, then one great cause which now justifies, perhaps, the existence of National Societies, will have been removed, and then we shall be able to concentrate all the fervor and patriotism which is now diffused over so many different days, into one day,

THE BIRTHDAY OF OUR DOMINION.

Nor will the land of our Sires be thus banished for ever from our memories and hearts. Oh, no! So long as there are those in Canada who were born in Scotland, and who still remember the beauty of its scenery, the hospitality of its homes, the piety of its people,—so long will there be those who will say of their native land—"If I forget thee, let my right hand forget her cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." We do not readily forget those scenes which are associated in our minds with kindness, tenderness and love. And for this reason, we shall not soon forget old Scotia, of which the Poet sings,—

"They say thy hills are bleak,
They say thy glens are bare,
But oh, they knew not what fond hearts
Are nurtured there,"

In thus transferring to this good land, the patriotism which distinguished our fathers in the old, we would be but *following what the events that are transpiring about us seem to indicate as the design of Providence*. If we are able to interpret aright the movements that are taking place in the Political and Ecclesiastical world, they plainly point in the direction of a

CONSOLIDATION OF ALL PARTS

and provinces of this portion of the British Empire, and the foundation of a new nationality, which shall neither be English, nor Scotch, nor Irish, nor French, but Canadian. It seems but yesterday that the great battle for Confederation was fought, and the name "Dominion of Canada" first heard of. Each year has witnessed a steady advance of that principle. The unification of Germany was not the work of a day. Twenty years ago Prince Bismarck, in a speech at Frankfort, announced the very sentiments which did not triumph till 1870. How short has been our struggle and how complete. We, as Scotchmen, gladly welcome another Province, which, has lately been added, bringing with it, as it does, Scotch blood and Scotch patriotism and strength of character. Soon no doubt, Confederation will have proved a triumphant success. Without this

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IMPORTANT POLITICAL CHANGE

Canada could never have become a great nation. Nor do we depreciate the difficult and delicate questions which are arising about Reciprocity, International law, the Administration of Justice, &c., seeing they all help us to rise to the conception of our national existence. The events in the ecclesiastical world point in the same direction.

QUESTIONS ABOUT UNION

are the order of the day; and observe they are all directed towards forming alliances which shall be purely Canadian; no efforts are being made to strengthen or to establish unions with churches beyond the lines, or beyond the seas. The Methodists have made great progress in this direction, and soon we hope to hear of all the principal branches of that body in the Dominion having been made one. The Presbyterians, as you are all aware, are occupied with a similar movement, and we trust it will soon terminate in a successful issue. As akin to these denominational movements, it may be mentioned that during the recent Alliance meeting in New York,

A DOMINION ALLIANCE

was proposed, with its metropolitan branch in Montreal. At present all the Canadian Evangelical Alliances in the cities and towns of the West and of the East are connected with the British Branch in London; but when the various deputies meet in this city to form the basis of a United Alliance they will, we understand, sever the tie which now unites each branch to the Parent Society and erect themselves into a Dominion Alliance, which shall be entirely independent of all others. Mark how important the bearing which all this has on the developing of a national life and a patriotic spirit. When the Methodist Church is no longer dependent on the British Conferences; when the Presbyterian Church severs all connection with the Church of Scotland; when the Episcopal Church is no longer known as the Church of England; when the names "the French Church" "the American Church," "The English Church," "the Scotch Church" are superseded by other titles less obtrusive of foreign nationality; when men think and speak of the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church or the Episcopal Church of *Canada*—then a great advance in the development of a national existence will have been made. As with Churches in Canada, so with Branches of the Evangelical Alliance. It is due to this Dominion that she should have an Alliance of her own. Though we are all content to dwell as

SUBJECTS OF THE GRACIOUS QUEEN.

who has with such acceptance swayed her benign sceptre over us, yet it cannot be denied that we can never become a great nation until we have been taught to stand and walk alone. Without Independence our national life can never be very vigorous or very strong. No one would be anxious (I for one would not be anxious) to see this change until we as a people are prepared for it; and when the day does come, and the daughter goes forth to

a home which she will call *her own*, may she not go forth without a mother's blessing. In conclusion we hold that the development of an independent national spirit is most honorable. So long as we boast of British bravery, or wealth; or American enterprise and liberality, we borrow their name and fame and call it ours. So long as we pride ourselves on our relations to any Parent Church, in Scotland, in England, or in the States, we rest on a borrowed dignity and a borrowed history. Is this honourable? If we have no right to respect, no claim to any honour, let us not borrow them and then boast of our borrowing—rather let "our own works praise us in the gates." Oh no! let us have nothing borrowed but

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF CHRIST.

that must be borrowed; we have none of our own. All our righteousness is but as filthy rags. What will it avail us if at our Saviour's coming we be found without the "wedding garment." Many of you are good Scotchmen; may you all become good Canadians, and, above all, good Christians, clothed with Christ's righteousness, saved by "Jesus only." I care not what your nationality may be; let us not make too much of it; let us remember that there are better things than patriotism—piety is better. One thing is needful, "and in seeking that one thing we drop all distinctions and as poor sinners seek forgiveness at the feet of Jesus.

NATIONALITIES ARE UNKNOWN IN HEAVEN.

"In Christ their is neither Greek nor Jew, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but all are one." After all the great matter is to be "in Christ." Brethren, do not leave that question unsettled. "Are you in Christ? If you are indifferent about this matter now, you will regret it when you come to die, and die you must; your presence in this House of God tells you that death is drawing nearer. Four years ago to-day you gathered in this Church, but some are no longer with you. Some prominent and some of the most useful members both of the gentlemen and ladies' committee have been cut down by death. We trust they are all safely gathered in the Church of the first born in Heaven. The next four years will likely witness greater changes. Do seek preparation for the life to come. While you glory in St. Andrews' Day, remember that to some of you

THE "DAY OF THE LORD"

may be near at hand. Remember, also, that "St. Andrew's Cross" can never do as a substitute for the "Cross of Christ." Would that each one of us could say, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of Our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me and I unto the world—Amen.

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Knox Church, Montreal.

3 p.m, Sabbath, 30th November, 1873,

The annual sermon was preached to this society as above by the Rev. R. M. Thornton, senior chaplain of the society.

The collection was taken up, amounting to eighty-seven dollars. The office bearers adjourned to the basement when it was moved by Col Stevenson, seconded by Andrew Robertson, Esq.:

"That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. R. M. Thornton for the delivery of the annual sermon on its behalf, and that the same be communicated to him with a request that he allow the sermon to be printed along with the Annual Report.

PHILIP S. ROSS,

Secretary