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NEW BRUNSWICK.

Superior Courts of the Churches-Ecclesiastical Interchange of Courtesies-Interto Stewart's Quarterly.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I have been thinking why it is that the several Churche in these Provinces are so rate in holding their annual meet-There seems to be a regular gradation. In the States the ecclesiastical assemblies all meet in the last half of May; then in Canada they meet in the first, five years was a success, there was but half of June, no less than four being in one exception to the use of that word if session while I am writing these words, two in Montreal, one in Kingston, and one in Hamilton. Down here we wait to the end of June, the two Presbyterian , loss. Synods, and the Wesleyan and Baptist | health for a time and the increasing Conferences, all gathering about the cares of a growing business forced Mr. same time. I suppose it is the differ-ence of climate that does it, though there cannot be so much between the Lower Provinces and the Upper, as we are almost on the same latitude. Being on the seaboard, our climate is more equable than further west, we have favourable anspices. It would surely neither the extreme of heat nor of cold be a much less difficult task now than it equable than further west, we have that our inland brethren experience. At all events May would be quite too early the editor and his co-adjutors have had in the season for us to attempt meeting, in that time cannot all have been lost. travelling some years would hardly be

Speaking of ecclesiastical gatherings, I see that the Lower Provinces are represented at three of these now sitting in the Upper Provinces, part of my knowledge perhaps has been derived from personal intercourse with some of the deputies that are now making the fraternal greetings. At allevents deputies from three churches are there just | now. The Wesleyans are represented, the Congregationalists are represented, and the Kirk Synod is represented. The Synod of the Lower Provinces is not represented, and it seems a pity that it is not, since it is a much larger body than two of the three that are. The inquiry as to why that is so is a natural one. For the past three years no delegates have gone, so far as I remember from that Church. It cannot be said that it is through any disinclination on the part of the Synod to be social, nor is it altogether because of the expense involved, though the latter may have something to do with it. There used to be deputations to and from the Canada Presbyterian Church, but they have fallen through of late. Perhaps the prospect of a close relationship had something to do with the matter. However, a deputy was appointed last year to the American Churches, but I cannot see that he was present at Detroit. I understood that the father maned for that duty passed through this city a week or two before the meeting of the Assembly at Detroit, since then I have heard nothing of him. The American Assembly seems disposed to keep up the intercourse now the ice is broken. The first named deputy appointed this year to the Per De Tale of the control of the Per De Tale of the Per De T York, who was pastor in this city for some years about a quarter of a century this one large and influential meeting, if not the present position of the Temperature of a century this one large and influential meeting, if not the principal, at least a very income. congregation. Not having paid a visit | Archdeacon Bond, of St. George's Epishere for many years, he will be all the copal Church, and the representative of more welcome now, both on his own act the Quebec Temperance League, "will more welcome now, both on his own ache represents.

There was an interesting literary relast, in a dinner that was given, and a presentation made to the Editor of Stewart's Quarterly, the management of which he was lately compelled to relinquish. The name of George Stewart, jun., is a well known one now, not only in the Dominion, but also in literary circles in the States, as well. It was an ambitious undertaking for a young man in his position to start and conduct a Quarterly, but he succeeded in a wonderful way in the design. It is affirmed that it was the only serial entirely original published in the Dominion so far. The Canadian Monthly, well worthy of honour to any literary journal in the ance men ever since the inauguration ginal and best informed men to be found forty years ago. While the ratio of in the Dominion. I need but refer to of total abstinence ministers is increas-

order; to Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, whose acquirements in science it would be impertinence to flatter, who is known as a master in geology and kindred subjects; to Mr. Spencer, whose poems and somets esting Literary Re-union-Contributors under the nom de plume of Enylla Allyve have deservedly called forth the praise of the veteran critic, William Callen Bryant, and to a host of others that I cannot wait to mention. Many were present on the occasion, conspicuous among them being the President and Vice-President of the dinner party, William Elder and Wm. P. Dole. The ings as compared with the Churches in speeches made were worthy of the oceathe States and in the Upper Provinces. sion. The presentation consisted of a splendid bound copy of the British Essayists and some other volumes. I have said the Quarterly which lived for

> conducted throughout at a pecuniary loss. This combined with delicate Stewart, though with the utmost reluctance, to give up the struggle, at least for a time. From what was said by some of the speakers it would seem as if a determined effort is to be made to resuscitate the undertaking under more was five years ago, the experience which The re-union owed much of its success to Mr. J. L. Stewart, of the Telegraph, who filled the onerous office of sec-

> it can be considered an exception in a

real sense. It did not pay. It was

St. John, 12th June, 1872.

MONTREAL.

Wesleyan Temperance Meeting - Position of the Presbyterian Church on the question--Pleas for Total Abstinence.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

On Tuesday evening, May 11th, in the Great St. James' Street Wesleyan Church, was held a large and enthusiastic meeting, the first of its kind over convened in Canada. It was a Tempperance meeting under the direction of the Wesleyan Conference, which devoted that whole evening of its valuable time to this assembly.

The Wesleyans of Canada have always taken a well-defined and consistant position on the question of Total Abstinence. No one who either uses as a beverage or deals in intoxicating liquor of any kind is admitted into their communion. Liquor drinking, and liquor selling are matters of discipline.

By this meeting the Conference has done honour to itself and borne clear testimony to its sense of the vast importance of the Temperance Reformation movement. It is reported that the majority of the members of Conference have agreed, as soon as possible after is the Rev. Dr. John Thomson, of New | not fail to give a wide spread and powerago. He was the founder of St. David's as was remarked by the Venerable count and on that of the Church which | certainly have a great effect in advancing the cause of Total Abstinence. The same Reverend gentleman, himself union in this city on Monday evening at the head of a most active and flourishing Temperance organization in his own congregation, expressed his heart-felt desire "that all sections of the Church of Christ might soon awake to a sense of their duty in respect to this work."

These remarks, and in fact the whole proceedings, naturally led me to ask:-What position does our Canada Pres-

byterian Church take on this question? I believe, from what I know of our ministers, that by far the greater numnumber of them are total abstainers, and very many of them able advocates of the principle of total abstinence. To their especial honor be it said, most of work. They are among the most ori- 1 of the movement in this country, nearly

Contributors & Correspondents, sophic and literary taste is of the highest To attain the full confidence of our that Martin's translation is a falsified people, and to occupy anything but a jone. I did not for a moment suppose false position before the Church and the | that he would reply and I was not de-Christian community at large, our min-ceived. He found it easier to hold his isters must be total abstainers. To peace, than to justify his God-defying speak plainly, I believe the ministry is in advance of the larty on this subject. of Parliamet, he goes to the poll and Not that our church is a drunken does all in his power to obtain the return church. By no means. By far the of his favourite, often to the disgust of larger number of our members refuse the more intelligent of his fellow Roto have anything to do with intoxicating | manists. liquor, but we are still weakened by many, I believe, conscientious men, heathenism of the Romish Church. At who have been trained to moderate drinking from their youth, and who still persist in the more than questionable habit.

At almost every General Assembly a resolution is adopted commending and enjoining in general terms the principle and practice of total abstinence, and cither the Virgin or St. Joseph is able. recommending ministers to bring the subject before their respective congregations; but the action of the Church, as a church, stops here. Is this right? Cannot something more be done? Ought we not to put forth a united, energetic, determined, Church effort in favor of Total abstinence? A full answer is evidently impossible here. Permit me to suggest a few points for the consideration of the people generally, and of ministers and officebearers in particular.

1. The Bible directly condemns drunkeness, and plainly reveals the certain perdition awaiting all drunk-

2. General moderate drinking infallibly produces public drunkeness.

3. The great principle of Christian expediencey, self-denial for the good of others, demands, in our day more than ever before that Christians should be total abstainers.

4. As fashions "travel downwards," Christian ministers and office-bearers, as well as the followers of Christ in general, are certain to have multitudes of imitators, who cannot stop at moderation, but rush headlong into the excess which ruins body and soul.

5. Congregational organization of the temperance element would give those holding these principles more power and courage. "Union is strength."

6. Such organization would be more aggressive within the congregation than separate, disunited and individual effort

7. It would also be more influential outside the congregation. Make men sober and there is a better hope of their eonversion.

8. A distinct and united effort of the whole church against the hydra-headed monster, strong drink, would greatly strengthen her hands in her conflict with other forms of sin and in the spread of the gospel of salvation.

9. A Presbytsrian Temperance Society, with a branch in each congregation and a membership burning with zeal against this form of iniquity would not only do much to increase public morality and advuce true religion, but would be able to exercise a very decided and powerful inflmence on Legislation in regard to the whole question of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, which all who have given atten tion to the present position of the Temif not the principal, at least a very important clement in the final trimmph of the movement.

CONVERSIONS FROM PROTEST-ANTISM TO POPERY,

11.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN.

Six,-As I promised in my last letter. I now proceed to give a sketch of Father Dumas, the cure of L Assomption, who, of course, presided at the ceremony of the reception of George and Mary Meikle into the Romish Church. The writer of the article there referred to, terms him "our good pastor," and says that everything proved how much that ceremony affected him. Well, this "good paster" is a noted swearer. • He is, also, a Bible-burner. To an acquaint-ance of mine he once boasted that he support as it is, is not all original, there; the fathers of the church, as, for exam-had burned several copies of Martin's is a department in it made up of selections. Mr. Stewart gathered around him a staff of writers that would do Taylor of this city, have been temper about what he had done. I directed his attention to the case of Jehoiakim who burned the roll. I also spoke of the woes pronounced on those who add to God's word and on those who take from Rev. Moses Harvey, of Newfoundland, ing. it is sad to know that we have still it, which prove that he will not suffer whose pen graces everything he touches, a few moderate-drinking elergymen; those to go unpunished who burn it. and what has he not touched upon at | but, I may tell them in confidence, that | These things were, most likely, quite one time or other; to Professor Lyall, of the people are very impatient of what new to him, for he is very ignorant of in perfect harmony with her teaching, ward Dalhousie College, Halifax, whose philothey believe to be their had practice. the Scriptures. I desired him to prove in this respect. Once every year the peace.

conduct. At the election of a member

A word or two, now, regarding the vespers, George and Mary Meilde solenuly consecrated themselves to the Holy Virgin and St. Joseph. In like manner, some Hindoos dedicate them-selves to Vishnu and others to Siva-We read in the Book of Acts of a ship whose sign was Castor and Pollus. If singly, to perform all the duties of a patron saint it is quite unnecessary for one to have both. If they cannot singly, perform the duties referred to, I am afraid that, in this instance, union will not prove to be strength The conduct of George and Mary Meikle is in direct opposition to the Bible. Paul tells us that the Corinthian converts gave themselves to the Lord before giving themselves to the Church. He beseeches the Romans to present their bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God. The Psalmist says in the 91st Psalm, "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress; my God; m Him will I trust." (Read the whole of that Psalm). The opposition of the Church of Rome to the Bible is a very

natural thing. In the article under consideration, the scapulary is called a "powerful weapon against the enemy of our salvation." The scapulary consists of two pieces of cloth on which are certain devices. These are fastened together by two cords. After they have been blessed, they are worn around the neck, next the body. What better are they who use scapularies than those poor savages who think that they can defend themselves from evil spirits by rags fied to sticks? We have in the word of God a full description of the armour which we must use against the Devil. (See Ephesians VI, 14-18). But, we do not find the slightest reference in it to the scapulary. The opposition of the Church of Rome to the Bible is a very natural thing. The scapulary instead of being a powerful weapon against Satan, is a plain mark of subjection to him. It is said of a certain priest at a late election in Ireland, that he had a budge on him wherever he could put one. Well, though a person should be as well provided with scapularies as that priest was with election budges, the Devil would not be at all sorry.

I come now to an instance of hypo-erisy in the Church of Rome. The writer of the article referred to, says that it always pleases Cathelies to see separated brethren come within the pale of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church. This term that Church often applies to us Protestants. Now, I must say that such use of it is most abominable hypocrisy. Many who call themselves Protestants, but who are miserable specimens of such. I know would characterize what I have said as "most harsh — uncharitable — unchristian." --But I can prove it, and I now proceed to do so. Multitudes of proofs could be brought forward, but I must limit myself to a few. Let us notice, first, what the Church of Rome says about her "separated brethren." Peter Deus one of her standard writers says." The cause of unbelievers is not to be tried or approved but extirpated, unless there may be some prudential reasons which may induce us to tolerate it." "Unbelievers can be compelled by corporal punishments to return to the Catholic faith and the unity of the church." St. Thomas snys "Heritics are justly punished with DEATH." Maldonatus, another standard writer, says that Hereties are among the chief species of of the children of the Devil. He tenches that they are more worthy than thieves, yen, than even murderers, to be put to death. According to him, they are the tares of which our Lord speaks. When there is no danger that the wheat be rooted out along with them, they are quickly to be plucked-upthey are quickly to be burned. He says that if Calvinists and Lutherans are not heretics there never can be a heretic. Not long ago, Chiniquy compelled the Bishops of Chicago to declare in a Court of Justice that, according to the Romish Church, heretics have no right to properity, or even life. A very strange way, certainly, of speaking about separated brethren! The conduct of the Church of Rome is

Pope curses all kinds of hereties. Aalong these, our Calymists have the honor to be expressly named. According to the oath in the Pontificale, every Bishop when he is consecrated, sweara that he will persecute hereties to the utmost of his power. Cardinal Wiseman said to Dr. Camming that this clause is not in force where the Roman Catholic religion is not established. He gave no proof, however, of this; but-admitting for the sake of argument that his statement is correct—he virtually acknowledged what his Church would do there it she had the poner. See how Popery treated her "separated brethren' in the days of Bloody Mary; see how she has treated them by means of the Inquisition. Because thousands and thousands of "separated brethren" had been butchered in the St. Bartholomew massacre, Pope Gregory XIII gave thanks to God in the most solemn manner. He also caused the event to be commemorated in paintings and a medal which are still in existence. A strange way certainly of treating separated brethren! Yet, His Infallibility Pus IX, lately had the impudence to speak to the Prince and Princess of Wales in complimentary terms of the piety of the people of Great Britain. Sir George Cartier terms protestants "fellow-christians." We ought, cer-tainly to cherish kindly feelings toward Papists and be on as friendly terms with them as we rightly can. But, let us ever bless God that their church has not full sway in our land and pray that she never may. Removing the teeth and claws of a lion will not change his Gavazzi very truly says that when Rome is without power, she is full of "nods and becks and wreathed smiles," but when she has it, she tears and devours those who differ from her. If she had full sway we would certainly be "separated brothren" if we did not submit to her. The joints of our bodies would, very probably be separated from one another. Or, very probably, our hunbs would be separated from our bodies. The fire wherewith the Church of Rome in bygone days consumed alive the bodies of the "separated brethren" was but a feeble emblem of her love to

> Yours truly, T. FENWICK

The Manse, Metis, Que.,)

THE FISHERMAN'S SON.

June 7th 1872.

A GENTLEMAN Walking on the beach came across a little boy sitting on the road all by himself, looking out on the

great ocean. "You like the sea, my boy; do you

"Yes, sir, and I hope to follow it when I get bigger."

" It is a hard life, besides being dangerous," said the gentleman.

"Yes, sir; but Jesus Christ went to sea, and he knows the dangers; and sometimes he preached out of a ship. I am sure he loves sailors," said the boy.

"But that will not hinder you from meeting with storms, and perhaps getting shipwrecked.'

"Jesus Christ rules the winds and the vaves. – He stopped a storm once. "He does not now," said the gentle-

"No sir; but he will help us to trust

in him; and, if we hold on to him, nothing can much harm us," said the boy.

"You might be drowned ."

"Yessir." The boy stopped. "But, you know, my soul would then fly up to tool; and it is all fair weather up there."

" Why my little man, you are quite a

preacher I' said the gentleman.
"Father and I often talk these things over," said the little boy: "and when ho is gone outfishing, and leaves me all alone at home, they are company for

"The sweet, quiet, happy face of the httle fellow pleased me," said the gentleman; "and I felt that he had the best of company.'

Is the dead of night, I am frequently awakened by a little land stealing out from the crib by my side, with the pleuding cry, "Please take my hand, papa!" Instantly the little boy's hand is grasped, his fears vanish, and soothed by the consciousness of his father's presence, he fulls to sleep again. In the same spirit of child-like trust, the Christian may stretch out his hand toward his Heavenly Father, and find

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND SYNOD.

(By our own Reporter.)

MONDAY~ THEFT DAY.

June 10, 1872.

The Synod re-assembled at 12 o'clock, Devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Campbell, of Renfren. Minutes of last night read and approved.

The report of the Committee on the life and work of the Church was read by Rev. D. Fraser, and referred to a

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ottawa was read, asking permission for and two respectable men from the the congregation of Litchfield to sell! Lower Provinces, would be enough, their manso and glebe, and divide the We might say to them—We are satisproceeds between the congregations of the total of sending it down to Presbyteries. was granted by the Synod.

The Clerk then read a letter from the Secretary of the Colonial Committee, announcing that the Very Rev. Principal Campbell, of Aberdeen, had been appointed by the Committee to convey their fraternal greetings to the Synod.

Dr. Campbell being present, was introduced to the Moderator by Principal Snodgrass, and addressed the Synod as follows :- He said that his appointment was quite unexpected by him, and that the state of his health was such that he would scarcely have accepted if he had known that the other Scottish deputation were to have been present. last time he addressed the Synod was 28 years ago, when he stood in nearly the same spot where he now was. Those were days of darkness and reproach, and at that time never was : Church so spoken against as the Church of Scotland. She did not do as she was done by, and the Lord has at length brought forth her righteousness as the light, and her judgment as the noon The Church of Scotland has increased the number of endowed churches to the number of 150 since he was a boy. The Synod of Canada is the eldest daughter of the Church of Scotland, and the one in which she recognizes most fully, her own lineaments and features. The mother Church had an interesting history, but this has a glorious future. He said he was not charged to convey anything in the way of advice or caution. The course of the Church of Scotland in regard to this Church has been one of non-intervention. This was wise. Although he had been once a minister of this Church and a Professor in the College, it was difficult for him to see the matters clearly enough to advice the Colonial Committee, and more difficult still, of course for those who had not been here. It would ill become him to say anything against the contemplated Union. The last words he spoke in the Synod were against the separation of the Churches. This separation was not to be wondered at considering the tendency of Scotchmen to magnify small matters into matters of principle. While we should not make too much haste in the matter of Union, we should always cultivate the spirit of unity, by taking our brethren by the hand and giving them credit for the sincerity of their offer and professions. It is out of this that the outward and organic Union should be allowed to grow. He closed there are briars and thorns.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Donald Ross, Chatham. They had ex amined Messrs. Lawig, Fraser, and Gaudier, and were highly satisfied with their attainments, and would recommend that they be taken on trial for license. They also recommend that Mr. Albert Whiting a licentiate of the Pre-bytery of New Brunswick, New Jersey, N. S., be received by the Church, and ordained without undergoing the usual year's probation required in such cases.

The report was received and adopted.

A letter was then read from the C.P. Assembly, appointing the Rev. Patrick Gray, of Kingston, as a delegate to this Synod. Mr. Gray being present was introduced to the Synod by the Moderator, and spoke as follows: He expressed the pleasure it gave him to convey to them the fraternal regards of the General Assembly of the C. P. Church. separation, strong feelings were awak-

gent man, thinking upon this matter rightly, could say that the men who led the division in Scotland did so without thinking that they lind sufficient reason for the compe they took. Whatever a man believes to be right and believes that God has commanded him to do it, he must do it at any cost. It is not strange that the past should sometimes be recalled and offences taken. Ephraim and Judah once vexed one another, but when the Healer came he brought them together, and I believe that the Great Healer is with us now. There would be sin lying upon us if we did not labour for union. Two thirds of the words of Christ were about brotherly love, and about being kind, generous. faithful, and true, and right. He honestly thought that if this Synod would appoint three men, and their Assembly A memorial from the Presbytery of another three good and true men, these and Sessions, we will allow you to draw up the articles of union. We are agreed upon the great matters, and differ only ought to keep their eye upon that word, principle. This word has a peculiar sense in Scotland. A principle is a first truth. A man who is a traitor to principle is good for nothing. A man, however, may upset a great many principles in Scotland. Nineteen out of twenty will be found to be merely views of truth, right or wrong, as the case may be. In regard to the College, he said there was not a more ardent admirer of that institution than he was. He would oppose its removal. All the institutions might be received and be dealt with afterward by the United Church. No fears need be entertained for Queen's College. It was once the College of us all. He was confident that after the union a large proportion of its students would be drawn from their body. In closing, he made a pleasing and affecting reference to the presence of Principal Campbell, before whom he once sat in the class-room. He also said that the success of the union between the Free and U. P. Church ought to encourage us to go on.

Rev. K. MacLennan proposed that a matter of difference between himself and the Presbytery of Toronto be re-ferred to a Commission of Synod. After some discussion, this was agreed to.

The Presbytery of Perth were allowed. by request, to meet as soon as convenient for the ordination of Mr. Albert Whiting, whose case has already been referred to.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

This matter was then introduced by Principal Snodgrass. He examined the position in which it comes before the Synod. The resolution of last year was changed by the Joint Union Committee. The second resolution adopted by the Joint Committee, proposed a union of the Theological Colleges, and other radical changes. This he dissented from and it was not accepted by the C. P. Assembly in November last. That body adopted the first resolution with the addition that the Montreal and Kingston Colleges be so far endowed that they will be no burden upon the United Church.

He urged that we should accept the first resolution with scarcelyany change. The attempt to amalgamate the Colleges by formally delivering the message of has utterly failed. He complained that the Colonial Committee, saying that they it was attempted to apply exceptional wished us God speed; and with such legislation to Queen's College. He was pride in us as is lawful for Christian not yet inclined to agree to the proposal men, and thankfulness that God is with to put the College on an independent us, rejoice that we are contending car- footing; or at least if this be done in the nestly for the faith once delivered to the $_{\perp}$ case of Queen's, he would demand that saints, sowing the seed which will make the others should be treated in the same this wilderness a fruitful field and cause | way. He then moved the resolution the rose and lily to spring torth where above referred to, which is as follows: "That the negotiating Churches shall enter into union with the Theological and Literary institutions which they now This report was then read by Rev. have, and that application be made to Parliament for such legislation as will bring Queen's University and College. Knox College, the Presbyterian College. Montreal, Morin College, and the Theological College at Halifax, into relations to the United Church, similar to those which they now hold to their respective Churches, and to preserve their corporate existence, government, and functions on terms and conditions like those under which they now existed.

This motion was supported in brief speeches by Rev. Mr. Muir, of Galt, and McCroil, of Montreal; Revds. J. McCaul and Robert Campbell, Montreal.

Professor Murray then requested permission to express his views on this question. He said that it was a matter of deep regret to him that his connection with Queen's College was about to cease, and he took this opportunity of saying. He had no direct instructions from the lest any one should mistake him, that Assembly, but his appointment was sig- till the last breath he should draw he nificant, as he was well known to be would never cease to take the deepest rather an enthusiastic advocate of interest in its welfare. His present posi-union. This he believed to be the most tion enabled him to speak more freely serious and important question we are than before. There have been many called upon to face. In regard to the false statements made in regard to the College and its Professors have felt their

During the past few years the very existence of the institution has been a problematical matter. Could we have expected students when the very existence of the College was in doubt. The wonder has been not that so few have come, but that there have been any at all. There was a temptation on the part of its Professors to try some kind of means to draw students, even at the expense of keeping up the standard. Now he would say fearlessly that we can open the records of Queen's College to the keenest scrutiny of its enemies and challenge them to detect anything that has tended to lower the standard of education in this country. With reference to the kind to Education given in Queen's College, having been for some years one of the exammers in the Uni versity of Toronto, he was in a position to compare the two. He could assure them that the education here was quite as thorough as that given in Toronto. He admitted that in consequence of the system of options in Toronto students could give their time to special subjects and reach a higher degree of excellence than our system permits of. The students in Philosophy here take as on matters of detail. All Scotchmen fair a position, to say the least, as those ought to keep their eye upon that word, in Toronto. The proportion of marks required from passmen was higher here than in Toronto. He assured the Synod that from personal knowledge he could say that those in the General Assembly of the C. P. Church who were opposed to the Church having control over the superior education of ministers—were not wholly opposed to this, but merely held that our present circumstances did not require the Church to do this. He sure that some such scheme as Dr. Cooks would satisfy all parties per feetly.

Rev. D. J. Macdonell, Toronto, said having been present at the C. P. Assembly, he could say that a large number were in favour of receiving Queen's College as it is. The large majority held that they did care about having Q. C. in the same relation, but they would not make this a bar to union. The minority, however, led by Professor Young, were influential, and their view ought to be respected, especially as they do not maintain the abstract principle so much as this, that it is not necessary at present for the Church to undertake the work of superior education. This is a matter of expediency, and we should make a compromise. He approved of putting the College on an independent footing, and thought that some of the Trustees might be appointed by the

MISSIONARY MEETING IN THE EVENING.

This meeting was held in the evening at 7.80. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Revds. Charles Tanner, Gavin Lang, and James Smith.

Messrs. Tanner and Lang confined themselves mostly to the French Mission and strongly urged that our Mission should unite as soon as possible with the French Canadian Missionary Society. Mr. Tanner said schools and some system of colportage were absolutely necessary to the success of the work. It was not possible for an obvious reason for minsters to do the work of colporteurs among the French Canadians.

TUESDAY -- SINTH DAY.

June 11th, 1872.

The Synod reassembled at 10-80 a Devotional services conducted by Roy. John Ferguson. Minutes of last meeting read and sustained. Rev. J. S. Burnet gave in the report of the Committee and Presbytery records, which was recieved and adopted.

In the matter of the Rev. K. Macennan's memorial the following commission was appointed, viz: Mr. Smith, Convenor, Dr. Bell, Messrs. J. B. Muir, James Craig and George Davidson, to | appeal. meet at Whitby at an early day with full powers to deal with the subject, and report to the next meeting of Synod.

Rev. R. Campbell, Montreal, gave in the report of the Committee on applications to retire from the active duties of the ministry. The following deliver-ance was agreed to:- That the name of the Rev. F. Nichol be placed upon the list of retired ministers, and that the Sustentation Board be instructed to grant him the same allowance from the funds under their management as if he were actively engaged in the ministry, and that application be made by the Presbytery of Toronto, to the Colonial Committee for a continuation of their grant to him. That the allowance to the Rev. John Whyte be continued for another year. That Mr. Johnson having resumed the ministry be granted his usual allowance from the Temporalites fund. Presbyterial certificates will be required from time to time hereafter, from all drawing from the Funds of the Church, who reside beyond the bounds of the Synod.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LUMBER MISSION.

Rev. D. M. Gordon read this report. It was agreed unanimously that it be adopted, and 500 copies printed and ened and harsh words spoken; but we should not keep harping on the past and casting reflections upon one another. He said that an examination was easy.

Conege and its Professors nave fertiner and opted, and 500 copies printed and cordially comply with the wish of the gical and Literary Institutions which cordially comply with the wish of the gical and Literary Institutions which they now have, and that application the the progress of they now have, and that application the mission; that the Committee and cordially comply with the wish of the gical and Literary Institutions which they now have, and that application the mission; that the Committee and Cordially comply with the wish of the gical and Literary Institutions which they now have, and that application the mission; that the Committee and Cordially comply with the wish of the gical and Literary Institutions which they now have, and that application made to Parliament for such legislation.

(8.) MacLennan et al. ex. Presbytery of made to Parliament for such legislation as will bring Queen's University and

thanks of the Synod be conveyed to them, and especially to the convener, for the efficient and successful prosocution of this work.

REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE MINISTERS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Synod agreed to the following deliverance in substance:—That the eport be received; that they regret that one congregations do not contribute to this fund; that Presbyteries be enjoined to remedy this as soon as pos sible; that the Synod rejoice in the increase of 10 per cent to the annuitants; that they record their satisfaction at having received a legacy from the widow of one of its original members; that they tender their thanks to the Board for their careful management, to the Hon. Alex. Campbell and Hon. A Mor. ris for their services in connection with the bill for amending the act of incorporation, and anew record their high towards this College. appreciation of the valuable services of the Treasurer, A. Ferguson, Esq.

Rev. James Gordon was appointed ssessor to sit with with the Presbytery of Quebec, and Mr. Camelon assessor with the Presbytery of Saugeen.

REPORT ON THE REPORT IN REFERENCE TO "THE PRESBYTERIAN."

It was read by Rev. Mr. Black. recommended that the present editorial committee, consisting of Revs. Dr. Jenkins, Lang, Black, and Mr. J. L. Morris be reappointed with Mr. Croil as Editor, whose salary with the other expenses of management be defrayed out of the funds of the periodical as the committee deem best; that an office be obtained, the expense connected with which to be paid out of the funds of the "Presbyterian," and out of the Temporalites and sustentation boards. The two last contributing \$100 each towards Mr. Croils Report received and adopted and thanks of Synod conveyed to Mr. Lang for his diligence in securing the success that has attended the publication of the "Presbyterian' in its new form.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Rev. K. MacLennan, and adopted, and the Committee re-appoint-

REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

Read by Rev. J. Fraser. The Synod agreed to the following deliverance in substance: -That Mr. Borthwick be allowed \$100; that Presbyteries inform the Secretary-Treasurer of the amounts allowed to each congregation, and that they recommend some such system as the schedule, or envelope, for obtaining regular and liberal contributions to the Fund.

An overture was read, signed by several members of Synod, craving that, any ordained Minister of this Church who shall be engaged in French Evan-gelization work, shall retain his full status in this Church.

On a division this was agreed to, and passed into an Interim Act, and sent down to Presbyteries for consideration, with instructions that they send up their opinions thereon at next meeting of Synod.

The Rev. John Gray, of Orillia C. P Church, being present, was invited to sit and deliberate with the Court.

The Clerk presented the report of the Committee on References, Complaints and Appeals. Papers were held as read, and the Synod agreed to the following deliverance on the several appeals in order :--

(1.) Morris vs. Presbytery of Montreal. -Mr. Morris, having been recommended to withdraw his appeal on the ground that though his position may be technically right, yet that Mr. Johnson's appeal may be regarded as really a com-plaint and that could have been properly entertained. Agreed and withdrew his

(2.) Johnston vs. Presbytery of Montreat.—The Synod are of opinion that the Session had good grounds for judgement against the Appellant had they proceeded formally, and therefore, so far as concerns the merits of the case, dismiss the appeal. But inasmuch as the polity of the Church prescribes that before sentence can be pronounced on any person accused of an offence, a formal charge shall be served upon him, which was not done in this case, quoud altra sustain the appeal. Further, inasmuch as the conduct of the Appellant in respect of the circular which he issued arose out of a misunderstanding of the proceedings of the Kirk Session, the Synod regret that the Session, instead of passing upon him so severe a sentence s suspension from the office of elder, had not in the first instance adopted the milder course of admonition and censure. and at the same time, in the opinion of the Synod, the reputation of the Appellant for truthfulness and integrity is in no wise compromised. And imasmuch as the Kirk Session have expressed, and do still express their anxious desire to secure Mr. Johnston's cooperation in their efforts to promote the peace and prosperity of the congregation, and have shewn this desire by withdrawing the sentence of suspension, the Synod hope

peal on the ground that there is nothing illegal in the changes of posture complained of, and nothing censurable in the means employed to ascertain the mind of the congregation in this matter; and approve of the finding of the Presbytery declining to interfere with such changes, but express regret that the Bession did not, in accordance with the resolution of 1862, (vide minutes pp. 27) proceed with greater caution in sanction. ing these changes in the face of a considerable opposition.

The Synod then resumed considers. tion of the report on the resolution aneut the College question.

Rev. Mr. McNish, Cornwall, strongly urged the necessity of maintaining the College, and as a graduate of the Univer-ity of Toronto, could assure them that there was the kindliest feeling among the professors of that institution

Rev. S. Burnet forcibly maintained that the Arts department should be abandoned.

Rev. Dr. Williamson in an able speech defended the College.

Professor Murray then at length supported the proposition that the College should be put on an independent footing. He said (1) It was the only course that would secure the permanent existence of the College; (2) It will reconcile our opponents in the other Church; (8) It will obviate the difficulty of State grants in the case of Morin College; and (1) It will still prescrive a real connection with

After further remarks by Dr. Snod-grass, Mr. Macdonell Mr. D. M. Gordon and others, the following committee were appointed, viz: Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Messrs. Campbell, Muir, Clark, Macdonell, D. M. Gordon and Croil, and report tomorrow morning.

The Synod was then closed as usual with praise and prayer.

> WEDNESDAY -- SEVENTH DAY. June 12th, 1872.

The Synod re-assembled at 10 a.m. Devotional services conducted by Rev. D. Camelon, London. The minutes of last meeting were read and sustained.

Rev. Gavin Lang proposed that an address of welcome be presented by this Synod to Lord Dufferin, the newly appointed Governor General, on his arrival in this country.

After a short discussion, this was agreed to, and the following Committee was appointed to draft an address and present it:-Revs. Gavin Lang. D. M. Gordon, and James Croil.

Rev. Dr. Bell then introduced the Rev. Professor Bryce, of Manitoba.

Rev. J. S. Burnet asked leave to move that overture anent the conferring of degrees, which had been rejected by the Committee on Bills and Overtures, be received and laid on the table.

After some discussion, this was agreed to.

A Committee was appointed to effect a union of the French Mission with the French Canadian Missionary Society, consisting of Revs. Gavin Lang, Dr. Jenkins, Black, and Campbell, and Messrs. Croil, J. L. Morris, Tillic, and A. MacPherson.

MANITOBAN MISSION.

The report on this Mission was read by Rev. Dr. Bell. Only 24 congregations contributed last year. £125 were sent to British Columbia last year.

Professor Bryce then addressed the Synod on this Mission. He said there was a strong desire for union there,-There are five Ministers in the Presbytery. In Kildonan congregation there gregation at Lower Fort Garry of 50 families, part of them half breeds. There is another at Portage du Prairie of 50 families, and another between them. The attendance at Winnipeg is about 120. Then there was an Indian mission to Saskatchewan district. The mission in Kildonan is self-sustaining, and costs \$1100. In Winnipeg \$800 have been raised since February. They have built a church at a cost of \$2,500. Two churches are to be built at Portage du Prairie at a cost of \$1,000 each. \$4000 was obtained for the College from the people; \$2,000 have been raised for a ladies' Seminary. The C. P. Church expends \$3,500 yearly on this mission. He advised that our missionary be in-structed to cooperate with their Presby-tery. He closed by referring to the debate in the C. P. Assembly now in ses ston, on the headship of Christ, and said that the majority feel that the Assembly do not wish this Synod to ask anything about it. He believed there was substantial agreement on this point.

The report, on motion of Mr. D. Fraser, was referred to the Commutee on the Mission, with the view of securing the services of Mr. Hart, and leave was granted to the Presbytery of Perth to ordain Mr. Hart.

The Committee on the College Question, appointed last night, reported as follows: - That the negotiating Churches that in this respect the Appellant will shall enter into union with the TheoloCollege, Kuox College, Morrin College, and the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and the Theological Hall at Halifax, into relations to the United Church similar to those they now hold to their respective Churches, and to preserve their corporate existence, government, and functions, on terms and conditions like to those under which they now exist; at the same time, so far as the terms of this resolution affect the Colleges connected with this Church, this Synod is willing that the United Church shall not be required to elect the Trustees of the Arts departments of these Colleges.

In reference to the Theological Colleges and Faculties, this Synod has a decided preference for the election of Professors by governing Boards instead of Church Courts, and desire to ascertain how far the views of the other negotiating churches are in accord with this preforence.

As regards "state grants for denominational Colleges in these Provinces, as this is a matter of expediency, this Synod holds the opin on that there ought to be full liberty to accept or reject them as circumstances warrant.

This was made the unanimous deliverance of Synod.

The Clerk read Mr. Mitchell's reasons for dissent from the resolution on the disposal of the Temporalities' Fund. The first two were received and ordered to be kept in retentis.

REPORT ON THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE CHURCH.

It was unanimously agreed, that the Synod express regret that so many congregations should have failed in making their returns, and mourn over the evils which the report reveals and hail thankfully the signs of life, especially in the Sabbath Schools, prayer meetings, and Pastoral visitation. Instruct ministers to bring the recommendations of the Committee before their people, and reappoint the committee with power to add to their number.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This was presented by Principal Snodgrass. It was agreed unanimously that it be received and adopted. The Principal also read the report of the Endowment Committee, which was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Williamson presented the report of the scholarship and Bursary scheme, which was adopted and a deliverance given upon it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Clerk brought up the appeal of Burnet v. s. the Presbytery of Hamilton, and read a letter from Mr. Burnet, stating that he did not desire to oppose the formation of a second congregation in Hamilton. The appeal was held to be fallen from.

Overture was presented from Pre-bytery of Montreal, in substance as follows: That the Synod recognize the expediency of using the power it possesses more readily than hitherto in shortening the terianism of our Dominion should be course of preparation for the ministry in , united and directed to a common object, certain cases. It was agreed to send it is a topic worthy of careful and prayer-down to the Presbyteries for consider-ful consideration. True there are a

There was read an overture craving ; the Synod to add to the present trial exercises for candidates for license and ordination, a morning Prayer in writing, and also the songs of praise and lessons. This was sent down to the Examining Committee.

tively, and unanimously adopted with a suitable deliverance.

There was read an overture, sent up by the Presbytery of Montreal, recom-mending that retired ministers should not continue to hold the status of those alienation and distrust will take the holding charges. Sent down to Presbyteries for consideration.

Another overture on the question of meeting the expenses of members of the Synod, vas referred to the Finance Committee, to consider it, and report to next meeting of Synod.

collections. The Committee on Church Property

was reappointed.

Permission was given to the Presbyterms of Kingston to meet pursuant to adjournment, and to the Presbytery of Montreal to meet in St. Gabriel's Montreal on the 21st inst., and at Dundee on on the 26th inst.

and Sabbath School scheme was read by George M. Macdonnell, Convener. Report adopted and Committee reappointed.

Mr. MacDonnell stated on behalf of the Manitoban Mission Committee, that Mr. Hart has accepted the appointment as missionary at a salary of \$1200, with \$100 for outfit and expenses, and

classical part of the educational work Report adopted unaniin the College. mously, and the hope expressed that soon a French missionary may be sent to labour at Pembina in both language s

An overture from the Presbytery of a Victoria was read, proposing joint meet ings of Kirk, sessions and managers of congregations, at regular intervals. On a division, it was decided to send it down to Presbyteries, with instructions to report to next Synod

The Synod appointed their Commission to meet in St. Andrew's Church. Montreal, on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of November next, at noon; in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on the Wednesday after the third Tuesday of January next, at noon, and afterwards when and where the Commission

The Revs. Jas. C. Smith, and Chas Doudiet were appointed correspondents to the Synod of the Lower Provinces The Synod recorded their great gratification at having the presence and counsel of Rev. Messrs. Duncan and Wilson on this occasion.

An overture was read, asking that the congregation of Arthur be detached from the Hamilton Presbytery and joined to that of Toronto. Agreed to.

A memorial was read from the Ontario and Quebec Temperance Leagues, myiting the Synod's co-operation for the suppression of the liquor traffic by legislative enactment. The Synod anew drew attention to former enactments of Synod on this subject, and especially to that embodied in Book iv. of the Form of Polity.

The Very Rev. Principal Snodgrass, Dr. Cook, and James Crod, Esq., were appointed a deputation to wait on the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and convey to that body our filial regards.

The Revs. Gavin Lang, Kennett MacLennan, and James Michie, Esq. were appointed a deputation to the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Rev. J. B. Muir was appointed a dele gate to the General Assembly of the C. P. Church, now in session in Hamilton.

totes of thanks were passed to the kind people of Kingston for their hospitality; also to the Railway and Steamboat Companies for reduction of fares.

Brief reports were hunded in in reference to Church property and Sabbath observance. The reports were adopted and Committees appointed.

The minutes of this Diet were then read and sustained, after which the Moderator delivered the following

CLOSING ADDRESS.

Fathers and Brethres.—I beg leavo to return thanks to the Synod for their forbearance with my imperfections in the discharge of the duties of Moderator. The subjects which have occupied your attention relate to the best interests of the Church. That the divided Presbyis a topic worthy of careful and prayermany difficulties in the way of attaining this object, yet many of them have been removed during the session. The difficulties connected with the Temporalities of the Church, always a vexed satisfaction of both parties. The Colof affection, or all else will go for noplace of confidence and the success of union will be endangered. But if the parties put that construction on each others actions which they can find in the Charity which hopeth all things. which endureth all things, the difficulties will be removed and a lasting union ext meeting of Synod. will be effected. There cannot be the The Synod renewed the act anent shadow of a doubt that union would be of the greatest advantage to the Church. be one good Church where there are now two struggling for existence. In some places there will be Churches where now there are none, because two cannot be sustained, and neither will i Judah shall not vex Ephraim, nor Ephraim Judah, and the Saviour's The report on the Juvenile Mission, prayer shall be partially answered, and Sabbath School scheme was read carnest of its still more complete fulfills. ment; "That they may be one as Thou Father art in Me, and I in Thee, that the may be one in us, that the world

Principal Snodgrass, at the request of the Moderator, then engaged in prayer, after which, the Moderator closed the Synod in the usual way, and appointed all the money he may receive from local the next meeting to be held in St. sources up to \$200. Mr. MacDonnell Andrew's Church, Montreal, on the first stated that Mr. Hart would take the Tuesday in June 1878 at 7 p. m.

may believe that thou hast sent me.'

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MODERATOR'S ADJUG 88.

The Rev. Win. Frace, the newly olected Moderator, on taking his seat, said:- I have been reluctant to take this chair, not because I would not serve you, but from the fear that I could not serve you as I would. Your kindness and partiality have compelled me, and now that I am here, I am exceedingly solicitous that you should have as little cause as possible for regret, or that you should have just grounds for the conclusion that a mistake had been committed. I need make no promise of carnest attention to the duties of the chair; but that these duties may be discharged in any good measure to your satisfaction, I shall need your sympathy, your co-operation, your forbearance. It is too much to suppose that no question, and no circumstances, shall emerge they always do-during the progress of our session. to put the wisdom, and the readmess, and the firmness of the Moderator to the test, but while anticipating all this I derive encouragement from the assurance that my brethren will not be unduly exacting, and that I may in any event be permitted to take take refuge in the old excuse for inefficiency, mistake, and failure—"Humanum est errare." It would be unseasonable and improper at this advanced hour of the evening to detain this Assembly with any very extended address, but you will bear with me if I venture a little beyond the mere formula of thanking you for the honour which you have done me, and promising to bear the distinction as gracefully as I can. It is said that a very peculiar interest attaches to the examination of old letters, and though the real antiquary, who should find himself worthly employed only in rumaging among the dust and debris of ageand disentombing the rains of empires, would find little worthy of hisattention in the brief and humble annals" of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and though we have no very old letters to which to refer and no hoar traditions of the "long ago," I am sure it cannot be without its interest or its use to glance for a moment at such records as we have though they carry us no farther back than the memory of many living men. The history of Presbyteriams min Canada, without pretending to strict accuracy cannot be much older than sixty year. Most of the pioneers have long since departed though one or two venerable fathers, who may be rightly classed among those who made the earliest attempts to "cast up the highways and gather us the stones," still remain (Smart, Harris). For some years the spots occupied were few and distant, and we shall never know the full amount of the difficulties and toils and privations encountered and endured by these devoted men-often against mighty odds -but never hesitating as to the right nor doubtful as to results in "holding forth the old truths," and "contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the The revived evangelism in the Church of Scotland about the beginning of the present century, which may in some degree at least be traced to influences at work outside the Church for many years, took form and substance less than fifty years ago in the formation of a society having for its object the like happy results to the Presbyterian promotion of the cause of Christ under cause and the cause of Christ in this land. Presbyterian forms in the Colonies. A great impetus was thus given to the one instance, to depreciate and disquestion, have been arranged to the A great impetus was thus given to the one instance, or as injurious to the constitution of both parties. The Col. Church in this country, and in a few parage the Union as injurious to the church of the Church Church of the Church of years the ministers of the Church of Progress of the Church. Overlooking lege question may be regarded as set. Years the ministers of the Church of Progress of the Church. Overlooking the distribution of the sensible sen The reports on statistics, and on styles and forms of procedure were read by Mr. Croil, and Rev. Dr. Bell, respectively, and unanimously adopted with a suitable deliverance.

tied, and I am persuaded the sensible more, Let us now take a new departively. The congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not be multipled asked whether the Assembly would insuffice the congregations could not back streets of Toronto, but now the cause was wrongly traced to the incentre of the city and the site of a mag-fluence of the Union. We are not now back streets of Toronto, but now the nificent church, affording accommoda- | going to argue the question : but surely ! tion to the largest of its Presbyterian congregations. These nine, finding that the 226 ministers on the Presbytery it was dutiful to maintain, even in this rolls in 1861, have grown, notwithstandland, the testimonies borne by their facting all the vicissitudes and changes inthers against the Erastian conditions eident to the pastoral relation in a new and defections in doctrme which prevailed in the more distant past, and which prevailed still, organized themselves into a Presbytery under the designation of the "Missionary Presbytery of the Canadas." Of these the greater In remote country districts there would part do not remain until the present.

The able and "but are fallen a-leep." The able and learned and accomplished Proudfoot; the scholarly, unassuming, amiable Mackenzie, youngest in years, but not less mature in grace; the genial, levely, give in. The time will come when saintly Skinner; the earnest, impulsive, energetic Murray; the meek, retiring, faithful Cassie; and last of all, the venerable, eldest in years, indefatigable Christie, have put off their armour and gone to rest -they sleep in the Lord.-The very few of that little band who are now left behind will not take amiss, even from the youngest of their number, the exhortation-"Be ye also ready, for in such a time as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." It took nine years for this little Presbytery to double its numbers. In October, 1849, in the city, with 18 ministers, was formed the Missionary Synod of Canada. In this advanced period of the

world's history, principles are speedily sue their studies with comfort and St. Burtholomew procession from the ever stand forth as a grand triumph of and undamnted courage, and unfluching self-sacrifice of man under the power bearing his reproach, stripped of position, emolument and home, -ready even to expose their breasts to vindicate the right of Christ to rule in his own house, as he ruled in their hearts. Thank God for the undying testimony of the Free Church of Scotland against the usurpation which would fetter the consciences of men, and bind in ignominious chains the bride of Christ. Coming back to this country and to our own more especial concerns, we look in upon a venerable synod, in the city of Kingston, in the year 1814. Here the conflict is renewed and the result corres pending. All honour to the noble 22,who, though the condtions were in many respects dissimilar, were not satsufficient grounds for remaining as they were: but who, in common with every Scotland in heathen lands, felt compelled to add their testimony to that of their brethren in tribulation on the other side the sea. Of the progress of affairs in this country for the next seventeen years I must say but a few words. Let it be enough that the 18 and 22, pursuing the same objects by somewhat divergent paths, soon changed their respective numerical proportions. The celet and prestige and tresh and regretted that he lesired to resign. vizour of the newer secession in a short | elder, antil at the end of the 17 years. they stood in the relative positions of 158 to 68. But another process of still greater interest, commenced at an early period after the separation at Kingston and pursued with various fortunes through all these years was drawn to a close. The substantial agreement of the two secessions, which for a good while was undiscovered, became more and more apparent, and at last was so clearly revealed that no sufficient grounds remained for separation, and the consumation it which we all so much rejoice was at last accomplishedthe union of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the United Presbyterian of Canada and the United Presbyterian Dr. Topp agreed with Dr. Taylor, Church of Canada in 1861. That union and spoke of the benefits resulting from was a public blessing—the undoing of like happy results to the Presbyterian The attempt has been made, at least in it is something not to be despised that of older lands—to 304; an increase of 87 in 11 years. From this view of things should we till have our regrets that the progress has not been more mapid and the increase larger? There it. is surely enough to lead us, in the spirit of sincere gratitude, to "thank God and take courage." I will not de-tain you by speaking of our colleges or missionary schemes. I must not and will not anticipate the exact information on the several subjects with which you will be furnished by the various boards; but it is not too much to say that all our schemes, and especially our Theological Colleges, and Knox more particularly, should obtain the earnest attention of every minister and officebearer and member of the Church. Rejoicing in the new-born determination among our young men towards the Ministry of the Gospel, we can scarcely except to satisfy the claims which our youth have upon us, unless we furnish them to the utmost of our power with

those facilities throughly equipped institutions which will enable them to pur-

developed, and events are crowded into success. It cannot be otherwise than heref compass. That same year was desirable that our own schools should be signifized, in the old hand, the land of such as to leave nothing further to be many or our fathers, and our own, by a desired, and thut that our students grand crisis in the conflict shall I call should have no inducements to seek for it "the conflict of a a seed it is conflict," what they think predict advantages in too limited to call it the conflict of tensis locally hard. But I must not conyears—the conflict which has always time. I only wish to add that, conseen going on between Carni and Christ thated as a Court of the Church of God a crisis which moved the hearts of non- in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to their depths, and which shook the old, the only King and Head of Hi. Church, bulwarks of Scotland's establishment to at behaves us to bring to the con ideraits foundations—a crisis which come too of the many questions which may manded the attention and enlisted the come before us, an carm stness and insympathies of multitudes in other lands I togety of purpose which shall seek only and of other names. The old martyr for such solutions as shall be in harspirit of Scotland's saints and heroes is mony with the will of the Muster, and not dead; and the moral sublimity of conduct to the great in one sense -the sole object of all our schemes and all High Church or the Canon Mills must our efforts the salvation of the souls of men. Let me now close this too exfaith over error--of principle over ex- tended address, which, notwithstanding, pediency - of the force, and tervour, I trust may not be regarded as obtrusive or impertinent, by invoking upon the Assembly that spirit which one apostle of the kingdom of Heaven, --willing to describe as "not the spirit of fear, but forego the case and comfort of assured of power, and love, and of a sound endowment, and to go forth with Christ mind." 2 Tun. i 7 .- and that wisdom from above which another apostle tells us is first pure, then peacable, gentle, and casy to be entreated-full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy .- James iii. 17.

Wednesday Juny 5th.

EVENING SEDERUNT.

At eight o'clock the Assembly met and was constituted. The clerk read the minutes of the previous sederunt, which were sust vined.

The report of the committee on the state of religion in the Church was then taken up. It was read by Mr. Mc-Tavish the convener, who then asked isfied that the broad ocean which rolled | leave to resign the position of convener, between, or the absence of a State not because he was fired of the work Church or a Court of Session, afforded for it was a delightful one from which for it was a delightful one from which personally he derived a good deal of good, but from the conviction that he individual missionary of the Church of thought a new convener would do the work better.

> Prof. Cavan moved, seconded by Mr. Currie, that the report be received, and remitted to a committee which shall consider it and report upon it to the Assembly; also that it be printed in the appendix.

> Prof. C. spoke in high terms of the fitness of the convener for the position,

Mr. Rodgers of Collingwood thought time carried it far in advance of the the substance of the report should be circulated in the form of a pastoral address, in order the more effectually to reach individual members as well as ministers and elders.

> Dr. Burns of Montreal thought that before the report was adopted, some conference should be held on the subject by the Assembly. He hoped the subject of intemperance, to which alusion is made in the report, would receive special attention. Dr. Taylor of Montreal said if the report were generally read much good would result. He hoped Mr. McTavish would not resign.

conferences on the state of religion, and it would be a public calamity. Let us from deputations which bring the mathope that in due season other unions may ter before the Church. Dr. Water of be accomplished equally fraught with the St. Mary's thought it better that the Assembly should form itself now into conference on the subject.

Dr. Burns moved, seconded by Mr. McMullen, that the discussion go on.

Prof. Cavan's motion was agreed to. Dr. MeVicar, covener of the com-Presbyteries, and some who were not instructed by Presbyterics to appear before this court.

Dr. Waters moved that the commitee proceed according to the law of the Church on the subject. Agreed.

Dr. Proudfoot wished to withdraw his motion, which he moved in the aftercountry and in a state of society quite noon anent the admission of ministers, anlike the finished and stable conditions and to substitute in place that the Interim Act along with the returns of the Presbyteries regarding it be be referred to the committee for the reception of ministers to bring in a deliverance upon

> Professor Young land very strong obections to the Act, as it prevented good ministers from coming to us from Scotland and other places. Yet something was needed to check what he might call the Princeton mesance, that is students getting their education abroad and returning as licensed ministers much sooner than they would be licensed at

After some discussion Mr. Mc-Mullen, of Woodstock, moved, seconded by Mr. Lowry "that the report of the committee on the answers of Presbyteries to the remit be sent to the committee for the reception of ministers. with instructions to remodel the Act and report the same to the Assembly with the view of its being adopted ad interim and sent down to Presbyteries to

(Continued on 8th jungs.)

British American Presbyterian.

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British American Presbyterian

TORONTO, 'RIDAY, JUNE 21, 1872.

MORALS OF ADVERTISING.

There is nothing more scandalous than the way in which even professedly respectable newspapers prostitute their columns by allowing impostors and swindlers to make use of them to advertise their tricks and thus impose upon the creduleas or the ignorant. It may be impossible to guard in every case against the admission of what ought to have no place in any respectable publication, but surely any who have a regard for their own credit and the good of the community ought rigidly to exclude all advertisements which promise great wages for little service, or make known "grand gift enterprize" by which conscienceless blackguards entrap the thoughtless, the ignorant and the greedy, into all the miseries, uncertainties and hopes of lotteries.

Lotteries are illegal in Canada, and yet every now and then we have wortheless swindlers from the other side proclaming their wares under a very thin disguise through the columns of news papers that claim to be teachers of virtue and patterns of every excellence.

A specially flargrant case of this kind occurred recently, in which the Toronto Dailies were noticeably offenders. Of course such vagabonds can pay any price for their advertisements, but it is scarcely the part of model newspapers to encourage and be co-partners with them, in their infringement of law and their attempted picking of the pockets of the community.

KNOX COLLEGE.

of Toronto, who was, at the late Assembly, so cordially invited to become one of the Theological Professors in that Institution, has seen it to be his duty to cealed. accept the invitation. In a very praiseworthy manner, the members of Cooke's church, though very reluctant to part with Mr. Gregg's most efficient services, as their pastor, felt constrained, from a desire to advance the more general interests of the whole church, to advise the course which has been followed. Mr. G. will accordingly carry with him into his new sphere of labour the most affectionate wishes for his success of every one of his late flock. And their most earnest prayers that in the Professor's chair, he may be as successful and find as much encouragement as he has met with in his fifteen years pastorate among them.

In no other way can the interests of the church be more efficiently advanced than by keeping its Theological Institutions in the highe * state of efficiency. and we are pleased, therefore, to see so much care and effort, and money being expended on all the Theological Institutions of the Dominion. Such expenditure has already been followed by an ample reward, and if rightly followed up, will, we doubt not, be still more unmistakeably so in the futur

He that imposes an oath in kes it, not he that for convenience takes it.

MINISTERIAL DECORUM.

At the late meeting of the U. P. Synod of Great Britain and Ireland attention was drawn to the meagre attendance of ministers and elders on devotional exercises, and it was remarked that ministers could with a very bad grace urge their people to attend prayermeetings when at a time, when if ever the need of close communion with God and united prayer for His direction, ought to be peculiarly felt, they should lounge about the door of the place of meeting and indulge in not very edifying gosup while devotional exercises were going on. The complant was a just one, and is applicable to ministerial proceedings on this as well as on the other side of the Atlantic. All denominations are more or less guilty in this respect, and certainly those who attended the late meetings at Hamilton and Kingston, could not say that Presbyterians can plead that their hands are entirely clean. It does not do at such ecclesatstical gatherings for Church delegates to stay out till the singing and praying are over and then tumble some what unceremoniously and with scant dignity into their seats as they best

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The most of the ecclesiastical assemblies have now closed their meetings. The Canadian Parliament has also been prorogued, preparatory to a dissolution.

The annual turn out of the Canadian volume teers to camp life for a few weeks is now going on. This volunteering work is in all likelihood a public benefit, but it undoubtedly is a private nuisance, and is having a very demoralizing influence upon a large number of our Canadian

The Treaty of Washington is not quite dead et, but in all likelihood soon will be. Nobody apparently will regret its final departure, though if it could have been managed it would have been a great thing to have established, by actual experiment, the principle of arbitration in international disputes.

The Church of Scotland has suffered a great loss in the sudden death of Dr. Norman Maclead, the Minister of Barony parish, Glasgow, and the well-known editor of "Good Words." The Doctor was in his 60th year. There is no one apparently who can with any great amount of efficiency take his place as a church leaderthough as a pastor and editor others may do his work equally well. Dr. McLeod was a large hearted, catholic spirited, genial, good man, and will be greatly mis-ed and mourned for by very many, from the Queen downward.

We are afraid the accounts about Livingstone's having been discovered and assisted by the New York Herrid's agent, are going to turn out mythical after all. It is said the Dr. wont leave the interior of Africa, and so Stanley has had to return to Zanzibai alone. We shall soon know if authentic letters have been brought by him from the indefatigable explorer. We must acknowledge to having considerable doubts on the subject, though we shall be only too glad to find that these have been without foundation.

THE KEITH CASE IN SCOTLAND.

The Keith case, which we have noticed once or twice before, has assumed quito a rew place, and a new sphere of operations.

The secur has shifted to Scotland, where the same prestly cunning and unserupulous man-The friends of Knox College will be quilation of a weak and enthusiastic woman, glad to learn that the Rev. Wm. Gregg, which have become matters of so much notericty in Toronto, are being employed to get posession of the test of the children and leave the

> It is apparently quite necessary that Roman 1sts should come out in their true colours, to convince many Protestants now-a-days that the system is as had and lends to as injurious resalts as in times gone by. The spurious liberainty, and the party necessities of time-serving politicious, are continually raising the cry of families is and intolerance against all who say i word in opposition to such a system, though in its essential features it is a fluge conspiracy against the spiritual and intellectual liberty of mankind, sticking at no lie and recoiling from no crime in order to gain its ends and crush all opposition to its behests. We are told that there is blood upon the skirts of Rome, but that that blood or dry. No thanks to that Church if the blood is dry. At her very first clause she would wet it even more copiously than ever. Force, however, in this free land cannot so will be resorted to, at least in the meantime, and therefore [we have fraud and , fulsehood and equivocations of every kind when the good of the Church is in this way to be subscreed.

> In this Keith bi siness there has been any amount of these. No one that has followed the are can doubt for a moment that Mrs. Keith has acted all along under priestly promptings, and that she has been supplied with money by her co-religioni-ts to keep her children for the last fifteen months from the knowledge of their father, and train them in a way directly opposed to the wishes of him who, by the la sof both God and man, has been constituted their guardian. Having succeeded through means of a wea., superstitions, and pussionate woman to kidney three of the family in Toronto, the next more for the priests has been to carpley

the same instrumentality in order to secure the other two, whom their father had some time ago sent away to Scotland for safe Leping. The incidents of the Scotch episode we give in the words of the Dunder Advertiser, merely mentioning that one of the boys here spoken of was so much an object of interest to a certain Romish dignitary that his inverence took the trouble to write to him when away at Rome at the Ecomenical Council, and charged the boy above all things to attend to what his mother and his elder brothers told him, and to boware how he listened to his father's instructions! A very seemly proceeding truly for a prelate thus to seek to prejudice the minds of of law, and countenancing and approxime of httle children against their own father, and to | what, if the circumstances were reversed, they encourage them in carrying on a claude-time correspondence without that father's knowledge.

And though his Lordship took so much interest in those boys when two or three years younger than they are now, we are to believe that he knows nothing of these latest attempts to spirit them away from their father's care, just as he knows nothing of what has become of the othersthree, who are now when the mother is in Scotland under somebody's care and training ! Oh! of course not! Credat Judecus!

The Dandee Advertiser tells us what it calls a "Rosante Stort from Arbholth, in the following fashion:

Within the last fow days Arbroath has been the seem of proceedings with which this part of Scotiand is fortunately not familiar. An Arbroath gentloman, at present his ing in Canada, married in June 1988. The seems to be a set of the seems to have been marked for twent, the seems to be a set of the seems to have had a family of seven-six boys and not affect to the faith which and professes, another spared no offort to got her children to become members of the same Church. The father, on the other hand, is a Protestant, and naturally deshi se that his children should profess the san religion. On this children should profess the san religion, On this children should profess the san religion. On this children should profess the san religion, On this children should profess the san religion. On this children should profess the san religion, On this children should profess the san religion. On this should be seen successful. To carry out her purposes she, in concert with the priests of the limited the father is carrying on logal proceedings, but all to no purpose. The spites have been vanceasful, and the highest digitaries of the Roundah than the seen the carrying on logal proceedings, but all to no purpose. The spites have been unanceasful, and the highest digitaries of the Roundah Church in Toronto, whom he summoned into Court, wonth to the United States, leaving persease. The father, however, and continues to prosecute his mission. Of the struggle which has thus been carried on between the father and mother of these children a great deal has been said in some of the Camudian newspapers, and from these journals the gentleman receives a ligh character. His wife also the summer of the protesses and the proceedings to which reference has been under the carried of the protesses and the proceedings to which reference has been under the commerce of the summer of the sum

Now this is a very romantic story, but it is also something more. It is a story which has not only its bit of romance, but also its share of grave, sad tragedy. It tells that we in Canada have the same trouble to face as is meeting the people of Germany and distracting our neigh-Loars on the other side of the lines - an evil. the existence and immenitude of which we cannot afford to ignore or tritle with, and the taranny and unscrupulousness of which we may soon have very much more practical and painful acquaintance with.

This koleanous of children has always been a favourite proceeding with the emission of Rome, and as the end sanctifies the means, we are called upon to believe that it is all right! We are perfectly convinced that there are terran churches. scores of respectable Roman Catholics who know all about where these three stolen children are hidden, and yet, though in this way rereivers of stolen goods, not one of them will denounce the infamy of the proceeding, or protest against serving God in any such iniquitous fashion. The inmates of the conventual establishments in this city or province, have no more right by the laws of either God or man to retain Mr. Keith's infant children than they have a right to take three babies out of any perambulators on the streets and secrete them for their own purposes, and as they may fancy for the glory of God. And yet they have done it and laugh at all attempts of law to force them to make restitution.

It may suit time-serving and unprincipled politicians to fawn upon the adherents of such a system, and seek to secure their support in the never-ending scramble for place and power, but true Protestants will persue a different course, let the political consequences be what they may.

If liberal, high-minded Roman Catholics con denn and repudiate proceedings of this kind, let them come bobliv forward and say so. If, however, they maintain silence on the whole subject, as with scarcely an exception they have hitherto douc, then they must not be surprised if they are held as aiding in the defiance ; would be the first to denounce as an outrage. and a crime.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

As was expected the discussions in both the Scottish Established and Free Church Assemblies have this year had an interest to the whole family of Prosbyterians in all parts of the world, and to many others who do not usually trouble their heads about such matters.

During the past few days the business transsoled was chiefly of a routino character, which excited little interest and called forth little discassion. On the 28th of May it was announced in the Kirk Assembly that the Bairds of Glasgow had founded a yearly lecture-hip similar to that of Bampton in the Church of England, to that of Bampton in the Church of England, once raised, must be determined not according and the Cunningham in the Free Church. The to the wishes of the Courts and people of the object of this foundation is to defend the ear. Established church, but in a manner conducive dinal doctrines of the Gospel as set forth in the Westminister Standards.

The report on Home Missions showed a large increase of revenue, yet after all the amount was only £7158.7s. The agitation for disestablishment seems to be quick ning the Kirk to greater activity.

On the same day the Free Assembly received the reports on the Sustentation Fund and Home Missions, and filled up the vacant professorships in Glasgow.

The total amount contributed to the Susten-389, showing an increase over the previous year of \$3215. The total number of ministers year of \$3210. The total number of ministers on the roll of Presbyteries was 957. The total income of the Free Church for the year was £2,163,116, upwards of two million of dollars. The vacant professorships were filted up by the election of Mr. Lindsay, probationer, to suc-ceed Dr. Gibson—a fact noticeable and rare that a young preacher should be chosen to such an office,—and of Rev. J. S. Candlish, Aberdeen, the son of Dr. Candlish, to succeed, Dr. Islay Burns.

On the 29th the Established Assembly had before it the report of the Eudowment Committee. It appears that an effort is to be made to raise funds during the next ten years sufficient to endow 100 churches. Sixteen had been undown the funds to year. endowed during the year.

A long discussion then took place School bill resulting in a motion of Dr. Cook's being carried in favor of the legislative enactment of religious instruction in the schools, according to the use and wont of Scotland.

In the Free Assembly on the same day, the umon formed the exclusive subject of discus-

Dr. Adam of Glasgow, proposed that the re-Pr. Adam of Glasgow, proposed that the re-commendation of the Union Committee on the subject of making immisters of the different ne-gociating bodies reciprocally open to calls with-in all these churches be adopted. This was seconded by Mr. Balfour, of Edinburgh. In the caurse of his speech Dr. Adam said that he gave their brethren fair warning that rather than have the Free Church drift in the direc-tion of Establishments they were prepared for than have the Free Church draft in the direc-tion of Establishments they were prepared for war. They were done with the Establishment, they had left at and never meant to return. They could not put the life, they could not put the inture of the Free Church absolutely under the feet of a minority. They would not allow principles to be laid down that should tie their inumsters and office bearers neck and heel to effete and, as he thought, worthless establish. effete and, as he thought, worthless establishments. Their friends in opposition they believed were pursuing a very perilous course, one which would isolate the Free Church from all the non-established Churches of the country, and which would is ue not only in isolation out dismemberment, and would leave their church a mere stranded hulk lying high and dry amust the great current of events in the present time—once indeed a noble ship but a noble ship no longer.

Dr. Samuel Mit . moved an amendment to , the Church of Scotland in England. the effect that all negociations for union or co-operation be dropped, which was seconded by Mr. Nixon of Montrose.

In the course of these speeches very hard things were said about the United Presbyterians Dr. Adom's motion was carried by a majority of 197,- the numbers being 369 to 172.

Dr. Miller dissented and protested in his own name and in that of those who adhered to him, and Mr. Nixon tabled a dissent and protest signed by 90 ministers and elders.

On the 30th reports were presented to the Established Assembly on the Indian Mission, on Patronage, on Temperance, and on some minor matters, while the Free Assembly dis cussed the Education Measure, coming ually to a finding favorable to the Bill provided that no amendment should be made i u limiting the kind and extent of religious instruction to be given at the time set apart for it. In the evening deputies from American churches were heard, as also from the Presby terians church in Rugland. On the 31st the question of union with other churches came up m the Established Assembly on the presenta-tion of overtures from certain Presbyteries praying that ne otiations with a view to such union might be opened with other Presby-

Dr. Tulloch moved that "the Comeral A embly having taken into consideration the overtures sucht muon with other Presbyterian chareles, and the report of the Assembly's committee, expresse its willingness to use eff-means to christian association with other churches to poundte the religious welfare of the nation, tegether with the peace and harmony of Evangened churches, sreappoints the committee." In the course of this discussion Dr. Pice of Aberdeen replied at great length to Dr. Catins' late lecture on disestablishment. In the Free Assembly, the great subject of discussion on that day was that of diseasablishment brought up by certain overtures different Presbytezies being laid on the table.

Dr. Begg moved that while "this church is desidedly opposed to all erastian interference terptize under his management to on the part of the state with the liberty of ; it deserves to do, a green success.

churches to serve Christ according to His own word, and to all schemes of indiscriminate en-dowment of truth and falschood she firmly maintains the same scriptural principles as to maintains the same scriptural principler as to the duty of nations and rulers in reference to true religion and the church of Christ for which she has hitherto contended; and sith acterence to the present established churches she can only deal with any proposals that may be made in regard to them in accordance with these principles." Dr. Ruing moved that "the General As-

sambly considering that proposals for an alteration of the Law of Patronage have for some time past been proposed by the general Assembly of the Established church, and that which thanks have been proposed to some such change has been represented in various quarters as fitted to reconcile and units the Free charch to the church now established resolve (1) that the proposals understood to be made on the part of the Established church made on the part of the Established church with a view to the discretion of the Law of Fatronage do not cheet the grounds of separation which reads not the disruption necessary and are not not do bring about a reunion of Scottish French vians. Further, the General Assembly think fit to decise that the ground of the protest of the Church against the present Establishment is not merely Frastian interference on the part of the church now estatlished but also another by as set forth in the Protest of 1853, that the conditions of the Esta lishmont in Scotland and therefore its constitution have been recognised and fixed to be Erastian. And they declare that no practicable readjustment of the Establishment has cable readjustment of the Establishment has been proposed which could be countersanced by this church in consistency with the great printiples which she is pledged to maintain or with safety to the interests which she is bound to take care. (2) That the Church has hitherto refrained from promoting any public agitation against the Church. But yet the Assembly is satisfied that questions bearing on the future relations of Church and State in Scotland if to the religious well being of the nation, and to the peace and harmony of the Evangelical churches. (3) The General Assembly resolves to appoint a committee to watch over the subject referred to in the overtures, and to take steps to represent in proper quarters the views expressed in these resolutions."

Both Dr. Begg and Dr. Rainy spoke at great length, and Mr. Isdale, of this gow, proposed an addition to Dr. Bainy's motion to the enect that the same principle of disestablishment which had been applied to the Irish Church chould now take place with that in Scotland,

Mr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, in the course of his arr. Arnot, of Edmourgh, in the course of his speech, said he believed the present Establishment to be a quantz rock. There was a vast quantity of grains of gold in it, and he would welcome those to unity with them. But the more Ernstian legalized Establishment must be crushed.

Eventually, Dr. Rainy's motion was carried by a majority of 238—the numbers being 322 for Dr. Rainy's, and 84 for Dr. Begg's.

The Colonial Report, and that of the Continental Committee, were taken up in the evening, and deputies from Continental Churches heard.

The Report on Foreign Missions was read by Dr. Duff, at a some earlier stage. The total income for the year was stated to be \$86,120, and the expenditure nearly \$5,000 less. This income does not include what was contributed to the building fund. From all sources, and for all purposes connected with Foreign Missions, the income had been \$169.658. The building fund was centemplated to be \$250,000. This had not yet been reached. More than \$150,000. however, had been netually received.

In the course of his speech Dr. Duff said, and he is well qualified to speak with authority, that if his countrymen generally were to treat the nations of India as ford. Mayo twated them, they would secure the stability and permonence of British authority in the East 1, finitely more than if they were to double—ay, to quadruple—the whole British army. With meat faithfulness the Dr. referred to the comparatively measure contribution—to Foreign Missions. If money, he said, were saved from hivuries, from inchory, he said, were saver from invaries, from fine houses, from grant furniture, from equi-pages, and from extractionary styles of femile dress, a great deal meas good might be done. In years past, in going along the streets, the Dr. added, he had often said to himself in regard to the ladies, "Oh! if you would only give me the amount of silk with which you are now sweep-ing the dirty thoroughfares." No doubt the hadies are very much to blame in these matters of dress, &c., but the gentlemen, we fear, for other extravagarcies, and these . v n more pensive, equally deserve the cen-a of the elo-quent Indian Apostle.

On the 11th of April, the Estroll-hed Assem bly was engaged in considering a conclaint about the paucity of lay members attending the As-sembly; hearing deputies from Continental Churches, considering the ceclesiastical state of the Highland : and bearing a deputation to

In the Free Assemily the report of the College Committee was first taken up. From this it appeared that the General College income for the year was \$21,829, while the Endowment fund of new college had been increased by more than \$23,000. A facther endowment of \$27,000 had been promised for new College and \$30,000 for Glasgow theological Institute.

Dr. Rainy reported from the examining com-meter that 55 students had passed their en-trance examination during the year and 53 tranco examu their exit one.

The seed and main immaters find was found to be in a leathly condition. The capital had increased to \$382,925. The finance committee reported the peneral state of the funds to be satisfactory. On the whole there was an increase for the year of the total receipts of nearly \$100,000. Term, since, Substitute of the satisfactory. cents of nearly \$100,000. Temps ance, Sabbath observance, Church and Mer - buildings, Anti disruption ministers Fund, toser law and law of Mortinain were all confedered with greater croless eace, after which there was an adjournment till Mooday the 3rd.

The rest of the processings were not of very great importance, some cases of discipling were disposed or, and the Assemblies broke up with the usual sole minutes and appropriate addresses from the respective Moderators.

REV. JOHN LAING, M. A.

We are glad to learn that the Rev Mr. Laing, late of Cobourg, has been apperted principal of the institution lately established at Ottawa for the histor education of women. We believe the projectors of that enterprise have been very fortunite in their selection and may congratulate the meelves upon Mr. Luing's accepting their proposals. That reverend gentleman's standing and acquirements are such that, with his well known organizing and buriness faculty, there is every likelihood of the enterprize under his management turning out, as

ecclesinsticul.

(Continued from seeth page.)

After a short discussion and explanation given, the reports and relative papers given were referred to a commuttee.

Rev. Dr. Walden, delegate of the Durch Reformed Chur u of the United States, then not dressed the A study. In an able speech he gave a short lastory of his Church, contending that it was the oldest branch of the Presbyterian Church. Ho referred to the fact that the Dutch Reform Church had not only given min isters to Canada, but had lately taken one, viz Dr. Ormiston from Hamilton, and he was not going to be the last.

The Moderator suitably replied.

Overtures were read from the Presbyteries of Paris and Owen Sound praying for the appointment of another professor in Knox College to ill the chair of Apologetics, and recommending that Roy, Mr. Greeg of Toronto be appointed to the position. The Rev. Messrs. Rodgers and Burafield were heard in support of the over The Rev. Messrs. Rodgers and ture from the Presbytery of Owen Sound.

The overtures were referred to the councittee on the College Board.

The Assembly then adjourned.

The Assembly met and was constituted. The munites of last Sederunt were tead and sustained.

Overtures were read from the Presbytertes of Owen Sound and Huron, praying the Assembly to appoint a new Presbytery, to be called the Presbytery of Brace, and to embrace the County bytery of Bruce, and to embrace the County

Roy. Mr. Anderson supported the overture from Huron. He agreed that the interests of religion required the separation, as at present reingion required the separation, as in present the Presbytery of Huron was far too extensive in territory, which rendered it very difficult for many of the ministers to attend the Presbytery meetings. The county of Bruce was large, having a population of 45,000, many of whom were Presbyterians.

Rev. J. Strath also supported the overture.

Rev. A. Tolmia supported the overture from Owen Sound, holding that the prospect of union with a sister Church was another reason why this now Presbytery should be formed.

Rev.W. Park, Durham, opposed the overture, as Durham Presbytery would lose three members by it.

Rev. R.C. Moffatt, Walkerton, also opposed it. Moved by Rev. Mr. Lowry, Brantford, seconded by Rov. S. C. Fraser, Thorold,

"That the overture be received, that the prayer of the overture be granted, and that a Committee be appointed to determine the boun-daries of the new Presbytery of Bruce."

Moved in amendment by Rey. Mr. Cochrano, seconded by Dr. Waters,

"That the overture be received, and further action delayed till next Assembly.

Moved in further amendment by Rev. R. H. Warden, Bothwell, seconded by Mr. Smith, giving more definite instructions to the Com-

Mr. Cochrane withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Warden's was carried on a division.

The next item of business was a petition from Rev. C. Windell, Ballyduff, and one from the congregation adhering to him, praying that Mr. Windell be restored to his position as a Minister of the Church, and transferred to the Presbytery of Cobourg.

Extracts were read from the minutes of the Presbytery of Ontario, under whose charge Mr. Windell was, showing the grounds of preceding of restoring Mr. Windell, as he has given no guarantee of a change from the stand he had taken.

On motion of Dr. Topp, seconded by Prof. Cavan, the potitions were received, and a ju-dicial commission of Assembly was appointed, with full power to call for parties and papers and settle the whole case.

Rev. Mr. Grege, Convener of the Committee appointed to prepare an address to Her Majesty the Queen, reported as follows:—

"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Moderator and numbers of the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, now in session in the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, beg lumbly to approach your Majesty to lay before you this declaration of our unabated attachment to your Majesty's person and Government. Our deepest sympathies were called forth in behalf of your Majesty in the affliction with which it pleased Aimghty God to visit your Royal Family, during the long continued sickness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. At this, the first necting of our Surrous Court since that event we begin a neutron. prome Court since that event, we beg to assure your Majesty of the unanimity with and our people took part in prayer for the life of a Prince so dear to your Majesty and to the British nation, and also in thankegiving for his restoration. The day of thanksciving which your Majesty ordered to be observed for his re-covery, and especially the manner in which it was observed, both by your Majesty and the many thousands assembled on that have made an impression on our minds that will never be effaced, and have strengthened the sacred tie which binds even the distant portions of your wide empire in living devotion to your Majesty's person and Government. Deeply sensible of the manifold blessings we enjoy as subjects of your Majesty, we beg hambly to assure you that prayers will not cease to be of-tered in all our churches on your behalf, that you may be long preserved to reign over us, and that the choicest blessings of Almighty God, both in time and eternity, may rest upon your Majesty, and upon all the members of the Royal Family."

The address was ordered to be forwarded in the usual way, to Her Majesty.

The Assembly Adjourned.

EVENING SEBERUNTA

The Assembly being constituted, and the minutes of last diet read and sustained.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, from the United Pressbyterian Church of Scotland, and Rev. Mr. McIntosh were received as members of the Can ada Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. John Laing read the report of the Home Mission Committee. The report gave a full detail of the Church work in this department, and threw out many valuable suggestions for accomplishing the work more successfully.

Mr. Laing, after reading the report, delivered an earnest, able, practical address, urging the appointment of a Home Mission Agent, to give his whole time to the work. He then re-signed the Convenership of the Home Mission

"he report was received, and a committee pinted to take the whole subject into consideration, and to draw up a minute expressing the Assembly's sen o of the loss surtained by the resignation of Mr. Laing of an office which he had so ably filled for the last seven years.

A supplemental report was then read by Dr. Waters from the Home Mission Committee, re-

commending that Mr. Laing should receive out of the Church's fund the sum of \$750 as a slightneknowledgment by the Assembly of hi-long and valuable services connected with the Home Mission

This report was agreed to by acclamation. An overlure was then read from the Presidence of Manitobs anent collegiate education.

in support of the overture Prof. Bive. guesvery interesting address, respecting the more done in the college in Manifolm, and the chess-ing prospect of the success of the college.

The overture was referred to a committee. The Assembly then adjourned till 10 a m. on Monday morning.

MORNING SUDIER NI.

The Assembly met and was constituted, the minutes of last Sederant were read and sustained. of Ministerial standing

The report of the Committee appointed last ear on Sabbath observance and Sabbath traffic on the different railways, was read.

Roy, Mr. McMullen thought there was much annecessary Sabbath desceration, that trains travelling on Sunday, and other work carried | on, destroyed the quick and sanctity of that day.

Rev. N. Patterson and Rev. Mr. Wallace in red that some action be taken in this matter.

Rev Mr. Lowry said that, although milways pretended to keep the letter of the law, that trains should not start on Sunday, yet they allowed the trains to start a few hours before Suns day, and to continue on their journey that day, o that more freight trains are run on Sabbath. than perhaps on any other day.

monstrate with the different Companies. Many employees will not unite themselves to the Church on account of the Sabbath breaking to which they are forced.

Rev. Dr. Taylor called the attention of the Assembly to different forms of the same evil in Montreal.

After a lengthy discussion carried on in the ame spirit by Prof. Inglis and others,

Rev. Mr. Gregg moved that the report be received, and that the Committee be instructed to take such steps as in their wisdom they deem proper in the way of petitions to Parliament and remonstrances to the directors and employers of railway Companies, and in other ways, as may tend to abute the evil of Sabbath descenation. This motion was agreed

Next item was an overture from the Synod of London ment the mode of electing the Moderator of the General Assembly. The overture requested that the Moderator be elected by the Assembly without any previous nomination by Presbyteries.

Dr. Waters moved that overture be received and remitted to Presbyteries.

Roy. Mr. Lowly moved in amendment that overture be not received, and that the law of the Church continue as it is.

Rev. Mr. Simpson moved, seconded by Prof Inglis, that the overture be received and referred to a Committee to prepare an act anent the election of Moderator.

Mr. Lowry's amendment was carried on a di

Prof. Young gave in the report of the Committee appointed to consider the reference from the Presbytery of Toronto as to the standing of the Rev. Dr. Willis, and to submit a rule for the guidance of the Church in similar cases.

The first two clauses of the report, to the effeet that the case of Dr. Willis, and that of Mr. McKenzie, of Zorra, be determined on their own morit, and that the names of Dr. Willis and Mr. McKenzie be retained on the rolls of the Presbyteries of Toronto and London respectively, were agreed to.

The third clause, viz: "That according to the constitutional practice of Presbyterianism, none but settled ministers, senior pastors, theological professors, and ordained ministers, called to fill special positions in the work of the Church, should be recognized as ministers entitled to have their names entered on the rolls of Presbyteries, and such being the case, any exceptions made should be made on their own merits, and that, therefore, new legislation on the matter is uncalled for, was, on motion of Prof. Cavan, sent down to Presbyteries for con-

An overture from the Pre-bytery of Paris anent an increase of salary to the general agent of the Church, was then taken up.

The overture with the subject of salary of was referred to a Committee to report on the matter.

The Assembly then adjourned.

ALTERFOON SI DERUNT.

The Assembly being constituted, the minutes , of last diet were read and sustained.

The subject of union next came up. It was found that six Presbyteries approved simpliciter of the basis of union. One suggested a modification of the first article, four wished an additional article on the Headship of Christ, others approve more or less generally.

It was agreed, after some discussion, that the doctrinal part of the basis be taken up first, and then the subject of Collegiate Education.

Dr. Topp then moved, seconded by Roy, A Wilson, that the approval of the four doctrinal articles be re-affirmed by this Assembly.

Rev. J. Ross said that the basis without a distimet recognition of the Headship of Christ was | fessed to have received. a body without head or soul, and argued that this recognition should be the first article. He moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Elora, that the articles be taken up one by one. Dr. Topp withdrew his motion, so that the

articles be taken up scriatim. The first article was agreed to,

Roy, Mr. Baird moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the first clause of the second article be amended, so as to read that the Westminster Confession of Farth and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms shall form the subordinate standard of the United Church.

Rev. Mr. Ross supported the motion of Mr. Bard, and objected to giving a smoordinate place to the Catechisms.

Rev. Mr. McKinnon had heard a great deal of returns from Presbyteries, but nothing had been said of decisions of sessions and congrega-

Prof. Cavan thought that as the sister church had not been accustomed to force her ministers to sign anything but the Westminister Confession, and as all the doctrines of the catechism are contained in the Confession, it was unnece to mge them to have three standards instend of one, more especially as the object of the catechism is the instruction of the peo-

Rev. Mesers. Wilson, McMullen and King were in favor of letting the article stand. Rev. Mr. Scott said that the wording of the

article naturally awakened the suspicion that there must be something behind. He hoped

in-traction of the congregation

Rev. Mr. McLaren wished to be the catechism slide by side with the Contession, but if the other Church could show that their view was abstrutially ours in would not insist upon the amendment. He concluded that if the other Church objected to having three stand ards in 1872 they had no such objection in 1843. He believed that the members of that Church would not object to the article it so

Prof. Inch. said that the cate histor were a Prof. High: said that the care mans were a fuller exposition of the doctrines of Scripture than the Contession, but they were intended for instruction merely. He held that neither the instruction mercly. He held that neither the Established nor the Free Church have gone so far as is now asked.

The article, on a division, was allowed to

The Assembly then adjourned.

minutes of last diet were read and sustained. On motion of Professor Inglis it was agreed to resume the discussion on the basis of union. I way that he could not respect them. He would The third and fourth articles of the basis were—support Dr. Popp's motion. a greed to without amendment.

Dr. Topp then moved that these four articles constitute the basis of union for the negocinting Churches.

Rev. Mr. Ross moved in amendment that the following be inserted as the first article in the basis. "That in order to a right and harmonbusis. than perhaps on any other day.

Rev. Mr. Ross said that we were not doing our duty in this matter. We should strongly re- a recognition of the Lord Jesus Christ as the nonstrate with the different Companies. Many only King and Head of His Church, and also as larger of the monstrate with the different Companies. Many only King and Lord of Lords and Lord of Lords.

Rev. Mr. Lower felt that the system characteristic from the interference of any other authority, and has also as exertined the probability of the former than the same as a contraction in the monstrate with the different Companies. Many only Kings and Lord of Lords.

Rev. Mr. Lower felt that the system characteristic from the interference of any other authority, and has also as exertined the probability of the former than the figure of the first and has also as exertined the probability of the probability of the figure of the f King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

He contended that this article would not destroy the general character of the basis, and that it should not give offense. It is not a Free Church principle, but the dectrine of universal christianity. It is the bond of union of 1861, and we should not weaken the union of '61 by now receding from the basis of it. He held that the time of union was the proper time for hobling up the Headship of Christ, and there could be no solid union without such recognition. After showing the danger of entering in-to union without a full recognition of this principle Mr. Ross concluded a long and carnest address.

Rev. N. Patterson seconded the motion of Mr. Ross. He saw no reason to leave out the article, nor could be see why it should be offen-

Prof. Cavan said that they were all agreed as to the doctrine of the Headship of Christ, and over ready to assert in the right place. He maintained that the doctrine was distinctly as-serted in the Confession of Faith, and thereh fore no occasion to assert it by itself, as both Churches accept the confession. We should therefore trust the brethren of the other negociating Church and not insult them by subjecting them to a test in a matter which they hold as ourselves. He held that such an article thrust into the basis now would (not because the sister church did not hold it, but because they would regard it as want of con-fidence) be a bar to union.

Rev. Mr. Monteith referred to a difficulty which he had felt. He wished to be protected from the interference of the civil courts. He referred to the Cardross case in Scotland.

Rev. Mr. Gregg said that certain truths were very important, and should strongly be asserted at certain times. He held that the prophetical office and the priestly office of Christ should be insisted upon as well as the kingly office; and, that therefore, Mr. Ross' motion was too narrow. In the present age the doctrine of the atonement was more ignored than that of the headship. He held therefore that the doctrine of the Headship should not be brought forward at the present time, and none of the other doctrines, especially as they were all contained alike

in the Confession of Faith. Rev. Mr. Wardrope thought great care should be given to a matter of so tauch importance. This church has always attached great importance to the doctrine of the Headship of Christ, and to make no allusion to it now would be receding from our former position. He was not willing to make any concession on this point, and would call on them all to unite in their testinony to Christ and Crown Hum Lord of all."

Dr. Waters thought this a very fit time to make such a recognition. There is certainly as much need that this doctrine should have as prominent a position in the basis of union which we are now negociating, as in the basis of union of 1861. The doctrine was in the confession in 1843 and in 1861 just as much as now.
Why then refuse to assert now as much as then, especially when there are so many in this church who wish such a recognition before they nter into the union. It is not a dead issue as any one may see in reading the current literature of the day; it involves the relation of Church and State, and the time may soon come when this charch will be compelled to assert its rights. And why should the sister church regard the insertion of this doctrine as

Rev. Mr. McMullen said that the doctrine was inserted in the basis of union in 1861 as a saving clause, and by omitting it now, it was only leaving the Confession free of limitation. To hold it would be officusive to the sister church, instantch as that we were charging them with not holding a truth which they pro-

lessed to have received.

Rev. Mr. Ure expressed his sorrow that the discussion had taken such a turn. He was affraid harm would be done by some of the statements made, if they should leave the impression that so e of the ministers of this hurch were not faithful to this doctrine. church were not faithful to this doctrine. He urged the ministers to put the question fairly before the people. He then gave a very interesting history of the Article of the Headship as it appears in the basis of union of 1861. The Froe Church suspecting that the U.P. Church held doctrines respecting the civil magistrate, which, if followed out to their consequences, would had to reactiful though a provided. would lead to practical Atheism, appointed a committee to interrogate the U. P. Church on the subject. The U. P. Church thought it but sight to become impulators in turn, and to eatechise their Free Church brethren on the Hendship of Christ. So the article in question was put in the basis as a compromise. But no great importance should be attached to it now. as the circumstances are different and no such

compromise needed.

Rev. Mr. Scott, of London, thought that if as was done in 1861, but thren of both sides were to state their suspicions frankly and fairly, a solid and barmonious union might be effected now as then. He thought Mr. Ross did not go far enough, as the doctrine was never denied by the sister church, if they were unfaithful to it, it was in the application of it. He thought a committee should be appointed to ascertain the views of the sister church as to her opinion of the position of the Church of Scotlar the time of the disruption of 1848, and as to her relation to the civil courts now.

the catechians would retain the place hitherto assigned to them in this Church.

Hey. Mr. Gregg, argued that the catechians were never intended as articles of faith, but as chort expositions of Scripture to be used for the the other negotiating church did not reject. The therefore make it a separate article titler doctrines have as much right to be asserted as this one.

The Assembly now adjourned

Trespay, Jose Hen MOUNTAIN SUBJECTION.

The Assembly met and was constituted the nimute of last diet were read and sustained. Mr King resumed the Union debate. Ho

other church, the larger body should take a generous course, and believe in the honosty of the other body

Dr. Proudfoot believed that the negotiating s fully recognized the doctrine of the ip. The sister thurch held to the con-Head-hip fession as firmly as we do, and they are now socking union with as who hold this doctrine, which shows they are sound on this question. They objected to the admission of this article not because they do not hold it, but because The Assembly met and was constituted, the dery as well as reviving the desputes of the inutes of last diet were read and sustained.

The Assembly met and was constituted, the dery as well as reviving the desputes of the inutes of last diet were read and sustained. but here at all than humilliate them in such a

> Rev. Mr. Scott of London moved in amond ment, seconded by Mr. Tolmie, that the Assembly delay its final decision on the basis until the commuttee on union has ascertained the views of the negotiating churches on the Headship of Christover the Church as mak ing her undependent in all her proceedings from the interference of any other authority, and has also ascertained the probability of

Rev. Mr Lowey felt that the sister church was sound on this question and they could all meet on the common basis of the Confession of Faith. The circumstances of the case do not require the insertion of the article.

Mr. Mutchmor could not see why the Kirk should object to this article. Distance does not change principles. He thought that if this article was necessary in 1861 it was much more necessary now.

Rev. Mr. Wilson said that if the dispute was about the Headship itself he would stand with Mr. Ross. But the question is about reasserting a doctrine in the basis which is already Mr. Ross. asserted there. He was strongly in favor of union and he felt that if this article was meeted questioning as it did the sincerity of the sister church, it would bar all negotiations for union. for union

Rev. Mr. McLaren, felt the responsibility of speaking on this question, he wished to give his reasons for supporting Mr. Scott's amendment, and if that fulled of supporting Mr. Ross' motion. He had no doubt as to the doctrine in question being fairly expressed in the Confession, but it was expressed in some-what general terms, and weknow that it was so interpreted that the holding of it was compatible with the most thorough-paced Erastianism. The Church of Scotland never denied the doctrine in theory, but in practice it was not deemed inconsistent to force ministers over unwilling congregations, and to accept the decions of Civil Courts in matters connected with the internal working of the Church. He held that the Committee on union should have had a full conference with the sister Church on this subject. He was sorry that no such conference had taken place. If the sister Church was now occupying an independent position, then union might be effected without reviving the past, but when they hold to the Church of Scotland with the one hand, and hold out the other to us, we have to choose one of two things, either to stultify our testimony of 1814, or have this article inserted in their basis.

Dr. McVicar believed that Mr. Scott's motion would promote union. He held that the doc-trine was in the Confession, but it is easier to assert than to maintain a doctrine, and if he was opposed in asserting a doctrine, he had stronger reason to believe that he would be opposed in applying that doctrine. The only use bourer has been secured to assist Mr. Nisbit in of a basis is to give prominence to certain matters regarding which there may be anxieties in

A vote of thanks was then passed to the comthis Church; there is, therefore, no objection to the insertion of this article. He thought the Church should not recede from the position of 1861 without some good cause

the Reformation, when the old Reformers testi-tied to the Headship of Christ with their blood. The Westminster standards sufficed for them, and they should also suffice for us. He would have this Assembly go back to this time-honored position.

Prof. Inglis controverted the statement of Mr. McLaren, and held that the Confession of Faith, honestly subscribed, must preclude Erastanism. The brethren of the other Church tions not sending in their returns. Church of Scotland. Had they done so in 1814, he thought there would be no disruption in Canada. And as they were willing to drop the connection now, we should not put obstacles in

Rev. W. Co. htane would like to hear opinions of the younger members of this Court, who could look at the matter eaimly, without refercould look at the matter causity, which had that ence to the disputes of the past. He had that the question of union affected these members more intimately, for if it is accomplished, they have been at the scheme. Mr. Cochshall have to work out the scheme. Mr. Cochranc concluded by moving, seconded by Rev. Mr. Wardrope, "That the four articles which have now been adopted sparately, form the basis of union for the United Church; but in view of the fact that many esteemed member of this Assembly desire a recognition of the Headship of Christ over His Church, it be an instruction to the Union Committee to endeavor to secure in some way such a deliverance as shall meet the views of all parties in this Church, and report to next Assembly."

Mr. Campbell (elder) spoke strongly in favor of the umon.

Rev. Mr. Burton thought that a frank official conference between the Churches on this point would do no harm, but to ask more would only be reviving what had better be left buried.

The hour of adjournment having now ar rived, the benediction was pronounced. APTERNOON SEDERUNT.

Mr. Burton continued the discussion on the basis of union. He was not in favor of an additional article.

Prof. Young objected to the motion of Mr. Ross, because it failed to meet the case. The Confession asserted the doctrine as strongly as the motion. The only question was as to whe ther the sister Church was faithful in her apolication of the doctrine, but the motion vided no remedy on that point. He had strong objection to Mr. Scott's motion. He was willing to let the Established Church people hold their views, provided he was left free to hold his

ent aspects in which the doctrine in question

was held. The Rev Dr Topp closed the discussion,

debute. Before the vote was taken the Assembly enrayed in prayer, Dr. Taylor, of Montreal, load

The vote was then taken, and the amend ment of Mr Cochone was correct successively over the anomalments of Mr Scott and Mr.

Ross, and over the motion of Dr Topp Mr. Cochrane's proton was then carried by a imagority of 80 to 31. I everal members enter

Rev. Mr. Use wished the Assembly to delay Bet Mr. Crewished the Assembly to delay all further considerations of the Union resolutions fill mext year. But the Assembly proceeded to take up the question of Collegiate Institutions. It was agreed to take up the several charses of this article restations.

ed their disent.

The adoption of the first clause, viz; "That the negotiating clourches shall enter into a union with the Theological and Laterary In stitutions which they now have," was moved by Dr. Proudfoot, seconded by Rev. A. Wilson.

It was moved in amendment by Dr. Waters, seconded by Rev. J. W. Mitchell, "That important as a large number of the office-bearers and members of this Church are opposed, in the present circumstances of the country, to undertaking any Classical or Philosophical Teaching as a part of the Church work, it would therefore be greatly preferrable that the facul-ties in Arts of Queen's College and Morrin College should be placed on such a basis, as while preserving them in all their efficiency, would at the same time remove them from under the direct control of the Church '

Dr. Waters was greatly in favour of our young men looking forward to the ministry, being well tersed in literary and scientific knowledge, but he thought it was not the proper duty of the Church to teach them such and, moreover, young men were better for being trained in nonsectaron colleges. He held that there great danger to our national Universities if de-nominations were to withdraw from them.

Roy Mr. King desired a reduction in the number of Theological Halls, and that scenlar education be separated from the Church. Ho thought this reduction should not be a bar to Union.

Rev. Mr. Ball supported Dr. Proudfoot's mo-

Rev. Mr. Lowry spoke in favour of Denominational Universities, and strongly recommended the continuance of Queen's College. In such an institution we have a guarantee that the students attending shall be under safe teachers, whilst in national Universities they may be under Professors holding most dangerous errors. He went on to speak of the relations which Queen's College holds to the sister

Dr. McVicar, for the information of the court, read, amid no little astonishment, lengthy ex-tracts from the Royal Charter of Queen's Col-lege, stating the relations which that College held to the Church.

Rev. Mr. Gregg would support Dr. Proud-foot's motion. He thought a Denominational University a healthy rival to a national one. He considered Queen's College a valuable acquisition to the United Church.

Hon. Mr. McMurrich would not be in favour of starting such an institution, but seeing that it exists, he would carnestly advise its being continued as it is. He objected to those who continued as it is. He objected to those who were opposed to the mion on any terms but on raising such objections on these points, would support Dr Proudfoot's motion.

The Assembly then adjourned.

EVENING SEDERUNT.

The Assembly being constituted with prayer, the minutes were read and sustained.

The report of the Foreign Mission Committee was read by Rev. Wm. McLaren. The report gave a very encouraging account of Foreign Mission Work of the Church. Special note Mission Work of the Church. Special note was made in the report regarding Mr. McKay, our first Missionary to China. The report also referred to the fact that an additional labourer has been searched.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the commattee, especially to the Convener, and the report was referred to a committee to report the con at a future sederunt.

The Rov. E. Vincent, the newly appointed Dr. Taylor would support Dr. Topp's motion. If they went back to the history of the past at all, he wished them to go back to the time of sembly, delivered a suitable address to Mr. sembly, delivered a suitable address to Mr. Vincent, and presented him with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

Prof. Inghs then led the Assembly in prayer

on his behalf. The report of the Committee on Statistics was then read by Pr. Waters. The report is a pretty full one, but the committee complains of the inconvenience caused by some congrega-

to the committee The Assembly then adjourned. (Conclusion next week)

The report we

The American Board are undertaking with vigor their new work of sending the Gospel to the Roman Catholic countries. A third mis-sionary has been appointed to Spain, and another commissioned to establish a mission in

From our latest foreign files to the 28 ult we gather that Papal infallibility has produced a controversial, and probable hostile, situation in France. Apparently without consulting the government, the Archbishop of Paris has directed the publication of the Gennenical decrees promulgating the dogma. Several journals have taken objections to the proceed-Several ings as illegal, in the absence of State sanction.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Pearch Macadam Muir to the church and parish of Polmont, in the Presbytery of Linlith-gow and county of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Kerr. The Queen has also been pleased to present the Rev. Robert Sharp Warren, M.A., to the church and parish of Stranraer, in the Presbytery of Stranraer and county of Wigtown, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Thomas Little to the church and parish of Lanark.—Gazette.

It is stated that a movement has been tris stated that a movement has been ori-ginated in Edinburgh, chiefly among the ladies, for the purpose of getting up memorials to the ensuing General Assembly of the Free Church, entreating the Assembly to bring the negotiations for Union to a close, in order to restore peace and harmony to the Froe Church. Amongst the first names appended to these petitions are those of Mrs. Cunningham, widow of Professor Cunningham, of the Free College; the three daughters of Dr. Chalmers, the two dangliters of the late well-known Dr. Andres bjection to Mr. Scott's motion. He was willing to the Established Church people hold their liews, provided he was left free to hold his liews.

Rev. Mr. Baird having pointed cut the differ-

Sabbath School Teacher.

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSIONS.

JUNE BUTH.

Revise, or Address, -1 Thess. iv. 18.

Prove that men may have heaven through Christ.

12; Shorter Chatecism, 81,

This epistle was written by the Aposthe Paul to the Church at Thessulonica. The greater part of them had been heathens, but were converted by the preaching of Paul in company with Silas and Timotheus, Acts vvii. 1-9.

1. Death a Sleep.

Death is like a sleep to Christians. (1.) It is rest. The weary worker is glad to close his eyes at night, and look out of the windows are darkened, and the doors are shut in the streets, and the good man, worn out, rests in the grave. (2.) It is rest in safety. will both lay me down in peace and sleep, for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety. So the Christian sleeps in Jesus. He is saved by Hun and will be raised up again. (8.) There is a happy waking. How bright the dim eyes in the morning, how strong the wearied frame; so the body of the saint is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power.

II. How Believers Sorrow.

It is a sore trial to part with dear Christian triends; we are not forbidden to mourn for them. Jesus wept. But we do not sorrow as others. Who are they? The heathen had no right hope of resurrection. On their tombstones they inscribed, "Farewell, farewell for How does the Christian hope? (1.) They who sleep in Jesus are already blessed; "to depart is to be with Christ, which is far better." (2.) the Christian hopes soon to be with them. (8.) He hopes that they and he will have a glorious resurrection and a happy eternity.

III. Why we Believe in the Resurrection.

(1.) Jesus died. By his death for our sins he abolished death, and opened We would have been shut out heaven. of heaven for our sins, but now we have an abundant entrance. (2.) Jesus has risen. This is the pledge that we shall Jesus is our Head. What God did for him he will do for us also.

IV. How the Dead are Raised.

All we know about this is from the Word of the Lord: we see seed dying and bringing forth other seed; we see the caterpillar becoming a crysalis, and then in the summer bursting into beauty as a butterfly: these are unalogies, but it is only in the Word of God we know for certain there is a resurrection. (1.) All saints shall rise together. This is the meaning of the words—"Shall not prevent them that are asleep:" prevent means preceed. The saints alive at Christ's coming, and the saints raised from the dead, shall be caught up to-gether. (2.) They shall be raised by Christ himself. "The Lord himself Christ himself. "The Lord himself shall descend," &c., "the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible," 1 Cor. xv. 52. As in Mount Sinai the law was given in the most solemn manner, with clouds and fire and earthquake, and the blast of a blies of worshipers, but the application trumpet; so shall all men be summoned out of their graves to judgment with the blish the gospel by private as well as by greatest solemnity. What a blast public means, by every Christian as which wakes the dead! What a sound well as by every minister. "Let him that reaches the grave.

the resurrection it is evident there is to ster cannot reach every individual, the be a new revelation of Christ to us active co-operation of all believers The saint is with Jesus as soon as he should be enlisted in the promulgation dies; but when he is raised with a glorified body, he will have new powers and at the hands of the church a duty which which was to the effect that leave be be better able to know, and love and cannot be discharged, nor the accomadore his Redeemer. (2.) They shall be with him for ever. He whom they loved most, he who is most worthy of becommand of labor carries with it, the loved most of the latter of the latt ing loved, he who loves them with ever-lasting love, he who is the Fountain of Living Waters—they are to be with Him. This is heaven. Not the glory of the celestial city but to be with Almost Father, should not despond. Christ for ever.

How differently do sinners regard the resurrection. Macaba, an African chief, when he heard of Moffat, the missionary of the resurrection, exclaimed, "What I will all the slain in battle "Yes, they shall rise." And "And all those I have slain yonder rise?" "Yes, they shall all rise." No," said the chief, striking his spear on the ground, "they shall not rise!" The thought was too dreadful for this bloody warrior.

An honestblacksmith was once grossly insulted, and his character infamously detamed. Friends advised him to seek redress by means of the law, but to one and all he replied: "No, I will go to my forge, and there in six months I shall have worked out such a character and carned such a name as all the judges, law courts, and lawyers in the world ionid mores give me."

ASSEMBLY SABBATH.

CENTRAL CHURCH, HAMILTON.

Divine services were conducted in this church yesterday forenoon by the Rev. Dr. Topp, of Toronto, who preached from Eph. iv., 18; "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a Ropeat Psalm 110, 5-7; Romans 13, perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ," The text was unfolded and illustrated in the following order:

1. The meeting referred to.

2. The parties who shall come to the meeting: All God's saints now scat tered and separated, but united by real though invisible bonds -- shall meet. In sadness and sorrow the leved ones are parted here, and the burden of blighted hopes carried through the dark night of forget all care in deep repose. When morning : for a Father's eye is watchbereavement, but joy cometh in the ing, and a Father's voice will call together all the household of the faithful. "The dispersed of Israel He gathers into one." From every land every From every land, every kindred, they all shall come; not one of them can be lost. The very dust of the saint is precious in God's sight. It is the blessed privilege of the believer to know that death cannot sever the bonds that unite him to the Saviour.

3. The means by which the meeting shall be brought about. It is by the unity of the faith and the knowledge of the love of God. A clear and definite explanation was here given of what constituted the unity of faith, and the preacher urged the necessity of seeking such union as that which formed the subject of Christ's intercessory prayer. A union where the connecting link is that of an intelligent faith, guided and established by the growing knowledge of the Saviour,

4. The design of the meeting. Through the influence of the sanctifying spirit of God the believer is developed into a perfect man, conformed to the stature of the fullness of Christ. Christ is perfected, and his body, which is the church, is advancing towards the same perfection. What encouragement there is in this thought! However great may be the trials incident to the Christian's journey tl rough the world, the end of that journey is everlasting life-a life unburdened by sorrow and unstained by

Dr. Topp closed his sermon with a most impressive appeal to his audience, that they should give themselves to Christ, place themselves at the disposal of the redceming love, and dedicate their lives to the service of God-a service which is destined to lead the servant through the unity of the Gospel, to the enjoyment of perfect holiness, and therefore perfect happiness, throughout eternity.

In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Taylor of Montreal, preached from Mark 16 15: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gost of to every creature. This commission was given to the Church for all time until the object of the commission shall have been accomplished. It was not given to the Apostles alone, nor was the sphere of activity to which it pointed limited to apostolic times. The Apostles have passed away, and the gospel is not yet preached to every creature. The word "preach" has been by conventional usage applied to the declaration of Able truth in the public assemthat reaches the grave.

V. The Blessed Resurrection of the lightguage of the text shews this. The gospel is not to be proclaimed to the multitude merely, but to every creature. (1.) They shall meet the Lord. At It is plain, therefore, that, as the mini-

> Almighty Father, should not despond, but, relying on divine faithfulness, go forward in the work of evangelisation. There is need that the Christianity of to-day should be more vital, and it may of the Kingston Presbytery, not conbecome more powerfully aggressive. Let every one who names the name of On motion of Rev. Mr. McMullen leave Christ feel himself personally interested in the advancement of the Redeemer's granted. kingdom, and the time will come when the sceptre of Jesus will be gratefully acknowledged over all the earth. Then the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of God and of this Christ. The blessed promise is enough to nerve all Christian endeavors, and inspire all needed hope.

The congregations were very large both morning and evening, and gave evidence of their high appreciation of the enjoyable services of the day.

Time flies; Death urges; Knells call; Heaven invites; Hell threatens.

(Continued from third page,) reported upon at next Assembly Dr. Proudfoot withdrew his motion, and the motion of Mr. McMullen was agreed

It being now 10 o'clock the Assembly adjourned until 10 o'clock next morning.

THURSDAY JUNE BYH.

MORNING SUDERG NT.

The Assembly met at 10 a. m. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Moderator and Rev. Mr. Rodgers, the minutes of backdorunt were read and sustained.

The report of the committee on bills and overfures containing several recommendations was read and received.

The report of the committee on the marriage with a deceased wife's sister was called for. Mr. Gregg the convent bytery of London to receive Mr. Lyman er briefly stated the substance of the minister of the M. E. Church as a stureport, which showed the scriptural dent of theology. reasons for such marriages being provided in the confession of Faith.

After some discussion on the question it was moved by Mr. Wilson, Kingston, seconded by Mr. Burton, Beleville, that the report be printed in tract form and and circulated among the congregations of the Church, as containing an excellent summary of the scriptural agreement against marriage with a deceased wife's sister." Agreed.

The report of the committee on Sabbath schools was then read by Rev. Mr. Cochrane, convener.

Mr. Reid read two papers to be taken up at the same time with the report, one requesting the selection of Sunday school books, the other a memorial from the Presbytery of Guelph, calling attention to schemes of lessons and other matters connected with Sabbath school

Mr. Cuthbertson, St. Thomas; moved that the reports be received, and referred to a committee whose duty it will be to report at a future sitting to this

Mr. Cuthbertson spoke in strong terms against Sabbath school conventions, and advocated denominational Dr. Burns seconded the motion. ones. While in favor of denominational conferences, he warmly defended general conventions. Mr. A. F. Wood also

Rev. Mr. Monteith, York Mills, moved in amendment seconded by Rev. Mr. Rogers that the reports be received and that the Assembly now proceed to the consideration of the reports. Mr. Cuthbertson's motion was carried.

spoke in favor of General conventions.

The Rev. Mr. Ure, Goderich; reported in behalf of the committee appointed to consider the resignation of Prof. The first and second clauses of the report expressing regret at losing the valuable services of the Professor and rejoicing at his well merrited appointment to a chair in University College, were ununimously adopted, the third clause recommending the nominal connection of Prof. Young with Knox College that the benefit of his counsel might be secured to the Church, gave rise to some discussion and was recommitted to the committee to be amend-

On motion of Dr. Taylor a committee was appointed to draft an addre sto Her | book at present. gracious Majesty the Queen.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Cochrane, a committee with Dr. Burns as convener the Psalms, and characterised hymns as was appointed, with power to correspond with other religious bodies in Canada now in session with the Govern. ment of Ontario and the Dominion 1eanding the appointment of a day of general thanksgiving. On metion of the Rev. Mr. Reid, the applications of Presbyteries to take on trial students for license were referred to a committee. Six students are applying for licence.

The roll was now called.

A special application from the Presbytery of Kingston was then received. Rev. Messrs. Burton and McMechan disposed of.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

June 6th. ted, the minutes of last sederant were address the meeting. read and sustained.

The consideration of the application cluded at last diet, was then resumed, terran Church of North America. to licence and ordain Mr. Thomson was being present, and conveying to the As-

A. T. Pierson and Mr. Farrand, delegates of the Presbyterian Church, U. to the name "Presbyterian"—a name the United Presbyterian Church of religious freedom and the education of North America, were introduced to the the people. He then gave a very inter-Assembly and took their seats on the

the committee appointed to consi- nor more energetic in her work than at der the answers sent down to Presby- present. Mission work was being ex- Professor to the staff of the college-

from 1 approving generally, from 1 dis- At home they had 5 Colleges and 4

To remit on Union question answers were received from ax Presbyteries, approving of the basis of Union simpliciter, from eight approving generally but proposing modifications, from one disapproving, and from one that the consideration of the question be postponed.

On motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by Rev. Mr. Cochrane, the report was received.

A special application was made by the Stratford Presbytery for leave to receive Mr. Hartley, formerly a minister for some years of the N. C. Methodist Church, as a student of Theology in Knox College. Application granted.

Leave was also granted to the Pres-

Also to the Presbytery of Toronto to receive Mr. James Campbell, a minister of the P. M. Church as a student of theology.

The next item of busines was the time and place of the meeting of Assembly next year.

Mr. Gibson, Montreal, moved, seconded by Mr. Lowry, that the Assembly meet next year in Montreal.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Cuthbertson, seconded by Dr. Proudfoot that Assembly meet in London.

Moved in further amendment by Mr. Cochrane, seconded by Mr. Gregg, that Assembly meet next year in Toronto, within Cook's Church on the first Tues. day of June, 1878,

Mr. Cochrane's amendment was car-

An overture from the Presbytery of London anent a denominational organ was then taken up. Dr. Proudfoot supported the overture. He said that this Church had not made such use of the press as it ought. He thought a weekly paper would greatly advance the interests of the Church. Such a paper was now published by private enterprise namely the B. A. PRESBYTERIAN. Had that paper been in existence a year ago this overture would not have been introduced. He could not withdraw the overture but he advised them to vote it down, and extend their hearty support to the BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN. On motion of Mr. McMullen, the overture was rejected, and the B. A. PRES-BYTERIAN recommended to the ministers and members of the C. P. Church, as worthy of their warm support.

Overtures from the Synods of Hamilton and London anent the compiling of a hymn-book for congregational use, were read.

Rev. Mr. McColl, Hamilton, in behalf of the Synod of Hamilton, supported the overture, arguing that a hymnbook was not a novel thing in our Church, for some congregations already use one. Nor was he advocating any thing wrong for the Assembly already permit it; nor was he afraid of bad results following.

Mr. Monteith moved, seconded by Mr. Becket, that in consequence of the pros peet of union with other churches it would be unwise to compile a hymn-

Mr. Ross moved that the overture be rejected. He spoke warmly in favor of Christian regard, and assured the delebroken eisterns.

Mr. Monteith's motion was carried. The Assembly then adjourned.

EVENING SEDERUNT.

June 6th.

the Delegates from the United States, devotions, a large congregation was present.

minutes of last Sederant were read and report. The report showed an increase sustained.

Rev. Mr. Gregg reported to the Astion he attended as a delegate from this Church, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States lately held at Detroit.

He endeavoured to give that Church n brief account of our condition and history, and desired them to send delegates to this General Assembly. He was glad that they had done so, and The Assembly met and was constitu. that the delegates were now ready to

> The Moderator then welcomed the delegates, and called upon the Rev. Mr. Scott, delegate from the United Presby.

Rev. Mr. Scott had great pleasure at sembly the fraternal greetings and cor-At this stage, Rev. Dr. Hogarth, Rev. dial salutations of his Church. He ., and Rev. W. P. Scott, delegate from which has always been associated with esting sketch of the progress of the Church he represented. That Church, Platform.

Prof. Cavan read a report from he said, was never more harmonious, teries anent, instrumental music, union etc.

To remit on instrumental music answers were given by 12 Presbyteries approximg simpliciter of the Interim Act;

Interior was being expenses, both at home and abroad. Their foreign Mission work was principally carried on in Egypt, Syria, Judea, and China, that in Egypt being wonderfully successful.

approving but granting liberty to con-Theological Seminaries. He then regregations; and from 4 disapproving. ferred to the orthodox or conservative ferred to the orthodox or conservative character of their Church. They still believe in the "Psalms of David," but they have just issued a new version of these Psalms, without the roughness and uncouthness of the old version, and he hoped that the great Presbyterian hody whose representatives are now on the platform, would soon come to use this new version instead of their Hynns, He closed by laying on the table the

minutes of their Assembly.
Dr. Hogarth, of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, then ad dressed the Assembly. He expressed the delight with which they listened to our delegates in their Assembly. He then spoke of the bond of union which should subsist between Presbyterians, and hoped that a still closer union would yet exist among them. He described the Home and Foreign Missions of the Church, and dwelt at length upon their Sunday Schools. The American Pres byterian Church had 160,000 members. 500,000 Sabbath School attendants. 4,400 Ministers, and 4,700 congregations. Dr. Hogarth concluded by n ferring to the fact, that Presbyterianism always accompanied a missionary spirit, which fact was in a great measure due to Calvinism, the doctrines of which were well characterized by Mr. Fronde as a "revolt against untruth."
Hon. J. S. Farrand, of the Americans

Presbyterian Church, then addressed the meeting. He gave some interesting facts regarding the eldership of that Church, and described what their duties were, viz: to assist the pastor, to do pastoral work in his absence, to attend to the prayer meeting, to have the supervision over choirs, &c. He then referred to the fact of the great number of inumigrants coming to the States, and the duty of the Church to christianize these. He had faith in the Word of God, that this world is to be converted to Jesus Christ. He wished for a closer union among Christians for that purpose. He was in favor of Reciprocity and Free Trade between this country and his own, but he was also in favor of one American Presbyterian Church.

Rev. A. S. Pierson, of Detroit, next addressed the Assembly. Mr. Pierson, in a speech of great power, spoke principally on "the pulpit." First, the tendency to simplicity, connected with which he quoted as an example, Dr. Hall and Dr. Taylor of New York. Second, the tendency to preach without manuscript, or, as they say, to have less of paper ministers. Heconsidered this tendency of great practical benefit, not that he believed in ex tempore preaching, for he considered that no minister had a right to enter the pulpit without having his sermon fully prepared, so that he could preach to his people face to face. A third tendency of the present day was that of unity among brethren. He held that a close unity should exist between Presbyterians. They had the basis of this unity in their standards, unity of affection and of co-operation. These tendencies, he held, were favorable to evangelical preaching. He concluded by referring, in eloquent terms, to the memory of John Knox, and to the great and glorious work which he accomplished.

The Moderator then responded. He varmly reciprocated the messages of gates of the interest felt by the C. P. Church for the great work undertaken by their brethren in the United States.

The Assembly then adjourned. MORNING SEDERUNT.

Friday, June 7th. This evening been set apart to hear Rev. Mr. Pierson, of Detroit, leading the The Assembly was opened by prayer.

large congregation was present.

The Assembly being constituted, the Board of Knox College, read the annual in the contributions over last year of \$1,100, a decrease of debt by \$217. sembly that in accordance with instruc-tion he attended as a delegate from this Forty-five students were in Theology, 27 in the literary course, who along with those at the Provincial University make about 100 studying for our Church in

> Prof. Young, although appointed to a chair in University College, gave during last session three lectures a week in Knox College. Mr. Scrimger and Rennelson conducted classes in Latin and Greek.

> Rev. Mr. Read read the report of the Board of Examiners. He stated that it was worthy of notice that so many presented degrees from Toronto University when entering into their theological

Rev. A. Young, chairman of the Board of Management of Montreal College, read their yearly report. The number of students is 45. The College is in a very prosperous state financially. The Board have purchased a site on which they intend erecting a new college building, costing about \$30,000, of which more than half has already been subscribed. The Board recommended the Assembly to appoint an additional

Continued on Afth page.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY.

We not with a paragraph the other day which prey descriptive of this grand thoroughtars of pa world, and now give it for the benefit of the analysis public.

We mae wheel here we have the reach the roughtere of the world, and now give it for the benefit of the Canadian public:

The ratiways he ic, that is, in Lie, land, are not better than our way. Either the Linghish roads have deterforated, or is soon own have apparedated, fastime that the act-est freed on the offert him between Liverpacel and Locadon now he taken us a fair sample, and on pared with sample trains on the New Terk at Line Ratiway at Locae with which I are noted and twenty offer, through first class faire is thirty-five indilings—say after other than the From Liverpacel for the New Lork and Eric from New York to the west end of Suspension Bridge, in Canada, distance upwards of fom hundred and fifty offer, in drawing room each, the faye is min adolars and twenty-five cents. We ride in by far the most elegant conches on the Eric than here in England, and at only one half the cost. We ride as fast, too, or the Eric as in England, about thirty-into miles in afther ease. In smoothness there is no comparison dotton on the New York and Eric is like rolling on oil; but here we rathe in our seats like full about a suspension of the New York and Eric is like rolling in only but here we have the thore are four wice. Here one wheel failing necessitates disaster; on the Eric we can spin of from one to six and if judiciously selected, the coach is still moish and not a week. Here the afficult to talk and impossible to write; on the Eric I do both intelligibly. I am proudly surprised, after an absence of some years, we find an English ration and account of the traveller—no, not even in the matter of dust ind others.

Travellers' Guide.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

	A.51.	P.M.	P.M.	P.3
Depart	. ,5.37	12.07	5.37	70
Arrive	9.37	11.07	5.57	11,0
•	BRAND TRU	NR WEST.		
A.3		P.M.	P.M.	P. 30
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Depart7.0		1.00	5 30	8.00
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La Trains of	this line	leave Un	ion Stati	on Ave

NORTHERN BAILWAY.

A.M. . 7.00 11.10 TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY A.M P.M. 7 45 3 30 10.45 6.20 Depart Arrive TORONTO, GREY, AND DRUCE BAILWAY.

7.10 11.10 P.M. 3.00 8.10

HOUR OF CLOSING MAILS	KITON	TOROY	TO P. O.
Por Grand Trunk West Grand Trunk East Por Great Western Railway Por Northern Railway Western States	•	. 6.00	A.M. P.S 6 00 2.3 1.00 5.3 10.45 3.0 6.00 3.0 6.00 3.0

Special Notice,

ANOTHER CASE OF BRONCHITIS CURED.
Butdonwater, N.S., March 2nd, 1872.

Mn James I. Petraows.

Dear Sin: White in Windsor on a visit in December has, I fell in with an old friend—Capt, H. Colli-and finding him looking hearty and robust, was led to enquire what had produced the great change, for when I Lateau him two years previous he was a mere skeleton. He infermed me that your very valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites had effected a perfect cure. He persuaded me to try the Syrup for Bronchitis, from which I had suffered much during several years. I purchased one dozen of this Syrup, and have used only three bottles, and my bealth is better than it has been for years. Not requiring the balance of the dozen, I sold it to different parties, and now there is a general demand for it from all parts. Respectfully yours, W. J. NELSON.

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Hamilton August 1871.

cparations.

Hamilton, August, 1871.

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Archihald E. Malloch, M. D.,

H. Strange, M. D.,

J. Ryal, M. B.,

John Mackelenn, M. R. C. S.

A. L. Mackolen, M. D.,

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Fifth Year.

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New Features for 1872.—Art Department.

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