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## THE SAGUENAY.

Written uJite sailing down the river during a thunder storm.
Hail to thee, Saguenay! deepest of rivers,
Wild is thy grandeur, and awful thy gloom ;
How tremendous the force that rent mountains to shivers, When thy long pent-up waters rushed forth from their tomb.

The thunder is rolling, the thick rain is falling,
Gloomy the dark mist, and straitened the view;
But what is this storm to the earthquake appalling,
Which rent the stern rocks, when thy waters rushed through?
Bare are the wild rocks which skirt thy dark waters, Grim in their lonelivess, rugged and wan;
Rifted and torn with the lightning that shatters
The glories of nature-the proud works of man.
But the scenery changes; the wild banks that border The river are higher, and mantled with green; And scattered like hillocks, in sraceful disorder,

They rise with sweet glades of rare beauty between.
Again the scene changes, the prospect is grand $\mathrm{T}^{T}$,
As the two glorions Capes from the water arise;
I have witnessed scenes brighter and fairer and blander
But none so sublime ever burst on my eyes.

At the sight swells my heart with sublimest emotion ; These rocks ! what a proof of God's power they afford $r$ Let me stir up my soul to more ardent devotion, As I gaze on these wonderful works of the Lord.

Cape Trinity! name how sublime and suggestive !
Why doubt the great power that could elevate thee?
Let me never again be distrustful or restive, But hide in the rock that was smitten for me.
i.

Let me lean on the power, mighty rock, that could raise thee, In all thy wild grandeur, aloit to the sky.
O God, while I live, let my soul love to praise thee, And cling to the rock lhat is higher than I.
Cape Eternity! higher, but not so impressive, Less sheer thy great clifts lift their heads to the skies ;
Thy outline is fairer, but not so aggressive, Projecting and broken, thy lofty rocks rise.

Great Saguenay ! wild and mysterious river,
Whose waters in deepness a thousand feet roll ;
Wherever I wander, forget thee Ill never, Nor the lofty emotions which rose in my soul-
As I sailed on thy bosom, alone amidst laughter,
And music ©nd talking and youth's merry glee ;
But nought could distract me, or lessen the rapture
Which I felt, as I gazed, mighty river, on thee.-W. B.'C.

## THE IIGHT LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

Changes in literature are now as rapid as changes in political situation or commercial progress. There was a time when the books of half a century could be classified together, and distinguished by some one appropriate name; now people are not satisfied, unless every year at least displays a literary novelty. There is a limit to solid dishes in literature as well as in food for the body; the variety consists simply in some three or four ways in which the truth that God has given for inward digestion is presented before the mind. But light dishes are innumerable; for the whole spicery of imagination, caricature, and falsehood, is at hand, to so flavour and dis-guise an infinitesimal and small-stored element of truth, that thousands who partake never know that it is there. Each time they partake they fondly imagine that their present portion is something new and good. Sabbath-school literature has so changed its character that its originators would fail to recognize the features of their nursling, and start in horror from the monster they have been the innocent means of throwing on the world. A universal cry among serious people, who have the true interests of the young at heart, is rising against the Sabloath-school books of the day. The General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church took the matter of pruviding an antidote for the wide-spread poison into its consideration, and prossed action in connection with it upon its Board of Publication. An article by the Rev. Sandford H. Colb, in the last number of the Princeton Reviezs, deals with the subject in an able manner. A single extract will suffice to show the stand taken by him as a representative.
rman: "As a general remark, it may be said that the Sunday-school library, as now most frequently composed, seems to have been selected on the principle of one who would administer to the same person both a poison and its antidote, with the idea that the two together would do no harm. Supposing that a case should arise where such a physico-chemical treatment would be proper, it by no means follows that a moral equilibrium can be .sustained in the same way. The experiment might prove harmless in the case of one whose moral nature was untainted; but, as it is, the one scale is already too heavily weighted with sinful tendencies to admit the thought that a certain amount of good literature will counterbalance an equal amount of evil. The evil possesses far more attractions for the general mind than that which might counteract it, so that it is used greatly in excess of the other. It is hardly necessary to say that such a method of selection is wrong. It is not desirable that the poison should be given at all, even if its antidote is measured out and administered in well-balanced quantities. The minds of children are in no such state as could render this treatment other than injurious. Their habit is not so much to judge and divide, as to receive. Unable to discern between the false and true, ithe hurtful and beneficial, they should have put into their hands only that -which is true, and should be subjected only to those influences which are .improving." It is almost impossible to exaggerate the lengths which the -desire to supply Salbbath-school children with light literature has reached. We have heard of a bookseller in a town in Canada who had done his best to satisfy a Sabbath-school customer with suitable books for his library, .and, failing utterly to press upon him the books recommended by the General Assembly's Sabbath-school Committee, and more of a similar nature, at last in despair placed in his hands "Robinson Crusoe" and other thooks of travel-fiction. To his astonishment the teacher received them with delight, and stocked the library of his Sabbath-school with books whose sole merit, in a religious point of view, is that they contain here and there a reference to God and Bible truth, without attempting to teach any lesson of faith or godliness. The criterion by which people judge a book suitable to place in the hands of a child for Sabbath reading has come to be, that it contains a little divine truth, or reference to it, simply. The old criterion was, that it should contain little or nothing else. The old is far better than the new. The miserable excuse that children read their library books during the week, and ought thus to be provided with entertaining week-day reading, will not serve those who profess to feed the lambs. It is not their business as Sabbath-school teachers, having the oversight of the children's spiritual and not of their intellectual training, to provide them with what the conmon school section libraries are intended $\therefore$ to furnish.

In what we have said we have taken somewhat different ground from that usually taken by those who assail the Sabbath-school literature of the day. They charge upon this literature the crime of displaying before the minds of children an unnatural kind of religious life, consisting of "goody books," exhibiting a weak and sentimental piety. This is not true of the present race of Sabbeth-school books. There has been a change. The "goody book" has passed away withall its faults. Poor picture though it was of Christian life, it made an attempt to pourtray a believer in Christ; weak and sentimental though its piety may have been, it did not dare to dispense with piety. Teachers and writers became tired of and disgusted with this namby-pamby class of literature, and the scholars' minds, we are
told, revolted from the unreal life it had chronicled or created. One would naturally expect that the children, having been furnished with unwholesome bread, would now have placed before them the gemine article. Not at all. There had been a good deal $r$. Scripture languge in the old books misapplied. Henceforth it should be left out altogether, and some moral sentences put in its place. The name of Jesus Christ had been too often upon the lips of chiddren to be reverently used. It should be dispensed with entirely, and salvation be merged in providence, as the personality of the Saviour should be lost in the general name-God. Good children who loved the Saviour had been made to do good deeds, and the hearts of the cheap-jacks of Sunday-school literature revolted from such an injustice. Henceforth good deeds should be disjoined from all reference to divine grace, and made the natural outcome of the human heart under farorable conditions, and the result of $a$ sickly sentimentality that aljures the nameof Him who was the only Holy Une and is the only source of goodness. Thus it is that "Gates Ajar" and "Little Women," and other non-Christian books, have found their way to places where they should not be. The children who read these books will grow up, are growing up, to be men and women. Is it likely that they will listen to the nid-fashioned humdrum talk that their grandfathers went to church to hear from the lips of a Chalmers, a Cooke, or a Hamilton, or that their parents are enduring now? A great change must take jlace before this can he; unless that change take place, the sensationalism of the most attractive unevangelical preacher of the present day will be too low a standard for their satisfaction.

If the light religious literature of the day is fomm to he melhristian in character, the light secular literature is as thopoughly anti-christian. Many examples of British publications might lee cited; but the hooks which best illustrate the statement are by American authors. The irreverence which displays itself in the professedily religious writings from nominally Christian pens in the New England States, degenerates into blasphemy in the rhymes and sketches of western journalists. The great aim of the latter class of productions seems to be, to belittle the enormity of sin, and to extol the excellencies of unsanctified human nature. The lowest and most degraded characters that disgrace society are held up as patterns of manly heroism and more than womanly tenderness; while it is either openly stated or implied that such qualities are altogether wanting in the true Christian professor. If moral there be in any of these caricatures, it is so bound up in language and idee with that which is irreverent and profane, that the moral effect produced by it is analogous to the physical effect that wholesome food overspread with poison has upon the eater. The child, educated up to a certain standard of literary taste and moral discrimination by the Sabbath-school literature already spoken of, desires more highly seasoned food for the mind, when the higher stage of manhood or womanhood is nearly attained. The exaggerated, frivolous, and altogether irreverent account of travel in Europe and the East, under a title that parodies the best of our Christian classics, licentious sketches of low Californian life, and the xhymes, disgusting and hlasphemons, of a Western poetaster, are re-printed again and again for such an one in ever-increasing editions. Canada, unable as she is to consume a single small edition of a really valuable and interesting book, can yet take her place among the most voracious in devouring this moral garbage.
"Who reads these books" " is a question frequently asked. The better question, as having a nearer approach to the truth, would be, "Who does
not read them ?" They find their way everywhere nmong young and old, male and female. Many, who would not calmly sit down to the perusal of a volume of the character described, are attracted ly the extracts which the newspapers give, and undeterred, like the editors of the same, from handling what is known to be pitch of a very black and sticky kind, by the consideration, elaborately stated, that it is a sumple of the very latest style of pitch. Sober and earnest men unconsciously advertise the writings which they ought to condemn, and in conscience do condemn, by quoting the clever or ridiculous expressions they put into everybody's mouth; and we have been present in public meetings for missionary and social purposes, at which ministers (not, indeed, of the Presbyterian Church,) repeated, to the great delight of the audience, sentences from the funny books of the day, every one of which undid some part of the work which their pulpit ministrations had been the means of accomplishing.

Irreverence is the great rock against which the moral character of the western world has already been lroken. Every new book of the kind alluded to is, like the returning ware, again dashing it with greater violence upon the iron-bound coast, and the laughter that hails it, glad sound as it may seem to some, is the noise of crashing timbers and falling spars, betokening a speedy and a total wreck. Anything that tends to diminish, in the hearts of young or old, sentiments of reverence, whether the object of that reverence lie Gud or man; that makes man think lightly and speak ilippantly or with selfish pleazantry of human life, and hay iness, and character, and aspiration; that causes him to forget that in Gol he and all others live and move and have their being; that He has sovereign claims upon His creatures for fear and service, and that He will bring all things into judgment;-anything possessing such $n$ tendency brings into the moral constitution seeds of consumption and death. This is the tendency of the light liteature of the day, and its universal acceptance shows plainly that in great part it reflects the thought of the day.

The currents of thought can be tumel. Even weak humam efforts have brought about great changes in modes of thought and expression; a single book has moulded numberless minds in regard to a question of morals, expediency, or taste. What power, infinitely exceeding that of man, is in the hands of the faithful servant of Him in whose hand "the king's heart is as the rivers of water; He turneth it whithersoever He will." What responsibility is laid upon him, he he minister, Sabbath-school teacher, parent, or the possessor of any lind of authority and influence over others, in regard to the reverential convictions and feelings of his charge! Happy the man who learns this, in whose own heart reverence and humility dwell, and who, commending what he preaches, sees limself instrumental in promoting the true glory of God and the gonel of man!

It seems strange that a utilitarian spirit should promote the folly and irreverence of the day in thought and language, and yet it is so. Erasmus says: "Among the Thessalians it is a capital offence to kill a stork, for no other reason than that it kills serpents; in Britain kites are spared because they cleanse the cities by carrying away the offal; so many people are honored, not because they are worthy, but because their works are useful to us." He might have added that oftentimes no honor is given to those that are worthy of it, because human blindness does not discern in them a beauty which is aseful, and a usefulness which is beautiful. The lore of low literature and that of filthy lucre which debases, are nearly allied. Whey they hold sway it maybe said that

# "Plain living and high thinking are no more: 

The homely beauty of the good old cause
Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence, And pure religion breathing houseehold laws."
Sadder than all, the thought that they drive far away from men the Kingdom of Heaven; that the light literature of the day is part of the great fiood which roars against the citadel of the saints; and that professedly Christian people, far from lifting up a standard against it, are striving to break dows the great barriers of zeal for God's word, love for the person and work of Christ, esteem for their fellow-man, true reverence and deep humility which separate them from the world that lies without. It is part and parcel of the great flood, and cannot be separated from it. Let the dyke be pierced, let the breach not be quickly sepaired, and nothing shall hinder the breaking up and total overthrow of Churches that were strongholds for the truth. Light reading may yet work heavy woes, and so may everything like it, in which the Church is found pandering to a low vitiated taste.

## catissionary gill telligetre.

## FREE OHUROH MISSIONS.

Capfraria.-At Lonedale a new church was opened on the 2nd April. It is a commodious structure, capable of containing from 400 to 450 people. Nost of the missionary labourers in the neighbourhood, of various denominations, were present. At the opening services there was a collection of $£ 77$, leaving but a small amount of debt. Of the whole sum, about a fifth was contributed by Europeans, the rest being raised by the natives. It is trusted that the opening of the new church will be followed by much good in the neighbourhood, and that it may le a place of light for those who are in darkness, of consolation to the mourner, and of hope to the dejected and fallen.

India.-The Rev. W. Gardner, writing to Dr. Duff from Puna, gives an account of the baptism of a convert, a pupil of the Mission Institution, of the name of Digumbur. He had been long receiving instruction, and some months ago expressed the desire to profess Christianity. He continues in his class at the Institution. As is frequently the case with new converts, he is subjected to severe trials to his faith and stedfastness on the part of his father and relatives.

## UNITED .PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Old Calabar-Dunetown.-At Duketown, where was the first building erected in connection with the Mission, there is now a spacious church, in which three services are conducted every Sabbath, one in English and two in Efil. The audiences vary from 150 to 300 . A large class of females meets for instruction twice every Sabbath. Tokens for good conduct are granted from time to time, and it is humbly expected, as well as earnestly desired, that when He makes up the number of His chosen ones, it will be said of Duketown Church, "this man and that man were born there."

Soumh Africa-The Misssonary at Glenthorn, where the work was discontinued for a time, writes very interesting accounts of the admission into the Church of two women, who gave very satisfactory evidence of true discipleship. The missionary, after referring to the cases of these two converts, says: "These cases are of a very cheering and encouraging nature, to be followed I trust by more of similiar kind, in connection with the Glenthorn cause. After the baptism of these two converts and some children of members, the congregation was dismissed for a few minutes, then met again, when 105 sat down at the communion talle. It was a most impressive and solemn service, and I believe most profitalle to the numerous onlookers, as well as to those for whom it was specially intended.

India-Jeypore.-Dr. Yalentine, who is stationel at Jeypore, says, with reference to his labors during the past year: "During the past year I have had more open doons for real mission work than I have had since coming here. The seed has been in much prayer, cast upon the waters: some one may find it springing up many days atter we are gone. But what a privilege to be allowed to be a sower in God's vineyard!
"During the last year I opened a new school at a place called Sambhur. As perhaps you are aware, this is one of the largest salt marts in Upper India. There is a large lake, from which many thousand tons of salt are annually produced.- People from all parts of India were attracted to it to purchase the salt. It has recently been taken over from the Maharajah by the British Government, for the consideration of $£ 35,000$ anmually. When a regular establishment of commissioners and other Biitish officers was transferred there, I thought it a pity that such an important station shoula be left empty. I therefore sent a teacher (a Christion) who has opened a school with about fifty boys. He also preaches in the bazaar, and reports that he finds the people very attentive. The commissioner, Mr. Adam, a Paisley man, takes a great interest in the school. The great want is good Christian agents. I have only one theory about missiom work ! and one of my bretiren told me the other day he thought it wrong! It is this, that in every mission school there should be at least one Chris-. tian teacher. I have not been able to establish schools, for want of Christian teachers. In my first city school there are about sixty boys, in the second school about forty. Mr. Martin examined them as he passed through. He will have told you his impression of them, so that $I$ need not detain you with that subject. Of course the Scriptures are read, and carefully explained. I am very anxious that this should form one of the principal features in my schools. I liave seen so much in other quarters of the Mission element beeoming a secondary concern, and the degrees of the Calcutta University oceupying the chief place, that perhaps I am running to the opposite extreme. Munshi Husun Ali has meetings with the teachers and pupils every Sabbath morning in the school. Our Salbbath afternoon meeting at the bungalow is oftentimes attended by people from the city, who stop behind to speak with us. An old guru of: the Dadi. Panthi sect expressed a desire to come, but' as he walks about in a state of perfect. nudity, it was somewhat difficult to manage at first. He was prevailed upon to put on a pair of cotton drawers, and sit and listen. He is an old man - I should say nearly seventy years of age-a confirmed opium eater. He listened in his own half-stupid way. At the end of the service he threw off the drawers, and stalked away in his native majesty. What impression, if any, was made upon him, I have no means of knowing, as he has never returned. Several of the very interesting sect, which is confined to

Jeypore, named Dadi Panthis, have called upon me of late, and we have had long conversations together. A follower of Guru Nanak came to our morning worship a few Sabbaths ago, and we had a long and interesting conversation with him. I merely mention these circunstances, to show you that the people are of themselves seeking us, and that there is a decided spirit of inquiry abroad. O for the Spirit of the Lord to breathe upon these dry bones, and make them live ! I have had more satisfaction thiis last year with the conduct of my native church than in some previous years. Our agents have, on the wholo, worked well, and entered with much interest into the various questions that have come before us. May I mention that my wife has got up a little seliool of twelve or fourteen little boys and girls, at the bugnalow. Speaking the language like one of themselves, she has drawn them out wonderfully. Mr. Martin was particularly pleased with the little school, and I am sure you would be pleased with the intelligence manifested by them, and the zest they take in their hymn-reading and singing. On the whole, in reviewing the past year, we have much, very much renson, with tharkful hearts, to raise our Ebenezer and say; 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us', and to wait, work, and pray for a fuller manifestation of His kingdom in Jeypore."

## ENGLISH PRESBYIIERIAN MISSIONS.-OHINA.

[^0]specially for the Hakkas. No doubt the Committee feels no small burden in maintaining the present staff of missionaries. In providence, however, we are clenrly called, it seems to me, to this department of work, and we must look upward believingly, and forward hopefully, casting our cares upon the Lord, and He will provide. I may soon take occasion to bring this proposal more defiaitely before the Committee.
"Elders and Deacons Elected.-Last week, after election by the native Christians, Dr. Thomson was ordained an elder, and three native brethren were ordained deacons of the Swatow congregation. This is the first formal step that has been taken in the Preshyterian organisation of the native church in Tiechew. I trust several other stations will be organized before a long time elapses.
"Mr. Duftus is getting more and more into hamess, and a considerable share of the burden is now borne by his shoulders."
"At Newchwang. where Mr. Wm. Burns died, the Irish Presbyterians planted a mission last year, as we then reported. After long delay and difficulty, they obtained most suitable accommoration for themselves and their work. They had despaired of finding such, but Providence put them in possession unexpectedly of all they required in this matter. A house was obtained in which they could live and carry on their missionary labour. But the light was sudderly turned into darkness. The opposition to Christian missions that appeared in other parts of China reached the station of these brethren. The authorities warned them to desist from preaching, saying that if they persevered in doing so the Government could not engage to protect them. Whis is the last intelligence received."

## Gencrat entigious idnteltigema.

England.-There is 110 prospect of tranquillity in the Church of England. Some time ago the Bishop of London addressed a letter to his clergy, urging obedience to the judgment of the Privy Council in the Pur chas case. The two senior canons of St. Pauls, (canons Gregory and Siddons,) wrote in reply, intimating their purpose to continue, at all hazards, the practice, which has been judicially condemned, of consecrating the elements standing in front of the "holy table," with the back to the people. They boldly challenge the competency of the civil court to deal with such a question. They state further, that in the event of the bishop using his authority to enforce obedience, conscience would constrain them to refuse to obey. The bishop, in reply to this letter, says that, while it is not his duty to commence proceedings in any case of allege? violation of ecclesiastical law, and while he might even refuse to proceed when a case was brought before him; still, there must be a limit to forbearance, and that when the offence is avowed and paraded before the public, the Bishop who should refuse to take cognizance of it when duly called on, would only shift from the offender to himself the responsibilities, the consequences, and the sin of disobedience.

Scotland.-The Free Church of Scotland calls for a liberal collection from all the congregations, in behalf of her Territorial Mission operations. It is stated that there is no branch of the work of the Church more impor-
tant than this, and that at no period have the Territorial Missions been more prosperous than now.

The August number of the Free Church Record coutains biographical sketches of the late Rev. G. MreLeod, of Lochbroom, an'd of the late Rev. Dr. N. Paterson, of Glasgow, The latter is father ce'the Rev. N. Paterson, of Martintown and Williamstown. He was a minister of distinguished ability, and highly respected.
F The meeting of the British Scientific Association was beld this year in Edinbugh, Sir Wm. Thomson, President. In his inaugural address, he spoke strongly against the theory of spontancous generation.
". Ireland.-A special meeting of the General Assembly was held on 13th July, for the purpose of adopting by-laws for the guidanace of the commatation trustees. The Assembly adopted a minute expressive of their feelings with reference to the death of the Rev. J. R. McAlister, of Armagh, Conveuer of the Committee on the Sustentation Fund. Mr. McAlister was universally respected and greatly beloved.
$\therefore$ The Continent. -The Waldensian Synod took place about.the middle rof Miay. When the report of the Commission of Evangelization was presented, and reference was made to the opening of Rome to the Gospel, the whole assembly as one man rose "to give thanks to the Lord of Hosts for having, by a series of marvellous providences, led them to the very gates of the Vatican to publish the gospel of peace." The other reports on the state of religinn, sehools, colleges, etc., were interesting.

EIt is felt by all that the removal of Dr. Revel, so long identified with the Waldensian Church, is a great loss. May God raise up othere to sustain and advance the cause.

Averica.-The next academic yenr in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., beins the filtieth of the Professorate of Dr. Charles Hodge, it is intemped to observe the occasion by holding a great mass meetin' of those who have heen formerly students of the Seminary. An Alumni Association is then to be formed, and Dr. Hodge's Chair, of Exesétianl, Didactic and Polemic Theology, to be permanently endowed, as fitemost fitting memorial of this half century of faithful and distinguished lajor. It is expected and desired that as many as possible of the Alumni of the Seminary, or friends in their name, should contribute to this object, and thus render it as nearly as possible a unanimous testimonial from all who have enjoyed the teaching of Dr. Hodge. Further information on this matter, and printed circulars, can be obtained by writing to Prof. W. H. Green, Princeton, N. J.

The deputation of the American Evangelical Association to the Emjperor of Russia has had an ungracions reception. The olject of the deputation was to intercede in behalf of Lutherans in one of the Provinces, who are denied religious freedom. They received an answè from Prince Gortschakoff, to the effect that Russia could not tolerate the shadow of intervention, from whatever quarter it might come.

The General Assembly's Committee of Finance has made an estimate of the amount required for the year for their various oljects. The total amount required is $\$ 1,550,010$.

#  

OALLS, \&c.

The Rev. G. Sutherland has been called, we understand, to Luclinow; Rev. J. Milloy has been called to Argyle Church, Aldboro'; Rev. J. B. Watt has been called to Trenton.

The Rev. J. Thomson has declined the call to Beamsville; Rev. John Eadie has declined the call to Prescott, and is now inducted as Pastor of thecongregation of Boston Church, Milton.

The Rev. J. Donaldson was on the 3rd ult. inducted into the pastoral charge of the congregation of Port Burvell and Vienna. The Rev. J. Baird, of Port Stanley, preached, Rev. G. Cuthbertson addressed the minister, and the Rev. W. Reid, at the request of the brethren of the London Presbytery, addressed the congregation. A meeting of the congregation was held in the evening, and addresses were delivered by the brethren already mentioned, and by ministers of other denominations. The congregation, not by any means large. has do $1 e$ remarkably well in the erection of a commodious and neat church. Their contributions would bear cumparison with those of any congregation in the Church. We earnestiy trust that the connexion formed may be productive of much good.

The Rev. J. Baikie has been ordained and inducted as pastor of Knoxs Charch, Brampton and Mitton; the Rev. R. Stevenson has been inducted into the pastoral charge of Admaston, Douglas, and Grattan

Soumf Gower.-The Rev. R. McKenzie, of South Gower and Mountain, has been translated to Morriston, N.X., in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Ordination of a Missionary. - The Presbytery of Toronto will meet in Knox's Church on the 19th September, at 11 o'clock, for hearing the trials of Rev. G. L. McKay, missionary. A public meeting will he held in the same place in the evening, when Mr. McKay will be ordained, and suitable addresses delivered. It is expected that the Rev. W. MicLaren, Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee, will address the missionary. Mr. McKay will shortly leave for his mission field in China.

Mantroba.-Presbytertan College.-The Rev. G. Bryce, M.A., at present labouring in Quebec, has accepted the proposal made to him to undertake the slarge of the Collegiate Institute in Manitoba. IIr. Brycewill proceed before the end of the season to enter on his important work. We trust Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Bryce may be eminently successful in obtaining funds for the proposed College.

Rev. Dr. Wrilis:-The Rev. Dr. Willis sailed on the 26th ult. Weearnestly hope he and his partner may have a safe and pleasant voyage.

Statistics.-Additional copies of the Statistics will be forwarded tothe parties to whom the Minutes of Assembly were addressed. We haveto request that they will be circulated as extensively as possible.

Degree Conferred.-We have great pleasure in noticing that the degree of LL.D. has been conferred on the Rev. A. F. Kemp, M.A., by Queen's Tniversity, Kingston.

Net Missionaries.-Firee Cuunce.-Several appointments have lately been made by the Foreign Nission Committee. Rev. J. Robenteon has been ordained by the Presbytery of Turriff, and proceeds to Calcutta; Rev. A. Templeton goes to superintend the newly established Mission to the Santals; Mr. Wm. Ross goes to supply a vacancy in the teachers' department in the Madras Institution. It is, expected that these will be accompanied by Dr. W. Elder, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Medical Mission at Mfadras.

Female Schools in India.-The statistics of the female schools at all the stations of the Free Church in India are as follows: Bombay, 399; Puma, 113; Nagpur, 69; Madras, 830; Calcutta, 120; Nahanad, 100; Culna, 49; Julna, Indapur, Chinsurah, not stated.

Correction.-In the May number of the Record, $\$ 34.70$ are credited to Mount Forest, in behalf of Knox College, and in the June number $\$ 2.65$ are credited to the Gaelic Station. From these statements, one would be apt to suppose that $\$ 2.65$ was all that the Gaelic Station contributed; but that is not the case. The truth is, that the $\$ 34.70$ ought to have been credited to Mount Forest and Gaelic Station together, and the $\$ 2.65$ ought to have been noted as additional, making in all, from both stations, for the College, $\$ 37.34$. It may also be observed, as bearing on the above, that, to the end of May last, Mount Forest congregation represented, ecelesiastically, the village and the Gaclic Station in the township of Arthur; but the congregation so increased, and the claims for additional services in the village became so urgent, that a separation becamo necessary, and did take place in May last. Henceforth, therefore, Mount Forest will only represent the congregation of the village.-Com.

## COLLECTION FOR ZRENOH EVANGELIZATION.-SECOND SABBATH OF OOTOBER.

The looting on which this important part of our Church's work now stands, will best be understood by the following extracts from the last Gencral Assembly's deliverance, at Quebec.
2. "That the Assembly gratefully recognizes the evidences of progress and success in the work of French Evangelization furnished by the report.
3. "That the resolution of the French Canadian Missionary Society, expressive of thanks for the liberality of this Church, and asking, for reasons assigned, a withdrawal of their application for a share in the collection anmually taken up for the French Canadian Mission, be respectfully achnowledged, and that the request therein contained be granted.
4. "That a collection for French Evangelization, including the training of missionaries, be taken up on the 2nd Sabbath of October, in all the congregations of the Church, excepting were missionary associations exist, in which cases a liberal appropriation is recommended, and that all congregational collections hitherto made for the French Canadian Missionary Society, be exclusively devoted to French Evangelization, as condacted by our own Church, unless special instructions be given by congregations to the contrary."

The confidence of the Church in our work, and her sense of its growing interest and importance, are thus unmistakeably expressed.

Other Churches are looking at us. In the August number of the Record, of the Free Church of Scotland, special attention is directed (Editorially) to our work. Among other things, it speaks of our Montreal College as "the only institution in Canada, which trains both French and English speaking students as missionaries and ministers to the million of French Roman Catholics in the Province of Quebec," and says that "The students in the colleges at home may well read with advantage" the record of our "Missionary work."

We are now but commencing. The preparatory expenses are considerable, with every effort on our part to economize. We have a thoroughly accomplished lecturer in French Literature and Theology, at a very modcrate salary. Last year we had to expend a considerable amount in supporting the students, as but few of them were in the mission field, and they had no private means. In some instances parents and friends are poor, and in the rest their hostility is so keen, as to cut the young men entirely oft from home supplies. The Kankakee students who used to be supported fiom that fund, now come upon ours. This season nine (9) out of the eleven (11) French students are engaged in missionary work, most of them supported from outside sources, but the rate of remuneration is so low, that they are likely to have very little, if anything, on hand when they return to the college. It will be necessary therefore to render them aid, and this is to be looked upon, not as a special favor to them, but rather as a supplement to their salary for summer services, so as to bring it up to about the same standard at which the other students are paid. They are worthy for whom we should do this. We have reports from all of them, some of them very minute and deeply interesting, which fully attest the zeal and efficiency with which they are prosecuting their labors. In connection with the services of one exclusively supported by your committee, some 21 adults have signified their abjuration of Popery, and another also directly under our supervision, writes of addressing audiences of 40 and 60, mainly Roman Catholics, till the bishop and cure interfered, and that in the face of their ban one family was on the eve of leaving Rome, and two or three were feeling their way.

A third gives the following outline of his work, and it represents others besides. "Sabbath morning, preaching in French. Afternoon, Sabbath school. Evening, preaching in English. Monday evening, alicernately at the G., 15 miles firom here, or at St. M., 18 miles from here. 'Tuesday and Friday, a Bible class iu English and French, at the day school. Wednesday, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hour, prayer meeting in French and English. Friday evening, class for singing."

A fourth, who has sent us four monthly reports, filling 67 note pages, tilled with exceedingly encouraging details, and who has sold hundreds of portions of the Word of God, and religious books, has just written us"Quebec, Aug. 21st, 1871. Last Monday, a week ago, about 10 o'clock at night, as I was looking for a place to slecp, I fell into the hands of half a dozen rufians, who tore part of my clothes, and beat me as well as they desired. I had received, that day, a good supply of books from Quebec, and they were all destroyel. I was happy to get away with my life, and to find shelter in a hay shed. This happened at St. Anne's, on the G. T.R.R., about 70 miles below Guebec. I will resume my work (D.V.) on Thuseday. I have met, during this month, with trials and oppositions as I never did before. Pray God for me." This cruel and cowardly repetition of the Muraire atrocity on this brare lad of 17 , far from rousing in
us that wrath of man which worketh not the righteousness of God, should stimulate us more tenderly to pity, and more ardently to pray and labor: for the deliverance of a people who are the dupes of an interested priesthood, and who think that they are doing God service when they breathe out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord. The strong man armed is enraged that he cannot always hold his palace and his goods in peace, and begins to tremble before the might and the mastery of a stronger than he. We hope in next number of the Record to give some extracts from the reports of our student missionaries; meanwhile we would remind our congregations, that by an understanding with the French Canadian Missionary Society, no further congregational collections are to be taken up for its benefit, and that, by appointment of theGeneral Assembly, the special collection of the second Sabbath in October is to be devoted exclusively to our own Mission. It is earnestly hoped that, as far as possible, the collection be made on the day mentioned, as funds are immediately required, and other collections coming on afterwards, it runs the risk of being neglected. Where Missionary Associations exist, it is hoped that they will make a liberal appropriation for this important object at their earliest convenience. Let our Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes also remember this Mission of our Church. What should hinder some of them to unite and support a French student at our college? The circumstances of the country and of our Church; the doors of usefulness that are being opened; the hopeful youth who are willingly consecrating themselves to a work which appeals alike to our piety and patriotism; above all, the heart and mind of Jesus, which we believe to be in full sympathy with our work, unitedly and urgently appeal to us for more fervent prayer, earnest labour, and enlarged and enlightened Christian. liberality.

## ROBERT FERRIER BURNS, Convener.

N.B.-Contributions to be sent to Warden King, Esq., Treasurer, 645. Craig Street, Montreal.

## FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE.

The Foreign Mission Committee will (D.V.) meet at Toronto, on Tuesday, 19th September, at 3 o'clock, p.m., in the office of the Church, Colborme Street.
Mr. George L. Mackay's ordination and designation to the Foreign Mission work are appointed to take place on the evening of that day, in the Goald Street Church.

At this meeting of the Committee it will be necessary to consider and decide upon a variety of important points connected with Mr. Machay's. Mission. and to devise the ways and means of raising the funds necessary to pay for Mr. Mackay's outfit and passage to China. Important questions, also, connected with the work in British Columbia and on the Saskatchewan, will require to be dealt with.

It is hoped there will be a full attendance of the members of Committee, and that they will come prepared to devote two entire days to the work. before them.

WM. McLaREN,

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Presbytery of Paris. -The usual quarterly meeting of the Panis Presbystery was held on Thesday, 1st August, in River Street Church, Paris. Therewas a good attendance of Ministers and an averageattendance of Elders. The minutes of former meetings were read and sustained. Commissions from various Kirk Sessions in favor of representative Elders were received, and the names added to : the roll. The Rev. William Donald, of Port Hope, being present, was invited to sit as a corresponding member. Dinutes of a congregation meeting of Wellington Street Church, Brantford, were read, asking leave from the Presbytery to mortgage or sell a portion of their church property if necessary, for the purpose - of erecting a new church. Con nissioners having been heard in support of the srequest, the application was granted. Application was made on behalf of the congregations of Drumbo and Princeton, for leave to dispose of the old church building on the 4th concession, Blenheim, the proceeds to be applied to liquidating the debt upon the new churches. A committee was appointed to attend to the matter, and report at next mecting of Presbytery. Application was also made on behalf of the new churches at Drumbo and Princeton, that they should in future be known as "Willis Church," Drumbo, and "Young's Church," Princeton. The Presbyterys anctioned the names sought.

Mr. Dunbar, of Glenmorris, was appointed repesentative at the Foreign Mission Committee for the current year. Mr. Wright, of Ingersoll, haviog intimated his desire to retire from preaching at Beachvilie, the Presbytery had under consideration the future supply of said pulpit. Commissioners from the congregation appeared, offering the sum of $\$ 250$ per annum to aid in securing regular service. Presbytery finally agreed to ask aid from the Home Mission Fund to the extent of $\$ 150$, in order if possible to secure stated supplies for the pext year. DIr. Cochrane was appointed to enquire after such supply as might be suitable, and report.

The supply of the pulpit at Beachville was meanwhile placed in the hands of Messrs. Grant (Convener), Wright and McMullen, Ministers ; and Messrs. Gordon, Patterson and Kerr, Elders. The charge of the congregation was placed under the Moderator and Kirk Session of Knox Church, Ingersoll. A communication from the National Bible Society of Scotland was read in reference to circuating the publications of said Society in Canada. After deliberating, a committee consisting of Messrs. Robertson (Paris), Farries and Inglis, Ministers, with Dr. Clark (Paris,) Elder, were appointed to correspond with Secretaries of said Society and receive from them a specimen stock of Bibles. It was agreed that next meeting of Presbytery should be held in Brantford, and within Zion Chureh there, on Tuesday, 31st day of October next, at 11 a.m., and that the evening of the first day should be spent in a Presbyterial Conference on Sabbath Schools and kindred topics, in accordance with the recommendation of last General Assembly. A committee, consisting of the Ministers, Elders and Sabbath School Superintendents in Brantford, were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

WM. COCHRANE, Presbytery Clerk.
Presbitery of Simcoe.-This Presbytery met in the Barrie Presbyterian 'Church, on the 1st August, at 1.1 o'clock, a. m.

Nine Ministers and five Elders were present.
Among other items taken up were the following;
Reunion of Bowmore and Stayuer congregations.
After the reading of the papers and the hearing of parties, the followin - deliverance was adopted: "That the congregations of Bowmore and Stayner b irounited as formerly, and form one pastoral charge; that they be known as th
congregations of Duntroon, Stayner and Sumnidale, and that the reunion take effect from and after the first day ot October next."

Mr. Rodgers having been unavoidably prevented from organizing the Pary Sound Mission, Mr. A. T. Holmes had been sent in his place. The report of Mr. Holmes was received, and the action of Mr. Rodgers in sending him approved of. On application from the congregations of Innisfil, Mr. W Fraser was appointed to moderate in a call, when asked to do so by the Session of said congregations.

A request having been made from the mission at the head of Lake Rousseau to be organized, and have the Lord's Supper dispensed, anthority to performthese duties was given to the Rev. W. Reid, when visiting the field during the current month.

Mr. John Fletcher Brown, a graduate of Glasgow University, applied for employment in the mission field, and submitted satisfactory testimonials from several parties in Great Britain.

A Committee was appointed to examine him, and on their report he was recognised as a Catechist, and his case referred to the Home Mission Committee of Presbytery, that he may be employed, and his suitableness for the work ascertained.

Mr. Thos, Mckee appeared before the Court, with a view to license, and read four $\mathrm{c}_{\hat{i}}$ the trial discourses prescribed to him.

His trials, so far as undergone, were sustained as satisfactory, and the remaining trials were ordered to be taken up as the first item of business at next meeting.

It being found necessary that a member of Presbytery visit Muskoka, Mr. D. B. Cameron was appointed to spend three Sabbaths in that district, and was empowered to organize, and Dispense the Lord's Supper, as well as to inquire into the position, financial and otherwise, of the mission generally.

The Clerk was also instructed to again bring the claims of the mission before the Sabbath Schools within the bounds of the Synod of Toronto, so as to enable the ordinances of religion to be kept up in the settlement during the ensuing winter.

The next mecting of Presbytery was appointed to be held in the Barrie Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, the 26th September, at eleven o'elock a. m., and the Students within the bounds were requested to appear for examination.

JOHN GRAY, Presbytery Clerk.
The Presbytery of Gurlip met in Knox's Church, Guelph, on Tuesday, the 8th August, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The attendance of members was pretty full. Mr. Thomas Wardrope was unanimously chosen Moderator for the ensuing year. 1 letter was read from Mr. Robert J. Laidlaw, withdrawing his application to be received as a Prohationer of the Canada Preslyterian Church, and requesting the return of his License as a preacher of the Gospel, which he had lodged with the Presbytery, and a letter of transference to the Presbytery of Columbus, Ohio, in comection with the American Presbyterian Church. The action of the Clerk in furnishing these documents was approved. A letter was read from Mr. Fraser, one of the Joint Clerks of the General Assembly, stating that the Assembly had granted permission to receive the Rev.. D. MicNaughton, of the American Presbyterian Church, as a minister of this Church. On motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. McNaughton be received as a minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and that his name be reported to the Home Mission Committee, to be placed on the roll of Probationers. Mr. A. D. McDonald was re-appointed a member of the Foreign Mission Ccm. mittee for the current year. A letter was read from Mir. A. H. Mowatt, interim Session Clerk, St. Andrew's Church, Berlin, stating that it was the desire of that congregation that the Presbytery would fix on an early day for proceeding with a call which they intended to give to one to become their pastor, and requesting.

Mr. Wardrope to act for the Session. The clerk stated that, from intercourse which he had had, personally and by letter, with some parties connected with the congregation, he understood the application to be for $\Omega$ Moderation, and on this understanding it was agreed, overlooking any informality in the document read, and the fact that there was no commissioner present, that the Presbytery hold an adjourned meeting at Berlin, on Thursday, the 24th day of this month, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, and that a call be then moderated in, if required; Mr. Wardrope to preach and preside. A report was read from Mrr. Thomas McGuire, to the effect that he had fulfilled the appointment of Presbytery by ordaining and inducting elders at Elmira and Hawksville, and dispensing the Lord's Supper in the latter place on the second Sabbath of July. The report was receivect. Mr. McGuire's conduct was approved, and he was appointed interim Moderator of the Yirk Session in these places. Mr. Smellie reported that he had carried out the instructions of the Presbytery by dispensing the Lord's Supper in Arthur, and adding that it was the earnest wish of the congregation there to have Mr. Fisher sent back to them for a few weeks. The renort was received, and Mri. Smellie's diligence commended. Mr. Torrance reported the steps he lad taken to give supply of sermon at Drayton; that since the last meeting of Presbytery an application had been received from persons in and around the village of Moorefield; that he had visited both phaces and made inquiry regarding their religious wants and prospects; that he was satisfied the field was a promising one, and that he had arranged for preaching there up to the ensuing Sabbath. He also laid upon the table a subseription paper signed by twenty-nine individuals, promising sums to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be paid to any missionary or minister of the Guelph Presbytery, to preach, either statedly or occasionally, at the Village of Moorefield, for the current year. There were likewise taken up and read, at the same time, reports of labours in each of these places by Mr. Duff and Mr. Macgregor. After full consideration, it was resolved that the report of Mr. Torrance be received and his conduct approved, that notice be given to the Kirk Sessions of Glenallen and Hollin, and of Rothsay, of the application that has been made for supply of preaching at Mdobrefield, that they may appear for their interests at the mecting to be held in Berlin, and that in the meantime such supply of preaching as may be arailable be given to each of these places. Reports of missionary labours performed within the bounds, were read, and the clerk was instructed to certify the amount of service in each case to the Home Mission Committee. nA letter was read from Mr. William Millican, inclosing twenty-six dollars from the congregation of Amaranth, towards meeting their indebtedness for services they had received, and the clerk was directed to apply the amount as stated in the letter. Mr. Millican further reported that he had dispensed the Lord's Supper in Amarinth, on the 6th inst., when it was agreed that his conduct in doing so be approved. The clerk reported the supply granted by the Home Mission Committee to the Presbytery for the quarter ending on 15th Oetober next, and the distribution he had made of the same within the bounds; when it was agreed that the report be received, and the distribution ruproved. A committee, consisting of Dessrs. James Little and Thomas MeCrae, that had been appointed to examine the records of the Kirk Session of Erin and Caledon West, reforted said records to be, on the whole, carefully kept. The Presbytery proceeded to revise the list of its vacant congregations and mission stations. Mr. Middlemiss, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a seheme of missionary sermons and meetings for this year, when it was resolved that the scheme be adopted and printed, and a copy sent to each member of the Presbytery. A motion was carried that a collection be taken up at all the missionary meetings, and sent to the Presbytery Treasurer, to be applied in defraying the travelling expenses of deputations. A committec was appointed to confer with the students present, and to report at the meeting in Berlin, and the clerk was instructed to send notice to the other students in the bounds to appear for examinativn at the next ordinary meeting, which was appointed to be held in Knox's Church, Guelph, on the first Tuesday of October, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Preshytery of Otrawa.-This Presbytery held its last regular meeting in Fitzroy Harbor and Torbolton, on the 1st and 2nd August. There were present 12 ministers and 1 elder. A large amount of business was transacted, of which the following is a summary.

There was read an extract minute of Synod, anent the memorial petition and complaint of the Rev. R. Fleming, in reference to the action of the Presbytery in the matter of the call from Admaston, \&c., which was ordered to bo engrossed in the minutes.

The commissioners to the General Assembly gave in a report of their attend-- ance, \&c., which was accepted.

The Convener read the Home Mission Report, which showed that a full supply had been given to all the stations during the past quarter.

The evening of the first day was occupied with a most interesting conference upon the best way of obtaining a knowledge of the state of religion, within the $i$ inounds, and of promoting it.

The clerk was appointed to receive the contributions of the yarious congregations within the bounds towarus the Synod Fund, and transmit them to the treasurer of Synod.

Mr. Alex MrcLaren, and Mr. John Abraham, passed their public probationary trials in a satisfactory manner, and were licensed to preach the Gospel.

A commitiee was appointed with power to call for and examine into the state of the deeds and constitutions of the various churches within the Presbytery.

Mr. Bremner was appointed interim moderator of the session of Renfrew and - Castleford, and instructed to dispense the communion there at an early date.

The prescribed visitation of Fitzroy and Torbolton was conducted, and the following deliverance adoptel in regard to it:--"It is with a feeling of sin--cere pleasure that we can record our satisfaction with the affairs of this congregation as a whole. The statement that there has been no case of discipline for many years, is gratifying. The minister seems to give to his pulpit work the - careful preparation and study required, and the result is seen in the large and regular attendance on the publie services. It is necessary, however, to call attention to the uncertainty regarding the roll of elders, and the necessity of knowing who are members of session; and also to the desirableness of dividing the congregation into elders' districts, that they may severally exercise due oversight of the people, as those that must give account. We are glad to find that the finances of the church are in a healthy condition-there being no arrears in the minister's stipend, and the smallness of the contributions for the schemes of the church being accounted for by several things, especially by the Jarge amount expended on a manse. There appears, however, to be a want of joint and careful action in the organization of the church, so as to secure order and regularity in the accounts. We would therefore reccommend, that there be at least joint meetings of the two stations annually, and a joint body of managers. We would urge upon the congregation the cultivation of brotherly love, so as to maintain the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace.
"We would also suggest to the congregation whether more might not be done -in the way of increasing the efficiency of the Sabbath school, and the attendance - of both teachers and scholars.
"The different schemes of the church also deserve more interest and support than appear from the statistics to have been given by this congregation.
"On the whole we have to rejoice in the welfare of the congregation, and we pray that our Lord Jesus Christ, himself, and God, even our Father, who hath loved us, and hath given everlasting consolation and good hope through grace, will comfort your hearts and stablish you in every good word and work."

The next meeting of Presbytery is to be held within Bank St. Church, Ottina, on the first Tuesday of November, at 7.30 P.M., when the session records and communion rolls of all the congregations within the bounds are pidered to . 3 e produced.

JAMES CARSWELL, Clerk.

London Puesbytery.-The resignation of the Rev. Arch. 'Curice, of his: charge of Balmoral and Yarmouth, was accepted, to take effect on 27th August. Mr. Simpson was appointed to preach the church vacant on 1st Sabbath of September, and to act as moderator of session thereafter.

The Presbytery accepted Mr. E. H. Banld's resignation of his charge of Norwich congregation, on account of ill health. Mr. Lees was appointed to preach the church vacant on 27 th August, and Mr. J. B. Duncan to act as moderator of session thereafter.

A call, with relative documents, was read and sustained from Argyle church, Aldboro', to Mr. John Milloy, of the Presbytery of Montreal. The congrem gation promise $\$ 500$ with manse and glebe. Mr. Peter Currie was appointed to prosecute this call at the bar of the Montreal Presbytery.

Decision in reference to Brooke and Napier call was deferred till next meeting.

Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Wm. Clark, were appointed to examine and report in reference to the proper occupation of East and West Adelaide, and stations adjoining.

The Presbytery will meet in 1st Presbyterian Church, London, on last Tues. day in September, at 11 A.M.

G. CUTHBERTSON, Clcrk.

## REPORT ON THE STATE OF RELIGION.

The feelings with which your Committee present this Report are of a mixed character.

They published in the December Recond a list of questions, to which they requested Sessions to furnish replies to their respective Presbyteries. Circulars to Sessions were not issued till a later period, and it is probably to some extent Qwing to this omission that the instructions of the Assemliy have not been more extensively caḷried out.

The only Synod which reported to your Committee is that of Toronto. The others merely forwarded the Reports of Presbyterics.

Your Committee have no means of ascertaining the number of Sessions that have reported, because the Presbyteries of London, Simcoe and Huron, do not mention how many communications they have reccived. The last named Presbytery got so few that they declined to found any deliverance on them.

The Presbytery of Toronto had replies from only six Sessions, Ontario six, Cobourg eight, Guelph eight, Hamilton fourteen, Stratford ten, Durham five, Ottawa six, Montreal seven-in all seventy. Allowing at the same rate for the Presbyteries of London, Huron, Simcoe and Kingston, which latter yourCommittee think should be included because, though its report is not now forward, it gave early attention to the subject, it appears that only about 100 out of upwards of 300 have done as directed by the Assembly with reference to this matter. Four Presbyteries sent no communication-Chatham, Owen Sound, Brockville and! Manitoba.

The greater number of Presbyteries seem to have gone into the subject with interest, and their reports bear evidence of careful consideration. One Presbytery, however, forwarded a mere abstract of the replies of the several Sessions under its care.

Your Committee grieve to be constrained to call attention year after year to the comparative scantiness of the materials furmished them for the reports to the. Assembly. So many withhold straw, that it can hardly be wondered if the bricks are few in number and inferior in quality, and the structure more limited and altogether less satisfactory than is desirable. They are satisfied that enough occurs each year to furnish matter for a good report, one which would through the thanksgiving of many be found the means of God's glory by warming the hearts of believers in love, rousing them to holier living, more thorough devotedness and earnest effort for the furtherance of Immanuel's:
kinglom; and that rach ought-especially in these days in which the adversary is putting forth all his energy because he knoweth he hath but a short time-to contribute, according to his ability, to cheer and stimulate those who may be sorrowful for the solemn assembly, or to rouse to deeper searching of heart those who may be slumbering, or to confound the gainsayers by showing that the pulpit is not effete, that the religion of Jesus has not grown old, and that the Church has not lost its power, but that the grandest of all the miraclesthe womlrous works of God, even the conversion and sanctification of souls, are vet being wrought in and by her-and they would suggest that the inferior Chureh courts be strongly urged to give further attention to this matter. The Synod of Toronto has already moved in this direction by enjoining Presbyteries to take steps towards securing for another year, if possible, a report from every Session within its bounds on this important subject,and resolving to hold a conference thereanent on the forenoon of the second day of its next meeting. The Synods of Hamilton and Montreal also have resolved an annual conference regarding it. Your Committee is satisfied that a growing attentiou is given by her judicatories to the life of the Church ; yet may it not be questioned if it has the place in their deliberations which it deserves, when there is such want of sympathy with the object for which this Committee is appointed, as is indicated by the returns?

No very marked religious movement has been reported to your C'ommittee, no outburst of fervent zeal or love to God; and there are some complaints of coldness, which it is feared is growing ; yet the conclusion forced by the perasal of the returns is that religious life is on the increase, thongh as yet there may be few who can say; "I ain sick of love," or "the zeal of thy house hath eaten me up." The mombers of the Chureh generally are said to have, to some extent, a sense of their obligation to honour Christ by holy living, but the fear is expresel and implied in some answers that in too many cases they aim more at the avoidanee of open sin than at the cultivation of positive holiness.

The main obstacles to a higher religious life seem to be, with some, too much devotedness to the pursuit of worldly gain, their minds are so much engrossed, their time is so much ocrupied and their strength so much expended on worldy matters, that they camot engage vigororously in spiritual duties. With others, or with the same at some seasons, the great hindrance is the social amusements of the day; these are often such as are felt by those who engage in them not to be consistent with a spiritual frame of soul, or with spiritual worship, and such as the Lord Jesus conld not be asked to share, yct it is feared that all Chureh members are not, in all cases, careful to avoid and keep their childeen from participating in them.

Several reports spucify the prevalent drinking customs as a great obstacle to the progress of the gospel, and there is an impression that these are rather gaining ground among the wealthier portion of the community. Another evil complained of is the air of worldiness which too often characterizes the social gatherings of professing Christians, and the absence from them of those religious exercises which ware once commonly observed on such oecasions, and a too general want of personal effort to win sonls to Jesus and help forward saints. A cowardly fear of giving offence and a desire to avoid trouble, and, perhaps still oftener, thoughtlessuess arising from the want of a proper apprehension of the love of God in Christ Jesus, and the mutterable value of souls, hinders many, if not all of those, who profess to be the Lord's from speaking freely as they ought to others about salvation. Some of these are wondering that Church members, it may be ministers, whom they are in contact with, do not speak to them on this subject, a portion of them are afraid that they shall be spoken to, others would be glad of it, and when the hand is not stretched forth to stay them from the ruin that is threatened they are apt to go away with the impression that religion is a lie, or at least that thuse do not believe it who allow them to pass without an effort to save them; whether these perish finally, or not, their salvation is manifestly delayed, and our own spiritual interests are
damaged by our neglect. Your Committee feel deeply their own shortcomings in this respect, and that they have mueh cause to cry "free me from blood guiltiness," and that they may be kept alive to the fact that no Christian liveth to himself or dieth to himself-to the constraining porer of the love of Christ, and that the way to be comfortable and prosperous is to thror themselves entirely and checrfully into the work of the Lord.

The prevalence of works of fiction forms another and ly no means insignificant barrier to the cause of truth. This element unfortunatoly enters largely into our authorized school books and onr periodical literature, und forms a great part of the Sabbath school libraries and the gifts and prizes which pupils receive. The taste thus formed anal fostered must maturally produce, yea, is now producing, disastrous cffects, in unduly stimulating the imagination, and causing an aversion to more solid and profitable reading; and your Committee think that the attention of office-bencers should be directed seriously to get this evil remedied, and, as an indmeement, they are glad to be able to state, that the Presbytery of Stratford attribute the improved state of matters within its boume's to the perusal of such works as those of Boston, Gray, MacCheyne, liuthelajed, and others.

It is gratifying to learn that a considerable and a growing number of offrebearers and members are actively employed in Sabbath schools and prayer meetings, tract distribution, and other fields of Christian enterpise. In one congrearation in the Presbytery of Paris, auother in that of Guelph, and a third in that of T'oronto, a large number of the members are said to work for the good of others. Your Committee think that when God says to each, "Go, work to-day in my vineyard," no one neel, no one should, be idle. Each, who desires, can find some department of work for which Goid has given him some qualification, and in which He can make himself useful. r'arents may work to bring their children and domestics to Goll, yet too often kindly personal invitation or urgency on this topic is neglected even by praying parents. $A$ respected Minister, and one whom God has owned, was hearel to say, that he never questioned any of his family as to their persomal interest in Christ.

It is recorded that one of the most slecessful of Scottish mimisters made it a rule not to pass any one on the road without speaking of salvation, and though we.amid the bustle of molern life cannot alopt his practice, each of us may, like Harlan Page and others in private life, make our lives one ever brightening blaze of glory by being, in vur varied spheres, diligent fishers of men, using the fisher's skill and the fisher's patience tuwards accomplishing the end. In all the congregations reporting, applicants fur the privilege of full commumion are required to profess their faith in Christ, or, at least, their full purpose of living for His glory ; to have some knowledge of the doctrines and duties of the Christian life, and to have a govd moral character; but there seems to be in some cases a closer inquiry than in others, into Christian experience and walk. There may not always be the amomit of differne that the answers imply, but it is obvious that diversities shall exist even among earnest men, as long as there are differences in Christian intelligence and devotedness. The Church has cause of thankfulness that there is so much of a real desire to have her members living stones, born from above, alive to Gold through Jesus Clrist. In times of darkness a formal adherence to a creed stoul in lien of faith and practice, and it is to this, in consideralle measure, that we owe the revolt that is now going on against creeds and confessions, and the immorality which we are seeking to stem and to destroy; and the best means of mecting effectually the supervitious, the pietist, and secularists-the mystics and the profigates-is by not merely a full exhibition of Divine truth, but also by making it felt through the holy lives of Chnrch members that it is designed, fitted, and destined to form and build up a peculiar people-a people born of God and zealous for good works-and this cannot be done unless othe-bearers labour to scparate the precious from the vile, -that the Canaanite come no more into the IIouse of the Lord, or profane its rites.

The proportion of adults who are in full communion vary from one-four wh in some congregations to two-thirds in others, except in the Presbytery of Stratinrd, in which it is said to be from two thirds to nine-tenths. The differenceyour Committee do not think necessarily indientes the comparative religious condition of the congregntions. It is manifest that all who hear the Gospel should become communicants, and therefore the return of the Presbytery of Stratford is only an approximation to what ought to be, but meanwhile extremes. meet. Your Committee have known nearly all in full communion where all appeared to be dead, and when religious life began to awaken, commanion rolls: sadly reduced for a senson. Yet the effect of a marked religious mo ement always has been, and always must be, when it prove a work of God, to increasethe number of members in proportion to the extent of the work, anil ordinarily from among the young of the congregation; and your Committee hope the day not far distant, when the highest return in the Presbytery of Strattord shall, through the operation of the Holy Ghost, be common throughout the Church.

There is also a great diversity as to the number in each congregation whoobserve family wroship. It is sail, with regard to the reporting congregations in the Presbytery of Strat ford, to be olserved in the houses of all the nembers whoare heads of familes, though some have it only at night. Other Preshyteries: report it as generally observed; in a very small number of instances it is reported as universal; in some cases only one-half or two-thirds practise it; in a few theproportion is still less, and even these proportions must be modified by the expression which sometimes occurs, that some are not so regular as they ought, that some have it once a day and some only on Sabbaths. Your Committee are satisfied that the growth of the Divine life in the soul is closely connected with household worship, and that family training is an impossibility where it is neglected, and they hope that the Assembly will renew its exhortation on this subject, that we may see the children of the Church growing up as olive plants, and leave our places to a godly race, who will convey to their children a precious legacy of prayer, spiritual precept, and example.

There is also a great difference in the attendance on the prayer meetings. This is not a bad index of the liveliness of personal religion. Some peoplenever manage to attend these meetings ; others, no more favourably situated, are never absent. In such cases the difference must be due to the fact that the one class care less about the service than the other. In Knox's Church, Galt, nearly all attend one or other of its twenty weekly prayer meetings, while in other congregations only about one-fonrth or one-fifth do so. In as far as an estimate can be formed, it does not appear that much over one-fourth of the membership over the church attend such meetings regularly. This may be accounted for to some extent without impugning the religion of the Church; but is there not canse to fear that, after we have made all possible allowances, nonattendance is caused more by want of heart than by want of ability?

Your Committee feel satisfied that the Church never needed prayer more: than it does at present-mited, carnest, jersevering prayer. When they look around them they cannot doubt that the unclean spirits threatened are gone. forth to gather the kings of the earth and of the whole world to the battle of: the great day, and that while these may inate the whore, and make her desolateand naked, eat her flesh and burn her with fire, yet the Church shall find herself hard pressed before she can raise the shout of victory, and the kingdoms of this world are becone the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. There is, indeed, no room to doulte her ultimate surcese, for the mighty Lord is on our side; yet he has said, "For all this 1 will be enquired of by the house of Israel, to do it, for then I will fill them with men like a flock, as the flock of Jerusalem. in her solemn feasts ;" and wre we all with one accord in one place making our requests known unto Goid, we might look for a fuller baptism of the Spirit, and. see the King going forth in his majesty to cheer our souls and win our dear ones; to his love.

Christian liberality seems advancing, but it is not a very vigorous plant. It is werhaps the slowest in fruit-hearing, or, at least, in reaching a full healthy development, of all the Christian graces; and, without at all disparaging what is being done, must we not, when we consider the claims of God our Saviour, the condition of a world lying in the wicked one, and the amount which we give for the spread of the Gospel at home and abroad, feel that, as a Church, we are only playing at giving? Were we roused to thorough earnestness, our income for all religious purposes would be manifold more than it is at present. It is, however, thank God, growing, though like the first plants on a coral zeef, which have to form a soil by disintegrating the rocks and spreading around their roots, in the form of leaves, what they have drawn from the atmosphere. The contribution of the Presbyteries of Toronto und Simcoe for Home Mission purposes a few years ago is equalled now by that of one congregation, and congregations are becoming slowly sensible of their duty to their own pastors. 'Still it is to be regretted that too many act as if they feared that their ministers would be iujured by wealth. Some in time past, may it not be said, some to day, would keep their ministers poor, in order to keep them pure. Thuy use all diligence to get rich themselves; they are not afraid wealth can harm any but those who bear the vessels of the Lord. Your Committee fear that ministers are often to blame for not speaking frankly in God's name on this subject, and that religi--ous prosperity is hindered thereby.

The Shorter Catechism is largely used in the Sabbath Schools and families, and the office-beavers are alive to the importance of having it still more so, and the Church thorouglily permeated by its teachings.

Pastoral visiation is conducted in much the same manner by all who have reported, with this difference, that some seem to deal more personally with the members of families, and in one or two eases the attempt is made, and successfully, in addition to household visiting, to gather a few families for a diet of catechising.

In conclusion, your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their thankfulness that, while the reports are yet few in number, and there are various matters to be mourned over in those presented, yet they are pervaded by a spirit of dependence on the poncr of God, and an carnest longint for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, that by His mighty power Jesus may be revealed savingly to sinners, and to believers for their edification ; and they hope that the conferences which so many of the inferiur courts have resolved to hold shall be found a great means of quickening those who engage in them till the light of our Church .go forth as brightness, and her salvation as a lamp that burneth.

All which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN MACTAVISH,
Convencr.

## MEMORTAL OF ELDERS,

Presented to the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian
The undersigned Elders in attendance upon the General Assembly, respectfully represent that they are deeply impressed with the importance of a deliver--ance of the General Assembly upon certain matters intimately connected with personal and family religion, regarding which there is a laxity of views and practice anong us. Of these the following seem to be the most important:

1. The increasing use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage or unnectssarily under medical prescription, and decreased interest and efforts in the temperance cause, the prosperity of which bears so deeply on the interests of religion.
2. The growing countenance given to worldly amusements, such as dancing partics and balls, billiards, card playing, and games of chance, circuses, operas,
and theatre-going, all of which we believe inconsistent with that godly training and non-conformity to the world required of God's people.
3. The greatly increased use of light, and ofters pernicious literature, and the want of suflicient watchfulness in admitting such books of fietion into family reading.
4. Travelling on portions of the Sabbath by milroads and steamboats on the plea of necessity, when such travelling is almost invariably to save time or expense or personal inconvenience, and in forgetfulness that God can nerer require any duty at the expense of breaking His holy law.
5. Growing worldly conformity in social entertainments, which are increasing in luxury and expense, and kept up to untimely hours, with the absence of religious exercises, and not unfrequently accompanied with some of the worldy amusements and drinking alluded to, producing an injurious influence on personal and family devotion, by unwholesome excitement, especially on the minds of the young, as well as by diminished relish for eloset exercises and family worship.

The undersigned would further earnestly ask of the General Assembly, in any deliverance upon the foregoing subjects, to impress on office-bearers and members, whether acting individually or as heads of families, the scriptural principles by which their personal conduct and intercouse with the world should be regulated, reminding them specially;

1. That these should be ordered by the Ford of Con, which should be prayerfully studied as the rule of life.
2. That the glory of God and the advanement of lis canse be constantly aimed at.
3. That the Lord Jesus distinctly lays down that His disciples are not to be of the world, even as Ile was not of it; and that the Scriptures emphatically enjoin separation from, and non-conformity to, the worh, as distinctive requirements of believers.
4. That they are to avoid the appearance of evil, not to "alt between two opinions, not to try to serve God and Mammon, to hate Laodicean lukewarmmess, and that their conduct and character should be decidedly and risibly on the lord's side.
5. That as the comintenance given by office-bearers and members to quastionable amusements, such as dancing parties, and to drinking, grieves their brethren and proves a stumbling-block to the young and weaker members, is well as lowers the spirituality of the Church generally, it be impressed on those who may claim their Christian liberty in such things, whether it would not be with less risk to immortal souls, and more in accordance with the law of Christian love, as daid down by St. Paul, not to do anything whereby a brother would be offended or weakened- to abstain from such countenancing. In so doing they would make less difficult the efforts of parents desirous of luinging up their families in the nurture and almonition of the Lord, and of keeping them from the evil which is in the world.

The undersigned would not imply any judgment upon the motives of those who take a different view of the matters above referred to, knowing that in some things it is not always easy to decide as to the course of duty, and would give them every credit for acting conscientionsly: Still, from a full conference together, the unslersigned elders from all parts of the Church are deeply convinced that the evils referred to exist to a considerable, and in some places to a growing, extent, and that a deliverance such as now asked for is necessary to repress them, and to strengthen the hands of office-bearers and parents in a matter greatly connegted with the interests of personal, family, and congregational religion.

In conclusion, the undersigned would earnestly ask of the General Assembly to recommend a more careful study of the Holy Scriptures, and an intelligent exposition of them in the family as far as possible, more frequent use of the Shorter Catechism, and the more general nerusal of standard works on religion, so that our jouth may be thoroughly furnished and strengthened in the truid
of Go3. They would also express their high sense of the importance of a recommendation by the General Assembly to office-bearers and members to cultivate an united and fricudly feeling in their respective congregations, by holding from time to time social meetings, and taking pains, by lectures, addresses, readings, singing, music, etc., to make them as attractive as possible; also, to impross on parents as one of the best means, under God's blessing, to counteract the desire for worldly amusements, to make the home circle attractive by the employment of every lawful means, so as to show that the truest happiness can be enjoyed consistent with genuine piety.
J.as. Hossack,

Jas. Allan, Wh. Leslie, Thomas Gordon; Archibald MrcAmmite, James Court, Geonge Hay,
T. McCrae,
J. Babciay, George A. Pypre, John Mchein,

Alex. Mcminhas,
Join Wilson,
lionent Ghaham,
J. Anmsthong, William Whemir; Samuel Gaw, P. F. Pegan, James Edmoni, Jome W. Romson John Ratchere, Alexander Mutchnor,

R. MI. Rose, James Oliver, Jons McAlpise, James Phinde, Wm. Clark, Alexandel Rose, A. McKenzie, P. Peebles, Wh. Webs'rei, Malcolm Folsettei:, Jambes Macdonad. Quebec, 12th June, 1571.

## GIVING FOR OHRIST-THE RIGHT WAY AND MOTIVE.

There is a right way, as well as a right motive, in giving for the cause of Christ. Not a few give to the Church, and were their motive closely searched, they might find that, in the act of giving, they had little thought of the Lord Jesus. We do not condemn them because they give for such a purpose. But we ask, when they gave, did they think of the Lord? Is such a question unreasonable? Will it be replied that, when they gave, the thought was the building, or the preaching, or the minister, but these must be maintained if the cause of Christ should prosper? Quite right. And could they not think of the Master, not the less that they were giving for His cause? Of course they could. Then why don't they always do it? Is it not quite as casy the one way as the other? Nay, if the right feeling was in the heart, and the right thought before the mind, could it be done otherwise? Take the case of the minister and the stipend whicin the people have promised to pay him. How many pay for the sake of the man, rather than the Master? They like him and they give so much, or they don't like like him and they won't give. Now, how ought the case to stand? Ought it not to be thus? - And to understand the case let us try to put the minister out of our thought; let us think of it as a common business transaction. There is a dear friend of ours who is at present living in a far distant land. Five feel we are under some obligation to him; and if we cannot discharge that obligation to the full, we must do something to show that we feel it, and do not desire to be relieved from it. It is quite true that friend does not need anything at our hands, and can get along quite well without us; and it is also true that if we do anything for him he keeps a strict account of it, and will put it to such a profitable use that it enriches us, and will bear interest that will on the day of receiving be poured to our account, if we are, and have been, accepted by him as one of his friends. So that it is rather a profitable iuvestment, and might, for the sake of the profit, induce us to lodge what we can in his hands. But then, observe, he is very far away from us, so we cannot put it into his own hand. What then mist
be done? Why, he has an establishment in our midst. It is true that . establishment is for our own interest and goud, and deserves for that reason. to be paid for. But vur friend, while he admits the reason, will not allow it to go as the reason why we give. He wishes it to be given for his own sake and that alone; lee will receive nothing, so as to use it for his own n purpose, or our goul, un any other terms. Well, we think we can afford so moch, and we would like our friend to have it. Now, according to the right constitution of things, we ought to be his servants, and, as such, we have no right to know anything of his plans further than it is necessary to obey his commands. But he has called us his friends, and conceals nothing from us that we could understand. And thus it happens with regard to the establishment which he has in uur midst: it requires so much for its support and efficient operation, that all we can give is not more than enough. He has told us what lie desires, and he has left it in our own hands; if we "desire liberal thinge, by liberal things we shall stand." We can exercise our minds with regard to the amuunt of work the establishment should accomplish, and we are allowed to derise the best meams possible with this end in view. The support of the estallishment onght, as a matter of course, to be one of our first considerations; and that camot le supported without providing for those who are called upon mainly to work it. It was our friend's desire that we should thus support his servants. But we may not like that servant that is nearest to us. But what, say you, has that to do, with the matter? What we give, it is tuee, goes to his support. And we give it into his hand as we give any one thing into the hand of the servant which we send to the master. We record nut with the servant, but in the master's name. It is true, it is the servant alone which we see, but we never forget he is the servant of the master. It is put to the master's account, and it is subject to the conditions which the master imposes. W.e might have dealing with the servant on his own account, as well as with the master; in which case we have no right to look to the master, or think we are doing anything for his sake. With the servant alone we have to do, . and it is but as a servant we deal with him. But when we come to a bank and lodge our money with the clerk, it matters not whether we like him or not. It is not, with the clerk which we have to do, though that clerk may do our business. No more is it with the minister, but with the Master whose minister he may lee, that we have to do with all the while. We have no trouble in distingxishing between the servant and the master in ordinary transactions. We never think of saying, "Well, we do not much like the servant." The question is not the servant at all, but the mastex and the institution. Why should we lose sight of the fact in the case of the minister's stipend? We call it the minister's money. Well, it may go to him as the dollar you put in the bank may go to pay the clerk to whom you pay it. But you do not call it the clerk's money for all that. Nor do you call it the bank's money, though you put into the lank; it is still your own, though it has passed out of your hands. But, say you, the case before us is somewhat different; you give your money to your best friend, ${ }^{T}$ esus. You can't take it back again if you wish. Well, you say you have no desire to do so. But if it was lodged in the bank, you could get it ont when you please. Just so, but not just as you please. You must submit to the rules of tie bank. And if there was a bank with a rule that you could get the money which you lodged in it out, once a quarter or ouce a year, then only at these tinies would you draw it. Or the institution might be of such a nature that you could not draw what.
you put in; but a certain interest, which was the fruit of it while in the care of the institution. So that, no matter what becomes of your money, that interest would be yours so long as the institution or the proprietor of it was good. So might it be in respect of the Church and its Divine Head, Jesus Christ. But you expect no interest; what you do for the cause of Christ you do for the love you have to it, and not for any return you expect to receive. We do not doubt that the Lord Jesus respects no sordid motive. He will give a reward to no one who for no other reason gives to Him. The motive which we must have must be love to Himself. He will receive nothing at our hands on any other terms. Whatever we give must, so far as we are concerned, cease to be our own. When we put any sum in the bank, we can trace that sum through all the long figures that indicate the sum at the bank's disposal; but when we give a sum to Christ and his. cause, while we may be able to say we gave that mnch, yet we cannot say that so much is ours still; for it is no longer ours; it belongs to the Lord Jesus Christ or to his cause. Such is our side of the question, the terms and conditions of our giving so far as they relate to us. But is there not another side? The question might be-not how we look upon the money which we put into the hands of Christ-but how He looks upon it. He may accept your gift or your effort upon your own terms, and these may be the only terms upon which he may accept it. But if the question be not the ground of His acceptance, but what he will do with it, a new side is presented to us. We say let Him do what he will; and that is quite right. But if we ask what is his will, we start a new line of thought altogether. Well, say you, you have nothing further to do in the matter. That may be all true; and yet may not the Lord Jesus have something further to do with you? You expect nothing at his hand. Take care, dear friend; would it be right to say so? But suppose it was; the question is not what you expect, but what he has promised or said he would do. You do not wish to dictate to your Master, do you? Ah, no. Well then, you must submit to His. But you do not wish to know anything about them. You had no thought of terms when you gave so much to the cause of Christ or did so much for his name. But it is not what you thought. It is what Jesus thought that ought to concern you. Nor have you a right to say you do not wish to know if he has thought fit to tell you; that would not be an act either of love or obedience. If he has told you, you should like to know. It rould not be hind to say to anyone that we would call a friend, "I do not wish to know what you wish to tell me; I will not read the letter which you sent me telling me what you purpose to do with what I sent to you, or what you wili do with whatever I may send or do for you; all I did was from pure love, and I want to hear nothing more about the matter." Would that language be consistent with the professions which we make? No; if we love Him we shall love to hear all he shall say to us. Let Him do what he will, we have perfect faith in Him. If such, then, be our state of mind, and all will admit that state of mind is the right one, we are prepared to hear the terms of the Master. Does he not call everyone to be a co-worker? And will he not make every co-worker a co-heir? If we have .suffered with Him shall we not reign together? As we sow shall we not also reap? If we desire liberal things, by liberal things shall we not stand? If we do ought for Christ, will not Christ do much for us? Why should we in our giving forget this fact? Why should we not remember that when we put anything into the Master's hand, He will do with us as He expects us to do with Him, He will demand His own rith usury. So that there is
nothing we can do for Jesus but He will acknowledge, and in His own time and way make it to bear fruit a thousand-fold; and we shall receive the harvest. We have no right to expect such things; but the question is not our expectation, but His promise. That we have a right to remember. And it ought to have its weight with us as a stimulant to exertion, and motive to din, and even more.

Let us, then, in our giving remember this fact, that erery gift to Christ and His catve is an investment, like one in a mercantile enterprise, in which, by its own terms, we become'partners; and while this fact should indicate the way in which we should give for Christ, that the true motive is not love or dislike of the servant or the ranse in which he is engaged, but love to the Master, and Him alone.

IR. S.
CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.
"For a lesson on singing, I know of no better text than that which is so often repeated in the Psalms, 'Sing unto the Lord.' There are many similar passages here in the heart of the Bible, such as. 'Sing prases to the Lord which dwelleth in Zion,' Sing unto Him with the psaltery and an instrument of ten strings;' Lut the oftener repeated injunction is, 'Sing unto the Lord.' To do this our hearts must be filled with the gratitude and joy which the true Christian feels. Wre do not sing unto the Lord unless our hearts are moved by higher and nobler emotions as wesing. It is a mistaken idea that one must be joyful in order to sing, for whether we be joyful or sad our feelings may find expression in song.
"I fear that oftentimes we sing unto ourselves instead of the Lord. We think nore about whether our voice pleases our neighbour than whether it be the breathing of a pure and holy emotion, and therefore pleasing to God. Even when a congregation rises to sing the doxology, I fear the minister would only give expression to the intentions of many should he say, The congregation will lise, and each one will sing to his own praise and glory.'
"There is a thought which I would like to impress upon the young. They are apt, in the self-conceit of newly-acquired knowledge, to show some contempt for the singing of the old people, because their style is old and their voices weak and tremulous. But if they are singing unto the Lord, what matters it though the pitch be wrong, and the poor, cracked voices wander with difficulty through the tune! There are not many years more of earth to them, and God, who knoweth their hearts, will soon call them hence to sing in the heavenly choirs, while we have perhaps yet many years to dwell among the discords of earth. Then let the old people sing, and let us stand aside and learn from their devotion how to sing in a more acceptable manner unto the Lord."

## ctarrespandeute.

## LETTER FROM REV. J. NISBET.

## To the Sabeath Schools of thr Canada Presby'terian Churcio.

My Dear Young Fmends:-The beginning of the year reminds me that I should send a few lines specially for the young people of our Church who take an interest in the Mission to the Indians. Now that this whole territory belongs to Canada, it is reasonable to expect that you and your parents will take an increased interest in fverything that will advance the welliare of the Indiams who
dwell here, and so to prepare the way for the hundreds or thousands of young Candians who will before long flock into the territory to till its fertile valleys. Ihere can be no better means of rendering the Indians friendly towards settlers than maintaining Christian Dissions among them: and there is no class in our Church who shoull take a deeper interest in these Missions than the young people. Your present homesteads are becoming too small for you, and as you grow up you are asking whither shall we go to find suitable settlement? and no doubt many of you are quite unwilling to enter on the work of clearing wood lots; you would rather settle on some rich open valley where jou could use your horses and ploughs at once, and make your farms, in two years' time, like the fine old clearings that have taken your fathers twenty years to make. But then there are the Indians! Well, the Indians will be your friends, if you are friendly to them. I have no fear of the Indians of this quarter if they are only treatedi ith fairness, and I dare say the Canadian Government will look well to that.

There have not been many changes here since I last wrote to you. We lave to be most thankful that we are all spared: that while hundreds elsewhere lare died of small pox, there has not been a single case among us; still the fear of that discase has been one means of preventing us from increasing the number of chiidren residing in the Mission. But although the number of children actually dwelling with us has not been increased the number of half-breed children attending school has increased greatly. We have twenty-two in more or less regular attendance, and there might be at least six more: a few of the children are making good progress-some are learning to speak as well as to read English. Cree is the home language of all the families except two or three, and all understand and speak that language. Many of the children are very badly off for clothing this cold weather, and as no, boxes came to us from Toronto last year on account of the troubles at Red River, we have none at present to give them; but we hope supplies will come to us early in the coming summer.

As I am sending another letter at present that will be published in the Recond, I shall close this by wishing you all a happy and prosperous new year- praying that the Spirit of God may descend on all your schools, and lead many of my young friends to a full and precious interest in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Your very sincere friend,
Prines Albert, Saskatchewan, 20th Jan., 1871.
JAMIES NISPET.

## FATHER CHINIQUY AND THE PRIESTS OF ROME.

## Translated for the Fecond from l'Aurore.

I have just visited the parishes around my station, to see the French Canadian families which are now Protestants. I have been struck b the effect produced by the presence of Rev. C. Chiniquy, in Joljette. Everyone has been more or less affected by that event. I will give only a few of the remarkable facts connected with his visit.

At Berthier, the rev. curate, Mr. Gagnon, has pulblicly said, "Do not insult Rev. Mr. Chiniquy; as the people of Joliette have done; lhe has the same right that I have to preach his religious views. Those who do not like to hear him must stay at home; but those who go to hear him have no right to trouble him."

Bir. Giavel, curate of St. Jolm of Malta, has told his parishioners that Faiher Chiniquy was at Joliette, and he has forbidden them to go and hear him. But as soon as they have been out of the church, the people have shown, in different ways, that they were much interested by that news. Numbers have publicly declared that they would give many dollars to have an opportunity of hearing Father Chiniquy's addresses.

At St. Ambroise, of Kildare, the curate Laporte, the Sabbath-day of July the 9th, has taught that it was his duty to preach against Father Chiniquy, who was at Joliette; and he has abused him, and blacdened
his character as much as the French language could allow. He has cursed him before the whole people, who could hardly refrain their indignation. But a voice stronger than his own has stopped his cursings. The thunder began to roar in a most frightful way. The lightning struck the church, broke the vase which contained the holy water, split the stecple, and wounded more than twenty people. The fire took in several places of the church, and the religious service had to lee stopped to extinguish the fire -and save the church. The people, struck with terror, ran away from the church; the curate, mute with terror and trembling, had to stop, and looked like a dead man under his priestly robes.
I am more than ever persuaded that whole Canada is the field of Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, for the agitation which is seen everywhere he goes is not a vain thing.

In the very monnent I write these lines, I hear the strong, clear voice of a farmer who speaks with my neighbor in the street. He condemns the conduct of those who have interrupted the meetings of Joliette, and speaks with the greatest respect of Father Chiniquy; and my neighbor, in spite of her zeal, is unable to answer his arguments.

This is a short and a feeble part of what is going on at Joliette and vicinity.

Your devoted
J. A. VERNON.

Joliette, August 5th, 1871.

## ghtices of watications.

The British and Foreign Evangelical Review, July, 1871.
The July number of this valuable quarterly contains many interesting articles. The first, upon the Buddhist Revolution in India, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, although it states nothing new, is a very useful summary of Buddhist history and principles, and closes with a glance at the divine purpose in permitting this monster superstilion. Mr. Salmond reviews the German works of Ritschl, Bartolamãi and Weber on the doctrine of the Divine wrath. The Modern Reformers of the Roman Catbolic Church, by Mr. Clement de Faye, introduces the reader to Messrs. Arnaud and Laurent, two Roman Catholics of advanced views. Mr. R. G. Balfour adopts Archbishop Magee's view in regard to the Origin of Primitive Sacrifice, in opposition to that of Mr. Davison, of Cambridge. The address of Dr. Birch, at the inauguration of the Society of Biblical Archreology in London, under the title of "Progress of Biblical Archæology," constitutes the fifth article. Mr. Gibb's article, on German Catholics in conflict with Rome, reviews the letters of Quirinus and the book of the Bishop of Mayence, with some articles from the North British and conternporary Reviews bearing upon the subject. One of the most readable and interesting papers is that on Non-self-consciousness-the secret of simplicity - of character, by Mr. R. DicCheyne Edgar. He closes with the following sentence: "If, then, I have rendered my idea intelligible, it will appear that the security for the best work, the best words, the best feelings, the best thoughts, and the best health, is non-self-consciousnass. From self the attention needs most to be emancipated. To secure this, in some of the ranges of life, the grace of God is indispensable. Thus shall simplicity of character and power of life be secured-that simplicity of character which is so sublime, and that power of life which becomes resistless." An article, reprinted from the American Presbyterian Review, upon Calvinism
in the English Reformation, and the usual very complete notices of publications, make up a number worthy of the high character which the Review has gained.
The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review, July, 1 RT1.
Mr. D. S. Gregory opens this thirl number of the Reriev for the year with an article on "Mark, the Gospel for the Roman." A review of Mr. Blunt's book on the Reformation of the Church of England, by Professor Blackburn, very properly takes the historian to task for the language into which his views lead him, and which is as inconsistent with truth as it is with charity. Mr. Sandford H. Cobb treats of Sunday School Libraries, taking his text frum the General Assembly's instructions to the Board of Publication in regard to them. A popular article, far beneath the character of a Review, follows from the pen of Mr. John Moore, on Presbyterianism. Professor Green, however, steps in to hold up the falling standard with a review of Dr. Zoeckler's "Prophet Daniel" in Lange's Dibelwerk, Dr. Keil's Cummentary upon the same book in Keil and Delitzsch's Biblical Cummentary, and a book by Josepla Taylor, of New York, on "The Times of Daniel," in which he shows the fallacies in their interpretations of the "seventy weeks." Dr. Atwater, one of the editors, writes on the General Assembly in a somewhat disjointed mamer, but his articleis useful to all who are interested in the work performed by Church courts. The notices of recent publications, and the literary intelligence, are well up to the mark. Less scientific than the British and Foreign Evangelical, the Princeton Review is of great practical value.
MONEYS REOEIVED UP TO 24th AUGUST.
ASSEMBLY FUNU.
$\{$ Napaneo$\$ 1000$
\{ Derry West ..... 260
Smith's Falls ..... 1200
Lake Shore
Warrensville and Rodgervill ..... 800.
Waddington (less dis. ..... 890
Georgetown and Limehouse ..... 750
Mono C ..... 250Bruccfield750
Thamesville, \&c. ..... 500
Claremont ..... 700
(Laskey ..... 485
K King ..... 435
Belleville ..... 1500
Westwood ..... 272
Streetsville ..... 800
|Bluevale ..... 560
Wingham ..... 475
A Avon Church ..... 675
\{ Carlingford ..... 200
N. Gower and Gloucester ..... 600
Dundas. ..... 1700
\{ Vaughan ..... 934
350
Indiana 400 Oro, Willis Church ..... 315
\{Teeswater. 650 Oro, Esson Church ..... 435
[ Eaidies' 354 Tden Mills ..... 225
Peterboro' 1800 Moore, Burns' Church ..... 7 5b
Culross 625 New Glasgow, Province of Q. ..... 375
Springville ..... 325 Keene ..... 500
Mount Albert. 250 Wroxeter ..... 625
Avonbank 325 Markham, Melville Churoh ..... 400
Dalhousie Mills. 375 Paris, Dumfries St. ..... 1500
Eramosa, 1st ..... 1000 Leeds ..... 500
Chippawa 351 Kintyre ..... 504
Newiton. 400 Cookstomin. ..... 280
Newcastle. ..... 500
Miltón 390 Ivy. ..... 187 ..... 175
Boston Church 910 Jarvis ..... 300
Burns' Church, E. Zorra 325 Orangeville ..... 400
Kemptville ..... $\$ 775$
Drummondville ..... 500
Kingston, Chalmers. ..... 700
Galt, Union Church. ..... 1900
Manchester. ..... 755
Wellesley ..... 500
Essa, 1st ..... 600
W. Winchester ..... 800
Cambray ..... 250
Oncida ..... 650
(Carlisle ..... 300
Ailsa Craig ..... 320
(Nairn ..... 266
Winterbourne ..... 325
\{Beckwit! ..... 400
\{ Carleton Place. ..... 400
13everley. ..... 900
West's Comers and N. Morn- ington ..... 500
Manilla. ..... 400
Columbus and Brooklin ..... 2000
Lochiel. ..... 500
St. George . ..... 500
Egremont ..... 840
Ashton, Melville Church ..... 400
\{ Storringtom ..... 510
P Pittsburgh. ..... 215
Galt, Knox's. ..... 3500
Brantford, Wellington St. ..... 400
Lobo ..... 484
Mosa ..... 1100
Dorchester ..... 367
Fastern Sencea. ..... 334
Admaston, Douglass \& Grattan. ..... 665
Vankleckhill ..... 825
S. Finch ..... 800
Tilsonburgh and Culloden. ..... 500
Chinguacousy, 1st ..... 400
do. $\quad 2 n d$ ..... 700
FOLAII: MISSIOAS.
N. Carradoc. ..... 2050
Clarement, ad'l. ..... 50
Dumbarton ..... 2200
Owen Sound, Division Street. . ..... 2700
WIDOWS' VGND.
\{ Beckwith ..... $\$ 400$
\{ Carleton Place. ..... 400
With rates from Rev. W. Peattie,Rev. MI. Barr, Rev. A. Cross, Rev. J.Thompson.
FNON COLHEGL.
Proor Line. ..... 2475
Streetsville ..... 1440
Galt, Knox's ..... 24538
COLIEGE ENDOWMENT.
James Menzies, Elora, in accord-ance with expressed wishes ofdeccased father.10000
BURSARY FUND.
J. Logimin, Eisq., Eramosa. ..... 5000
HOME MIISSION.
Mekillop, 1st. ..... 2450
Pembroke, S. S. ..... 2300
Streetsville ..... 4300
Owen Sound, Division St. ..... 3500
Ekfrid ..... 2420
Argyle Church, Aldboro' ..... 650
\{ New Glasgow ..... 825
Kintyre. ..... 225
Eastern Seneca. ..... 391
KANK゙AKEE MISSION.
Beckwith ..... 600
Bristol, for building. ..... 4600
MANITOBA COLLEGE.
J. MeLaren, Esq.s Wakefield ... 20000Rev. W. McLaren Ottawa.10000

## REOEIPTS FOR REOORD UP TO 24th AUGUST.

J. S., Torbolton, S1.25 (previously omitted); S. MLeJ., Utica; G. H., J. Y., Wellandport;. J. G., Bayfield, 35c.; Rev. G. H., Laskey; T. A., Mount Albert; J. McK., Maple; S. W., Grahamsville; J. Y., Brucefield; W. H., Camlachie; P. D., Wingham: R. J., Cambray, \$7; Mr. S., Brantford, \$8; D. F., Newmarket; W. A. A., Dunbarton; J. R. M., Goderich; Mr. McJ.,Toronto; D. C., Osgoode; P. E., Russell; M. McM., MIoant Forest; Rev. A. R. W., Winchester; A. Shiells, Avonton, $\$ 11.71$; Rer. G. C., Lyndoch, $\$ 5.60$; G. A., J. D., Winterbourne; W. J. D., Kingston, \$18.40; J. F., Kingston; D. F., A. S., Odessa; C. McA., Murvale; J. K. R., Feversham, \$2; Rev. R. S., Douglas; Rer. J. P., Parkhill, \$1.80; T. J., Ashdown, \$1.62.

# dinumatal and Statistinal Statements. 1871. 



APPENDIX.

iv.

APPRNDIX.








PRESBYTERY OF KINGSTON
PRESBYTERY OF COBOURG - (Continuted.)



## APPENDIX.

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PRESBYTERY OF GUELPH．－（Contivucd．）


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## APPENDIX.



| (ST) PRESBYTERY OF LONDON.-(Continucd.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Prark hili. | rit | 40000 | 35000 | 100.00 | 33425 | 8425 | 76550 | 500 | 800 | 500 | 772 | 600 | 00 |  |  | 3575 | 650 | 343 810 75 |  |
|  | Dorch | cDonald | 50000 |  |  | 34000 |  |  | 1300 |  |  |  |  | Recent | ly set | tled. | 1300 |  | 35300 | 1 |
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| PRESBYTERY OF CIFATHAM. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { 1st P. Clh. St. } \\ \text { sinn's, III. .... } \end{array}\right.$ | Clas. Chiniquy... | No rotu |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} \cdots & \ldots & \ldots \\ 140 & 00 \\ 00 & 01 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\|\ldots . . .\|$ |  | $\mid \ldots . . . .$ |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 Harwich........ | A. W. Wadduli.... | 40000 | 30000 |  |  | 1500 | $\cdots$ | 500 | 3000 | 500 | 500 | 900 | $\because 00$ | 300 |  | - 3300 | …700 | ${ }^{-15150}$ |  |
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|  | Ridgetowa...... | Wim. Caven | 50000 | 50000 |  | 100000 | 13200 | 163200 | 600 | 2600 | 100 | 400 | 500 | 200 |  |  | 5300 | 10 | 503 |  |
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| 11 | Thamesville, \&c. | John Becke | 50000 | 39000 |  | 17920 | 12968 | 69888 | 1000 | 5051 |  | 580 | 000 | sgent. | 1000 |  |  |  | ${ }^{10503} 7850$. |  |
| 12 | Windsor......... | John Gray | 85000 | 58125 |  | 102700 | 15100 | 205325 | 2000 | 5425 | 1500 |  | 500 |  |  |  | 9425 | 1200 | 216550. |  |
| 13 | Amhersburgh... | Vacant |  | 16067 |  | 2385 | 1969 | 21521 |  | 2200 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2200 |  | 23721 |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | PRESBYTERY OF STRATFORD. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Buildiug. |  |
|  | Stratfori. . . . . . | Thos. McPh | 800000 | 300000 |  | 32001 | 184000 | 101000 | 45001 | 20001 | 1500 | 15001 | 10001 | soc ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2000 |  | 12500 | 10000 | 124100 |  |
| 2 | North Easthope. | Daniel Allan | 60000 | 60000. |  | 40000 | 5150 | 105150 | 4000 | 2050 | 1600 | 950 | 450 | 2940 | 1500 |  | 13490 | 4000 | 122640 |  |
|  | Wellester...... | James boyd. . . . . | 00000 | 60000. |  | 16600 |  | 70000 | ${ }^{6} 00$ | 300 | 600 | 500 | ${ }^{6} 00$ | 600 | 800 |  | 4400 | 4100 | 85140 |  |
|  | Slaks'\& Inampd | A. A. Drummond. | 60000 | 60000 |  | 31800 | 0078 | 97878 | 2500 | 2379 | 2000 | 1000 | 688 | 650 | 325 | 2000 | 11542 |  | 110170 |  |
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APPRNDIX.



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APYENDIX.

APPENDIX.
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APPENDLI.

APPENOIX.


 PRESBYTERY OF BROCKVILLE.-(C'ontinacd.)



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## PRESBY'LEIMY OF KINTASTON.










XXX.

PRESBYTERT OF HAMILLTON.-(C'ontinued.)


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sep. Thos. Lowry......
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APPENDIX.

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| East Oxford................... <br> Windlam <br> Erskine Chureh, Ingersoll.. <br> Ratho and Innerkip. <br> Dumfrics Street, Paris: <br> Knox Church, Ayr.. <br> $\{$ Tilsonburgh ............... . <br> Culloden <br> Knox Church, Ingersoll. <br> Chalmers' Ch., W'oo'stock. <br> Mount Pleasant |  |
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| Everton |
| Mimos |
| Erin |
| Caledon West |
| 10 Elora, Chalmers' Chu |
| 11 Elora, Kiox |
| 12 West Puslin |
| Rothsay, Calvin |
| Teviot |
| \|Wallace, Tow |

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## APPENDIX.

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ayficl 25 North Bruce. Centre Bruce. 26 Pine River. Dungamion.
Fort Albert




 PRESBYTERY OF HURON.-(C'ontinucd.)

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PRESBYTERY OF OWEN SOUND.



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## גxxviii.

APRENOIX.


CONGREGATIONAL'FFINANCIAL"ISTATEMENTS DELAYED.


tabular statement No． 1.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Preshmprams． \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline 1 Montral \& \(\underset{17832}{\text { S }}\) \& \({ }_{15295}^{8}\) ¢ \& \({ }_{9}^{\$}\) \& \begin{tabular}{cc}
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\end{tabular} \&  \& \(\underset{34644}{\text { S }}\) \& \＄\(\%\) \& 8 \& \& \& \& \& 35 \& \(\stackrel{8}{\$} ¢\) \& 83．70 \& \＄96 \& \({ }^{8} \mathrm{C}\) \& 13 \\
\hline 2 O 2tara \& 11137000 \& \({ }_{10041} 74\) \& 16985 \& 1144570 \& \({ }_{3157}^{69} 8\) \& \({ }_{24645} 24\) \& \({ }_{449} 72\) \& ＋ 57453 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
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\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}10828 \\ 79 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& \& 20811 \& 12312 \& \({ }^{2061} 37\) \& 63540 \& \({ }_{27342} 01\) \& 10 \\
\hline 3 Brock ville．．．．．．．．．．． \& 235000 \& 732196 \& \& 567675 \& 209076 \& 1508947 \& 41420 \& 66094 \& 18380 \& 103 37 \& 6471 \& \& 4479 \& 8066 \& \(\underline{1650} 90\) \& 16240 \& 1690277 \& 4 \\
\hline 4 Kingston \& 305500 \& 275715 \& 35170 \& 50613 \& 124956 \& 451284 \& 8750 \& 15860 \& 9690 \& 5936 \& 3800 \& 4950 \& 14234 \& 2150 \& 65370 \& 29760 \& 546414 \& 3 \\
\hline 5 Cotoury \& 983300 \& 942021 \& 10054 \& 784100 \& 187161 \& 1913349 \& \({ }^{337} 20\) \& 58513 \& 19137 \& 11667 \& 10153 \& 13682 \& 8422 \& 5025 \& 160339 \& 28785 \& 2102473 \& \({ }_{13}^{13}\) \\
\hline \(6^{6}\)（1） l tario．．．．．．．．．．．．．．） \& \({ }^{985660}\) \& 970145 \& 20000 \& 601641 \& 22455 \& 1696340 \& 30827 \& 54720 \& 30084 \& 18924 \& 13791 \& 19507 \& 12032 \& 16796 \& 196681 \& 19591 \& 1912612 \& 11 \\
\hline \％Throuto ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 16.24000 \& 1792750 \& 24500 \& 712194 \& 919905 \& 37555.57 \& 14828 \& 186741 \& 68768 \& 56145 \& 26482 \& \& 15238 \& 60617 \& 599439 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
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\hline ${ }^{111}$ Paris． \& 1315000 \& 1346450 \& \& ${ }_{3590} 94$ \& 467878 \& ${ }_{21734} 22^{2}$ \& 522 \& 158816
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\hline ${ }^{11}$（inelph \& 1586500 \& 1686406 \& 6100 \& 31568 024 \& 10362 092 \& 5879418 \& 90290 \& | 542 |
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| 10 | \& ${ }_{370}{ }^{319}$ \& ${ }_{272} 99$ \& 15487 \& ${ }_{343}^{183}$ \& 218988 \& 40293 \& $344551 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 85750 \& 63097191 \& 13 <br>

\hline 12.1 ondon． \& 1301800 \& 1492080 \& 37372 \& 1320228 \& 547060 \& ${ }^{32793} 68$ \& 69768 \& 94489 \& 61609 \& 22398 \& 18277. \& 33187 \& $30161^{-}$ \& 20680 \& 350569 \& 95961 \& ${ }^{37251} 98$ \& 15 <br>
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\hline ${ }^{14} 5$ Stratfond \& $\begin{array}{r}8+00 \\ 12200 \\ \hline 150\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}9027 \\ 14137 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 9400 \& －295438 \& 188584 \& ${ }^{14567} 31$ \& 42715 \& 41065 \& 16726 \& 11850 \& 8485 \& 14103 \& 1158 \& 11500 \& 158027 \& 45135 \& | 1659893 |
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\hline 16 Owen Somin \& $\begin{array}{r}12215 \\ 5670 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}14137 \\ 4905 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 493 480 \& 912330
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\hline 17 Durham． \& 481500 \& 446440 \& 65262 \& 74548 \& 61921 \& 630585 \& 10240 \& 10505 \& 5682 \& ${ }_{70} 12$ \& 2643 \& 2425 \& 4878 \& 1450 \& 44835 \& 3006 \& 678426 \& 4 <br>
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\hline （ex $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase．} \\ & \text { Dectrase }\end{aligned}$ \& 529003 \& 1347744 \& 68 \& 20367 981 \& 9564 \& ${ }^{34575} 1010$ \& 44027 \& 137413 \& 54643 \& 26413 \& \& 227257 \& 99568 \& 350 \& $290509 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 86672 \& 3599922 \& $4 \mathrm{M} . \& 2 \mathrm{R}$ <br>
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\end{tabular}

STATISTICAL RETURN FROM APRIL 1, 1870, TOMARCH 31, 1871.



## REPORT OF THE COMNITTEE ON STATISTICS.

## TO THE GENRRAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CANADA PHESEYTEMIAN CHURCH.

Your Committee, in presenting its Report for the past year, desires to draw the attention of the Assembly to the fact that not a few congregations still send no reports to your committee. Of the non-reporting congregations, 20 are settled charges, and 25 vacaat congregatiuns. Concerning these last, your committee has no desire to say much. It may be that in their circumstances, without a pastor, there may be some dificulty in preparing the necessary roturns, altbough your committee is of opinion that if Clerks of Presbyteries were to take a little trouble in regard to the matter, there might be very little difficulty in procuring somewhat complete Statistical Returns. But there surely can be very little excuse for those congregations over which pastors are settled. The Statisties of the Church must of necessity be incomplete when so many of our congregations.fail, year after year, in making the neressary lieturns.

> I.-STATISTICS.

## 1. MNISTERS.

Your Committee has prepared a summary of the changes whidh have occurred in the number of ministers on the Rolls of the several Synods.

Up to the meeting o. Assembly there were reported by Synods to the Clerks of Assembly, 3 deathe 2 depositions and 20 demissions; while to set against this, there were 16 inc.uctions, 12 ordinations and 10 translations, and 5 received from other Churches, while there were eight students licensed. Up to the close of March in the current year there were on the Rolls of the several Presbyteries 288 ministers, being $\mathfrak{a}$ gain of eight over the mumber on the lioll at the same peri d last year. The number on the Synod Rolls reported to the Clerks of Assembly is 292; adding 4 in the Presbytery of Manitoba, not reported, the number would be 296 , being tuo more than were on the Synod Rolls at the time of the meeting of Assembly last year.

## 2. CONGHEGATIONS.

Ii is found that there are 5 SS stations under the care of our mmsters, forming part of their regular charge, while 58 stations not forming part of the regular charge are supplied by them. This does not include a number of missioa stations concerniug which the leport of the Home Mission Committee speaks.

Your Committee finds that there are in commection with the Sessions of the Church, no less than 1725 Elders, being an average of nearly 6 to each minister reporting, the secular aflais of the Church being attended to by 2713 managers or deacons. Wic have thus a very lavge number of what might be called the unpaid ministry attending to the spiritual and secular interests of the Church. It is a matter of profound thankfulness to find that the lay element has such a Jarge share in the goverment of the Church. Surely when there is such a band of Elders and Managers, together with 3614 Sabbath School Teachers, and the members of no less than 128 Missionary Associations, the various plans of usemulness proposed for advancing the Redecmer's hiugdom, should be carried on, not only without much difficulty, but with great snccess.

## 3. FAMILIES.

Making the same allowance as was made in former years for the mumber of fimilies and communicants in settled charges from which reports have not been received, your Committee finds that there are in connection with our Church 28,540 families, being an increase n:er last yrar of 1,179 adhed to the Chureh. In this calculation there is no account taken of some 95 vacant congregationsnot mission stations -which have sent in no reports. Were the same calculation to be made for them, it woull give us a further increase of $187{ }^{5}$, making a
total of 30,415 fumilies connected with the Chureh. This, it is believed, is under, and not in excess of the actual numbers, inasmuch as no allownen has been made for a large number of mission stations, the statistics of which are not reported to your Committec. Calculating, as in former years, that there are, on an average, five persons connected with each family, we would then get a total of no less than 152,075 persons coming regularly under the influence of the Canada Presbyterian Church. But, omitting the vacant, non-reporting congregations, the number brought under the influence of the Church would then be 142,700. However, your Committee thinks that it is quite legitimate to make the allowance which has l,een suggested. It is interesting to form even an approximation as to the actual numbers weekly coming under the power of Christian teaching in comnection with our own branch of the Church.

## 4. members.

It is also satisfactory to note that in the membership there is a steady inrease. Last year the number reported, including non-reporting congregations having settled pastors, was 46,343 ; while this year the number is 47,866 , giving an increase for the year of 1,543 . That this is very much under the mark is cvident from the fact that 2,335 united with the Church by certificate, and 2,586 on the profession of their faith, making a total addition of 4,921 , while the diminution by death and removal was 2,522 , leaving a net gain of 2,390 . Now, it is evident that some congregations do not send in their returns complete, and some who reported last year have not done so for the year which hes just expired. Making an allowance for those vacant congregations which did not report, the membership of the Church would be found to be about 50,000 . This would give an average of about 150 members to each pastoral charge. Whatever allowance may be made for non-reporting congregations, it is satisfactory to see a steady increase in the membership, especially such a large ascession as 2,586 on a profassion of their faith. Of these no less than 143 were received by laptisn.

> II.-FINANCE.

## 1. Stipend.

Turning to the depariment of fimance, it is found the total amount contributed for stipend, not merely promised, but actually paid, reported to your Committee, is $\$ 187,944.33$, being an increase over last year of $\$ 13,477.44$, and being an increase over the amount promised of $\$ 5,033.29$. In two years the amount of increase has been $\$ 19,844.68$, and this, be it observed, not so much in consequence of the greater number of ministers in charge of congregations, although partly owing to that, as an actual increase of salary to many of the men who have been doing the harl work of the Church.

While if is pleastag ro observe stch an increase of hberality of the part of ulr peorle, it mest be voticed that miny of och ministers ale very hadequately surported. Nof a few heceive sow the same amount of salary which wheme the on tweive yeibs ago, when money was of fak more value than it is at present. Instances might begiven, Not fev is Nombel, of conghegations which have inctifishen in vumbres
 and who are still, kebing their rastons on the inabmquate sambitg
 hemark tiat conghegations, aftel mecoming vacint, often increase the salahils Which they offer to those whon rhey idi, to bethein
 WOULD he mech malle satisfactoni did the hibehamy commance a mitie snower.
2.-ARREARS.

The prosperity of the Chureh is not only shown in an increase in the amount paid for salaries, but also in the diminution of arrears; the amount in arrear being $\$ 236 S 90$ less than last vear. The amount is, however, still too large. The Presbyteries of lingston, lfamilton, Paris, and Chatham, report no arrears; while in Montreal the sum is, $\$ 79844$; Brockville, $\$ 37170$; Toronto, $\$ 24500$; London, $\$ 373$ 72; Huron, $\$ 493$ 50; Owen Sound, $\$ 486$ 71. In the Presijyteries of Ottawa, Cobours, Ontario, Simcoe, Guelph, Chatham, and Stratford, there are smaller anounts, valying from $\$ 20000$ to $\$ 6100$. In Montreal, Untario, Chatham, and Durham, the amount of arrears has been very considerably reduced. Your Committee iruste, that before another lieport is preented to the Assembly the reluction will be still greater.
3. CHURCHES AND MAASES.

It is highly satisfary to notice the progress in chureh and manso building. There were reported to your Committee 16 manses, 24 churehes, 1 school house, as having been built during the year, at a cost of $\$ 137,00626$, being an increase over last year of over $\$ 20,000$. Last year 20 manses and 24 chinches were built; thus showing a diminution in the number of nansas b:i't, whit- the number of churches was the same as last year.

It is one of the most satisfactory proofs of the progress whin the Church is making, aml of the incrasing intere t which its people take in religious matters, when spacious churches and comfortable manses are seen rising on every hand. Your Committee trusts that the time is not far distant, when every cengregation will see it to be both a tluty and a mivilege to have in comection with each church, a manse in which the paztor may recide in some degree of confort.

## A. CONTRHLIIUNS FUR CUNGHEGATIONAL PUHiUSEs.

The total amount whief has been raised for strictly congregational purposes, is $\$ 398, \$ 9139 \frac{1}{2}$, being an increase over last year of $\$ 3.4,57710$ and an increase over the amount contributel two years ago of $\$ 50,75942\}$. While the greater part of this increase is don.btje = owing to an increased expenditure or account of church and manse luiding, it is also owing in some degree, as we have already sect, , that increased anount paid for the calaries of ministers.

## j. St:HEMES I: THI: CHUMCH.

Your Committer, maceorlance with the inctructions of Assembly, iaserted in the Financial Statement foi this year a colum which shows the total amount contributed by arh Congregation and Presbytery to the various Schemes of the Church. It was felt that many Congregations contributed sonewhat liberally for their own purposes, such as church and manse building and stipend, while comparatively very little was given for the Sthemes of the chureh gencrally. To a large extent a congregation is valualle to the Church in proportion to what it does for the Sthenes of the Charch, and it generally shows the extent of its interest by the amount of its contributions. While some interesting examples might be given of congregational liberality, your commitiee passes o: to notice more gencral results first.

The total amount contributed for the Schemes of the Church is $\$ 45,572.18 \frac{1}{2}$, being an increase over last year of $\$ 2,905.091$. The schemes which show an increase are, the Home Mission, $\$ 1,374.13$; Foreign Mission, $\$ 546.4 \%$ : Widows' and Orphan's Fund, $\$ 264.1 \%$; French Canadian Mission, $\$ 2,272.57$. On the other hand there is it decrease in the College Fund of $\$ 440.27$; Assembly Fund, $\$ 286.08$ and in the Liankakee Mission, $\$ 995.08$.

It is probable that if these figures were compared with the books of the Agent of the Cinurch, there would be found to be some difference, inasmuch as money is sent to him for a month after the close of the Statistical year, and those congregations which make no report to your committer, will, of course, make their
remittances to him for the schemes to which they contribute. The probability is that a larger amount has been contributel than has been reported to your committec.
s.erso

As the mere mention of large sums may have a mis-leading effect, your committee presents, for the consideration of the Assembly, the following as the average rate of contribution per member for the Schemes of the Church in the various Presbyteries:-

Montreal, $\$ 292$; Ottawa, $\$ 089$; Brockville, 8078 ; Kingston, $\$ 120$; Cobourg, \$0 67 ; Ontario, \$1 09; Toronto, \$1 40; Simcoe, \$0 68; Hamilton, $\$ 101$; Paris, $\$ 065$; Guelph, $\$ 0673$; London, $\$ 099$; Chatham, $\$ 068$ : Stratford, \$0 $6 \overline{5}$; Huron, \$0 63 ; Owen Sound, $\$ 0223$; Durham, \$0 32.'Total average for the Church, $\$ 100$.

Surely the inequalities in the above compurison camot be wholly accounted for by the poverty or smallness of the fields embraced by the vaious Presbyteries. It is believed that the difference is to a considerable extent due to the interest which both ministers and people take in the work of the Church. So long as both minister and people are satisfied with a mere nominal contribution to the great Schemes of the Church, so long must these Schemes languish and wuffer.

Your Committee present the followint particulars for consideration. In one Presbytery, out of a total contribution of over $\$ 10,000$, three congregations gire over $\$ 9,000$. In another Presbytery, the largest contributing congregation is in the United States. In still another, one congregation gives one-third of the whole amount contributed. Three congregations in another Preshytery give three-fifths of the whole amount; the amount of the contributions being $\$ 3,470$. In another l'resbytery one congregation gives about one-third of the whole amount. This Presbytery has some filteen or sixteen congregations. The same congregation gives nearly seven-sixteentlis of the amount reported as contributed to the College Fund. In une Preshytery with nine settled charges, the total amount firen to the College Fund is 5.500 , being nearly, not quite, at the rate of $\$ 600$ for cach congregation.

These cases are mentioned, not as exhansting the anomalies which exist iu conncction with the sulject of contilution to our Church Schemes, but as examples of a state of things which is altogether too general. It is not an uncommon thing for congregations to gire small sums, as it appears to your Committee, to fill up the columns before the name of the congregation, so that these may not be entire blanks. In some ceses almost nothing is given for the general work of the Church. For example, it is found that one congregation paying over $\$ 1,00000$ a year as salary to the minister, gives just $\$ 600$ to the Schemes of the Church. Your Committee submits, that the anome contributed by many of our congregations is not in harmony with the privileges thay enjoy, nor yet with the duty which they owe to the cause of Christ.

## 6. sumishis.

Summing up the Financial Statenente, your Commitec finds that the following sums have been contributed :-

| For strictly Congregational purposes | S398,891 39! |
| :---: | :---: |
| For the Schemes of the Church.... | ¢ $5,57218!$ |
| Wher Benevolent Ohjects....... | 13,323 69 |
| 'Total. | 457,787 27 |
| 1569-70. | 421,78S 05 |
| Total increase | S 35,999 22 |

7. RECOMMENDiTIO: S.

In couclusion, your ('ommittee would beg leave to subinit the following recommendations:-

1. To recommend to Presbyteries to take order that congregations send in their reports in good season, so that the report of the Committeo may be prepared in time for the General Assembly.
2. That Presbyteries be enjoined to take such action as may be instrumental in leading congregations to the exerciso of greater liberality, and esrectally to deal with those congregations who contribute nothing or veryg little to the Schemes of the Church.
3. Your Committee would most earnestly urge upon the Assembly the necessity of impressing on Presbyteries, the DUTY of dealing with those congregatcons who are fallinig into curcars.
4. That Presbyteries be instructed to take steps at the first mecting which may be held after the printed statisties have been received, to carry out the second and third recommendations, and when sonding in their retarns to your Committee next ycar, to state "1 hat has been done regarding those congregations who have contributed little or nothing to the funds of the Church, or who may be falling into arrears, in order that a report may be made to the Assembly next year.

In regurd to the recommendations of last year to change the statistical year, vour Committee does not make any suggestion, but leaves the matter in the tands of the Assembly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

## D. WA'LERS, Convencr.

Note.-The principle upon which the Committee bases its calculations for non-reporting congregations is as follows:-For each non-reporting congregation having a settled pastor, 75 families and 100 members are allowed. This, the Committee is satisfied, is below the average. An average was struck this year for those congregations, settled and vacant, which reported. It was found that the average number of families to each reporting congregation was about 90, and members 155.

In ase intaining the average amount of stipend, the calculation was made for reporting congregations, settled or vacant, and for none else.
D. W.


[^0]:    The Rev: Geo. Smith, writing from Swatow under date 17th May, says: "Since the commencement of the year we have had from twenty to thirty baptisms, chiofly in the Kitje district. At Miow, Phusua, and Ungkuing there has been a considerable increase in the stated attendance on Sabbaths. At Ungkung, for a good many weeks, from three to five hundred people regularly meet together in an orderly and attentive manner for worship, and remain, most of them standing, the whole day. There is reason to fear, however, that, with some measure of intelligence of the difference between idolatry and Christianity, most of them have but very - imperfect views of the spirituality of the Gospel, and that they associate the hope of a better political and social status with a Christian profession. Much and special grace is needed for missionaries and native essistants,on the one hand to set forth the grace of God in the gift of His Son Jesus Christ as the Divine and all-sufficient remedy for man's ruined state, so as to abundantly satisfy all the cravings of the human soul; and on the other to detect and eliminate all those carnal and worldly motives which actuate fallen humanity, and which, if interwoven with a professed interest in the truth, will be the occasion of corruption and disaster to the Church. We need, and all the native Ohristians need, a Pentecostal effusion-a baptism with the Holy Spirit and with fire."
    "Native Studenis for the Ministry.--Since the Chinese new yeat we have been attempting to get a class of Christian students, and two months ago it was formed with seven youths, all over twenty years of age. One of them, after a short trial, was sent home, as being somewhat slow in capacity. Of the remaining six, two take the Sabbath services at Ampow and Toasuathau. Other two devote Saturdays to evangelistic' work in the neighbourhood of Swatow, while the last two are as yet hardly suited for working. Two of them are Hakkas, one is from Chanan in Hokkrey, the others are Tiechew.
    "Tre Hakras.- The number of members belonging to the Hakka population has considerably increased. A missionary ought to be sent out

