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THE
MISSIONARY REGISTER,
 OF THE
Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

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**MEETING OF THE UNITED PRESBY-
 TERIAN SYNOD.**

Knowing the interest which our readers generally take in the proceedings of this church we proceed to lay before them as full an account as our space will permit of, the late meeting of Synod, more especially as many of our readers have no other source of intelligence accessible by which they could become acquainted with them. The report is given at length in the "Scottish Press" which we have been obliged largely to condense.)

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland commenced its annual sittings, Monday evening 7th May, in the Synod Hall, 5 Queen Street. The retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Johnston of Limehills, delivered a lucid and affectionate discourse from the last clause of the 9th verse of the 122d Psalm—"I will seek thy good." Besides a good attendance of members, the galleries and under the galleries were respectably filled by portions of the public, including a considerable number of ladies.

At the conclusion of the devotional exer-

cises the Rev. D. N. McMichael was chosen Moderator and took the chair.

The Clerk reported that since last meeting of Synod, six ministers had been removed by death, twelve had demitted their charges, one had been deposed, one suspended, and that twenty-two probationers had been ordained.

The Clerk of the Committee of Bills and overtures reported the roll of cases, and suggested an order of business which was adopted. It was also agreed to hold a special service of devotion with reference to the present state of the country, the Rev Dr. Harper of Perth and Dr Robson of Glasgow, being appointed to lead. The Revs. J. Cooper of Fala and F. Muir of Leith were appointed to conduct the devotions of the morning sederunt on the following day.

TUESDAY, May 8.

The Synod met to-day at ten o'clock, and was constituted with prayer by the Moderator; and thereafter engaged in devotional exercises, which were continued till eleven o'clock.

AID FROM THE FUNDS.

Several petitions for aid from the funds

were, on the motion of Mr Thomas, remitted to a committee which was then appointed. A report regarding them to be made to a future sederunt of the Synod.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CHURCH.

The next matter of business consisted of applications by the Rev. Walter Inglis, late missionary in South Africa; the Rev. J. Cowper, of the Reformed Church, United States; the Rev James Caldwell, of the Free Church; and the Rev. Alex. Rutherford, and Mr William Anderson, late of the Evangelical Union Church; to be received into the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr Thomas said, the committee on bills and overtures were of opinion, that these applications should be remitted to a committee to consider and report regarding them; would the Synod appoint a committee for this purpose.

Farther discussion, however, resulted in the Synod agreeing to deal with the applications in open Court.

The first was that of the Rev Walter Inglis, late missionary in South Africa, which the Presbytery of Edinburgh had transmitted, with relative documents, and a cordial recommendation that it should be sustained by the Synod.

Mr Inglis was unanimously admitted.

The next application, that of Mr Cowper of the Reformed Church, United States, came also through the Presbytery of Edinburgh, accompanied with their recommendation, that he should be received into the Church, but in this, as in the former case, no relative documents had been transmitted by the Clerk of Presbytery. It was in consequence agreed after some discussion to delay the case till a future sederunt.

The next application, that of the Rev. James Caldwell of the Free Church, came through the Glasgow Presbytery, who recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Synod. Mr Caldwell states, in his application, that, from various prudential (or providential) considerations, he had been led to entertain the idea of withdrawing from the Free Church, of which he was a licentiate, and seeking admission into the United Presbyterian Church.

The Clerk having read the documents, a motion by Mr Bell of Newcastle, that the Synod admit this gentleman, in accordance with the recommendation of the Glasgow Presbytery, was agreed to unanimously.

The fourth application of the Rev Alexander Rutherford, late of the Evangelical Union Church, and formerly minister of the First Associate Congregation, Falkirk, excited more discussion than any of the former ones. In 1841, previous to the Union

of the United Secession and Relief Churches, Mr Rutherford had declared, in the Secession Presbytery of Stirling, that one of those doctrinal points which the Secession Synod had condemned as an error was not an error. For this he was suspended by that Presbytery; he applied to the Synod, but the appeal was dismissed. The Stirling Presbytery subsequently deposed him from the office of the ministry on the ground of contumacy. Mr Rutherford, in his memorial, prayed that the sentence of suspension which had been passed upon him by the Synod might be removed, on the ground that he came to be seriously convinced of his error in opposing the Synod formerly, and in propagating, for twelve years, doctrines opposed to those of the United Presbyterian Church. He wished the sentence of suspension removed, in order that he might be free to connect himself with some evangelical body. The Stirling Presbytery, finding that Mr Rutherford now acquiesced in the Associate Synod's condemnation of errors, expressed regret for not having submitted to the decisions of the Synod and Presbytery, by which he was suspended from the exercise of the ministerial office, and from membership of the church; and for having, during so long a time, resisted these decisions, agreed to transmit his papers to the Synod, with the recommendation of his application, to the favorable consideration of the Supreme Court.

Dr. M'Kerrow was heard briefly in support of the Presbytery's recommendation.

Mr Steedman of Stirling was not present when the Presbytery agreed to the recommendation which had been read, and did not wish to be understood as concurring in it.

Some discussion then arose as to the nature of Mr Rutherford's application, it being a question whether Mr R. desired to be received as a member of the U. P. Church, when it was agreed to hear him in explanation.

Mr Rutherford then rose and said, his application was, that suspension should be removed, and that he should be restored to the office of a minister in the Church. He exceedingly regretted that the ambiguity of the prayer of the petition should have subjected the Synod to so much trouble. The reason of it was this, that his mind was in doubt at the time, when he saw it his duty to send in an acknowledgement to the Presbytery. He then saw his way clear only to one point, and that was to appear before the Presbytery and say that he had seen it his duty to acknowledge his error. He wished to have the time that elapsed between August and May, to consider whether or not it would be better to apply to be

admitted into this Church, or perhaps to some other Church. That point he had now considered, and with the permission of the Synod he would like the prayer of the memorial to be that the suspension be removed, and that he be restored to the office of a minister of this Church. (Applause.)

Mr R. was then asked if he had anything to say in support of his petition, when he answered that having had an opportunity of addressing the Presbytery he did not think it necessary to add anything to what was contained in the memorial.

It was then unanimously agreed to admit Mr. Rutherford, Dr John Brown of Edinburgh, saying that they did so cordially.

The Moderator then suitably addressed Mr Rutherford.

The remaining case, that of Mr Anderson, of the same body, was referred to a small Committee to examine and report.

NATIONAL FASTS.

The next business was the consideration of an overture from the Presbytery of Paisley and Greenock, in relation to the appointment of National Fasts. It concluded with the following prayer:—
“That the Synod of this church, historically distinguished for its testimonies against encroachments by the civil magistracy, and looked to at present by not a few in its congregations for guidance in this matter, do issue a recommendation to ministers, elders, and members of congregations, to take action in their respective localities by the usual constitutional methods to bring the subject of national fasts under notice in the proper quarter, with a view to secure such a change in the form and phraseology of any future proclamation intended to promote national unions of prayer, as should divest them of the offensive features characterised the lately published edicts, and adapt them to the circumstances of a free community.”

After some discussion a committee was appointed to prepare a minute condemnatory of the phraseology employed in the proclamations. The committee at a subsequent sederunt submitted a series of resolutions for the adoption of the Synod. These resolutions declared that it was optional for

every minister and kirk-session to observe Fast-days appointed by the Queen, such observance being only regarded as a spontaneous religious act; they condemned the language used in these Government proclamations, so far as it assumed a right to compel the universal observance of such days under the most solemn sanctions and penalties, irreverent and presumptuous, inconsistent with the liberties, and painful to the feelings, of all who dissented from the principles on which the proclamations were founded; and stated that an earnest invitation to the people would probably secure their cordial and ready consent to unions for prayer on great public occasions.

After a long discussion the resolutions, in an abbreviated form, were adopted, certain clauses with reference to the illegality of such proclamations in Scotland being referred to the law advisers of the Church, that they might make the Church aware, to how the law stands on the subject.

A small committee was appointed, consisting of Mr Hutton and Dr. Baird of Paisley, and Mr Ramage of Glasgow, to circulate the resolutions throughout the Church, to send copies to such members of Government and of Parliament as the committee might consider friendly and influential, and to correspond with other denominations who felt aggrieved in the same way.

EVENING SEDERUNT.

The Synod met in the evening at six o'clock—the Moderator in the chair.

REPORT ON THE BETTER SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

M. Millan then read the Report of the Committee on the better support of the Gospel Ministry, of which the substance is the substance:—

“The operations of this committee have reference to two classes of congregations, *first*, to those whose stipends are above £120 but under £150, and a *manse*, who are to be visited and stimulated to advance of themselves, if possible, to £150; and *second*, to those whose stipends are under £120, but self-supporting. Immediate steps are to be taken to induce all these latter congregations of themselves to raise the stipends to this sum, or where that is impracticable, to assist them to the extent to which funds are supplied by the church for this purpose.

"While the committee have not overlooked the first class of congregations, their attention has last year been more specially directed to the second class, viz., those under £120 and a manse.

"The collection in 1854 for this object placed at the disposal of the committee the sum of £1442: £800 of which is being distributed in various proportions among 87 congregations, have hitherto been self-supporting; and £380 have been distributed among 89 congregations, who were previously receiving aid from the Home Fund.

"The payments made have dated as from October 1854, and one year's supplement has been paid to those congregations with whom the committee have concluded arrangements.

"It was found necessary to obtain additional statistics applicable to the present position of every congregation whose stipend was under £120 and a manse, and with few exceptions these were readily furnished. An examination of these statistics, as well as other considerations, enabled the committee unanimously to agree upon the principle of allocation. It was found that it would neither be just nor expedient to raise all congregations needing aid to an equality of stipend; or, in other words, that congregations giving £100 of stipend, should receive no aid, until all under that sum were raised to the same level.

"In all cases where it was practicable, the committee have sought to visit congregations, and explain to the people the nature and objects of the movement, and to engage their sympathies and efforts on its behalf. The committee are strongly convinced that, in the great majority of cases, the work will be best done by deputations. The experience of the committee has led to a deeper conviction than before, both of the need that exists for such a scheme as the present, as well as of the benefits which it is calculated to confer on the church. In some cases stipends which should have been paid in advance, have fallen into arrear. The exact who have been corresponded with regarding increase of stipend by supplement or otherwise, is 160. The number of congregations with whom arrangements have been completed, is 37, and the amount of supplement paid to these, is £237.

amount of such arrears has not been fully ascertained, but the committee are sorry to report arrears to the extent of £1200. The number of congregations

"The amount of corresponding effort by these congregations themselves is £220, so that a sum of £507 has this year been added to the class of stipends under £120; and should the cases still to be completed call forth a like amount from the congregations, there will have been added to the stipends of this class of congregations in one year the sum of £1400. In addition to this, 15 congregations have resolved, without assistance, to add to their stipends the sum of £350, partly in consequence of visits from deputations of this committee, and partly in consequence of correspondence.

"These are hopeful indications of progress; and the committee earnestly urge upon the church the steady and liberal support of the scheme until the intentions of the Synod be fully carried out. They earnestly trust that the scheme will receive that cordial support which it deserves, and which will enable the committee to secure for every minister in the church, at no distant day, a stipend of at least £120 and a manse.

After the remarks of a number of members generally approving the object, and expressing approval of the labors of the Committee, the Synod unanimously agreed to return their thanks for their exertions and reappoint them. The Synod also agreed to recommend a collection in March for the object.

The Synod at 8 o'clock engaged in devotional exercises in connection with the present circumstances of the country and was so employed during the remainder of the Sederunt.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN ENGLAND.

An overture from the Presbytery of Lancashire, was brought up urging the appointment of a local board to take share of the work of church extension and some missions in that position. The overture was supported by the Rev. R. S. Scott of Manchester, and Mr. Samuel Stitt, Elder, Birkenhead, who gave an account of the measures adopted by the Presbytery towards that object. The Synod approved of the overture and expressed their cordial interest in the measures adopted by the Presbytery.

GENERAL UNION FOR PRAYER.

The Rev Dr. Brown made a statement on this subject to the effect that a number of individuals belonging to various christian churches had entered into an engagement among themselves, for united prayer, in relation to the circumstances of the world and the country. A proposal to this effect had been circulated, and it was now thought that a recommendation from this Synod would tend greatly to promote the object.

The proposal was cordially agreed to.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston read the following report of the Committee on Theological Education, &c. :—

“ In presenting another annual account of the proceedings of the different departments specially committed to the supervision of the Theological Committee, they are happy to report that each of them is in a state of considerable efficiency, and to some satisfactory extent accomplishing the object for which it was formed:

“ Of the Presbyterian superintendence of students attending the Universities reports have been received from Dr Robertson of Glasgow, Rev. Mr Aikman of Edinburgh, and Mr. Rankine of Dugar. Dr Robertson says that the number of students who attended his class was thirty-one; that the exercise consisted of praise and prayer, followed by the critical reading of some portion of the New Testament in the original, and that the behaviour of the students was in the highest degree satisfactory. Mr Aikman, in his report, expressed himself as much satisfied with the students who attended his class as superintendent in Edinburgh. Their number was about forty; they read a portion of the Greek Testament, but more as a devotional than a critical exercise. They were led through the German grammar, and obtained a knowledge of the genius and structure of that language. In this department, before the close of the session, many were reading with accuracy and fluency, and with no small knowledge of the principles of translation. The Hebrew grammar, also, occupied their attention, and before the close of the session many of them had mastered its details. The number of students at St. Andrews was seventeen.

“ In regard to the superintendence of the students of Divinity all the Presbyteries have reported; and, with trifling exceptions, the students are attested as having performed the various exercises prescribed by the Synod. If the examinations were conducted with any degree of faithfulness, the amount of progress in sacred literature made by the students throughout the Church must, upon the whole, have been very satisfactory. From the report of the Presbyteries the second register of the students has been made, and is, upon the whole, a satisfactory document.

“ Last season the Theological Hall was opened by the Rev. Dr Kadie, who delivered the introductory lecture on ‘ The Adaptation of the Revelation contained in the Scriptures, to the Intellectual and Moral Nature of Man; ’ and it was closed by a lecture on ‘ The Church, its Office-Bearers, and its Objects, ’ by the Rev. Dr Harper.”

The reports of the five Professors were then read. All of them bore testimony to the regularity of attendance, and the exemplary conduct of the students. The average attendance of students was 117.

MINISTERS' LIBRARIES, ETC.

Dr Johnston also read the following report of the Ministers' Library Scheme from its commencement in 1852 :—

There were in 1852 new libraries formed,	88
“ “ “ “ “ “	16
“ “ “ “ “ “	7
To May 1855	1

112

Making in all 172 libraries which have each received a supplement from the fund.

“ The following is the number of congregations which have made additions to their ministers' libraries :—

	Congregations.	
There were in 1853 additions by	26	
“ “ “ “ “ “	23	
To May 1855	13	

62

Making in all 62 congregations which have made additions.

“ During the past year the committee sent to most of the newly ordained ministers, in whose congregations libraries had not been established, a copy of the catalogue with accompanying explanatory papers, in the hope that by bringing the claims of the scheme in this way under their notice and that of their

congregations, it may be gradually extended.

"The committee have to regret that the annual additions to the libraries established have not been regularly made by the congregations, or, if made, have not been reported to the committee as required by the regulations. The committee proposed to send a circular to the congregations which have been remiss in this matter to stir them up by way of remembrance. It will show the great benefits conferred by the scheme when fully wrought out, to mention that one library, to which the annual additions have been regularly made, now amounts to 112 volumes of standard works, and there has been expended on it the sum of £36, 12s 8d.

"The committee have only further to state, that from the funds still at the credit of the scheme £800, they are in a condition to extend its advantages very widely over the Church."

"During the last year nearly 200 volumes have been added to the library connected with the hall—26 of which were donations. The sum of £127, 7s 6d has been expended on purchases. The sub-committee have been trammelled in their selection of additions, by the want of room for folios and quartos; and they think it proper to mention that fact, as it is obvious that if the library is to be extended as the credit of the denomination requires, means will have to be employed ere long to increase the amount of the accommodation—the shelves for folios and quartos being entirely occupied. It has been the aim of the Committee to be guided in their purchase of additions by the principle of supplying works in those departments of theological and general literature in which the library is most defective."

The Synod then resolved to receive the report, and to tender their cordial thanks to the committee for their labors in this cause, ordered the report to be printed, and re-appoint the committee, one-fourth of whom retired by rotation, their places being filled up by other members.

APPLICATION OF MR WM. ANDERSON RESUMED.

The Committee on this case reported giving the simple facts of the case, when a motion was made to remit the

case to the Aberdeen Presbytery with instructions to examine him as to his Literary and Theological attainments, and if satisfied, to admit him to the senior division of the Hall. Another motion was made authorizing the Presbytery merely to admit him to the Hall. The former was carried by a considerable majority.

APPLICATION OF REV. MR. CONYER.

This case was resumed, when it was unanimously agreed to admit him as a member of the Church.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPLES.

The Summary of Principles prepared by a Committee had been under discussion at a former meeting. The discussion was now resumed, when it was resolved,

"That the Synod, without entering on a minute examination of the Summary prepared by the committee, approve of it as fitted to promote the end in view in its preparation, namely, that of affording, especially to persons seeking admission into the fellowship of the Church, a distinct account of its rise and past history, and of the views of divine truth which it holds, and authorize the publication of the Summary not to be regarded in any respect as an addition to, or as superseding the recognised subordinate Standards of the Church, which remain as stated in the Basis of Union."

SYNOCDICAL MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Annual Synodical Missionary Meeting was held in the Music Hall on Wednesday evening. The Moderator took the chair at six o'clock. The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr Smith (Biggar), after which

The Rev Andrew Somerville, Secretary to the Mission Board, read the following report.

HOME MISSIONS.—Arrangements and supplement of stipend exist with regard to eighty-nine congregations eight of which are at present vacant. The congregation of Blairlogie has passed the supplemented list, the people being themselves raised their minister's stipend to £100, irrespective of manse. We have received complete returns from only seventy-six congregations, which show a membership of 7,738, and an average attendance

10,502. There have raised for congregational objects £5941: 6: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for synodical, missionary, and benevolent purposes £754: 8: 10, or altogether the sum of £6,695: 15: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. This gives for each member an average of 17s 3d., or, taking the attendance, for each hearer, of nearly 13s.; an average which is most creditable to the liberality of these congregations, and which distinctly shows that the assistance which is rendered to them, is exciting rather than checking their benevolence. It appears from the returns, that these seventy six congregations have admitted during the year 748 persons, and that the removals by death or otherwise have been 676, leaving a gain of 72 members. Fifty-four congregations have had a slight addition, and twenty-two congregations have experienced a small decrease. It is an interesting fact that, notwithstanding the extensive emigration that has of late years been going on from country districts, and the constant influx into the central towns, these returns prove that the supplemented congregations have, taking them as a whole, not only kept up their numbers but made an addition to their membership. It appears that the gains reported for the last six years amount to 814.

In conjunction with the Committee on Better Support of the Gospel Ministry, we have gone over the supplemented list, and, in the case of the great majority of the congregations, proposed some addition to the stipend. The suggested arrangement is given in the table contained in the Annual Report; and the increase has, in all cases, been paid from 1st October 1854. Indeed, considering the hardships to which ministers have, owing to the severity of the times, been subjected, we have paid the increase offered, even in a few instances, where we have not yet received notice that the conditions have been accepted, and in the hope they will be adopted. About £380 have been expended in adding to the supplements of these congregations; and it has been to us a matter of sincere regret that we have not been able to go further, and to raise the stipend to a yet higher sum. But the great difficulty which stands in the way is, that the sums granted as supplements are already so large. There are nine at £50, nine at £45, eighteen at

£40, fifteen at £35, eighteen at £30, twelve at £25, six at £20, and two at £15. It is manifest that, in such circumstances, the hope of augmenting the stipends of such congregations much further, can only arise from the increase of membership, and the consequent enlarged ability of the people to raise a larger sum for their ministers.

The Committee on the Better Support of the Gospel Ministry are handing over to the Home Committee those congregations with which they are making arrangements, whose stipends are below £120, in order that we may pay the proposed supplements, and work out the arrangements for three years, to be reckoned from 1st October 1854, according to the rules of the church. These congregations will be kept on a separate list, and their names, and the arrangement made with them, will appear in next year's Report. May the Lord greatly bless and increasingly prosper the efforts which are being made to promote the comfort and the usefulness of the ministers of the smaller congregations of the church.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—1 *Canada*.—The Synod in Canada now consists of fifty ordained ministers, divided into eight Presbyteries. Several of the ministers have to supply two or more congregations. The Synod has eight preachers and twenty-six reported vacancies. Of the five missionaries noticed in last year's report as being engaged for Canada, three have accepted the charge of congregations, namely, Mr. W. C. Young, ordained at Newton in the month of September; the Rev. James Watson, inducted into Huntingdon, Canada East, in November; and the Rev. Archibald Cross, inducted into Woodstock and Ingersoll in January last. The Rev. David Todd, late of Stonehaven, has been accepted for this mission, and will shortly leave for Canada. The Synod is prosecuting with much energy and zeal, all those scriptural operations which seem fitted for extending the church, and for building up in faith and in holiness the congregations already formed. The great cause of missions is urged upon the attention of the people, and a considerable number of congregations are contributing regularly to this object. An effort is being made to raise the

stipends of the ministers, and it is gratifying to know that several congregations have responded to the appeal, and have augmented the sums given to their pastors. We are happy to observe also that a number of congregations have bestowed, as tokens of esteem and affection, handsome presents upon their ministers. These things are encouraging, as they prove the diligence and the fidelity of the pastors, and that the services which they render are appreciated by the people. Canada, especially the western province, presents a wide and an important field for missionary labor; the demands for the supply of sermon are numerous; and if men have piety and zeal, and are willing to "endure hardness" in the service of Christ, they will there find abundant opportunities of doing good to the souls of men, and for gathering fruit unto eternal life.

2. *Jamaica*.—This mission consists of twenty-four congregations, divided into four presbyteries, which form the United Presbyterian Synod of Jamaica. *First*.—Congregations. In addition to returns from nearly all the congregations, we have been favored with statistical tables, very carefully prepared by the Rev. John Campbell of Lucea, the clerk of Synod. These documents are extremely interesting and satisfactory, as showing the scriptural measures which are employed by our zealous and devoted missionaries, both for imparting divine truth to the old and the young, and for bringing down on their efforts the divine blessing. It appears that there are four thousand members, with an average attendance on public worship of upwards of 8,000 persons; that 179 have been admitted for the first time, that there have been 134 deaths, and that there are 496 candidates for membership; that there are 121 prayer meetings, with an attendance of 1,662; that on Sabbath there are 95 adult classes, with 1,905 in attendance, and 179 classes for children and young persons, with 2,301 scholars, taught by 259 teachers, and that the ministers have 34 week-day classes, attended by 1,078. It appears also that the congregations have raised for all purposes, the respectable sum of £2,761, which is an average

for each member of 13s. 6d. Mr Campbell says, "I am persuaded that our mission is in a healthy state, and that in almost every locality in which it has been established, it has been most useful, and has taken a permanent hold on the country." The report then specifies the presbyteries, and gives brief extracts from the letters of the missionaries, which accompanied the returns, with the view of furnishing a distinct account of the religious state of each congregation. This department is summed up in these words, "These extracts are extremely encouraging. They show that our agents are zealously and prayerfully using all the means which the Lord has appointed for converting sinners and profiting believers; that their labors have been, notwithstanding the ignorance and vice which prevail around them, and which tend to exercise an injurious influence upon their people, attended with a measure of success for which all should be grateful; and especially that the improved knowledge of many of the young, and the triumphant deaths of not a few of the aged, prove that in the day when the Lord shall make up his jewels, a goodly number of the heirs of salvation, the occupants of the thrones of bliss—will be found to have come from the Jamaica mission. There is one congregation to which, even in this short abstract, we deem it proper to allude, namely, the congregation formed in the Grand Cayman, an island 160 miles west of Jamaica. That island, which contains a population of about 2,000, was entirely destitute of the Gospel, or any means of religious instruction, when the Rev. James Elmslie went to it in 1846. It was visited in January last by the Rev. Messrs Aird and Thompson, who remained nearly a month, were very assiduous in their labors, and have sent home a long, able, and excellent report. In that report they bear the following remarkable testimony to the success of Mr Elmslie's ministry:— "A great reformation in the character and habits of the people has taken place. All the magistrates in the island, with two exceptions, are members, and four of them are elders in the church. The total membership of the church is 274, all of whom have been admitted by Mr. Elmslie, and most of whom have been

brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, during the period of his ministry. The converted have exercised a restraining and salutary influence on those of their fellow-countrymen who are still, in the Bible sense of the words, 'far from God and far from righteousness.' Accordingly, the Sabbath, which was formerly and in various ways much and openly profaned, is now generally respected, at least externally, nearly the half, probably, of the adult population being regularly present at divine service on the Lord's Day. Intemperance, which was formerly extremely prevalent, is now generally diminished, not a few of the members of the various churches being reformed drunkards; scenes of midnight revelry, which were formerly very frequent, are now comparatively rare, several of the musicians and other principal performers on these infamous occasions having discovered a more excellent way of spending their time and seeking their enjoyment; and the abominable crimes of fornication and adultery, which were formerly as common here as elsewhere alas! in the West Indies, are now confined to a few of the more degraded of the inhabitants, marriage being increasingly regarded as 'honorable in all, and 'he bed undefiled.'" *Second.*—The Day Schools. There are forty-seven day schools in connection with the mission, with 3,305 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 2,005. The sum of £473 8s. 11½d. has been raised for school fees. One specially encouraging circumstance is, that a considerable number—indeed the great majority of these schools are now taught by natives that have been reared in the congregations and educated at the Academy of Montego Bay, and all accounts concur in declaring that they are proving most efficient, zealous, and successful teachers. We may state, that the question of education is engaging the attention of the Colonial Legislature, and that our missionaries feel very anxious that a measure, based on liberal and impartial principles, should be passed, in order that the youth of Jamaica, the hope and the future character of the island, may be favored with the great blessing of education, so much needed to remove that dense ignorance, the parent and the ally of so many forms of vice, which so powerfully counteracts all their exertions to bring the people under the influence of Gospel

truth. And, *third*, the Academy at Montego Bay. The Academy was, during the first session ending in June, attended by 63 public scholars, and by 15 missionary students; and, during the second session, ending in December, it was attended by 72 public scholars, and 14 missionary students. The session of the Hull, which began on 6th December, and terminated on 31st January, was attended by 9 students, who were instructed in the sacred languages, intellectual philosophy, homiletics, and theology. Each student, with one or two exceptions, delivered during the session two exercises, one an exegesis, and the other an essay; and, at the close of the session, an examination was conducted in writing, for four successive days, in homiletics, theology, Hebrew, and original composition. Mr Renton speaks in favorable terms of the industry and good conduct of the students. It is with much satisfaction that we adduce the following public and official testimony given to the superior excellence of this institution by Sir Henry Barkly, the governor of Jamaica. In a despatch sent to the Duke of Newcastle, when colonial secretary, and published in the "Times," giving an account of a journey of inspection which he had made through the island, his excellency, when speaking of the Episcopal school in Montego Bay, says:—"But by far the most creditable institution in the place, or, I might also say, in the island, is the Presbyterian Academy, principally intended for training young men to the ministry or the scholastic profession, but in which, for £6. or £7 a year, an excellent classical and mathematical education can be obtained by any boy. It is of course, supported by contributions from the mother church in Scotland, and is under the charge of a professor of theology and a head-master sent from home."

3. *Trinidad.*—We have two congregations in Trinidad, Port of Spain and Arouca, both of which are yet small. The former, which has 84 members, had four admissions during the year, and the latter, which has 29 members, had twelve admissions. The cholera visited this island in the autumn, and raged with almost unprecedented violence for a few weeks; but we have reason for great thankfulness, that our esteemed missionaries were graciously preserved, and that it fell but lightly on their flocks.

4. *Old Calabar, Western Africa.*—This mission, situated in the Bight of Biafra, east of the Delta of the Niger, was begun in 1846, and has four ordained European missionaries, several white teachers, and a number of colored assistants. We may notice the following circumstances. In the first place, the most prominent fact is the very gratifying circumstance that fifteen native converts, thirteen young men and two young women, have, during the year, been admitted into the church. There are now twenty native converts, sixteen males and four females—ten at Creek Town, nine at Duke Town, and one at Old Town. Several of these are persons of standing and influence: two in Creek Town are the sons of King Eyo; and of those in Duke Town, one is the son of Antika Cobham, a second is the grandson of the late Duke Ephrain, and the third a son of the late King Eyaumba. It is highly probable, that, if these young men are preserved in the path of duty, and are enabled to carry out their profession, they will exercise a beneficial influence upon the respective towns. It is stated by Mr Waddell that there are fifteen young persons on the list of candidates at Creek Town, and by Mr Anderson that there are eight at Duke Town, or, altogether, twenty-three seeking admission into the church. In the second place, there is evidently a degree of local opposition to the work of the Lord excited. The elder chiefs are not pleased that the young should seem to act on their own judgment, join the church, and leave them behind; whilst the fact that the converts will not observe the superstitious customs of the country, is regarded as a censure cast upon those who are still attached to them. This has been the case in all places and in all times; the more that the work of the Lord prospers, the greater is the opposition which Satan and his agents rise up. There is much need of grace on the part of these converts. They are exposed to many trials and dangers. Let fervent prayer be offered in their behalf. In the third place, it appears that a considerable number of persons, natives of Calabar, have lately returned from Sierra Leone. These persons were sold from the country in the time of the foreign slave trade, captured by British cruisers, and taken to Sierra Leone, where they have been instructed in the truths of Christianity. Now that the slave trade has been sup-

pressed, and that they have heard that a mission has been set up in their country, they are finding their way back to the land of their birth; and, as they are viewed as British subjects, they may produce a considerable change upon the character and customs of Calabar. In the fourth place, several hundreds, both in Creek Town and in Duke Town, have the Gospel preached to them every Sabbath, as well as from house to house during the week. Upwards of 150 young persons of both sexes, are attending the day schools. Various portions of the Scriptures, in the native language, are in circulation, which many who have been educated in the schools can read. Mr Anderson has translated into Efik, during the year, "The Shorter Catechism" and "The Acts of the Apostles." And, in the fifth place, two unfortunate events have occurred, involving a considerable loss of property, the bombardment and destruction by one of her Majesty's steamships of the village of Old Town, and the accidental destruction by fire of the mission-house of Duke Town. We have to add, that Mr and Mrs Goldie, who have been for more than a year in this country for the sake of health, two female teachers, and a medical missionary, are prepared to leave for Calabar as soon as suitable house accommodation can be provided for them.

5. *Caffraria.*—The Rev. Robert Nix, who returned to this country in July last, finding that various circumstances do not at present make it dutiful for him to return to Caffraria, has engaged in missionary labors in the neighborhood of Glasgow. And the Rev. J. F. Comins has been usefully employed in preaching to the people in the vicinity of Glenthorn, Cape Colony, where it is said to be "a very large native population." All the accounts which have been received, represent the conduct of those who were members of our mission stations, and whom the war expelled and dispersed, as exceedingly proper and consistent. A considerable number of them are at Peulton, under the ministry of the Rev. Richard Birt, of the London Missionary Society, who speaks of them in very favorable terms, and states, that they are not uncomfortable in their present circumstances. Pepi and Ntish are successfully employed in teaching a school, whilst Dukwava, Tobi, and others

are occupied in itinerating among the Gaika Caffres, who receive them kindly, and appreciate their visits. In this manner the link of connection is still kept up between the unconverted Caffres and the mission, and the way is held open for recommending missionary work when circumstances shall seem to justify this step. The committee have granted authority to Mr Cumming for beginning a mission in the tribe of Tyopo, in Tembuland, should circumstances still seem to be favorable for doing so. Various considerations sustain this measure. The tribe numbers 6,000, and they are without a missionary. They ask a teacher—Mr Cumming was with them before, and it would need urgent reasons to warrant a refusal. They are under British jurisdiction, and the situation offers facilities for working outwards among the Gaikas to the south-east, and the people of Kretli, north of the great Kei river. We consider ourselves as pledged to carry on the Caffre mission as far as it is in our power to do so. We have in this country two promising youths, both of whom can speak the Caffre language, under training for this mission. The Gaika tribes, that are the chief objects of our solicitude, and that regard our missionaries as their teachers, have been upwards of twelve months in their new location, and have remained peaceful. It is to be hoped that they will ere long settle down into an organised and consolidated state, cultivating their fields, and following the arts of peace; and we wish to hold ourselves ready to comply with their call, when they shall invite teachers, and when their social condition, and their relations to others, hold out a satisfactory prospect that war is not likely again to interrupt missionary labors.

6. *Australia*.—During the winter we have sent out to Melbourne, Port Philip, the Revds. A. D. Kinnmont, James Ballantyne, and Hugh Darling; and to Adelaide, South Australia, the Rev. Peter Mercer. We expect ere long to have tidings of the safe arrival of these brethren, and of the joyful welcome which they have had in the colony. And,

7. *The Continental Churches*.—We have given £500 to the Union of Evangelical Churches in France; £250 to the Evangelical Society of Geneva for the Saintonge mission in Western France; and 150 to the Belgian Missionary Church. During the last autumn the Rev. Drs. W.

Johnston and W. Peddie, and Mr William Duncan, visited the stations at Saintonge. As very interesting details of this visit, from the pen of Dr Johnston, are being given in the *Record*—as Dr Peddie is to speak on the encouragements which the Continent presents for missionary labor, and as our beloved brethren, Messrs Monod and Durand, are expected to address us regarding their respective churches, we feel that it is not necessary to make here any remarks. In conclusion, we feel called upon to offer grateful thanksgivings to God, first, for the good which has during the year been wrought in our various fields of missionary labor, and then for the circumstance, that he has graciously preserved all our agents, and permitted no breach by death to be made among them. And we feel called upon also to present cordial and very earnest prayers, that he would be pleased to bless yet more signally all our operations both at home and abroad, to establish the work of our hands upon us, “yea the work of our hands, O Lord, establish thou it.”

James Peddie, Esq., U. S. Synod Treasurer, then read the following financial statement for the past year:—

The accounts for 1854, published in the “Record” for April last, presented a very gratifying statement of the funds, both for the Home and Foreign departments.

Home Fund	£6320 0 0
Foreign do.	14,230 4 8

Making together	£20,550 4 8
In addition to	1751 7 0

Collected for the printing and circulation of Chinese Testaments—in all—£22,301 11 8

A larger sum by £2200 than raised by our Church for Missionary purposes during any preceding year.

While the expenditure for Home operations has been	£3862 19 7
For Foreign	12,809 19 7

Together	£16,672 19 2
To which add the Chinese Testament money remitted	1751 7 0

Making whole expenditure £18,424 6 2

So that during the year 1854 we received more than we expended by £3877, 5s 6d—an excess, however, to be attributed to the fact that the receipts include £2104 of special contributions for the extension of the Calabar Mission, and £1372 for the supplement of stipends,

neither of which sums were applied during the year.

It is, pleasing, also, to notice that the contributions direct from congregations were, during the year, larger by £1214, 18s 1d than during the preceding.

Referring, however, to the April number of the *Record* for fuller information as to the state of pecuniary matters, during 1854, I shall now present a view of the state of accounts for the year since our last annual meeting.

During this period—that is, from May 1854 to May 1855, the receipts for the Home Fund have been

£5,702	1	4	
For the Foreign	11,798	11	2

Together £17,500 12 6

At last annual meeting the receipts from the preceding May were reported to be £21,287, or more by £3787 than I now report; but the difference is to be ascribed to the circumstance that during

the period embraced in last report £3500 had been received for the extension of the Calabar Mission, and more by £400 of the special collection for the supplement of stipends generally, made rather earlier last year than it has been this. I do not consider, therefore, that the ordinary annual revenue has fallen off. On the contrary, it has somewhat increased.

During the same period our expenditure has been

For Home operations	£4,471	16	5
For Foreign	12,108	1	8

Together £16,579 18 1
Being less than the income by about £920.

It is to be kept in mind, however, that the expenditure on the Home Fund has been less than it would have been by some hundreds had the arrangements for payment of the supplements been as far advanced as the committee charged with that matter would have liked to have had them.

To be Concluded.

Foreign Missions.

BETTER FROM GEDDIE.

Concluded.

NECESSITY OF A LARGER BOAT.

Now to maintain this communication we must have a boat of suitable size. A few months ago Mr Inglis and I authorized Dr. Ross to purchase a boat for us, if one could be procured for £30 sterling. He failed in getting a boat for the sum to which he was restricted, but he had an offer of a very excellent boat which had been in use, for £40. Rather than lose her he applied to some friends in Sydney to make up the deficiency, and £10 was readily contributed to enable him to effect his purchase. The boat was brought to this island in the "John Williams" when she last visited us. But as the Rev. Messrs Creagh and Jones were about to establish a new mission on the Loyalty Islands they wished the boat, and though admirably suited to our purpose, we cheerfully gave her up to these brethren. In doing this we have only followed the example of others, who, in various ways aided us when on our way to the mission field. The brethren left us in exchange a good new boat, but en-

tirely too small for our purpose. She is now safely housed, and if we do not sell her, she will remain on hand until she is required by Mr Inglis or myself, or any other missionary who may come to these islands unprovided with a boat.

A large boat is still required by us. We have therefore resolved to send again to Sydney for one. We have written to Dr Ross authorising him to purchase a suitable boat for this mission for the sum of £50 sterling, provided he can make arrangements for her conveyance to this island. The Rev. Mr Inglis on behalf of his church meets half the expense of the boat. The boat now in hands which is the united property of our churches, will when disposed of realize half the amount necessary to purchase a new boat. I hope the time is not far distant when we shall have our "Messenger of Peace" or "Union" or whatever she may be called, sailing with teachers from island to island, and bringing back reports of the progress of God's work, in the lands of darkness which surrounds us.

The extension of our efforts to other islands will I trust meet with your approbation and that of the church at

large. It was never contemplated that our attention and efforts should be confined to the limits of a single island. The gospel possess within itself the elements of extension, and it will spread whether we will or not. We ought to regard Aneiteum nearly as a standing point, and no efforts should be wanting on our part, to diffuse the gospel to the dark regions beyond.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS IN OTHER COLONIES.

The missionary spirit which has of late years begun to manifest itself in the Australian and other colonies even amidst the gold excitement is truly encouraging, and is likely to tell with happy effects on these islands. I have already informed you that the brethren Creagh and Jones who have gone to the Loyalty Islands are supported by a few congregations in and around Sydney. In a letter which I have from Mr Murray of Samoa he writes, "you will be delighted to hear that there is a prospect of further reinforcements being forthcoming ere a great while, when the "J. W." returns from England, if not before. The Melbourne folks have engaged to support two. One single church congregation has engaged to do this, and it is very probable that something more will shortly be done." It is expected that Van Dieman's Land will also move in the cause of missions, and I have no doubt but we shall ere long be called on to welcome missionaries supported by that distant colony. You will also be cheered to learn that New Zealand begins to show signs of missionary life. Last year Mr Inglis applied to friends in Auckland for aid to pay the printing of the gospel by Mark, in Sydney. In answer to this application the sum of £45 in money was raised, being more than the sum required for the object specified, and clothing to the value of between £50 and £60 sterling for the natives at his station was also collected and forwarded. A letter had likewise been received by Mr Inglis from the Rev. D. Bruce, Free Church minister, Auckland, of which the following is an extract, "My decided conviction is, that Presbyterians should all unite here (as well as in other colonies) and form one strong New Zealand Presbyterian Church, stretching from the Bay of Islands to

Dunedin, and I am happy to learn from the members for Otago, now attending the General Assembly, that this is the view of Presbyterians in the Free Church settlement; it will soon be that of those in all the others, and I trust that by God's blessing we shall soon have in New Zealand one Presbyterian Church and that a vigorous one. We shall then be in a position to enter as we should on a missionary enterprise, and take, it may be, one of your Islands under our care." At present there are about ten Presbyterian ministers in New Zealand and four or five more are expected very soon." When such a spirit has begun to develop itself in the colonies, the evangelization of these islands can no longer be regarded as problematical.

The New Hebrides and neighboring islands seem well adapted for the missionary operations of infant churches and societies. Missions can be supported here at a less expense than in any other part of the world, with which we are acquainted. The risk to human life from the savage character of the natives is great, but our object is now becoming known throughout the islands and danger diminishes.

Might not the Church of Scotland and the Free Church in Nova Scotia embark in the cause of Foreign Missions? These bodies possess numbers, wealth and piety to a great extent in them. If you cannot all unite as one great missionary organization to send the gospel to the heathen, each body might act separately, and much could be done. If these bodies should at any time move in the cause of Foreign Missions with a view to send abroad agents of their own, and should turn their attention to this part of the world, I have no doubt but the London Missionary Society would give them the same aid which they have rendered to us, and Mr Inglis and I would gladly welcome missionaries from either of these branches of the Presbyterian Church, and to the utmost extent in our power aid them in their work. There is abundant room on the New Hebrides alone for fifty missionaries, and when this group is evangelized, the islands beyond will furnish ample scope for many hundred more. In these distant islands there is nothing to prevent the exercise of bro-

therly love and friendly co-operation among missionaries, respecting different branches of the church of Christ. These influences which keep alive denominational prejudices at home, can scarcely be said to exist here. And the missionaries with whom it has been my privilege to associate seem like the Apostle of the Gentiles, to wish to know nothing but Christ and him crucified.

PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

The subject of an educational Institution has for a considerable time, engaged our attention. Mr Inglis and I have afternoon classes at which our most advanced scholars attend, but the time approaches, when we will require something beyond this. In order to the stability and propriety of the Mission, we must have the means of training up an enlightened and pious native agency. As soon as our plans for the object are matured, they will be communicated to you. In the mean time I may state that we design to erect a building next year, which; however, is not likely to entail any expense, on either of our churches. It will be at Mr Inglis section, and under his direction. Those who attend will be required to labor, in order to raise their own food; as well as acquire habit of industry; while we will provide them with clothing. It is primarily designed for Aneiteum, but we will occasionally get natives from other islands, who after spending a few years here; may return to their native land, bearing the glad tidings of salvation to their benighted countrymen. While Mr Inglis who has had much experience as a teacher, and is eminently qualified for this department of Missionary work will take charge of our Institution, the Press will remain under my direction. While he provides teachers for the island it will devolve on me to furnish books, and this division of labor we trust will augment our usefulness, and tend to the furtherance of the sacred cause in which we labor: All that we ask for the support of our institution is occasional contributions in the shape of clothing, school apparatus &c. and judging from the generosity already shown by friends of this mission in Scotland and Nova Scotia we feel assured that these will not be want-

ing when required. You begin to think, by this time perhaps, that we aim high. But low thoughts and mean efforts are altogether incompatible with the successful prosecution of the Missionary work. When we "expect great things and attempt great things," it is then only that we shall succeed. Can we expect the blessing of God on efforts that cost us neither thoughts, nor labor nor prayer.

CONCLUSION.

And now, dear brethren, I must bring my letter to a close. May your interest and that of your church in the cause in which we are unitedly engaged daily increase. The object in which we are embarked is the most noble and benevolent that can engage the attention of men. It is none other than the salvation of souls, perishing for lack of knowledge. O! if Christians at home only knew half the horrors of heathenism, their hearts would be stirred within them, and more generous and holy efforts would be made to mitigate and relieve them. Let us therefore labor with diligence, perseverance and prayer for the establishment and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. May our exertions in the best of causes never cease until the way of Jehovah shall be known upon earth, and his saving health among all nations.

I remain,

Very sincerely Yours,

JOHN GEDDIE:

Rev James Bayne, Cor. Secretary B. F. Missions, P. C. N. S.

LETTER FROM J. JOHNNINGS.

Toronto, January 30th, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:

It is very gratifying to me to renew our annual correspondence, and remit for the Foreign Mission the sum of £13 11s. 9d. You will please credit our donation thus:

Congreg'l Mis. & Ben. Soc.,	£10 13 0
do. Sab. School Mis. Box,	1 0 0
Mr Maxwell's stranger's do.	0 3 9
A friend to Aneiteum Mission,	1 5 0
A. Henderson, Esq.,	0 10 0

£13 11 9

We are all delighted with the glad tidings, and thankful to Him, who put it into our hearts to be shareholders with our brethren in Nova Scotia in a work which

has been so signally blessed. I should think there is not a congregation in your church-but that is full of zeal. Those of you who at the very first had high hopes, have had them realized; and those who had fears find them dispelled; and those were opposed, surely now cannot "fight against God."

Allow me to request that you send to my address a monthly parcel of at least two dozen copies of each issue of the Register, for distribution as I may think proper. Of course *directly* you will get no pay for them, but cast that bread on the waters, and it may return to you next January never the worse. I would like you to begin with the December No. if you have copies to spare, as I should wish the whole of Mr Geddie's letters to be read.

I received the January Register to day, and read with much interest the conclusion of Mr G.'s letters. What a wide door and effectual is opening up, O! he in earnest to take possession. Give Mr G. all facilities. Deal liberally. Let him feel that for Christ's sake and Christ's cause he shall not be blamed for his expenditure in boats, teachers, anything that shall be the means of carrying the gospel to the "regions beyond."

Be pleased to give my best respects to the brethren of your Board, for as an honorary member, I do consider myself honored by the privilege of such a connection.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN JENNINGS.

Notices.

Robert Smith, Truro, acknowledges the following for the Foreign Mission.

From Mrs. James Etter, Mrs. Wardrobe, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs D. Moor, Shubonacadie, 20 yds Flannel, value £1 5 0

From Mrs Saml. Johnston, Birch Hill Stewiacke, 5½ yds Cloth 0 8 3

From Susan and Jane Fisher 5½ yds cloth 0 8 3

From Mrs Patrick Hill and Ladies of Hill and Villago 15 yds Cloth 1 2 6

From Ladies of Portapique, 18 yds Cloth, 1 7 0

From Ladies of Upper Settlement Bass River, 23 yds cloth 1 14 6

From Ladies of Birch Hill, East side of Bass River, 12½ yds cloth, 0 18 9

From Miss Margaret B. Canon, Great Village, 16 yds flannel, 1 0 0

From Mrs John Baird L. D 6½ yds cloth 0 10 0

From Mrs D. McLellan, 6 yds flannel and sundries 0 10 0

From Mrs W. G. Falton, Portapique, 5 yds print, 0 2 4

From Mrs James Baird, 7 yds print 0 3 9

Cash from Thomas Davison, 2d Portapique, 0 5 2½

Price of a Watch, being the dying bequest of Mr J. B. Fulton, Bass River, 2 15 2½

A Thank offering from the wife of a Seaman on receiving good tidings from her husband on Sea, 0 12 6

A Special offering from Mr Joseph Layton, Great Village, 0 5 0

Part of Missionary Collection, from Congregation 7 11 8

From Monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting, 1 6 1

Contents of a Mission Box, from Master McDonald, 0 2 4½

HOME MISSION.

Part of Missionary Collection from Congregation, £7 0 0

Do do do for Church at Baddeck, C. B. 3 0 0

From Monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting, 1 6 1½

SEMINARY.

From Ladies Reli. & Bene. Soc., Truro Village, £5 0 0

Do A Friend in Maitland, per Rev Mr McCulloch 2 10 0

Collected, Truro Congregation 9 0 0

From Mrs Jessie Gourley, Lr Vil. 1 0 0

Monies received by Treasurer from 26th May to 26th June 1855.

FOREIGN MISSION.

June 8.—Casumpeque Congregation, P. E. I. cur. £10 2s; do School, for printing Press, 14s.—N. S. Cur. £9 0 0

Bodeque Congregation, P. Press £15 11s 3d; Miss Ann Brodie, Stanhope, do. 1s 6d.—P. E. I. cur. £13 12s 9d 13 0 8

15.—Young people's mis. & Ben. Society, R. Hill, 1 0 0

Young Ladies' Penny-a-week Soc. do 2 0 0

Mr Lawrence Millar, Green Hill, 0 5 2½

Donation from a friend at R. H., 2s 6d; donation from C. W. 5s, 0 7 6

26.—Princetown, P. E. I., per Rev. J. Crawford, £27 l. cur.— 22 10 0

do. collected after Mr Gordon's farewell address, L4 2s— 3 8 11

Covehend, L10 2 3 l. cy.— 8 8 6½

New London, L8 13 3 l. cy.— 7 4 4½

St Peters & Bay Fortune, L16 15 4 13 19 5½

HOME MISSION.

June 7.—From the Joggins 17s 10d; Mr R. Gibson 5s; Mrs R. Gibson 5s; James Leitch 3s 1½d; collection half way River 7s; Isaac Davis 3s 1½d; J. Hanney, Parsboro, 20s; Parsboro 44s; Miss G. Stewart, Chester mountain, 1s; Wm. Stewart 10s; J. J. Stewart 1s; Mrs Atkeson 5s; Miss M. McL. Peppan 5s; J. Stewart 2s 6d; B. Purdy 2s 6d; D. Atkison 2s 6d; J. Atkison 2s 6d; Misses C. & G. Stewart 8s 4d; J. McPherson 1s 3d; Mrs McDonald, wid., 2s 6d; R. Robertson 1s 3d; Mrs J. Stewart 2s 6d; J. Scott £2; J. Stewart 7s 6d; R. Stewart 4s 6d; J. Blendard 1s 3d; Parsboro 2 16s 0d; Salmon River 30s; Baddeck L10. Per Rev. Mr McKay. £22 12 4
 8.—Bedeque cong., I. cy., 24 6d, 1 0 5
 15.—Young Ladies' Rel. & Ben Society, West River, 2 0 11
 Ladies' Penny-a-week Society, do. 3 1 0
 Ladies' do. do. Roger's Hill, 2 0 0
 Young peoples' mis. & Ben. So. do. 1 0 0
 26.—Princetown, P. E. I., per Rev. J. Crawford, I. currency, 13 0s 1d, 2 19 3
 Covehead, do do I. cy., L10 2s 3d, 8 8 6½
 St Peters & Bay Fortune, I. c., 25 6 11; 21 2 4½
 Mr Robert Smith, Truro, 11 6 1½
 Col. by Id. Presbytery & paid Mr Allan, for services at St Peters Road, 16 3 0
 27.—From Mr R. Smith, Truro, 19 18 1½
 Col. Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, 1 4 0
 Mr R. Smith for bell for Mr Geddie, 0 10 0
 do. for Mrs Geddie's own use, 2 0 0

SEMINARY.

June 15.—Young Ladies' Rel. & Ben. Society, West River, £2 0 0
 Ladies' Penny-a-week Society, do 5 0 0
 do do do do R. Hill, 1 16 9
 William Smith, West River district, subscription for 1854, 0 12 0
 25.—Collection Chatham, miramichi, per Rev. J. McCurdy, 4 0 0
 Collection Primitive Church, N. G., 20 7 7
 do Little Harbor, 1 13 10
 Evangelical Society, Fish Pools, 2 0 0
 26.—St Peters and Bay Fortune, per Rev. J. Crawford, I. cur. L7 9s 5d, 6 4 6
 28.—Robert Smith, Truro 22 3 10
 Returned to Seminary Board by Mr Jacob McLellan, 27 10 0

SYNOD FUND.

June 20.—Collection Prince Street Church, £5 15 10
 25.— Ditto Chatham Miramichi 8 12 6
 26.—Prince Town, P. E. I per Rev J. Crawford, £3 3s 7½ I. cur. 2 13 3
 St. Peters' and Bay Fortune per do £3 1s 1d I. cur. 2 11 3
 27.—Robert Smith Truro, 6 0 0

MIC-MAC MISSION.

June 20.—Young peoples missionary and Benel. Soc. R. Hill, 0 18 10

FOR MISS C. A. GEDDIE.

25.—Young peoples missionary & Benel. Society, Rogers Hill 1 0 0
 REGISTER.
 28.—From Agent £7 12 0

Rev Wm McCulloch acknowledges the following sums, received from Harvey.
 From Windsor per Rev Mr Murdoch £6 0 0
 " Presbyn. Church N. Glasgow per Rev Mr Walker, 4 0 0
 " Treasr. Truro Congregation (additional) 3 0 0
 " Onslow & Old Barns, per Rev J. Baxter, 3 15 6

The Treasurer of the Mission Education Fund acknowledges the receipt of the following sums. From Mr Charles Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I. £5, N. S. Currency. From the Children of Popular Grove Ch S. School, Halifax, £2.

Miss Geddie acknowledges the receipt of L.10 from the Ladies of Rel. & Ben. Society, Prince St. Church, Pictou, N. S. as a donation to Mrs Geddie, for her private use.

ORDINATION.—On Wednesday the 6th inst., the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island met at Casumpec for the ordination of Mr Allan Fraser to the pastoral charge of the united Congregation of Casumpec and West Point. The Rev. Henry Crawford of St. Peters preached from Ephesians 4 11, and offered up the ordination prayer. The Rev. Isaac Murray gave the charge to the minister, and the Rev John M. McLeod addressed the congregation. The congregation was very large and attentive. Mr Fraser enters upon his labor in most auspicious circumstances; the country rapidly improving, and he has a strong hold on the affections of the people. We trust that they may prove mutual blessings to each other.

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES.

Board of HOME MISSIONS.—The Rev. Professor Ross, Patterson, Watson & Walker, and the Presbytery Elders of Green Hill, West River and Primitive Church. Rev George Patterson, Secretary.

Board of FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The Rev. Mr Baxter, Keir, Roy, Walker, Bayne, Waddell, Watson, and Ebenezer McLeod & Daniel Cameron, West River; Alexander Fraser, Esq., N. Glasgow; John Yorston & J. W. Dawson, Pictou. Rev. James Bayne, Sec.

General receivers of Goods for the Foreign mission.—J. & J. Yorston, Pictou.

General Agent for the Register, FRANK BEATTIE, Junior, Pictou.