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Donald John Donald
Teacher

THE MISSIONARY REGISTER,

OF THE

Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

LORD, bless and pity us, shine on us with thy face,
That th' earth thy way, and nations all may know thy saving grace.—Ps. lxxvii. 1, 2

Vol. 7.

AUGUST, 1856.

No. 8.

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Home Missions.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1855-6.

The Board of Home Missions, in submitting their Annual Report, might speak in general terms, as they have done on former occasions—that they have reason for gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for what he has enabled the Church to accomplish in providing religious ordinances for the destitute within their own borders—that the field is widening before us, new calls being constantly made on the liberality of the Church, and that the means at our command are yet so inadequate to supply the claims made upon us. The remarks made upon these subjects in former Reports might be reiterated, but without dwelling on them we proceed to lay before the Synod a summary of their operations for the past year.

MISSIONARIES.

At the date of our last Report there were six missionaries in the employment of the Board, Messrs. Grant, McCully, Ross, McKenzie, M. Curly and Keir. To these have been added, Mr Samuel Johnson, who was licensed in the United States, Mr John W. Matheson, licensed by the Presbytery of Pictou in December last, and Mr Alexander Cameron, recently licensed by the same Presbytery. Of these, Mr Samuel Johnson has been ordained to the pastoral charge of

the congregation of Harvey, and the Rev Alexander McKenzie has been obliged, from ill health, to decline farther appointments. The Board regret to be obliged to add that there is little probability of his being able to resume them. Besides these, the Rev James Thomson has been able to take occasional appointments. All these brethren have been employed almost constantly, and it will thus be seen that the amount of labor performed will equal, if it do not exceed, the amount of any previous year.

SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

The vacancies at the date of the last Report were, Harvey, Shubenacadie and West Branch. Of these, Shubenacadie has been supplied by the translation of the Rev James McLean, and Harvey by the ordination of Mr Samuel Johnson. But to the number have been added the congregation of Mabou, which has been discouraged, but not disheartened, by the removal of its minister, and Economy and Five Islands, rendered vacant by the demission of the Rev James Thomson. Besides these, the congregation of Maitland and Noel has, in consequence of the age of its present minister, been receiving supply, and the congregation of Middle Stewiacke has been united with Brookfield to form one new ministerial charge.

MISSION STATIONS.

The following stations have received supply: in the Presbytery of Halifax, Annapolis, Cape Sable Island, Ragged

Island, Kempt and Sheet Harbour; in the Presbytery of Truro, Wallace River, West Chester Mountain, Acadia Mines and Folly Mountain and Greenfield; in the Presbytery of Pictou, Baddeck and Margaree River; in the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, East Point, Georgetown, Summerside, Springfield and Dog River. The Board had intended to give a table containing the number of days, supply to each, and their contributions, but have found it impossible to make it complete.

The Board feel it due to remark, that the reports of your missionaries, some of which have been published, show commendable diligence on their part, and we believe that their labors are tending to build up the stations, yet not to the extent that could be desired. This is owing partly, the Board believe, to circumstances connected with the probationers themselves—partly to the small amount of supply received, but principally to the want of some more permanent and systematic labor in the various places. The short visits of missionaries for one, two, or three weeks, can never be so effectual as a more continuous course of labors by a single individual. Hitherto, from the number of vacancies requiring pastors, there has been no opportunity of locating missionaries in the newly formed stations; but the Board submit whether the time has not arrived for an attempt to introduce the plan of locating a preacher for periods say of six and twelve months. They are persuaded that this would be much more effectual than the present system. Some of the stations are nearly ready for the reception of ministers, and with some assistance for a few years would soon become self-sustaining. The state of Annapolis is particularly worthy of the attention of the Synod. The Presbytery of Halifax requested £40, or, if possible, £50 per annum, in order to enable them to support a pastor. The Board did not feel themselves at liberty to go this length in the present state of our funds, considering the demand hitherto made upon us for Yarmouth; but offered the sum of £50 between the two, this being as far as, in the present state of the funds, they felt themselves authorized to advance for that section of the Province. It might be well for the Synod to say whether they are prepared to approve or advance upon these proposals.

The Presbytery of Prince Edward Is-

land have, during the past year, taken up a new station at Dog River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and they are extremely anxious to commence a congregation in Charlottetown. The Board need not say how desirable this would be for the interests of the Church. The matter will farther be brought under the consideration of the Synod by a reference from the Presbytery.

SUPPLEMENTARY STIPENDS.

The sum of ten pounds has been advanced as supplement to River John.—Enquiries, as directed at last meeting of Synod, have been made into the state of the congregation of Yarmouth, with the view of ascertaining the propriety of the continuance of the supplement, but as yet no decision has been come to in the matter. The Board have also agreed to grant a supplement of £10 to the congregation of Harvey.

CHURCH BUILDING.

No grants have been made for this object since last meeting of Synod, the only sums drawn being those which were mentioned in last year's Report as voted.*

FUNDS.

The Board append a summary of receipts and expenditure. They have endeavoured to be as economical as they could in consistency with the various claims upon them, yet they regret to perceive that the expenditure has exceeded the receipts, and that the funds are now in a comparatively low condition:—

Receipts from July, 1855, to	
2nd July, 1856	£224 15 8½
Expenditure	347 9 4
Excess of Expenditure	122 13 7½
Balance in Treasurer's hands	27 8 10½

RAILROAD LABORERS.

In addition to the ordinary missionary labor, there has this year been added the supplying of gospel ordinances to the laborers on the Railroad. By an arrangement between the Committees of Co-operation between the three Presbyterian Bodies, it was agreed that our Church should undertake the supply during the early part of summer. Accordingly this has been attended to by the Presbytery of Halifax, the members of which residing within reasonable distance having preached to them. Messrs

* Since this was written £10 has been voted to aid the congregation of Maccan.

John W. Matheson and Robert Grant and the Rev Hugh Ross have also been engaged for some weeks in the same department of labor. They have preached

to good audiences and their labors have been well received.

All which is respectfully submitted,
GEORGE PATTERSON, Sec'y.

Foreign Missions.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF REV. J. GEDDIE.

(Continued.)

Dec. 5th.—Visited Anumeteh, an inland settlement. Went as far as Umcteh yesterday in my boat, and then walked into the interior. A number of natives accompanied me. After a fatiguing walk reached our destination in the afternoon. I was surprised to see most of the people of the place collected in front of the School-house, and supposed that they had heard of my coming, tho' I had not sent any person to inform them. I did not intend to meet with the people until this morning, but, as so many of them were on the spot, I thought that it would be losing an opportunity of doing good to dismiss them without a service. So I told the teacher to beat the *nitai ahaig*, while I went away accompanied by my faithful servant Navalak to bathe in the lovely stream which winds thro' the valley, and exchanged my wet and muddy clothes for a clean and dry suit. Being much refreshed with my bath, I went to the School-house and conducted worship with about 100 people. After worship I went to take a walk through the settlement while my boys were preparing my evening meal. On my return I saw the teacher addressing a crowd of people in a very animated manner. He said, "You would not listen to my work, but *Misi* has now come and told you the same thing." I asked what was the matter. The teacher said that there had been a village quarrel, that the people were in the midst of it when we unexpectedly made our appearance, and that this was the cause of the gathering. He had used his endeavours in the morning to prevent it, but without success. In my address in the School-house, ignorant of what had occurred, I alluded among other things to this common evil, and had warned the people against it. What I said appeared to be a word in season, and the teacher was endeavouring to enforce my exhor-

tation. In the days of heathenism these village quarrels were often attended with bloodshed, and now, since the club and spear are being laid aside, persons sometimes gratify their evil passions by the destruction of property. There was something of this in the present instance. The parties concerned were thoroughly ashamed at the exposure of their conduct. I spoke to the chief Karabi, and told him to use his influence in preventing such quarrels in time to come, and he promised to do so.

This morning we met for public worship at an early hour. The sun had risen high in the firmament before we saw it, as the valley in which we were is surrounded by high and precipitous mountains. I preached in the morning to a large audience. At the close of the service I married a couple. Bidding adieu to our inland friends I took my departure. When leaving the chief committed a girl to my care, whom he wished Mrs. Geddie to instruct. The poor man gave her many good advices. I was much interested in listening to his parting address.

We now shaped our course towards the sea, about eight miles distant, intending to stop at Anuggi, about half way, where I had an engagement to preach. There is no road, but we follow the bed of a rapid stream, stepping from stone to stone, the water in many places dashing along at a frightful rate. This mode of travelling is full of excitement, but not without danger. In travelling this route I always keep some powerful natives near me to assist in case of emergency. To travel dry is out of the question, and I had several plunges before I got over the worst of the road. When we were near Anuggi I sent the people on before me, while I remained with Navalak to wash and make my toilet at the river's side. Being wet already I went into the midst of the stream, where the water was shoal but rapid. I went to dip my head sud-

denly in a part covered with foam so that I could not see the depth, and a pressure of water from above brought down my head with great force on a stone just under the surface. I was stunned with the blow and my forehead cut. After dressing I went to the teacher's house and lay down. By the time that the people had assembled I felt myself much recruited and able to preach. After worship was over we went on to Umeteh, where I attended the Friday afternoon prayer-meeting. Then took to my boat, and with a fair wind and plenty of sail reached home this evening.

Dec. 8th.—Abraham has been here on a visit from Anaunse. He came accompanied by Yakanua, the most important man of that place. He is both a chief and a sacred man, which gives him a twofold influence over the people. He has been one of the greatest opposers to the introduction of christianity into the district where he resided, but he is now favourable to it and wishes to be taught. We cannot but regard it as an event of some interest when such a man abandons heathenism. We have no reason to suppose yet that he has felt the saving power of the gospel on his heart, but he is evidently anxious to know the way of salvation. His example will soon be followed by others, for many persons in his district have long been favourable to christianity, but dare not avow their sentiments for fear of him.

This man, Yakanua, has been a kind of human monster in his day. He has been probably the greatest cannibal on the island. Abraham says that there are very few children at Anaunse, and the reason is that Yakanua has killed and eaten them. But children were not his only victims, many others have fallen by his murderous club. The people of his own district were afraid to sleep in their houses at night, not knowing but they might be attacked by their blood thirsty chief. They now rejoice that the gospel has come to them, bringing temporal as well as spiritual salvation. Such a man would not have been permitted to live, but his person was regarded as sacred, and no one would dare to injure him.

The conscience of Yakanua is now awakened, and he begins to think of his former deeds of blood and violence. Like Cain of old he is the victim of distressing fears, and is ready to say "every one

that findeth me shall slay me." The teacher says that he sleeps in the bush at night, fearing to sleep in his house lest any should take revenge on him for his former deeds. What a calm must the gospel be to the wounded spirit of such a man. It reveals a Saviour who is "able to save to the uttermost." Let us pray and hope that he may be enabled to look in faith to "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world."

Dec. 13th.—The barque "Juno" arrived to-day from Tana. She brings some natives of this island, and also a number of Tanese. Since the introduction of the gospel to Aneiteum the natives of Tana have become our frequent visitors. We may hope that their prejudices against christianity may be softened down by what they see of its beneficial effects on this island.

Some of the Tanese are from the place where our teachers Talip and Yaufati reside. They give an interesting account of their landing and history up to this time. Their landing was quite a scene. Natives from all quarters collected on the shore, and they were so numerous that our informants say neither the sand nor stones could be seen for people. The teachers were afraid at first, as they thought they had come together to kill them. But their fears were soon relieved by the appearance of Yaresi, the chief, to whom they were sent, and whose village is some distance from the landing place. A discussion now arose between Yaresi and the people of other districts who were jealous of him, because he had teachers and there were none for them. Yaresi told them that the teachers did not come to him unasked, that he had gone all the way to Aneiteum to beg them, and it was proper that they should remain with him. This reasoning satisfied them, but they told Yaresi that, as he had possession of the teachers, he must be quick and learn from them the Word of God, and then come and teach them. He promised to do so. He understands the language of this island, and through this medium we hope that he may learn from the teachers some fragments of saving truth, which may be blessed for his own good, and make him the means of usefulness to others.

Since the teachers landed a large grass Meeting-house has been built, and the people at large show much interest

in the object for which the teachers have gone to them. No work is done on the Sabbath day, not even cooking food.— They desire to be taught, but, alas! the teachers can do but little among them until they learn their language.

At Port Resolution also prospects continue to brighten. There is at present a great scarcity of food there, which has caused some of the people to reflect.— The cocoa nut and bread-fruit trees have been blighted by the sun, and since the sandal-wood establishment was formed there the cultivation of yams has been much neglected. The famine is regarded by many as a judgment sent on the land by God to punish them for their sin in rejecting his Word and driving away his servants, and they are the more confirmed in this impression from the fact that the famine is not felt in the district where the teachers reside.

Among the Tanese who have just arrived is a boy, the son of a chief near Port Resolution. His father has heard so much about the change which christianity has made on this island that he has sent his son to learn something about it and then return to teach him. I shall keep my eye on the lad and invite him to live with me. Many circumstances seem to indicate that Tana, at no distant period, will become an inviting and encouraging field of missionary labour.— The Tanese are a noble looking, but fearfully degraded people. They are physically superior to the Erromangans, Aneiteumese and Potunians, and they possess intellect of no mean order.

Dec. 25th.—“Mary Ann,” a native woman, died this morning. She had lived in our family for some years and we felt a deep interest in her. In the days of heathenism she was a chief of high rank. She possessed a mild and amiable dispo-

sition, which piety rendered still more amiable. There was a becoming dignity about her manners, without pride, which always commanded respect. Her former standing and personal excellencies gave her a name and influence on the island which no other person of her sex enjoys. She was married more than a year ago to William, a young man whom we highly esteem. Since that time she has been labouring with her husband as a teacher in Mr Inglis's district. During her illness I visited her several times and had some interesting conversations with her. She opened her mind freely to me, and spoke of her latter end with composure—she indeed longed for it. Her faith in Christ was unwavering and her prospects unclouded. The last words which she uttered was an expression of her reliance on the Saviour. I was sent for this morning to visit her. Exhausted nature was fast sinking, but she was quite sensible. We sang with her, read appropriate portions of Scripture, and then commended her departing spirit to God in prayer. In a few minutes after she gently fell asleep in Jesus. We were called on last year to mourn the death of Nakoai, a young man who had lived in our family for some years, and now another member of our family has been removed. In neither of these cases are we called on to sorrow as those who have no hope, for of their piety we cannot entertain a doubt. Of the several young men and women who reside on our premises none give such decisive evidence of a change of heart as the two who have been removed by death, and several I regret to say give no evidence of religion at all. May God sanctify his dispensations to them and to us all.

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous.

[It is some time since the anniversaries of the great Religious Societies of Britain and America were held, yet we

deem it proper to lay before our readers a synopsis of their proceedings during the past year.]

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
At the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, held May 6, the Earl of Chichester presided, and

Lord Shaftesbury moved the adoption of the report.

The report, after dwelling on the gratifying fact that the income of the so-

ciety for this year is £115,208, 4s. 8d., being £7965 more than last year, and nearly £2000 more than any previous year, glanced at the state and progress of the work at the different stations under the society's charge. The mission at Abbeokuta continues to tell very powerfully on the people, and the king, though still a heathen himself, bears testimony to the extraordinary power of Christianity. At Jerusalem, Bishop Gobat says that the war has contributed much to soften down the pride and prejudices of the Moslems, but that the friends of Christianity are not without apprehensions for the future. In India, the mission at Tinnevely continues as usual to take the lead. The number of converts there is now 27,140, and of communicants, 3821; more than £70 is contributed by them to the Church Missionary Society; more than £700 to other pious objects; while there is besides a native missionary society supported and managed by themselves, which maintains six native catechists, and a juvenile missionary association, which pays the stipend of a pilgrim missionary. From New Zealand, one of the missionaries has remitted £100 to the society, the result of a special and very vigorous effort to make the schools of the society there self-sustaining. The report further mentions that in consequence of the kingdom of Oude being now open to the gospel, an offer of 10,000 rupees had been made to aid in sending out missionaries there. Regret is expressed at a diminution of the number of students at Islington missionary college; at last anniversary there were twenty-eight, now only nineteen.

We have noted above the most interesting points of the report, which embraces a much wider sphere, and contains notices of Sierra Leone, Yoruba, Lagoos, Abbeokuta, Mediterranean, East Africa, Western and Northern India, Calcutta, South India, Tinnevely, Travancore, Telugu, Ceylon, China, New Zealand, and North West America.

It was resolved that a special effort should be made to clear off a debt of a few thousand pounds lying on the society, and that special contributions for this end should be asked in token of gratitude for the blessing of peace. The Rev. Mr Fox of Durham has given the munificent sum of £1000 to this object.—*News of the Churches.*

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual missionary meeting of this society was held upon Monday, 5th May,—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

The report was read by the Rev. E. Heale, one of the secretaries. The financial part gave a most encouraging view of the progress of the past year. I almost every considerable item of receipt there had been an increase both in the home and foreign income. The total subscriptions and donations received for the year in Great Britain and Ireland had amounted to £79,832, 16s. 5d. The sums derived from foreign auxiliaries and other sources brought up the total income to £119,122, 4s. 9d., being an increase of £8073, 10s. 5d., on the income of the previous year. It was stated that £9326, 9s. 6d. had been devoted to the reduction of the debt, so that the society had reduced its obligations from £15,723, 19s. 7d. to £6397, 10s. 1d. It was reported that 31 missionaries and 7 wives of missionaries had been sent out since the last anniversary, and that 6 missionaries and 1 missionary's wife had been removed by death.

The general report alluded to the state of the missions in the different fields of operation. Those connected with the English Conference were stated to be Winnenden, Ceylon, and Continental India, China, Southern Africa, Western Africa, and the West Indies. In the Madras and Mysore districts in India, the work had been more prosperous than in any former year. In China the missionaries, who had all, except one, recently arrived, were still employed in the acquisition of the language. In Kaffraria, and the district of Albany, the general progress of affairs was stated to be encouraging. In the former the printing press had been largely employed, giving a total of 989,020 pages printed in the year. Many copies of the New Testament had been distributed, while the preparation of an uniform edition of the Old had been steadily proceeded with. In Sierra Leone there had been much sickness, but the mission work was making progress. In Ashantee, on the Gold Coast, and in other parts of Guinea, the most gratifying success had been vouchsafed. At Cape Coast Castle there had been a gracious revival of religion. In the West Indies many difficulties and discouragements had oc-

carred, but this field had also presented encouraging features.

In connection with other Conferences it was stated that some progress, though not equal to expectation, had been made in France and Switzerland. In Corsica the work was vigorously pursued by private conversation, visiting in houses, and the distributing of Bibles and religious publications. Under Australasia and Polynsia it was reported that, in the Victoria district in Australia, the Wesleyan Methodists had in four years increased from about 5000 to above 15,000. Eight missionaries had been appointed to the gold fields. In the Friendly Islands it was reported that the cause of religion was much endangered, owing to the machinations of the French priests. At the Vavau group, and among the Feejee islanders, there had been conducted a work of great importance. In the Canada district there were carried on seventy-one domestic missions, and twenty Indian missions. 1727 members had, during the year, been added to the church. The report concluded by a reference to the great losses sustained by the Society during the past year in the deaths of the Rev Jonathan Crowther, and the Rev Dr Beecher.

The meeting was addressed by Sir Andrew Agnew, the Right Hon Mr Napier M. P. for Dublin University, and a number of other gentlemen, including several returned missionaries.—*Ibid*

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the society took place in Exeter Hall on Thursday, 15th May.—John Cheetham, Esq., M. P., in the chair.

In the abstract of the report read by the Rev Dr Tidman, it was stated that the whole annual income of the society from ordinary subscriptions, donations, and collections, legacies, collections in foreign stations, juvenile contributions, &c., amounted to £82,321, 12s. 4d., which exhibited the large increase on that of the previous year of £22,646, 1s. 11d. £11,486. 8s. 3d. of this had been raised by extraordinary effort in order to liquidate the debt, which was now entirely removed. The expenditure, including the liquidation of the debt, had amounted to £79,518, 6s. 7d., leaving a balance in the hands of the bankers of £2980 13s. 3d.

The number of ordained missionaries now employed, exclusive of nearly 700

native agents, was reported to be 154. These were distributed as follows:—In Polynesia, 29; in the West Indies, 20; in South Africa and Mauritius, 36; in China, 17; and in India, 52.

In Tahiti the population still withstood the sophistry and allurements of Popery; an insidious measure had however, recently been adopted of placing the schools in some districts under the superintendence of the priests on the plea of teaching the French language.—A criminal action had been conducted against a missionary, Mr Howe, for a temperate reply to slanderous attacks by the bishop upon Protestantism, but had been dismissed. The Rev John Davies, who had been fifty-six years a missionary in the island, had died during the year. In Raratonga the mission progressed favourably. In the Samoan or Navigators' Islands, the translation of the entire Scriptures had been completed during the year, and other books were in course of preparation. In the New Hebrides and Loyalty group the native agents lately stationed were meeting with much success. In the whole islands of the Pacific there were now upwards of 7000 members of the Christian church in connexion with the mission.

In Jamaica and British Guiana the mission churches had, without exception, increased in numbers and afforded much encouragement. A spirit of great liberality in the support both of education and religion had been exhibited in the whole of the West Indies. In a disgraceful movement which had been directed in Demerara against the persons and property of the Portuguese by a fanatic well known in this country, the members of the churches had remained generally faithful to their profession.

In South Africa, the stations of the society within the Cape Colony were generally prosperous. The inhabitants, however, without the boundary, were rendered hostile to Europeans by the cruelty of the Trans-Vaal Boers. Dr Livingston was still exploring the country between Central Africa and the east coast. The Rev William Ellis, with his wife and family, had proceeded on express invitation to the capital of Madagascar.

In China the facilities for propagating the gospel had been greatly multiplied. There had been, during the year, at each of the four stations occupied by the society, many conversions to God, several of

these among persons of distinguished literary attainments. In Canton, so long stubbornly opposed to the reception of the truth, a very hopeful movement had begun. In some districts whole cities seemed moved to listen to the gospel.

In India conversions had increased in number. A marked change was visible in the minds of the people generally in regard to Christianity. Where they came formerly to dispute, they approached now to listen and inquire, and were especially attentive to the great doctrine of the atonement.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of this society was held on May 1,—Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., in the chair.

The chairman, in his opening address, alluded specially to the gratifying fact, that the last act of the late Governor-General of India was forever to disentangle the Government from the abomination of connection with the idolatry of Juggeraut.

The Rev. F. Trestrail read the report. The income of the past year was stated to have been £21,402, 2s. 2d.; a debt of above £700 had been paid in the course of the year; and a credit balance of above £300 was now in the treasurer's hands. The missions in the Bahamas continued to prosper. Forty-six churches were now scattered over the twelve islands. In Hayti the mission had prospered beyond expectation. Fifty-five persons had been baptized in the course of the year in connection with the church at Port-of-Spain. Several new stations had been established in Fernando Po. The Calabar institution continued to receive gratifying accounts of progress. In India several new translations of the Bible were being successfully proceeded with. The Serampore College had been restored to its connection with the society. Mr Underhill, who had been appointed to visit the stations in India, had visited every station in Bengal, Central India, and the North-west provinces, up to February last, and his visits had already been productive of good results. Conferences of the missionaries and native brethren had been held in Calcutta, Monghyr and Agra. One of the most important results of Mr Underhill's visit was the general missionary conference convened in Calcutta in September. The more extensive employment of native agency, with the

view of extending the field at a diminished expenditure, had engaged the attention of all the conferences. In the conclusion of the report reference was made to the Zemindary system, which was said to be so oppressive in Bengal that means must be taken to have its character exhibited. The demand of the Zemindars, for the purposes, among others of idol-worship, ground the people to the very dust, and exposed them to every manner of cruelty. Such a system ought not to be propped up by British Christians.—*Ibid.*

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.*

The deep interest connected with the recent movements in the East, and the probable effects of these proceedings on the future history of the Jews and their land, drew together an unusually crowded and enthusiastic meeting at the forty-eighth anniversary of this society on the 9th of May. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and in his address stated some interesting facts relative to the principal instrument in obtaining the recent hattis-sheriff, and the emancipation of the Jews in Turkey.

“Under the blessing of Almighty God we are indebted for this to the great energy and zeal of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; but let me add that a great share of praise is also due to my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has entered into this question with the greatest vigour and the greatest zeal; and now being no longer under the seal of secrecy, I may declare that as long as two years ago a despatch from the Foreign Office, written with my noble friend's own hand, was sent to Constantinople, urging on the representative of the British empire there that he should do all that lay in his power to effect for the Jews this great emancipation,—that they may be allowed to hold land, and enjoy every civil privilege in the holy land of Palestine. Their combined efforts, under the blessing of Almighty God, have obtained this result, which is now the starting-point for renewed and still further efforts. These concessions made by the hattis-sheriff are matters of great moment, not only to the Mussulmans and native Christians, but to the Jews, in the

* This society differs from the one following in being connected with the Established Church of England.

advancement of their great cause. These concessions have conceded to the largest extent the full principle of religious liberty, and I touch upon them, not with the view of enlarging upon them, but simply and solely to meet the discouraging apprehensions so many persons entertain when they think these concessions will be no more than waste paper, that they will be evaded in many instances and violated in others, and that we have, after all, gained nothing more than a useless declaration that will be barren of practical results. Doubtless there will be evasion and violation; but we have obtained the first great step, the concession of the principle. We have obtained from the Turkish government this great acknowledgment, the right of our interposition to see that the concessions contained in this declaration are carried into effect. Whatever goes wrong is subject to our remonstrance and interposition, and I trust that the active care and Christian principle of the British government will not be wanting to see that these concessions, though they may be evaded and violated in some instances, shall in the end produce their full effects, and finally secure religious liberty for all the inhabitants of those mighty provinces. The signs of the times in which we live are really unparalled and most wonderful. And I think it does not proceed from any spirit of fanaticism if we say, that we really believe they are tending to some final consummation. Now, just look and see what an opening is now made for your great and blessed efforts. See what a wonderful abatement of superstition and prejudice has begun to take place in the Turkish provinces of the East; see how many obstacles are removed; see how resistance is subdued, see how the soil seems prepared for seed to be sown! Was there ever any thing more remarkable than what took place only the other day, when no less than a hundred Christians in the English dress were taken by the Pasha of Jerusalem to the sacred precincts of the Mosque of Omar, and were permitted to descend into the vaults beneath? And I am told that the Pasha himself has also attended the religious services of the chapel in Jerusalem. But there is one other event not recorded in any of your reports which I heard from the Secretary of State, and which has produced more effect on the Turkish mind than any that has hitherto occurred, and it is simply this. A state-

ment from our Consul-General in Syria says, that the Duke of Brabant recently went with his suit to make a tour in the East. When he arrived near Aleppo, the Pasha of the city went out attended by his guards to meet the Duke of Brabant, and brought him in state into the city, and received him in the divan, all the officials standing uncovered before him. The Consul-General writing to Lord Clarendon says, 'I know not to what this may lead; but such a blow has been given to Turkish supremacy by the event,—so much astonishment prevails among the Mussulmans in the city of Aleppo, who hitherto have thought no one could be anything but the slave and subject of the Ottoman Porte,—that when the people found the pasha going out to receive an obscure individual, and standing uncovered in his presence, the general impression was that the Turkish empire had sunk for ever.' This shows how great is the abatement of superstition; this shows how great is the power of resistance. Doubtless you will have some instances like those which occurred at Nablous and Mecca—you will have some spasmodic efforts to resist the decree of the Sultan. You cannot suppose that an old superstition like this is to be allowed by the devil to go out without his making some effort to maintain his supremacy. But depend upon it, the decree has gone forth, and there is no possibility for this superstition continuing. Its day is marked. The whole thing is doomed, and it is for you to rise up under the blessing of God and rejoice. I shall not anticipate the report. You will find it full of the most valuable information, and of the most exhorting and stirring character; and I shall be very much disappointed if, after you have heard that report, you do not rise at once with a determination not to send twelve spies to spy out a resting-place, but to send a whole army of missionaries to take possession of the land."

It appeared from the report that the finances are in a favourable condition, the income amounting to £29,878, 6s. 4s., being about £1100 above that of last year.

The report then gave a detailed and most encouraging account of the labors of the mission at Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Amsterdam, Gothenburg, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Creuznach, Strasburgh, Colnac, Furth, Hamburgh, Berlin, Dantzic, Konigsberg, Oleekzo, Posen,

Lissa, and Franstadt, Breslau, Constantinople, Jassy, Bucharest, Bagdad, Turin, Jerusalem, Cairo, Tunis, Bona, and Tangier.

The speakers dwelt much on the revived hopes as to the future of the Jewish people which recent events are fitted to create, and called on the Christian community to labour and pray with fresh interest and ardour on behalf of Israel.—*Ibid.*

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.

The annual meeting of this society was held upon April 25, under the presidency of Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.

The report showed that the progress of the missions under the auspices of the society was satisfactory. Its operations continued to be conducted at Hanover, Frankfort, Breslau, Lyons, and other stations abroad, and also in localities at home. The number of missionaries now employed was eighteen, instead of twenty-three as formerly. The reduction had been made in order to the removal of embarrassments. The total income was above £6000.

Sir Culling E. Eardley alluded to the awakening which was taking place in the Jewish mind, also to the probability of the Holy Land being more and more accessible by civilization for the return of the Jews. In connection with this subject, he referred to the fact that the construction of a railway from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem had received the approval of the British government and the Porte, and that the material of the Balaklava railway was likely to become the nucleus of this work.—*Ibid.*

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall on Friday evening, May 9, under the presidency of Lord Charles Russel.

Mr George Henry Davis, the secretary, read an abstract of the report. It first took a survey of the home field.—Thirty-six tracts were issued during the year on a variety of important subjects; and a large number of valuable books adapted to interest the young, as well as works of a more grave character, suited to the adult and the student. The remarkable success of the periodicals, *The Leisure Hour*, and *The Sunday at Home*, were noticed. After a record of the so-

ciety's proceedings in reference to colportage, the report invited attention to the proceedings of the society, directly or by the co-operation of kindred foreign societies, in France, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Russia, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Smyrna, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Burmah, China, the South Seas, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, South America, the Mauritius, and different parts of Africa. The benevolent income of the year had been £7751, 0s. 3d.; while the grants were £10,280, 8s. 5d; The sales of the year showed an increase of £5720, 15s. 2d. The total receipts, including the balance in hand in 1855, amount to £91,528, 9s. 8d. The report concluded by an appeal for enlarged support, grounded on the claims of the times, and the character of the work in which the society is engaged.

Canon Bickersteth, in noticing the extension and the character of the publications, said;—

"Its silent messengers go forth to bear their testimony amid all ranks, and all classes, and conditions of men, extending to the furthest ramifications of human variety, like the life-giving sap which rises from the roots and reaches the remotest branches and twigs of the majestic tree. . . . A feature of this society which is, to my mind, of the utmost thankfulness to God, that among between six and seven hundred million copies of the tracts and other publications which this society has been instrumental in circulating, it would as I believe, be impossible to find one single tract or publication which tends to any other result than the glory of God and the honour of the gospel of Christ.—If you have searched through all its publications, you would, I believe, not find one single sentiment akin to Romanism on the one side, or its twin sister, Tractarianism, on the other."

A resolution was moved to the effect, "that the enlarged facilities for distributing Christian publications in China, the impetus given to education in the vernacular languages in India, and the general movement of the human mind in Turkey and throughout the continent of Europe, imperatively demand that the foreign grants of the society should be continued and increased, and therefore that its benevolent funds should be proportionably augmented by the Christian public."

Various speakers attested the immense

benefit of the society in the preservation of religion in Tahiti, among the army in the Crimea in Turkey, and other parts of the world.—*Ibid.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The annual meeting of the Sunday-school Union was held on the evening of May 8 at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid M. P. The report stated that grants had been made in aid of Schools in France, India, South-Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Jamaica, Nova Scotia, and Canada. The committee had also assisted the editor of the French *Sunday School Magazine* to increase the interest of that publication. The number of libraries voted had been greater than in former years amounting to 261. The value of these libraries had

been £1116, 5s. 2d., while the schools had only paid for them the sum of £480, 1s. 5d. The schools thus assisted contained 45,236 scholars, of whom 28,170 were Scripture readers. The total number of libraries which had been granted by the committee now amounted to 3457. The extent of the visitation of country unions was next explained, and the committee reported that they discerned symptoms of rising energy in several of them. The subject of the canvass succeeded, and was dwelt upon at some length. The periodical publications of the Union were also referred to, and it was stated that their circulation increased in proportion as they became better known. The sales at the depository during the year ending December 31, had amounted to £11,326, 17s being an increase on the previous year of £507, 14s. 3d.—*Ibid.*

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

This society held its anniversary meeting on Wednesday, 7th May. The annual business meeting was held the same morning. Considerable discussion took place at the latter meeting in consequence of complaints as to the conduct of the Executive Committee in reference to slavery. The result was, that a proposal from the committee itself for a committee of enquiry on the subject was agreed to.

The following presents a summary of the operations of the society for the past year:—

THE RECEIPTS OF THE PAST YEAR.—Notwithstanding the hostilities that have obstructed the operations of the society during the past year, it appears that the voluntary donations made for the year ending April 1, 1856, exceed those of any previous year by \$2,401 60.

The receipts have been as follows:

Donations from Branches and Auxiliaries,	\$17,525 99
Donations to constitute Life-Directors	6,000 91
Donations to constitute Life-Members,	22,080 11
Donations from Churches and Individuals,	\$6,336 99
Donations in Legacies	25,421 17
	\$158,435 08
Total amount of Donations,	

The receipts from sales of publications the past year amount to \$257, 171 51, of which \$50,128 75 were from sales of the American and German Messenger and Child's Paper; \$149,102 23 from sales of publications by agents and colporteurs; and \$57,910 53 from sales by book-sellers, missionaries, and individuals. The total receipts of the Society for the year were \$415 696 59.

EXPENSES OF THE PAST YEAR.—The whole amount expended during the year was \$415,910 20.

Of this amount, \$221,852 21 was expended in the Publishing Departments, of which \$110,453 37 paid for paper; \$35,490 99 was paid for stereotyping and printing; \$6,479 19 was paid for designs and engravings; 63,722 98 was paid for binding and materials.

The colportage Department has cost, during the year, \$111,601 88.

The grants in money to missionary institutions in foreign and Pagan lands were \$17,500; of which \$1,000 was given to the Sandwich Islands; \$7,900 to India and China; \$300 to Western Africa; \$800 to the Levant; \$2,800 to Turkey and Greece; \$500 to Italy and Sardinia; \$3,000 to Sweden, Germany and Austria; \$1,000 to the city of Paris. The services and expenses of 31 general agents, who have travelled through the country to raise funds and to awaken an interest in the oper-

ations of the Society, have cost during the year, \$27,565 16.

Among the smaller items of expenses in the Treasurer's account, we notice \$943 10 as the loss on uncurrent money, broken and counterfeit bank bills, received through the "contribution box." The amount of *Counterfeit Money* given annually to benevolent objects in the country is very great. Donors should look at their bank bills, not only when they receive them, but when they give them away for the purpose of doing good.

THE COLPORTAGE DEPARTMENT.—

Six hundred and twenty-two colporteurs have been employed for the whole or part of the year, who have labored in thirty one States and Territories and in Canada. One hundred and thirty eight colporteurs have labored particularly among the Germans; two hundred and ten have labored in the Northern and Middle States, two hundred and thirty-nine in the Southern and South western States, and one hundred and eighty one in the Western and Northwestern States. These colporteurs addressed 12,827 religious meetings, and visited 638,338 families. Of these families, they found 94,931 that habitually neglected evangelical preaching; 56,210 that were destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 30,237 that were destitute of the Bible. 57,181 of the families visited were Roman Catholics.

THE SOCIETY'S PROPERTY.—The Inventory, taken April 1, 1856, estimates the machinery, presses, and printing and binding material in the Tract House, to be worth for the Society's use, \$66,608; the sheetstock, paper, stereotype plates, and engravings, \$111,781. The books in the Depository are estimated to have cost \$90,112 87; books in the hands of colporteurs, \$108,257 08; due for books from auxiliaries and others, \$13,342 85.

The Society owns the house and lot, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, New York, which it occupies. This estate is now valued by the City Assessors at \$114,000. There is a debt of \$25,000 upon it. The parts of the building not occupied by the Society yield an annual rental of \$5,850, which is applied as a sinking fund to the reduction of the debt.

The Society is now under engagement for paper, due previous to July 1, 1856, amounting to \$19,920,06. There is a balance in the Treasury.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Society have

issued during the year 105 new publications in several languages, including 13 volumes. The whole number of publications is now 2,053.

929,074 volumes and 9,788,864 other publications of the Society have been circulated during the year. \$53,000 worth of publications have been given away. The monthly circulation of the *American Messenger* is 190,000; of the *German Messenger* is 28,000; of the *Child's Paper* is 305,000. These all are monthly publications.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Twentieth Anniversary of this Society, was celebrated last Thursday evening, at the academy of Music—Rev Dr Tyng, Vice-President. The night was stormy, but there was a pretty full attendance. The proceedings were opened with singing a hymn by the whole assemblage, to the tune of "Old-Hundred;" followed by a prayer by Rev Mr Heacock, of Buffalo. Rev Dr Marsh read an abstract of the Annual Report, the acceptance of which was moved by Capt. Hudson, U. S. N. and seconded and sustained by Benj. Joy Esq., of Ludlowville, N. Y. The report says "the last year has been, in some respects, a year of reverses. Maine has opened by a license system, the flood-gates of drunkenness. The New-York prohibitory law has been pronounced, by the Court of Appeals, unconstitutional. Indiana has been foiled in her restraints on the traffic by indecision in her courts. Yet, in Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, Iowa prohibitory law stands firm; and, in these States drunkenness is dying out, crime is diminished. New-Brunswick, bordering on Maine, enjoys a strict prohibitory law, sanctioned by the Queen. And Great Britain is agitated in all her towns and villages. The Report spoke of what the Temperance cause has done for our nation, and what it is capable of doing, and of the work before the friends of the cause, the demand for vast moral action as well as legal protection. Donations to the amount of \$1 587 20 have been received on a tour with Mr Gough by the Secretary. During the year, the Secretary has received and republished the permanent Temperance documents, in three octavo volumes, and is now meeting an order from the Committee of Public Instruction in Indiana, to place a set

in every school library. He has also succeeded in introducing them into about 400 libraries in the State of New-York. The labors of State Societies auxiliary to the Union were referred to, as very great and important, especially those of New-York and Connecticut. In August last, Chancellor Walworth, long the distinguished President of the Union, resigned his office. And the late Chief-Justice Savage, of Utica, New-York was appointed in his stead; but feeling unwilling to assume any new responsibilities in his advanced age, he also now declines, and Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, has been chosen in his place.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The annual meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning May 9th.

Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the Society, took the chair, assisted by the Rev Dr De Witt, and ex-Chancellor Walworth. The audience was very respectable in point of numbers, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather.

The exercises began with an earnest and appropriate prayer by the Rev Dr. De Witt. The congregation then unit-

ed in singing the following hymn:—

Sweet was the song of heaven

At our Redeemer's birth

"Glory to God be given,

Good will and peace on earth."

A statement of the condition of the work of Foreign missions, under the care of this Board, was read by the Rev Dr Wood, one of the corresponding secretaries. Under the care of this Board there are 409 laborers in the missionary field; of these, 163 are ordained ministers, 23 are assistants as physicians, &c, and 220 are female assistants. There are also 65 native preachers and 227 catechists, comprising a total of 697 laborers in connection with the missions of the Board. There are also 11 printing presses, which have issued a total of 26,000,000 pages. There are 19 boarding schools, and, exclusive of those in the Sandwich Islands, there are 375 common-schools, having 12,000 pupils. Eleven new churches have been added to the 104 in existence. The receipts of the Board for that portion of the year which has elapsed have amounted to \$217 184 54. A great increase of receipts will be necessary in order to meet the extraordinary expenditures and prevent the increase of the debt—which at the last anniversary amounted to \$20,500.

News of the Church.

PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.

The Presbytery of Pictou met at New Glasgow on the 2nd inst., when Mr John Currie, student of Theology, delivered a lecture on Rom. v. 1-4, a popular sermon on Mat. iii. 17, and an exercise with additions on 1 Cor. xv. 28. He was also examined on the 16th century of Church History, the prophecies of Habakkuk in Hebrew, and the New Testament *ad aperturam libri* in Greek. All these exercises were sustained as trials for license. He was next examined in Theology and as to his motives for desiring to enter upon the work of the Holy Ministry.—The result of the examination was highly satisfactory. A vote was then taken "proceed to license or not," when it carried unanimously proceed. The Moderator then put to him the questions of the formula, which were duly answered, and

afterward as the mouth of the Presbytery and in the name of the Great Head of the Church solemnly licensed him to preach the everlasting gospel.

The Presbytery met again at Springville, East River, on the 15th inst. Mr George Ruddick, student of Theology, delivered a sermon on Isa. xxviii. 16, which was highly approved of by the Presbytery. He afterward obtained leave of absence and a certificate with the view of attending the next session of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J. Subjects of trials for license were also assigned him to be given in on his return.

Intimation having been received that the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island had commenced operations in Charlotetown, and that they expected the bre-

thren of this Presbytery to aid in supplying them with preaching, the Rev. David Roy was appointed to preach in Charlottetown or its neighbourhood on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sabbaths of August, the Rev. A. P. Miller to supply his place on one of these days. The Rev. George Walker was appointed to preach there on the 5th Sabbath of August and 1st and 2nd Sabbaths of September, the Rev. Messrs. Patterson and Watson to supply his place each one day. Agreed also that these brethren be followed by the Rev. James Bayne, more particular arrangements to be made at next meeting of Presbytery.

The Rev. John Campbell was appointed to supply Dr. Keir's pulpit three Sabbaths during the session of the Hall, Messrs. McGillivray and Honeyman to supply his place each one day.

Next meeting was appointed to be held in Primitive Church for Presbyterial visitation on Tuesday, 26th August. Sermon by the Rev. James Bayne.—*Communicated.*

For the Register.

NEW GLASGOW, 15th July, 1856.

At a meeting of "James' Church" congregation, held on Monday, 14th July 1856, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this congregation feel deeply interested in the Church's Seminary.

That at the last meeting of Synod the subject of determining the future site of the Seminary did not receive that calm deliberation its importance demanded, and their conclusion to remove it to Truro was hastily arrived at, as, from circumstances which have since transpired, it seems a full vote was not taken, and we as a congregation were not fully represented.—That the casting vote of the Moderator is an insufficient majority to warrant its removal, and further, we believe its establishment in Truro is not in accordance with the real mind of the Synod.

That as the Institute was founded in the County of Pictou, which (taken in connection with the numerous congregations of P. E. Island and Cape Breton), forms the centre of Presbyterianism in the province, its removal will cause extreme regret, and the feelings of many members of the Church will be estranged and its prosperity retarded.

Be it therefore Resolved,—That this expression of our opinion be made public,

that the deliverance of Synod in this matter does not meet our approbation, and is not calculated to obtain our cordial support; and further, that the Board to whom have been committed the erection of the necessary buildings receive a copy of the above, and be respectfully urged to delay proceeding until next meeting of Synod, when a more satisfactory vote may be obtained.

A copy of the foregoing was ordered to be sent to the Chairman of the Board for the Seminary purposes, and one each to the Editors of the *Eastern Chronicle*, *Presbyterian Witness*, and *Register* for publication.

W. M. SUTHERLAND, *Chairman.*

Notices, Acknowledgments, &c

Abstract of Synodical accounts as reported by the committee for auditing accounts:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR TEN YEAR ENDING 2ND JULY, 1856.

Home Mission.

Receipts,	£224 15 8½
Expenditure,	347 9 4

Expenditure over Receipts, 122 13 7½

Theological Seminary.

Receipts,	£216 17 7
Expenditure,	350 8 4

Expenditure over Receipts, 133 10 9

Missionary Register.

Receipts,	£105 16 3
Expenditure,	125 12 9

Expenditure over Receipts, 19 6 6

Foreign Mission.

Receipts,	£542 3 4
Expenditure,	605 16 2

Expenditure over Receipts, 63 12 10

Synod Account.

Receipts,	£118 10 2½
Expenditure,	94 18 5½

Receipts over Expenditure, 23 11 9

Special Effort.

Receipts,	£435 3 8
Expenditure,	£174 17 7
At Interest,	150 0 0
	324 17 7

In Treasurer's hands, £110 6 1

1856.

July 2 --- Balance in hand of the Treasurer at this date.

Foreign Mission,	£495 6 4
Home Mission,	27 8 10½
Synod Fund,	53 4 11½
Educational Board,	265 3 11½
Theological Professorship Fund,	

included in money at interest
below,
Special Effort, 110 6 1
At Interest, 2507 7 0

Total, £3458 18 2½
GEORGE WALKER,
RODERICK MCGREGOR,
ALEX. FRASER.

Monies received by the Treasurer from
20th June to 20th July, 1856.

For Special Effort for Seminary.

1856.

June 28. John McPhee, Senr., 9
Mile River £1 0 0
" Alex. Grant, do 1 0 0
" Alex Robertson, do 12 6
" Hugh Logan, do 12 6
" Wm. Fisher, do 1 0 0
" James Thomson, do 1 0 0
" Mrs Widow Canty, do 2 0 0
" John Caldwell, do 1 5 0
" John Fisher, do 1 5 0
" Joseph Caldwell, do 2 10 0
" Peter Grant, do 1 0 0
" John Grant, do 1 0 0
" Jno Grant, Peter's son, do 2 0 0
" Miss Canty, do 1 5 0
" Arch'd McPhee, do 3 0 0
" Daniel McLeod, West
River, per Rev George
Patterson 1 0 0
Synod Fund.
" 26: Windsor 2 2 6
" Newport 2 10 9
" Primitive Church, N.G. 3 0 0
" Prince Town, PEI. 2 10 0
" Cavendish & New Lon-
don, PEI. 1 15 3½
" Up. Sett. Musquodoboit 1 10 0
" Middle Musquodoboit 1 10 0
" Bedeque, PEI. 1 5 5
" Parsboro' 1 1 0
" River John 2 0 0
" Sherbrooke 1 16 0
" Glenelg 1 0 0
" Caledonia (St Mary's) 1 4 0
" Poplar Grove Ch., Hx. 6 0 0
" Nine Mile River 3 0 0
" Upper Londonderry 2 0 0
" Gay's River, Shubenae-
die, & L. Stewiacke 3 0 0
" Up. Sett. E. R. Pictou 1 2 3
" Cascumpeque, PEI. 11 3
" Lower Londonderry 3 10 0
" Onslow 2 10 0
" St Peters and Bay For-
tune, PEI. 1 15 0
" Mr Rob't. Smith, Truro 6 0 0
" Salem Church, G. Hill 2 10 0
" Tatamagouche 1 2 4
" James Church, N. G. 3 1 6½
" Upper Stewiacke 7 0 0
" Lower Stewiacke 3 13 5
" Merigomishe 7 2

July 11.

Chatham, Miramichi, per Rev J.
McCurdy 2 10 0
Home Mission.

July 26.

Truro Village, Missionary Prayer
meeting 3 6 10½
Windsor 15 4 8½
Newport 2 11 8½
West River, Pictou 3 18 8
Bedeque, PEI. 2 1 3
Up. Settlement, Musquodoboit 3 7 7½
Middle Musquodoboit 3 17 3½
col. Bazaar 8 0
Richmond Bay, and lots 11, 13,
14, 16, 17 4 15 7
Parsboro' 21s; Sherbrooke, 24s 2 5 0
Glenelg, 53s; Caledonia, 60s 5 13 0
J. Teat, St Mary's 3 9
Poplar Grove Church, Halifax 11 0 0
Mr Robert Smith, Truro 9 5 3
Nine Mile River 10 0 0
Upper Londonderry 5 11 3
July 28.
Shelburne Town 11 3
Clyde, 20s 7½d; Barrington, 10s 1 10 7½
Ohio, 3s 9d; Gay's River, Shu-
benacdie and L. Stewiacke 100s 5 3 9
Ladies' S'y, Springville, E.R. ER. 1 0 0
do do Up. Settlement 10 0
Church collection, Springville 1 16 2
Lower Londonderry 10 6 2
Ladies' penny-a-week S'y, R. Hill 2 0 0
Half collection Miss. meeting 2 13 10½
Ret'd by Rev J. McG. McKay 3 0 0
Upper Stewiacke, £13; Middle
do, 50s; Mr R G Rutherford, 5s 15 0
June 7.
J W McKean, Baddeck 12 6
A Friend, R. Hill, 5s; R. John, 63s
5½d; Green Hill Ladies' Pen-
ny-a-week Society, 48s 5 16 5½
Seminary.
June 28.
Windsor, £3; Newport, £2 5 0 0
West River, Pictou 4 1 8½
Mr A. Christie, Truro 3 0 0
Extra collection Sac. 1 10 0
Up. Settlement Musquodoboit 4 13 9
Middle Musquodoboit 3 16 3
Bedeque, PEI. 16 8
Richmond Bay, and lots 11, 13, 14,
16, and 17 4 14 7½
St Mary's, £2 16s; Poplar Grove
Church, Halifax, £30 32 16 0
Mr R Smith, Truro 16 1 1½
Gay's River, Shelburne, & Lower
Stewiacke 2 14 0
Ladies' S'y, Springville, E.B. ER. 1 0 0
Upper Settlement, do 1 0 0
Ladies' S'y, Old Church, do 1 15 0
Lower Londonderry, 5 16 4½
Congregation Upper Stewiacke 6 7 7
St Peters & Bay Fortune, PEI 2 14 4½
For Sterling Bill from Scotland 12 18 4
June 11.
Chatham, Miramichi, per Rev J

McCurdy	3	12	0
<i>Foreign Mission.</i>			
June 26.			
Juvenile Miss'y Society Rev R			
Torrance's congregation, Guelf,			
CW.	5	0	0
Rev Mr Ritchie, Ayr, CW. per			
Rev J McCurdy	1	0	0
Truro Village Bible Society	3	10	0
Extra collection Sac.	4	13	5
Windsor	15	4	8½
Newport	2	11	8½
West River, Pictou		16	5½
Prince Town, PEI.	24	3	4
Cavendish	13	13	8½
New London	7	8	4
Upper Settlement, Musquodoit	5	0	3
Half collection of Bazaar		8	0
M Settlement, Musquodoboit	5	19	1½
Richmond Bay and Lots 11, 13,			
14, 16 and 17	26	13	4
Bedeque congregation, PEI.	10	5	5
Sherbrooke, £5 10s; Glenelg, £5	10	10	0
Caledonia	4	0	0
Poplar Grove Church, Halifax	11	0	0
June 26.			
Cavendish and New London for			
Bell	10	1	5
John Fraser, McLellan's Moun-			
tain, per Rev D. Roy		5	0
James Teat		3	9
A Friend, per Rev J. Campbell	2	10	0
Proceeds of Children's Bazaar,			
Truro, for Native Teachers	13	14	6
Mr Robert Smith, Truro	17	1	11½
Nine Mile River	10	0	0
Upper Londonderry		6	0
Shelburne Town		1	9
Clyde		2	9
Barrington, 29s 1½d; Ohio, 14s 3d	2	3	4½
Gay's River, Shubenacadie and			
Lower Stewiacke	5	0	0
Upper Settlement, ER. Pictou	4	17	3
Lower Londonderry	12	5	0½
July 1.			
Half of collection Missionary			
Meeting	2	13	10½
Yarmouth	8	2	0
Middle Stewiacke	2	10	0
Onslow and Beaver Brook		7	6
Upper Stewiacke	13	0	0
Mrs Hugh Dunlap	1	10	0
Mr R G Rutherford	10	0	0
July 19.			
A Friend, R Hill		10	0
River John	5	0	0
<i>Missionary Schooner John Knox.</i>			
July 26.			
Antigonishe	5	8	1½
Cape St George	3	17	0
WR. Pictou		1	3
Prince Town, PEI.	2	12	3
Poplar Grove Church, Halifax	7	5	0
Mr R Smith, Truro	1	8	10
Nine Mile River		5	0
July 28.			
Shelburne, 1s 10½d; Clyde, 18s 5½d	1	0	4

Barrington, 3s 1½d; Ohio, 2s 4d	5	5½
Collected by Miss Mary A. Coul-		
ter, Lower Stewiacke	10	5½
July 30.		
Ladies' penny-a-week S'y, R Hill	2	0
July 1.		
Onslow and Beaver Brook	13	0
Upper Stewiacke, 15s; Mr R G		
Rutherford, do, 2s 6d	17	6
River John	6	0
July 19.		
Collected by K J Matheson, R		
Stewart, Jessie McLennan, and		
E D Millar, from children low-		
er end R Hill	2	9
July 21.		
Economy, per Mr R Grant	2	10
River John, additional	1	3
<i>London Missionary Society.</i>		
June 26.		
Mr Robert Smith, Truro	2	10
July.		
A Lady, Prince Town, PEI.	10	0

Rev John Cameron acknowledges the following sums received since the meeting of Synod:—

Isaac O'Brien, Noel, for H. Miss.	£1	0	0
John Meek, Rawdon, for F. do	1	0	0
Cong. of N. M. River, for H. Miss.	2	17	6

Rev P. G. McGregor acknowledges receipt of £1 from Sarah Fraser, Granville Street, for schooner "John Knox", the proceeds of articles prepared by herself and juvenile associates.

Boards, Standing Committees, &c.

Board of Home Missions.—Rev Professor Ross, Rev Messrs Patterson, Watson and Walker, together with the Presbytery Elders of Green Hill, West River, and Primitive Church. Rev George Patterson, Secretary

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Communications to be addressed to the Rev George Patterson, Alma Way Office, West River, and must be forwarded before the 10th of the month preceding publication. Small notices may be sent to him or the Rev P. G. McGregor, Halifax, up till the 22nd.

Orders and remittances to be forwarded to Mr Charles Robson. Remittances may also be sent to the Synod Treasurer.