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OF

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

## OCTOBER, 1867.

## HOME EYAMGELIZATIOK.

How to evangelize the lapsed classes is in old and densely peopled countries one of the most difficult problems of the age,-more puzzling to the christian philanthropist than even the evangelization of the heathen in India, Africa, on the Isles of the Pacific. In the city, of Iondon the "home heathen" number a million of soxts! In many other large cities the proportion is equally appalling. Bright and beautiful spots gleam occasionally out of the darknoss, through the blessiag of Heaven on the labours of City Missionaries and Home Massionaries; but the darkness continues to prevail all around, and often increases in the face of energetic excrtions on the part of the Christian Churches.
But is there a "lapsed population" among ourselves? Is this dreadful moral night upon any considerable portion of our population? Have we "home heathen" with claims scarcely lass urgent than those of the naked savage? These questions we mast answer in the affirmative. The evidence is not far to seck. Any intelligent man who opens his eyes may see these evidences staring him in the face.

A few weeks ago the Halifax Young Men's Christian Association mede armagements for ascertaining the number of our popalation attending Protestant Churches. The facts brought to light by this census will astonish our citizens. Probaliy not more than one half the number of our Protestant population, who might attend public worship do so with any degree of regu-
larity, while there are hundreds if not thousands who never enter a church door.

What is true of Halifex is no doubt equally true of St. John. Smaller towns have a large fallen and falling class. We know this to be true of Yarmouth, of Pictou, of Sydney, of Charlottetown, of Fredericton.
In ell these places it will be found that "home heathenism" exists and is not decreasing.

More discouraging is the fact that in our viltages and rumel districts the same phenomenon prevails. Take almost any district however well cultivated spiritually, and you can hardly fail to find some specimens of " heathenism," utter neglect of gospel ordinances, forgetfulness of God and Christ and the interest of the soul. Along the Atlantic coast, from Cape Sable to Cape Breton there are many dark spots that need the Gospel as much as any district on the const of Africa. This assertion will perhaps sound extravagant to many readers; but it is literally true nevertheless. Facts have come within our knowledge recently that impress us deeply with the conviction that our Church has a vast work before her on our Nova Scotia Shores. It is probable that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are not more favourably situated in this respect than Nova Scotia; whle it is notorious that Newfoundland is much less favourably situated.
What is the remedy? Or, are we to sit down quietly in the face of these awful facts, and allow the darkness to become darker still? Shall we fold our hands, shut our eyes, and allow this home heathenism to
assume proportions more gigantic still? God forbid! If there is work to do, our Master has given us a commission to do it. He gives us the means to do it. He takes away from us every excuse for not doing it. Our Church has not been idle. Our Catechists have laboured with great success, exploring creeks and coves and little islets that were rarely if ever visited before by a gospel-worker. These humble messengers of our Church have been welcomed often with tears, and their efforts have been owned and blessed of Heaven to a degree that seems clearly to settle for us the path of duty for the future. Our young students seem in every respect well qualified for pioneer work. They have tried it and sụcceeded beyond expectation. Their usefuluess is a call to the Church from her glorious Head to send forth more labourers of the same class to the same field. There is work enough for scores where at present there is but one solitary toiler.

Our Home Mission work is widening on our hands. We need many more labourers if we are to do our part in the conquering of our conatry and keeping it in subjection Heaven's Great King. Education is now spreading .with unprecedented rapidity among our youth; and this of itself paves the way for the preacher of the gospel and the catechist. Schools without Christ make infidels. The schoolmaster is an invaluable co-worker with the evangelist. The one cannot do his work well without the other.
Every Christian, every member and adherent of our churches, should be himself a Home Missionary doing something to promote the Redeemer's cause. Never can justice be done to our religion in any community till this holy and benevolent propagandism pervade the members of the charch. If you cannot by personal effort do much for Christ, and for souls, then help others to do the work for you. Help the Home Mission Board of our church which has done so much already, and which is now doing more than ever. Help it to send forth more Catechists and preachers, and thus to lift up the Standard of Cbrist in those dark places in our land, where hitherto His name has been almost nnknown, or at
best a charm to be used in sickuess or in the hour of death!

All of us, the poor and the rich, the humble and the high, the young and the old, can do something towardsthe evangelization of these Provinces, the overthrowing of the Man of Sin, the dispelling of moral and spiritual darkness, and the gathering of souls into the Redeemer's fold. Let us ask, Lord what wilt thou have me to do?-and having received our Master's orders, carry them out with all diligence. It is thus alone that we can keep abreast of the tide of infidelity, superstition and worldliness that is rolling in upon the country. It is thus that we can prove ourselves good soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ.

## THE SYNGD'S DEPUTATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

This deputation, consisting of Rev. Robert Sedgwick and Rev. P. G. McGregor, left Pictou early in August, and commenced their work at Chatham, Miramichi, where, in conjonction with Rev. C. B. Pitblado, they dispensed the Lord's Supper on Sabbath the 11 th. Dr. McCurdy, the pastor of St. John's Church, Chatham, was absent in Scotland on account of illness. The deputies preached to several congregations of the Church of Scotland as well as to our own people, and their services everywhere were acceptable in the highest degree, and we may add, profitable. On Monday, after the communion at Chatham, appropriate addresses were delivered by the deputies with regard to the object of their mission. The result was highly .satisfactory.
From Chatham Rev. Mr. Sedgwick proceeded with Rev. Thomas G. Johnston to Blackville, and Rev. P. G. McGregor proceeded to Restigouche to preach for Rev. Mcssrs. McMasters and Nicholson.

## BLACKVILLE.

A member of the deputation writing to us of Blackville, says :-
Being comfortably seated for the evening in the Manse of Blackville, we learn from Mr. Johnston that this is the smallest and weakest half of his congregation, the chief part of the population being Roman Catholic. In fact there are some tributarics to
the South West, Cains River, for example, settled with scarcely an exception, by people of that persuasion. They are the majority on the Dungarven branch, and here at Blackville, were it not for the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. McLaggan, already mentioned, religious ordinances could not he here maintained in connection with any Protestant body. And the removal of the candlestick from Blackville would be fullowed by its removal from Derby; for it requires the union of the two to maintain a minister of the Gospel among them. We asked a few questions, and werenot a little surprised at the answers. In reply to a query about a substantial well finished and well furnished school, the answer was Mr. McLaggan built it, and gives not less than £20 per annum towards its support!What about the church? Mr. McLaggan was the chief contributor, and built the tower at his own expense! The manse? It was built by Mr. McLaggan! The salary? He and his family contributed not much less than $£ 40$ per annum. It will therefore be seen that we have made no exaggerated statement in saying that the praiseworthy exertions of this christian man are the chief means by which religious ordinances in connection with the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces are maintained in this region. And we feel that we ought not to pass unnoticed the princely liberality which secures the preaching of the Gospel among a people who otherwise would be in danger of becoming heathen at home. We feel that this man in thas contributing, and this minister in labouring as he does over a parish more than 30 miles long to mould the scattered and scant materials within reach into a working congregation, are doing a work as honouring to the Master, and as worthy of commendation, as if Figians, Erromangans, or Coolies were the objects of the liberality and the labour.

The same correspondent writes as follows with regard to the subsequent work of the Deputation :

On the 4th Sabbath of Augast, Rev. Mr. Sedgwick preached ih Mr. Johaston's Church, in Blackville, in the morning, and followed up the discourse by a suitable adaress. The Church was full, and the people deeply interested.

In the afternoon he preached and addressed that portion of the congregation re siding in the Parish of Derby- This part of Mr. Johnson's charge is the most numerous, and the Church was filled to overflow. ing: with a most attentive audience.
In the evening Mr. Jolinston drove Mr. Sedgwick to. Newcastle, to fulfill. an appointment, to preach for Rev. Dr. Henderson, of the Church of Scotland, where a
large congregation awaited him, and heard him with edification.

On the same day, Mr. McGregor preached at New Mills, on the Bay Chalcur, for Rev. Mr. McMaster, aud explained the Synod's design in the appointment of the deputation; and in the afternoon pursued the same course at Jacquet River, which is seven miles distant.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Sedgwick was forward, having come by land from Newcastle, and the good people of Jacquet River assembled to hear him preach, and to be addressed on the principles and missions of the Churcl: by the other deputy. Mr. Nicholson also giving his aid.,
This meeting was most gratifying and satisfactory alike to the ministers and people.
On the same evening, a meeting of a similar character was held in the River Charlo Church. Both of these meetings were held in Mr. Nicholson's Churches. The last meating, however, was comprised of persons connected with both the contiguous congregations. After sermon and addréses by Messrs. Sedgwick, McGregor, and Nicholson, the closing prayer was offerea by Rev. Mr. McMaster.

On the next day a meeting was held in Maple Green Church, midway between Dalhousie and Campbelton, which was respectably attended. The Court and harvesting together, having thnined the audience to some extent; but the interest of the meeting was great, and the whole proceedings profitable. This is also part of the extensive charge of Mr. Nicholson who is abundant in labors. In point of fact he is now supplping two distinct pastoral charges.
Both Dalhousie and Campbelton are occupied by ministers of "the Kirk" to whom our commission did not specially extond. This did not prevent them from inviting us to occupy their pulpits, and we regretted our inability from want of time, to reciprocate their kindness by complying:

Thursday was a day for recreation, going up the Restigouche and returning in time to eribark on board the ""Napoleon," on the same evening, though in consequence of a rain-storm we.had to lie in the harbour till Friday morning.

This visitation to the North was exceedingly pleasant. We cannot say all we feel about kindness experienced among the McNairs, Stewarts and Gordons, not to speak of the ministers of New Mills, River Charlo, of Campbelton and Dalhousie.
Mr. Nicholson drove us in all directions; with his own and his people's conveyances; causing our worthy father Sedgwick to remark that here, truly, minister and people certainly had "all things in common."

When are Mir. Roy and Mr Waddell coming to see us, were questions which we.
were asked, but which we could not answer and must hand over to those Brethren to answer for themselves.

On arriving at Chatham on Saturday morning, we proceeded as speedly as possible to Richibucto, where we were glad to find Law and Gospel very happily united, and the bencficial effects every where visible.

Mr. Scdgwick preached here en the morning and evening of the Lord's Day, at Kingston first, and at Richibucto town in the evening. The audiences were large and this congregation, to use our brother's significant description, was like Judah among the tribes.

On the same day the the Lold's Supper wrs dispensed at Bass River, 14 miles distant, the Rev. Mr. Fowler's charge. Mr. McGregor taking the morning sermon, Mr. Fowler the services peculiar to the occasion. and Mr. Johnston who was assisting Mr. Fowler, the afternoon sermon. The building is not large, but we never saw one more densely crowded, or a more attentive people.

On the Monday Mr. Sedgwick preached to a full house, and we five all had our turn in speaking; the laurels being chiefly borne off by the Scot and the Irishman. This closing meeting within the limits of the Miramichi Presbytery was, however, (notwithstanding the defeat of some of us) very delightful to us all, as it cevideutly was highly relished by the people.

- So far, then, the deputation have had a most cordial reception from ministers : and people, and have felt blessed in receiving, as well as in giving spiritual benefits.

The people of Bass River and Molus River have, within the last few years, commenced and completed a commodious dwelling house for a manse for their minister-a great work for these neople; and.they are now talking about agreater effort, the crection of a church worthy of themselves, and of the able and zealous minister who so faithfully preaches to them, and labours among them.

Mr. Law's church is in all respects befitting the congregation, and the pastor who fills its pulpit so much to the satisfaction of this extensive and intelligent charge; and we could casily imagine the spirit of the devoted" "McLean," if spirits do at all take cognizance of mundane things, surveying with the most intense delight, the entire scene presented on some high communion Sabbath in the church at Richibucto, when the tribes of the.Lord come up in full force, and sit down together to celebrate the Lord's Supper.
Mr. Law has entered into the labours of a faithful and able servant of the Lorid; bat he hiss entered honourably, and: he worthily reaps while he diligently, sows beside all
waters. The congregation bears the mark of the present as well as the departed workman, and is probably the first in influence, as it is in extent in the Province of New Brunswick.

We have parted from our brethren of the Presbytery of Miramichi. Our hearts are with them still. The Lord bless them, and their people, their families and their flocks!
revifal on the bay chaleur in 1860.
Our correspondent gives some account of the remarkable awakening in the congregations of Messrs. McMaster and Nicholson in 1860 :-
"The people who now form the congregations of Rev. Messrs. McMaster and Nicholson in New Mills, River Charlo, and Point le Nim, on the Bay Chalenr, enjoyed what must be regarded as a special outpouring of the spirit of God, in the year 1860, and its effects were quite visible for several years, and to a certain extent, till the present time.

The leading features in a movement which cannot soon be forgotten by either ministers or people in that region, were that the people showed great anxiety about their souls, and a great desire to hear and to be taught divine truth. Indeed, the prevailing feeling of anxiety about things spiritual and eternal, was mainly expressed by a "thirsting for the Word." Whereever the Gospel was preached on the Lord's Day, the house was filled by an attentive and waiting people, whose whole aspect and bearing said to the Lord's servant, "Now are we all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded us of God." When the private house was opened for prayer or for preaching on the Monday, or Wednesday, or Friday, or on all three days, it was filled by an audience, who at all events, seemed, by their carnestness to say, "Sir, we would see Jesus."

The ministers preached to them daily, and with the greatest freedom and enlargement. I may mention the names of Messrs. McMaster, Sicholson and Stirling, who were most abuudant in labours, though there were others who gave their valuable aid as circumstances allowed. The meetings became not only solemn and impressive but awfully solemn and affecting, a peculiar tenderness, as it has been described to us, both by the Pastors and the members of the flock, pervading the meeting from its commencement to its close.
"Many a sweet meeting have I had there,"'said. Mr. N., as we came out from a house where all was bathed in tears as Rev. Mr . S. wrestled in prayer for the pricsence of the God of the fomilies of Jacob in that habitation, where we had been received as the Lord's. servants. "Many a soul has in
that dwelling thirsted for living water; and not $a$ few have there found rofreshment and pence."
There were some other Yeatures, which should be referred to. The impressions of guilt and exposure to wrath were in many cases exceedingly vivid and often producing fainting and prostration. These physicial effects were not encouraged, but could not be prevented. They were, doubtless, to a certain extent, nervous affections, the result of nervous excitement, and were conse quently. extended by sympathy, and though they afforded no evidence of auy saving change, yet they were indication of deep and wide-spread mental anxiety.
Sometimes persons so affected spoke out in language expressive of distress and anxiety, and again in words descriptive of peace and joy; and the language was most appropriate and striking, though the utterance of persons comparatively unlearned and altogether untrained.
The singing throughout this entire season was not only general but universal, and remarkably sweet and expressive ; and at times was of a character not easily cescribcd. We have heard'it deseribed as spinitual and as heavenly, and even now the singing of these congregations is decidely superior to the Congregational singing in many other parts of the Province of New Bruns. wick, and immensurably superior in its effect to any instrument of music in the world.
Many, it is believed, found Christ and found peace. Large additions were made to the Church, and about forty young persons came forward to the Lord's Supper. Sany of these show a meek Christian deportment to this day. To quote the words of the aged minister of New. Mills, "It was a season which no man could describe, and memorable for the humility, modesty, ind beauty of Christian character which not a
(erir exemplified." teri exemplificid."
These remarks are penned not to gratify curiosity, or to suggest any effort in the direction of hysterical manifestations which mally hinder and mar the Lord's work; but to call attention to the prevailing apathy and coldness in our congregations. They are designed to induce the inquiry, Are the ordinances of religion valued, and sttended with regularity, preparation; and proyer? They are designed to lead Priests end Levites, Ministers and Missionaries, Elders and people, to cry for the spiritiof We Lord to produce a thirsting for the Ford, "Spare us, 0 Lord, and give not Thine heritage to reproach."
We need divine influences to give us deser and steadier views of the value of sols for whom Christ died, that we may this be stirred ap to do more to arouse the
careless from false peace and to save them from $\sin$.
We need revival that our young people may be saved from the deluge of fashionablo frivolities and pleasures, which threatens to sweep away all seriousness, and to undermine all carnestness in work for Christ and for cternity.
We need revival that our young men may come up to the help of the Lord in the sacred office of the Christian ministry. We need a golden harvest and we need men to gather it in. "Help, Lord, for the gody man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men."
The Lord grant times of refireshing such times as these Churches of the North had in ' 60 and ' 61 to all of our hundred and twenty Congregations. The Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon us, and bless us.
visit to moncton, st. stepien's, \&c.
The Synod's deputation to the churches in New Brunswick received a cordial welcome at Moncton, from Mr. J. McAlister, on the 4 th inst., and addressed a meeting in the Presbyterian Church there on the same evening. The audience was numerous, attentive and grateful.
Moncton is a town of considerable size and business at "the Bend" of the Pet:codiac, surrounded by a very fertile and lovely country; and the Presbyterian band there, though not very numerous, are at present liopefal of securing the services of $\Omega$ good pastor, and it is most desirable that they should have a faithful and regular administration of the ordinances of religion.
Proceeding by rail the next day to St . John, we were pleased to meet Rev. John Morton, who had crossed the Bay on the day previous, to spend three or four weeks in visiting the chiurches in New Brunswick, prior to his depaiture for Trinidad ; and on the following morning 'we threc' found ourselves on board the New England with some 150 fellow passengers or inore, and among them a sprinkling of acquaintances from Halifux and Pictou. Notwithstanding the fog, which was to be expected, we arrived in Eaistport in yood time, and were soon on hioard a s imallar steamer en route for Calais and St . Stephèns.
Passamaquoddy Bay, into which the St. Croix or Scoodies flows, is certainly a fine sheet of water, and as we seen it coveree with boats of many sizes and of various rig, moving hither and thither, some on busincss and some on pleasure, presented a picture of great beauty. And the sail up the river far exceeded our expectations; it had so many and such various features of intercst. We were between two great nations, the meteor flag. shewing itself on the one:
side and the stars and stripes on the other, declaring the soil to be British or American, and marking the limits of both. The scenery, too, was pleasing and often romantic, bold headlands standing up, in some cases, apparently to dispute any farther progress of our steamer. But in a few moments a fine expanse opening to right or left obvintes all difficulty; an appropriate illustration, said one of our number, of the way in which the way of duty and of escape from trial and difficulty will be opened up by Providence to those who go forward.

The bont stopped at St. Andrews, a quiet town which we had not time to enter, and moving on, we had at the next stopping place an addition of some 200 Sab bath School cliildren out on a pienic from Calais, and so we had singing, and the merry laugh by turns, during the remaining portion of our progress. As we approach the two towns which occupy the banks of the river at the head of Mangaben, Calais on the American side and St. Stephen on the British side, we were struck with the evidences of wealth and taste in the suburban cottages and buudings of greater size on the river slopes. A farther acquaintance revealed two active commercial towns with all the appliances of trade and commerce, and with the evidences of lucrative traffic, as evinced in handsome houses, elegrant churches, plank sidewalks extending for miles, and occasionally in connection with ornamental trees. Ve had expected something of this kind in reference to Calais, because we had always heard it spoken of as a live town. But we were agrecably surprised to find all the elements of progress quite as visible in St. Stephen's as in Calais, new houses and places of business in course of erection, broad streets, well filled stores, scores of farmers making their purchases, and every one busy. How far this trade is stimulated at present by the lower scale of duties payable on the New Brunswick side, and by the consequent demand from the other side, the writer does not know, but the stimulating effect of this border traffic is evident enough.

But we must return to the ecelesiastical. Among the various handseme places of worship the Preshyterian Church in St. Stephen, of which Rev. P. Morrison is the minister, is not the least conspicuous. It strikes the eye externally as every way symetrical, and its spire is elegant; within, $t$ is a gem, and reflects the greatest credit on Rev. Mr. Elder during whose pastorate it was erected, and by whose efforts a large proportion of the cost was raised.

We are sorry to find that Mr. Morrison has heen quite ill, but now becoming convalescent though still confined to his room.
On the Lord's day we were all scattered about, and the following places were sup-
pied by the deputies and Missionaries:St. Stephens, Scotch Ridge, Bnillic, Tone Hill, Waweig, Digdequash, Bocabec.

On Monday and Tuesday missionary meetings were held in Bocabec, Wraweig and in St. Stephen's.

The two former are the chief sections of Rer. Mr Millen's congregation, and are situated along the coast in the direction of St. George. The land is somewhat rocky and difficult tr rultivate but good, and the aspect of the country very pleasing, hill and dale, forest and field, islands and in. land lakes and sea being most wonderfully grouped so as to be frequently taken in at a single glance. Oak bay presents scenery of very great beauty.

Rev. Mr. Millen has a most labourious charge to which he ministers, and for whose advancement he labours, so far as we could judge from a short visit, with great devotion and perseverance.

The meetings held in his congregation were interesting, and the addresses delivered heard with great attention. Mr. Millen paid over the contribution of the congrega. tion for the year for Forcign Missions amounting to $\$ 28$. All were deeply interested in Mr. Morton's statements and mission.

As it would be unwise to attempt any sketch of places which we have not seen we will simply say that the congregation of Baillie turned out in full force to hear Mr. Sedgwick who was favourably im. pressed with their numbers and attention.

Mr. Morton delivered a missionary sermon at the Scotch Ridge, where the visit of Dr. McGregor is still held in fond remembrance, and owing to the pressur of harvest work no other mecting was held here or in St. James; the other part of Rev. Mr. Turnbull's extensive charge.

Both of the brethren last named preached in St. Stephen's, also on the Lord's Day to most attentive audiences, and spoke at the Missionary Mceting held there on Tuesday evening, which was also cloquently addres. sed by Judge Stevens, who is a ruling elder and active supporter of the congregation.

We regret that neither Mr. Turnbull's congregation nor St. Gcorge, where Mr. S. Lawson is now labouring was visited by either of the deputies, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we did all that could be done in the time at our disposal, and must crave a charitable construction of all omissions.
The next evening found us at Harres, fifty miles distant, on the post lin? from St. Stephen's to Fredericton; and on the day following a meeting was held in Mr. Johnson's church, and the interest of a full house was maintained from three to sis o'clock, the carnest appearance of theie Scotsmen indicated that thoy wanted none
of your hurried hour and a half meetings, but a regular afternoon's work.
Harvey, as we have always heard, is a fine settement of Scottish farmers and Preshyterians. The people are from the South of Scotland, regular border men, having been accustomed to the frequent sight of the Tweed and the Cheviot Hills. Their land here is good, and the people are industrious and skilful agriculturist; and the whole settlement wears an aspect of thrift and progress. It is new however, and the appearance of the dwelling houses inferior in neatness to what obtains in the older settlements of New Brunswick and of Nova Scotia.
Rev. D. McCurdy paid minny a visit to Harvey in its infancy, supplying its then sparse population with the preached word; and is gratefully remembered by the fathers and mothers who best knew the extent of his efforts.
Mr. Johnson, the pastor, has worked his way through many difficulties, and is now at the head of a united and thriving congregation. We shall always honour the men who share the toils of the new settleent and spend the years of their carly manhood in moulding the unformed material into shape. They sow, and others reap; but we feel assured that they themselves reap also, a most precious ward. The Lord knoweth how to reward his servants.
There is a small body of Preshyterians without the bounds of Harvey and others, north and south in Buckway and Acton who have never been under Mr Johnston's spiritual charge, and are unwilling to relinquish their distinctive congregation; and they have recently applied to the Presbytery. of York, for a portion of the services of Rev. Mr. Smith of Prince William.
Finding from intercourse with them that their minds are made up to this, we hope the application may be granted, and thus we believe, without any injury to Mr . Johnston's charge, the spiritual bencfit of this peopie will be promoted and the Preshyterian cause, and we trust Christ's cause, strengthened in this growing settlement.
It is time to close. Mr. Sedgwick has jast left ther for Woodstock and Glassville, and Mr. Morton, for Prince William, the third of our trio remains with Mr. John. son, to aid at the Communion here. May the Master's presence be unto us all.
Western Railway extension must be a fact. I see the navvies who are grading the line, passing and repassing along the roads while I am writing, and the line is within five minutes walk.-In a couple of years it will he only a few hours from St. John to Harvey. The world must be moving. New Brunswick shares in the advancement.
Harvey, YorkCo, Sept. 14th, '67.

## VISIT TO THE WEST.

BY REV. JOIIN MORTON.
Tuly 21st.- I preached at Mahone Bay, and Lunenhurg, in Rev. W. Duff's congregation, July 28th., at Cross Roads and Lower Dublin, in Rev. D. McMillan's charge, and at a late date in Bridgewater; the third Presbyterian congregation in the County, presenting to each the claims of Missions generally, and endeavouring to stir up an interest in ournew Mission to the Coolics of Trinidad.

Aug. 5th. 4. P. M.-All our arrangements were complate for a start to the West. Two valises faithfully parked, two umbrellas for a rainy day, and one lat-box, for the beneft of my bachelor companion. Away over the hills, away through the forests to Mill Village, and on through the darkness, to Liverpool. An early start in the morning enabled us to drive up to the Manse, Shelburne, in time for a glorious bath in the harbour before tea. Rev. Mr. Clark was absent, and being Prayer Meeting evening, we met the people, and enjoyed a pleasant hour of social worship. Next forenoon we drove up to the Manse at Clyde, and received a cordial welcome. In the evening a very respectable congregation assembled in the Church. Preachea, presenting the claims of the Heathen, and giving information in reference to our new Mission. Rev. Mr. Henry, the pastor, Rer. Kenneth J. Grant, of Merigonish, and Rev. D. McMillan of Lower La Have, who wers present, followed in stirring speeches. Next evening, addressed another Meeting at Barringion Passage. The neat little church was well filled. Rev. M. G. Henry presided. The Baptist, and Methodist Ministers of the place, and Rev. D. McMillan were present, and by their warm hearted speeches, made the meeting quite an enthusiastic one. Mr. Henry labors in a widely scattered fieid, and has distances to travel, which are almost a day's journey. Clyde and Barrington, however are his principal stations, and the people in theso places scem deeply interested in Missions.

Left Barrington Head hy Coach, Friday morning. For a few miles the land is very rocky, and might appropriately be termed Rockland. Then follow nine weary miles, without a house, then on through Pubnico, Argyle, and the beautiful Village of Tusket to Yarmouth. Yarmontin is a fine town, justly famed for its marnificant private residences, and Educational institutions. I could not get over the feeling that Yarmouth needs ought to explain to the traveller how it came to be what it is. Its wharves are not numerous, and but littlo shipping is to be seen in the Harbor. And
the country around, could not build up such a town. The explanation is that the people are public spirited, and enterprising, and own a large amount of heavy shipping, which is engaged in foreign trade.

Preached in the morning at Cheboque, and in the evening at Yarmouth, to good audiences who listened attentively, while I presented the claims of our Trinidad Mission. The three days I spent in Yarmouth, enjoyin: the hospitality of Rev. George Christio, and other friends were very pleasant and will be long remembered.

Wednesday morning the Presbytery met at Shelburne, and $a$ missionary meeting was held in the evening, presided over by the Pastor Rev. G. M. Clark, and in which Rev. Messrs. Christio, Henry, MeNab, McMillan took part. The following evening another mecting was held at Locke's Island The church was filled, although there is but a small body of Presbyterians in the place. Mr. Clark presided, Rev. Messrs. - , resident Baptist Minister, Black, Congregationalist Minister from Milton, Queuns Co., Christie of Yarmouth, and D. McMillan of La Have, all addressed the meeting in such words, as seemed to warm the heart of every one present. Locke's Island has probably more direct trade with Trinidad than any other port in the Province; and the Brigt. "Trinidad," had sailed for that Island, that very morning. This undoubtedly increased the interest in the meeting, and we have no doubt that the people of Locke's Island will be among the warmest friends of our Coolie Mission.

Having enjoyed the kind and gentlemanly hospitality of Mr. Allan, admired the fine scenery of the Island, and walked over the magnificent beach, which connects it with the mainland, we left after the meeting for Sable River. We had enjoyed fine weather uninteruptelly since we left home -, with the exception of a little Barrington and Yarmouth fog; but the next morning it began to rain. And as we could not wait for fine weather, we had to face it. Our two valises and hat-box were again in the wagon, and spreading an unbrella, we set out through the pattering rain, over muddy roads, over the barren wastes, through town and village, forest and settlement, fifty five miles to our own fire side.

## 

## LESSONS FOR NOTEMBER.

## FIRST SABBATH.

Subject:-The Comforter:-Joun גyi. 1-15.
The 14th, 15 th and 16 th chapters of this gospel were spoken by Christ, immediately after the institution of the Supper, and just before the a:vful scenes of Gethsemane and Calvary. They form the noblest Table Address that ever was uttered. Behold the unselfishness of Christ, and his love for his disciples! An carthly parent dying, spending his last breath, in instructing, warning, and comforting his children, unmindful for the time of his sufferings, is but a feeble picture, compared with the one which these chapters present. The promise of the Comforter was most consolatory. Thrice already in this address, had the promise been given. In this section it is repeated, and the work of the spirit more fully unfolded.
V. 1.—These things-see especially Ch. xv. 18-27. Offend-stumble or fall at the sudden encounter of reverses.
V. 2.-Christ forwarned them of persecution, that they might expec; it, and not have hard thoughts of him, when it came. Put you out of the Synagogue-excommuni. cate you, and treat you as heathen and publicuns.
V. 4.-Christ had before apprised them of tribulation, (Matt. x. 16-25), but uow ho speaks of it as he never did before, in connection with the provision made to meet it in his absence. While he was with them, he bore the brunt of world's malice, and gave them the instruction and comfort which the occasion demanded.

Uv. 5.6.-They had already asked the question, (Ch. xiii. 36; xiv. 5), and Christ had answered it, (Ch. xiv. 28); but instend of enquiring into the nature of his departure, they abandoned themselves to grief. How diffierent their feelings, when they returned to Jerusalem, after Christ's ascension!
V.7-Expedient-for your benefit. Christ must die, and ascend to heaven before the spirit can come. Sce John vii. 39. The Spirit was in the church, under the Old Testament dispensation, and in the hearts of the disciples now; but his coming in state, was reserved till after the ascension, when he would more powerfully, and extensively apply to men the benefits of redemption, then cever he had done before. As the Comforter, the Spirit gave the disciples more light and joy, when they were without the bodily presence of the Master, than ever they had with it.

Vv. 4-6.-The work of the Spirit was
designed not only to comfort belicvers, but to convince and convert sinners. Reprove -the words means to convince, or convict by proof.
V. 9-When the Spirit descended, he proved the divine mission of Christ, and showed the awful guilt of rejecting him.
V. 10.-He also proved the perfect innocency of Christ, and the completeness of that righteousness which he had wrought out for his people.
V. 11.-He showed, too, the judgment which had been executed on Satan, when Christ "spoiled principalitics, and powers" on the cross, and when, in ascending on high, "he led captivity captive."-In some cases the Spirit's work was a convincing unto salvation, in others a convicting unto condemnation.-While there is in these verses, a special reference to the work of the Spirit on the day of Pentecost, there is a description of the work, he was to carry on till the end of time.
Tv. 12-13.-The whole truth concerning the high doctrines of the Kingdom had not yet been revealed to the Apostles. But the Spirit would lead them into the whole truth.
V. 15. The Father and the Son, are one. In revealing the one, the Spirit reveals the other. Mark here the doctrine of the Trinity.

## Lessons.

1. The followers of Christ should not be surprised if they suffer, because they are christians. Vv. 1-2.
2. Sincerity in wrong doing, does not justify an evil act. V.3. compare I. Cor. ii. 8., and Acts ii. 2.4. Such ignorance is highly culpable.
3. From V. 6. we learn, that when Christ sends us good, we sometimes at first, regard it as evil.
4. In $V_{V} \cdot 7-13$, see proofs of the personality, and divinity of the Spirit. He is not called truth, but the Spirit of truth. Personal acts are ascribed to him. Then, if the Spirit, as "another Comforter," could take the place of Christ, he must be divine. 5. In the economy of redemption the Spirit is the Father's gift to the church, through the intercession of Christ.
5. It is the work of the Spirit to reveal Christ, and to apply to men the benefits of redemption, purchased by Christ. Vv. 7-12.
6. The outporing of the Sprit on the day of Pentecost, and his work ever since, is a proof that Christ's work is accepted of the Father, and that he is seated on the throne of his glory. V. 7.
7. While each of the three persons, of the Trinity has a work to do in the economy of redemption, they are but one God. $Y \mathrm{Y}$. 13-15.
8. We should eariestly pray for an outpouring of the Spirit, for the edification of the church, and the conversion of the world.

Doctrine.
Tho Spirit reveals Christ. John xv. 26 ; Acts $\mathbf{v} .32$.

## SECOND SABBATH.

## Subject :-Christ's Prayer. Joun xvii.

Having finished the consoling andress contained in the forrgoing chapters, Christ offered up his sublimo prayer. Simple in langung? it is most profound in sentiment. It may be divided into three parts :-prayer for his glorification with the liather ; prayer for his Apostles; and prayer for all who should afterwards believe in Him.
V. I.-These words-the preceding address. The hour-of His death. Glorify thy Son-in his doath, resurrection, and ascension.
V. 2.-Given him power-as Mediator. As maily as, fe.-those given in covenant to Christ to redeem. See John vi. 37.
V. 3.-See 1 Join v. 12.
Y. 4.-Finished the work, \&.c.-including the closing act immediately before him. See ch. iv. 24.
V. K.-In His humiliation He had veiled the clory he had with the Father, that in human nature He might be exalted to it as the Head and Saviour of his body, the church. See Phil. ii. 6-11; Acts v. 31.
V. 6.-As a prophet he had revealed what God is, and what God had done for the salvation of man. See v.8. The men, \& c., the apostles are meant primarily but not exclusively. They had not chosen Christ, but God had from all eternity chosen them in Christ; and their velief in Christ was the result of that choice. This also applies to all other believers.
V. 10.-Glorified in them-by their receiving and serving Christ.
V. 11.-Through thine own name-by thy power keep them in the faith and love of thyself. One as we are-in the unity of the same Spirit.
V. 12.-Christ does not mean that Judas had been given Him by the Father, and had been lost; for he never was a true believer. Luke iv. 25 and 27, does not prove that the woman of Sarepta was a widow in Israel, and that Naaman was a leper in Israel. So this verse docs not prove that Judes was ever given to Christ. The meaning is, "None of them is lost. But the son of perdition is lost." The fall of Judas was, predicted. See Ps. cix. 8, and. Acts. i. 20.
V. 17.-Sanctify them. O Official consecration and spiritual purification are both included, though the latter is especially meant. See chap. xv. 3; and 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.
V..19.-I sanctify myself-not in the sense of spiritual purification, but of selfconsẹcration to His sacrificial death. See
chap. x. 36. He did this that they also might be set apart to God's service.
V. 20.-He prayed not only for the Apostles hat for all believers in every age to the end of time.
V. 21 .-The unity of believers was a matter very dear to the heart of Christ.
V. 22.-Theglory-not his essential but his mediatorial glory.
V. 24.-I will-Christ had a right to what he asked, on the ground of his obedience unto death-

## Lessons.

We can state only a few of the lessons contained in the sublime prayer:

1. Christ is head over all things to the church See Matt. xxviii. 18; Eph.i. 32.
2. All whom the Father has given in covenant to Christ, shall believe in him, and be saved. V. 2. John vi. 37.
3. Christ fully accomplished what he had undertaken to do. V.4.
4. In this prayer, we see the nature of the work in which Christ is engaged with in the veil. He is interceding for his people. As the high priest entered into the most holy place, bearing on his breast, the names of the twelve tribes, so Christ bears upon his breast, the names of all his people. See Heb. ix. 24.
5. With Christ as their Intercessor, believers are eternally safe. V7. 11-12. See Luke xxii. 31-32. Yet they should not presume.
6. The ground of Christ's intercession, is his atonement. The high pricst took the blood of the sacrifice into the holy of holies; so Christ has, so to speak, taken his own blood into heaven itself.
7. Had we a friend, pleading our cause in the palace of an earthy sovercign, we would deem ourselves highly honoured. How great our honour, since we have an Advocate with the Father, even Jesus Chrst the righteous!
8. Since believers are one in Christ, they shoald manifest theironeness. Christ would thus be honoured, and the world would believe. V. 21
9. Believers ought to consecrate themselves entirely to Christ. V. 19. i. Cor. vi. 20.
10. We should highly prize the truth, since it is the means of our sanctification. V. 7.
i1. All believers shall at least be happy in heaven. V. 24.

## Doctrine.

Christ intercedes for us. Hob. ix. 24; from. viii. 34; 1.John ii. 1 .

## THIRD SABBATH.

Sobject:-Murmuring. Numb. xi. 123.

The Israclities were now three days jour-
ney from Mount Sinai, on their way to Cannan. They had started under the most promising circumstances; but through their own waywardness, trouble soon befell them. This cliapter contains an account of tho beginning of disasters which followed them throughout the whole of their journcys.
V. 1.-The cause of Complaint is not stated; probably it was the hardships of the march in the desert. The uttermost parts of the camp,-i. e., the mixed, multitude, a worthless class of persons, who acthe Israelites out of Egypt. See Ex. xii. 38.
V. 3.-Taberal-i. e. a burning.
V. 4.-A Lusting-desiring flesh for food. This desire commenced with the mixed multitude, but soon spread among the Israelites.
V. 5.-Egypt abounded in these articles of food.

Vv. 7-9.-The Israelites received manna first, when in the wilderness of $\operatorname{Sin}$. See Ex. xvi. Bdellium-a yellowish aromatic gum. Some, howerer, regard it as a precious stone.
Y. 10.-God had overlooked their murmurings, before they came to Sinai; but now with higher privileges, their guilt is greater, and judgment must be inflicted. Sce V. 33.
V. 13.-A proof that they could not be fed, without miracle.
V. 11.-Elders-men mature in wisdom, as well as in years. The Jewish Sanhedrim, afterwards, may have been an imitation of this council.
V. 21. -The whole number of the people must have been about two millions and a half.

## Lessons.

1. How soon men forget the goodness of the Lord! V. 1 .
2. How soon men forget the judgments of the Lord! VF. 1-4.
3. The sin of discontentment is very great. Vv. 1-10. The Israelites suffered for their marmuring, and this has been recorded for our warning. Sce i. Cor. x. 10 11. If God appoints the bounds of our habitation, and assigns each his lot, we should learn in wharever condition we are, therewith to be content. We should accept the condition. Providence has given us as the very best, for us in all the circumstances of the case.
4. The prayer of a godly man availeth much. V. 2.
5. The best of menare imperfect. Oh. serve the petulance, and unbelief of Moses. Vv. 10-15, anã 21-82. Compare Jer. xx. 14-18.
6. Mark the forbearance of God. He does not chide Moses, and say, docst you weil to be angry? Vr. 16-17-28
7. We should never limit Jehovah. V. 23
8. Sometimes God gives in displeasure, what is asked in murmuring; but it proves a curse, instead of a blessing. In this way he would teach contentment. V. 33. Goil gave the Israclites a king in his anger

## Doctrine.

We should be contented. i. Tim. vi. 8 . Heb. xiii. 5; Phil. iv. 11.

## FOURTH SABBATH.

## Subject;-Jealousy.-Numb. xii.

No sooner is one trouble removed from the camp of Isracl, than another comes.
V. 1.-Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron, had been the leading woman among the Ismelites. In Ex. 2v. 20, she is called a prophetess. Probably she was afraid of losing her influence, as Zipporah was now in the camp. See Ex. xviii. Aaron was jealous of the power of Moses, more especially as the counsel of Jethro, and perhaps that of Hobab had been of great weight in the camp. Ethiopian-literally, the Cushite,-a name given to parts of Arabia, as well as of Africa. Zipporah might thus be called a Cushite.
V. 5.-The door of the Tabernacle. In the last cases were tried at the gate of the city.
V. 7.-In all mine house-in my church. Sce Heb. iii. 2-6.
V. 8. -The similitude of the Lord-as in Horcb, when the name of the Lord was proclaimed.
V. 10.-The cloud departod-an evidence of God's displeasure. Leprous. The leprosy was a terrible discase (V. 12), and was a fitting symbol of the nature of sin. The ceremonial laws respecting it, had a typical significance- It was Aaron's duty as high priest to "look upon" Miriam, and pronounce her unclean.
V. 13.-A bricf but carnest prayer.
$V$ 14.-If her father had disgraced her for some heinous offence she woui $i$ seclude herself for a scason; so it was now fitting that for a time she should be shut out from the camp.
V. 15.--Seven days-during which the legal sacrifices would be offered, and time be afforded both to Miriam and the peopic to read solemn lessons.
V. 16.-Paran-the wilderness extending from the south of Canaan to the borders of Sinai. (For a list of the encampments in the wilderness see Numb. xxriii.)

## Lessons.

1. It is a gricuous sin to show disrespect to the servants of the Lord. V. 1.
2. We should not be jealous of those Thom God has exalted to positions of great honour and usefalness. V.I.
3. God has a perfect right to honour whom he pleases, in assigning them posts of high rank and uscfulness.
4. God will plead the cause of his servants, and free their character from unjust
aspersions. aspersions.
5. Public sins must be openly rebuked that God's honour may be vindicated.-
Vv. 4, 10 .
6. When the cloud goes off the tabernacle there is sin in the camp. V. 10.
7. If we confess oursins and ask forgivness through the blood of Christ we shall be heard. Vv. 11, 12.
8. We should intercede for others. V. 13.
9. How vile is $\sin !$ It degrades. Mirian who had formerly been so honoured was shut out of the camp. It hinders our progress to heaven-the people delayed their march until Miriam was brought in.

## Doctrine.

We should honour God's servants. Matt. x. 40; John xiii. 20 ; II. Kings ii. 23-25.

## ghews of the Citurelit.

Students-Early next month the Theological Hall will be re-opened. The chureh will watch with deep ansiety to see how many of her Sons will be present, preparing to devote themselves to the work of the ministry. It is now notorious that our supply of of ministers is short of the "demand." Double the nur, ber of our probationers, and we have more than enough workfor all. Our own young men, the sons of the church, are the the hope of the church. Come forward to the Hall, where you devote yourselves to the noblest of all studies, the highest of the sciences. The study of truth in all its departments is its own reward ; and especially true is this of the study of Divins truth. The work of the ministry may never secure you earthly honor, and wealth ; but it will secure something infintely better: you become in a pre eminent degree fellow-workers with God, in the saving of souls from death. Let not the fear of poverty deter you from the path of duty. After all we have not yet seen a minister who has been actually starved! God will care for you if rou cast all your cares on him, and devote yourselves to his work. Parents, devote your sons to the service of the Lord, in the work gospel of ministry. Prstors, look out for talented and pious young men, and encourage them to offer themselves as candidates for this nohlest of all callings. Let us all pray the Lord of the Harvest that He may raise up, and thrust forth labourers into His own Harvest.

Opening of Tineologicar, Hall.The next Sesion of the Theological Hall, Halifax, will be opened on Monday eyening the 4 th November. The Innagural Iecture will be delivered by Professor McKnight, in the College Hall, at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

It is always very desirable that Stadents should be present at the beginning, of the Session.

## Ealifax Presbytery.

This court met in Halifax on Wednesday 4 th September, and was constituted by Rev. Dr. King, besides whom were present Revs. Wm. Maxwell, John Cameron, Prof. McKnight, Alex. Stuart, J. McLeod, E. Annand, Allan Simpson, and John Forrest, ministers, and Robert Murray, John S. McLean, James Farquhar, and Daniel Murphy, ruling elders. Rev. Win. Murfay being present was invited to sit as a corresponding member. The minutes of the previous meeting haring been approved, the Presbytery took np Mr. McGregor's letter in which he gives in his demission of the pastoral charge of Poplar Grove congregation, but in which he also expresses his readiness to acquiesce in any armangement agrecable to that congregation and the mind of the Presbytery, by which, through the appointment of a colleague, he might still maintain his standing as minister of the congregation, and as such be entitled to hold his seat in the Church Courts. The minutes of a meeting of the Poplar Grove congregation held there on the evening of Monday the 2nd inst., were also read, in which the congregation expresses their warm attachment to Mr. McGregor, and their desire that his pastoral relation to them should be continued, engaging, in addition to the support of a colleague on whom the burden of the active duties of pastor should be devolved, to pay to Mir. McGregor the sum of $\$ 100$ per annum, as the senior collegiate minister.

Messrs. A. James and D. Blackwood, Gomissioners from the Congregation, were also heard in explanation and support of resolutions passed at said congregational mecting. Parties having been removed from the bar, the Presbytery, after matare deliberation, unanimonsis adopted the following resolation: "Having fully considered the whole case without expressing any opinion regarding either the services to be given to the congregation by Rev. P. C. McGregor, or the amount of semuneration to be received by him from the congregation, agree to the proposal that Mr. McGregor retain his statas as senior pastor of Poplar Grove Church, and that the congregation be anthorized to proceed to the calling of a collegiate minister, upon whom the active
duties of the congregation shall devolve." Rev. W. Maxwell was appointed Moderator of the Kirk Session of Poplar Grove Church.

Read a report of a meeting of Conference, held by the three congregations of Cornwallis, to take into consideration the interests of Prestyterianism in that locality, which was to the effect that in their present circumstances it is impracticable to support three ministers, and that it is desirable that the congregations North and South should unite for the sapport of one minister, and that, whice cherishing all due respect for the present pastor of South Cornwallis, in their opinion, this union cannot be effected until said congregation becomes vacant.On motion it was agreed to receive the report, but in the meantime to defer its further consideration.

The following supply was appointed for West and North Cornwallis: MIr. Mcleod on the 3rd Sal bath of September, Mr. Maxwell on the 5th Sabbath of September, and on the lst Sabuath of Octoler, and Mr. Forrest on the 3rd Sabbath of October, on each of these days service will be in the morning at Waterville, in the afternoon at Lakeville, and in the evening at Canard. Mr. Annand reported that he had, according to appointment, preacherl in the congregation of North Cornwallis, and declared it vacant. Permission was granted to Rer. Mugh McMillan to dispense the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Waverly. Rev. D. McMillan was appointed to supply Bridgewater on the 3 rd. Sabbath of September. The next mecting of Presbytery was appointed to be held in Windsor, on the 2nd Wednesday of October, at 11 o'clock.

> J. McLeod, Pby. Clerk.

## Presbytery of Truro.

This I'resbytery met at Sringside, Stersiacke, on Wednesiay, Sept. 11th. The business of special interest, was the Ordination of Mr. Sinclair. The weather was favourable, but the 11th. being nomination day, and crowds repairing from all directions to Truro, it was feared the ordination services would be poorly attended. But those fearing this, weire pleased, on reaching Springside church, to find that they had been greatly underiating the christian principlo of that congregation. The numbers present showed plainly that the pressure of harvest had retained none in the field, and that the excitements of nomination had to give place to the solemnities of Ordination The edict having been duly served, ind no objections offered to the life and doctrine of Mr. Sinclair, the|Presbytery repaired to the church, a few minutes past 11 o'clock, forenoon. Mr. Curric, according to appoint-
ment preached. He chose as his subject, Romans i. 16. "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth." In the course of his illustrations the preacher speaking of the various, ways in which shame of the gospel may be manifested, referred to innovations in doctrine and worship. Particular doctrines evidently taught in scripture, have been disowned by preachers, and by others. They reject these, because they aré astiamed of them. Many also are ashamed of the simplicity of the prescribed gospel worship. They must add something, making it more pleasing to the cye or to the car,
Mr. Bycrs nairated the steps, and put the questions of the formula. These being satisfactorily answered, Mr. Sinclair was by prayer and the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, ordained and inducted pastor of Springside congregation, Dr. Smith leading the exercies. Being urdained he-received from the Presbytery the 1 ight hand of fellowship, and part in the work of the Ministry. Ife was suitably aduressed by Mr. Ross, and the congregation by Mr. Mckay. His name was added to the roli of Presbytery, and he took seat as a member.
A Call was laid on the table, from the congregation of Moncton, New Brunswick to the Rev. D. Stewart, Acadia congregation, sustained, concurred in and transmitted by the Preshytery of St. John. No comimission having been appointed to prosecute the call, but the whole matter being referred simpliciter to the Presbytery of Truro, this Presbytery appointed Mr. MrGillivray to see to the interests of the parties calling. The clerk was appointed to preaci at Acadia, intimate the call, and direct the congregation to appear for their interests.
Next meeting is appointed to be at the Folly, on the 1st Tuesday of November, for the visitation of U. Londondery congregation,

## A. L. Willie, Clerk.

Harver, N. B.-We have been specialIf requested to publish the following address which was presented to Mr. Matthew Piercy of Harvey, N. B., on Monday after the Summer communion there :
We the office bearers and members of the congregation of Harrey, taking into consideration the fact, that for more than the quarter of a century sou have conducted the music of the church, and considering that your labours hare been gratuitous, feel that we cannot permit you to withdraw, from that office without bearing with you
some material token, to show that your labours have not been unappreciated. During the period of your service you have seen many changes, you have seen the church pass through many trials. Our Divine Master hath warned us that "in this world ye shall have tribulation." But there is a love reigning in the church which never dies.It is a love which many waters will not quench, a love which the furnace will not consume. This love the clristian bears to the Redeeemer, and to the image of the Redeemer wherever it has been manifested. "Tvery one that loveth him that begat loveth him also that is begotten of him. We would approach you as a brother in Christ, as one who during a long period of service reflected the image of the Lord Jesus, and in the name of the cougregation present you this purse containing about twenty three dollars, contributed by the members and adherents of the congregation, and beg you to accept it as a slight acknowledgement of the high sense which we have of the great value of your services. We carnestly pray that God in his providence may remove every cloud of darkness which may have arisen or may arise to mar your comfort. May he protect you from all evil, and lift upon you the the light of his reconciled countenance and give you peace. We beg through you to express our kindly regards to Mrs. Yiercy and pray that you may be hiers together of the grace of life.
Signed on behalf of the conregation,


To this address Mr. Piercy made the following reply :-
Mfy dear Friends,-In your kind address to me this norning, you have conferred an honour on one who feels unworthy. I am thaukful that you have so long honoured me to be your leader in the praise of God, and $I$ am gratified to learn from your address that my serviceshave been appreciated. I have scen this congregation of Christ's church in all the stages through which it has passed for thirty years ; I have shared with you its joss and its sorrows; I have clung to it in prosperity and in adversity, and have nerer "forssiken the assembling of oirselves togethcr." Let us keep sacred the memory of the fathers of this congregation for preserving among us the worship of God. In conclusion I thank you for your handsome present as a token of your lore to me, and for your expression of hindly regards to Mrs. Piercy.

> I remain yours truly, Matthew Piebct.

STATISTICS OF SYNOD.

| Locality of Congreg.tion. | Name of Pastor. |  |  | 苞 | \| |  | 总 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

presbytery of halifax.

| 1 Anmapolis \& Bridgetown, | D. S. Gordon, | 22-4 ${ }^{20}$ | 1201 |  |  |  |  | 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 13ridgewater, | John Morton, | $30 \times 12$ | 484 | 90 | 2 |  |  | 650 |
| 3 Clyde Riv. © Barrington, | Mathew G. Henry. |  | 350 | 65 |  | 70 |  | 20 |
| 4 Cornwallis, North, | Wm. Murray, | $15 \times 8$ | 230 | 32 |  |  |  | 480 |
| 5 do. South, | Wm. Forlong, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 do. West, | Howard D. Steele, | $12 \times 6$ | 145 | 33 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Dartmouth, | Alex. McKnight, | $7 \times 6$ |  | 40 |  |  |  | 30 |
| 8 Gore, Kenetc'k \& Rawdon, | Allan Simpsbn, | $25 \times 8$ | 500 |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| ${ }_{10} 9$ Halifax, Chalmers, | Peter G. Mcilaregor, | $12 \times 2$ | 700 | 12 |  | 550 |  | 10 |
| $111 \begin{array}{ll}10 \\ \text { do. } \\ \text { do. } & \text { St. John }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Joter G. Gorrest, | City. | 350 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 LaHave, | Donald Mc.lillan, | $12 \times 8$ | 630 | 133 |  |  |  |  |
| 13, Lawrencetown, \& | Alex. Stewart, | $25 \times 10$ | 380 | 59 |  |  |  | 50 |
| 15, Lunenburg \& Ifahone B., | William Duff, | $12 \times 8$ | ${ }^{800}$ | 140 |  | 1000 |  | 50 |
| 14 Masquodoboit, | Robert Sedgewick, | $\underline{28} \times$ | 1250 |  |  |  |  | 00 |
| 16 Mus.Har. \& Meagher's Gr. | Edward A. MrcCurdy, | $33 \times 121$ | 440 | 80 |  | 550 | 3 | 5 |
| 17 Newport \& Kempt. | John M. McLeod, | $7 \times 27$ | 1100 | 200 |  | 900 |  |  |
| 18 Nino Mile River, | John Cameron, | 159 ${ }^{\text {x }} 7$ | 0 | 100 |  | 600 |  | 10 |
| 19 Sheet Harbour, \&c., | James Waddell, | 37 $\times 6$ |  | 70 |  | 500 |  | 5 |
| 20 Shelburne, | Geo. M. Clark, |  | 500 | 106 |  | 650 |  | 0 |
| 21 Shubenacadie | James McLean, | ${ }^{21} \times 24$ | 1000 | 200 |  | 900 |  |  |
| ${ }_{22}^{22}$ Windsor and St. Crois, | J.L Mudrach \& E.Annand, | $1 \begin{array}{lll}10 & \times 3 \\ 26 & 3 \\ <0\end{array}$ | 750 | 106 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.5 Yarmouth, | George Christie, | $\|$26  <br> 21  <br> 21 24 | 541 | 115 |  | 850 |  | 500 |
| 24 Bermuda, <br> ${ }_{25}^{5}$ Harbor Grace, Nfid. | Walter Thorburn, Alex. Ross, | \|rix | ${ }_{130}$ | 26 |  |  |  | 100 |
| ${ }_{20} \mathrm{i}^{\text {St. John's Nfld.. }}$ | Moses Harvey, |  | 42 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 250 |

PRESByTERY OF PICTOU.

| 1 Albion Mines, | Andrew J. Mowitt, | $\times 3$ |  | 107 |  | 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Antigonish, | (Vacant.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 B Barney's River, | Duncan B. Blair, | $10 \times 8$ $12 \times 8$ | 400 | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ 5, Baritown | Lauchlan McD | $10 \times 10$ | 200 | 72 | 400 | 80 |
| 5 Earitown, <br> $6 \mid$ French Rive | A. P. Miller, | $8 \times 8$ | 400 |  |  |  |
| 7 Glenelg and Caledonia, | C. B. Pitblado, | $35 \times 18$. | 1100 | 200 | 1200. |  |
| 8 Green Hill, | George Patterson, | 8 x 6 | 600 | 100 |  | 359 |
| 9 Hopewsoll, | John MacKimon, | $88{ }_{8} \times 10$ | c60 |  |  | 50 |
| 10 Littlo Harbo | J. A. F. Sutherland | $7 \times 3$ | 373 | 661 |  | 0 |
| 12 Merigomish, | Ǩenneth J. Grant, | $12 \times 1$ | 750 | 155 |  | 275 |
| ${ }_{13}$, Now Glasgow, Knox's, | John Stewart, | $14 \times 8$ | 525 |  |  |  |
| 14 do. Primitive, | George Walker, | $9 \times 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15 do. St. James, | David Roy, | 9 ${ }^{9} \mathbf{x} 6$ | 750 | 142 |  | do |
| ${ }_{17}^{16}$ Pictou, Knox's, ${ }_{\text {do }}$ Prince ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Alex. Ross, | 16× 815 | 1130 | 250 |  |  |
|  | Alox. Sutherland, | 9 <br> 8 <br> $\times 8$ <br> $\times 8$ | 80 | 74 |  | 500 |
| ${ }^{18} 9$ Whest Branch Riv. John, |  |  | 330 | 82 |  |  |
| ${ }_{20}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ Shast Branch East River, | John Campbe <br> A. McLean Si |  | 850 | 132 |  |  |
| 21 West River, Pictou, | Gcorge Roddick, | $10 \times 10$ | 750 | 125 | 1150 | 2 400 |
| 22 do. Central, | James Thompson. | $8 \times 10$ | 530 | 85 |  |  |

STATISTICS OF SYNOD.


PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.


PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.


STATISTICS OF SYNOD.


PRESBY'TERY OF HALIFAX.


PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.


STATISTICS OF SYNOD.


PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.

| \$400 | \$400 | $\cdots{ }_{\sim} \ldots{ }^{\text {S4 }} 15$ | \$4 65 | \$30 16 ${ }^{\text {S } 62160}$ |  | $\$ 28$ 40 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 465 | 495 | \$20 7 | $\cdots$ | 50 15  <br> 21 43  <br> 11 16  | $\therefore \leqslant 10$ | 40 40 | 1157193 | 2 3 |
| 400 | 393 | 6 25 | 1035 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}21 & 43 & 11 & 16\end{array}$ | . 675 |  | $115719{ }^{19}$ | 3 4 |
| 600 | $43248 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1125 |  | 92518 |  |  | 47100 | 4 |
| 440 | 350 | . $537 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 525475 |  |  | $36637 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| 200 | 21350 | $20^{\cdots} 1^{5}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 | 18.18 | \$12 | 11790 | 42240 | 7 |
| 600 | 400* | 645 |  | $7 \quad 7$ | 600 | 1i70.. | 5 | 8 |
| 1200 | 1200 | 30 | 21 | 77100 | 80.787 | 1170 | 3465 | 9 |
| 1200 | 1200 | 36 | 96 | $460 \quad 307$ |  | 1997 | 4096 | 10 |
| 600 | 600 |  | 20 | 18 | 148675 |  | 2124 75 | 11 |
| 500 | 450 | 5 | 20 | $20 \quad 20$ |  | 25 | 540 | 12 |
| 410 | 410 | 324 | 325 | $6.48 \quad 648$. | 250 | 10 | 69045 | 13 |
| 600 | 520 | 9 | 24 | $20-20$ | $600^{\circ}$ |  | 1193 | 14 |
| 600 | 660 | 26 |  | 27836103 |  | 49 | 815 | 15 |
| 440 | 42979 |  |  | 2226 | 560 | 58 | 127005 | 16 |
| 600 | 53542 | 854 | 15 | 16 16 | 58 | 204 | $1012 \cdot 87$ | 17 |
| 740 | 740 | 3250 | 23. | 51.53 |  | 6050 | 960 | 18 |
| 400 | 28016 | 12531 |  | $2605117 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1460 | 43 | 40407 | 19 |
| 504 | 44723 | 18 |  | $19871740 \frac{1}{2}$ | - | 40 | $53250 \frac{1}{2}$ | 20 |
| 800 | 800 | 662 | 2020 | 51673890 | 20 | 200 | 113739 | 21 |
|  | 7.10 | 18 | 20 | 69 25 $69 \cdot 25$ |  | 350 | 123650 : |  |
| 700 | 600 | 19 |  | 170 | 120 | 130. | 1039 |  |
| 1000 | 1100 |  |  |  |  | 300 | 1400 | 24 |
| $\begin{array}{r}400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -640 |  |  | $20 \quad 50$ | Ј0 $\quad 3$ | 15170 | 12407170. | 25 |
| 1200 | 1200 |  |  |  | 364 | 836 | 2400 | 20 |

PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU:

| -600 | . 600 | $\left.{ }^{20}\right) \left.^{20} 62 \frac{1}{2} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  | 3370 |  | 400 | 84 | $\left\|1158 \cdot 82 \frac{1}{2}\right\|$ | (1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 260 | 260 | 540 |  | 10 | 119 25 | '• |  | 40. | 32665 | 3 |
| 260 | 314 | 10121 |  | 24 | 2475 |  |  | 20 | 392 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| 400 |  | . 455 |  | 750 |  | $7581 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  | 5 |
| 200 | 180 | - $323 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 324 | $252 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  | 100 | 289 | 6 |
| 800 | 800 | 3612 ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ | 34 | 49 | 54 |  |  | 20056 | 1180 688 | 7 |
| 700 | 650 | $30 \quad 12$ | 24 | 36 | 25329 |  | 320 | 15628 | ${ }^{2260}$ | 9 |
| 600 | 736 | 4 | 2040 386 | ${ }_{2}^{21} 60$ | 2172 1180 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}156 \\ 46 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 55568 | 10 |
| 420 | 420 | 6 | 386 | 8 | 1180 |  |  | 4602 | 55568 | 11 |
| 526 | 526 | 12 9 | 750 | 1172 |  |  | 400 | $86^{\circ}$ | 113722 | 12 |
| 480 | 50972 | 12 - | 10382 | 3108 | 32 | 12 |  | 80 | $67578 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 |
| 660 | 660 | 12 | 54. | 73 | 15935 | -..... |  | 400. | 135835 | 14 |
| 480 | 480 | 19 | 9 |  | 208. |  |  | 153 | 1168 | 15 |
| 700 | 800 | 20.24 | 10 |  | 48 | : $:$ |  | 300 | 1242 | 16 |
| 800 | 1000 | . 40 2882 | 27 | $45 \quad 26$ | 112'18; |  |  | 323 | 157681 | 17 |
| 520 |  | 490 | 4 | 18.90 | 20. | 10074 | 150 | $106:$ | 924,' | 18 |
| 600 | 600 | 9047 | 4382 |  | 100 |  | 50 | 2575 | $1103^{i} 83$ | 19 |
| $600$ | + +26540 |  |  | 10 | 30 | . |  | ${ }^{30} 5$ | 38540 : | 20 |
| 600 | 1600 | 8 | 16 | 36 | 35 |  | 200 | -52 | 947 | 22 |
| 600 | 600 | 4 | 1747 | 6241 | 2766 |  |  | 98 |  | 12 |

## STATISTICS OF SYNOD.



PRESBYTERY OF TATAMAGOUCHE,

| 1 Goose River, | W. S. Darragh, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 New Annan, | James Watson, | - $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} 50 & \times 15 \\ 7 & \times 11\end{aligned}\right.$ | 400 | 27 93 | 1 | 200 | 1 | 203 400 |
| 3 River John, | Hector B. McKay, | $7 \times 7$ | 760 | 130 | 1 | 400 | 1 | 500 |
| 4 Watamagouche, | Thomas Sedgewick, | $10 \times 6$ | 900 | 147 | 2 | 650 | 3 | 850 |
| 5 Wallace, | John Munro, | $30 \times 10$ | 655 | 113 | 4 | 1000 | 2 | 500 |
| 6) Wentworth, |  | $12 \times 3$ | 70 | 14 |  | 200 |  | 50 |

PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.


PRESBYTERY OF TRURO.


STATISTICS OF SYNOD.


PRESBYTERY OF TATAMAGOUCHE.


PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.


PRESBYTERY OF TRURO.


Statistics of synod.


PPESBYTERY OF TATAMAGOUCHE.

| 1 Goose River, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 New Annan, |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3 /$ River Jolin, 4 Tatamagouche | Subscription, | Cash quarterly, | 60 | 40100 | 40 |
| 5 Watamagouche, | Subscription, | Quart'ly in adv. | 60 | 600 |  |
| 6 Wentworth, | Sub. and col. | Cash \& prod. y |  | 600 |  |

## PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:



## PRESBYTERY OF TRURO:



STATISTICS OF SYNOD.


PRESEYTERY OF TATAMEAGOUCHE.

|  | 223 | - |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | 22700 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 360 | 320 | .... . 412 |  | 4 | 8 |  | . . $2 . .$. | 37612 |  |
| 560 | 560 | ..... 11110 | 14.20 | 11 | 24 |  | - 40 | 66030 | 3 |
| 500 | 500 | . 10 | 12 | 17 | 60 |  | 400120 | 1119 |  |
|  | 410 | 20 8 | 350 | 1387 | 3010 | 265 | $30 \cdot 22 \quad 4580$ | $57314 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |

PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| \$486 67 | \$473 33 | \|\$167 ${ }^{\text {S4 }}$ | \$1855 | \$23 33 | \$50 | 41 | 200 | \$160 | 91188 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33333 | 29333 |  | $5_{1}$ |  | 416 |  |  |  | 30983 |  |
| 500 | 500 | : $3_{1}$ | 16. | $26^{\circ}$ |  |  | 100 | 50 | S00 |  |
| 240 | 240 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 300 | 5411 |  |
| 240 | 240 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 | 310 |  |
| 500 | 516.67 |  |  | 1667 | $33 \quad 33$ |  |  | $66^{6} 67$ | 63334 |  |
| 500 | 435 | 7514 |  | 1135 | 4025 |  | 85 | 93 | 74360 | 7 |
| 340 | 230 | 2 |  | $4^{\text {- }}$ | 3 |  |  |  | 239 |  |
| 53333 | 470 | - | 910 | 23 | 6816 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  | 6810 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 | 48883 | i11 12 | 2764 | 4334 | 10241 |  | 110365 | 329 | 21159 | 13 |
| 46667 | 480 | 2 |  | 6. | 60 |  | 205. | 300 | 1061 | 14 |
| 466.66 | 390 | 0257 |  | 10 | 10.25 |  | 160 |  | 86176 | 15 |
| 250 | 250 | . 4 | -4 96 | 6.20 | 19 |  |  | 26 | 31016 | 16 |
| 250 | 200 | ${ }^{4}$ | .050 | 550 | ${ }_{\text {a }} 68$ |  |  | 20 | 239.68 | 17 |
| 43333 | 394 | 440 |  | 867 | 47.52 |  | 443 33 |  | 196992 | 18 |
| 500 | 500 | 4 |  |  | 20. |  |  |  | 530 | 10 |
| $302$ | 20565 |  | 11 33 | 1133 | 2520 |  |  | 40 | 29351 | 21 |
| 53333 | 468 | $\ddot{24} 66$ 4 |  | 250 | 4..: |  | 267 | 5333 | 82751 | 22 |
| 36640 | 16766 | 405866 | 221 | 10 | 355 |  | 120 |  | 31623 | 23 |

PRESBYTERY OF TRURO.

| 400 | \$100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 560 | 510 | ..... 8 |  | 20 | 42 |  | 1100 | 80 | 1760 | 2 |
| 600 | 600 | 8 | 1285 | 13 | 2680 |  | 600 | 50 | 131065 | 3 |
| 720 | 720 | 8 | . 48.88 | '83 35 | 8337 |  | 1112 | 20325 | 226485 | 4 |
| 600 | 600 |  |  | 25 | 27.50 |  |  | 93 | 785 | 5 |
| 600 | 413 | 8 | 837 | 1050 | 1540 |  |  |  | 45527 | 6 |
| 700 | 85285 | 2740 | . 45.78 | 3892 | 16816 |  | 113773 | 5787 | 232871 | 7 |
| 600 | 450 | 16 | 12.30 | 26 | 52 | 6430 |  | 50 | 67060 | 8 |
| . 400 | 300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |  |
| 600 | 56150 | 18 | 1775 | 82.06 | 44:08: |  |  | 294 | 100739 | 10 |
| 800 | 80000 | -116 | 44 | 68 | 52 |  | 300 |  | 1280 | 11 |
| 800 | 1160 | . 124 | 35 | 92 | 176 |  |  | 1200 | 2687 | 12 |
| 440 | 139239 |  | 4.06 | 467 | 12. 45 ; |  |  | 14 | 42757 |  |

STATISTICS OF SYNOD.


PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON.


PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA AND RICHMOND.


PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN.


PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI:


PRESBYTERY OF ST. STEPHEN.


## PRESBYTERY OF YORK.



STATISTICS OF SYNOD.


PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON.


PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA AND RICHMOND.


PRESBYTEKY OF ST. JOHN.


Presbytery of miramichi.


PRESBYTERY OF ST. STEPHEN.


PRESBYTERY OF YORK.


STATISTICS OF SYNOD.

|  |  |  |  | 皆 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON.


PRESBYTERY OF YICTORIA AND RICHMOND.

| 1 1) Baddeck, | Subscription, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Mabou and Port Hood, | Subscription, |  | ${ }_{60}^{56}$ | 30 |
| ${ }_{4}^{4}$ Plaister Cove, | Subscription, | Cash \& prod. hit |  | 30 400 |
| 5 West Bay, |  | [ycarly: | 80 |  |
| 6.Whycocomagh, |  |  |  |  |

PRESBITERY OF ST. JOHN.

| 1 Carleton, | P.R. an | crly, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2{ }_{3}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ St Jolin, , Norton, Sic. | Subscription, | Cash quarterly, |  | 1050 140 | 30 350 |
| 3 St Joun, | P.R. and col. | Cash: hf-ycarly, |  | 140 4800 | 35022 |
| 5 do StDavi |  | Cash quarterly, |  | 2400 |  |
| 6 Springfield \& English Set. |  | Cash-quarterly, |  | 4800 |  |
| 7 Sussex and Hammond. | Subscription, | Galf-yearly, <br> Cash © pro. hf-y. |  | 25 | 700 |

PRESBTTERY OF MIRAMICHI.


PRESBYTERY GF ST. STERHEN.


PRESBYTERY OF YORK.


## STATISTICS OF SXNOD.



## PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON



PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA AND RICHMOND.


PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN.

| \$600 | 570 | ${ }^{15}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 209 | \$81350 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 454 | 38734 | … $6^{65}$ |  | 1120 | 4 |  |  |  | 91887 | 2 |
| 1040 | $10 \pm 17$ | …' $7^{0}$ |  | 11726 | 2489 |  |  | 52166 | 177431 | 3 |
| 800 | 800 | ..... ${ }^{50}$ |  |  |  |  |  | . 724 | 159400 |  |
| 800 | 800 | .... 40 |  | 728 | 35 |  |  | 47265 | 156048 | 5 |
| 280 | 21878 | ... ${ }^{3} 50$ |  | 13 | 10 |  | 200 |  | 44528 | 6 |
| 159 | 19068 | .. 264 | 264 | 3 | 3 |  | 445 |  | 24646 |  |

PRESBITERY OF MIRAMCHI.


PRESBYTERY OF ST. STEPHEN.


PRESBITEERY. OF YORK.


Oct
Statistical Summany for year ending 3lst Decennber, 186t.

|  | Halifax, | Pictou. | Tatamagouche. | P.E. Island. | 'Truro. | Cape <br> Breton. | Victoria \& Richm'nd | St. Jolm. | Miramichi |  | York. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Families, <br> Adherente, including childron, .. :- <br> Churches. <br> Siltings, <br> Preaching Stations, <br> Average attend. inch'reles and stat'us, | 12662 | 10608 | 3351 | 10.128 | 8648 | 8940 | 2130 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2334 | 224.4 | 52.1 | 1969 | 1620 | 1306 | 2337 | 688 | 1025 510 | 674 | 400 | 62791 |
|  | 13304 | 10273 | 10 | 3314 | 29 | 18 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 11 | 174 | 100 | 11836 |
|  | 1380 | 122 | 2765 | 0131 | 9890 | 7200 | 2300 | 3890 | 2590 | $3{ }^{4}$ | 800 | 2091 |
|  | 10380 | 74.5 | 2103 | $5961{ }^{361}$ | 46 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 65373 |
| Baptismeng .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3350 | 360 | 21 | 291 | 6700 | 6300 | 1350 | 2385 | 1400 | 475 | 54 | 445152 |
| Communicants, ... .. .. .. .. | 3257 | 3653 | 751 | 2116 | 2118 | 224 | 35 | 113 | 109 | 15 | 13 | 1821 |
|  | 228 | 2.49 | 73 | 165 | 136 |  | 120 | 816 | 470 | 175 | 101 | $13 \times 18$ |
|  | 141 | 200 | 38 | 82 | 68 | 10 | 6 | 46 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 935 |
|  | 130 | 156 | 41 | 213 | 109 | 31 | 14 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 600 |
| Teachers, .. | 277 | 72 | 16 | 67 | 35 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 11. | 670 |
| Pupils, | 2100 | $2{ }_{2}{ }^{320}$ | 69 | 180 | 139 | 24 | 17 | 65 | ${ }_{33}$ | ${ }_{26}^{6}$ | 4 | 285 |
| Volumes in Libraries, . | G160 | 6728 | 1137 | 1891 | 1089 | 323 | 135 | 654 | 165 | 210 | 105 | 1159 |
| Prayer Meetings each week. | ${ }_{31}$ | 431 | 10 | $187 \pm$ | 1334 | 550 | 350 | 2100 | 311 | 200 | 10.5 | - 31321 |
| Averame attondance .. | 1130 | $1119{ }^{2}$ | 362 | 483 ${ }^{2}$ | 69 | ${ }_{258}^{88}$ | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2168 t |
| Biblo Clasyes. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 39 | 27 | ${ }_{6}$ | $35^{2}$ | 20 | 258 | 0 | 220 | 30 | 80 | 61 | -8003 |
|  | 047 | 511 | 80 | 636 | 435 | 70 | 20 | 108 | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | 3 | 146 |
| Mnnagers, ".. ${ }^{\text {M }}$.".."..".."... | 22 107 | 3 | 5 | 10 | , |  | 13 | 108 | 70 | 12 | 17. | 2854 |
| Tinameial Absitract. | 101 | 90 | 3 | 116 | 85 | 11\% | 27 | 83 | 28 | 10 | 8 | 67 708 |
| Cong'ns. giving less stipend than \$400, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Mansa included, | or 2 | 1 | 1 or 2 | 5 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cong nis. giving less stipond than $\$ 500$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 or 3 | 02 |  | 1 |  |
| Annual value of Mranse nind Gileb. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \} orc | 3 | 1 or 2 | 5 to 8 | 3 | 0 to 2 | 0 to 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Dobt on Congregational property; . | 5970 | \$100 00 | \$100 00 | \$41200 | S 300 | S60 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malance due tho lontor, .. .. .. | 708200 | 156800 | 70000 | 319796 | 180427 | :18800 |  | 1321500 | 100 |  | \$ 4000 | \$1993 00 |
| Stipend promised, .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.' | 10871.4 | 26000 | 4000 | 61432 | 76311 | 232000 | 43000 | 108022 |  |  | 9200 | 274473 |
| Stipend pald, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, .. ... .." .. | 15206531 | 10860 | 142000 | 779172 | 782000 | 376000 | 162000 | 413300 |  | 90000 | 80 | 7565 541 |
| Widowre Wund, | 10206631 40 00 | 1000112 | 202200 | 694247 | 745974 | 324000 | 1.40608 | 400730 | 200200 | 97300 | 30000 | 5689372 |
| Synod Fiund, | 26701 | ${ }_{203}^{15812 t}$ | 2000 | 11163 |  |  |  |  | 300 | 97330 | 33675 | 03598191 |
| Mlinisterial education, .. ${ }_{\text {Mome Missions }}$... ... $\cdot$ | 28845 |  | ${ }_{29} 22$ | ${ }^{66} 51$ | 12340 | 5790 | 2570 | 18769 | 4695 | 2185 | $10 \% 0$ | 335151 |
| Momo Missions, Iforoign Missions-Cash, 为 | 117500 | 66971 | ${ }_{47} 77$ | 110829 | 22899 | 7800 | 2048 | 264 |  |  | 100 | 1044 <br> 1037 <br> 98 |
|  | 01875 |  |  | 214 | 46350 | 2.4400 | 2400 | 25629 |  |  |  | ${ }_{3153} 1037$ |
|  | 17660 | 1880.5 | $12 \pm 10$ 265 | 681 4100 | 69976 | . 460621 | 8888 | 7717 | 2898 | 5000 | 1000 | 3153155 4253 |
| Buildiugs and repairs, .. .. ... .. ${ }_{\text {and }}$ | 651075 | $1520{ }_{10}{ }^{2}$ | 43022 | 468398 38 | 64 40 40 | 3010 |  |  |  |  |  | 425300 503101 |
| Aliscellancous, .. .. .. | 601010 | 27.48412 | $20580$ | 152500 | $\begin{array}{r}49.19 \\ \\ 2048 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 532110 |  | 88350 | 66750 | 26000 | 23700 | $50310 \frac{1}{2}$ 1748468 |
| 'Total, . |  |  |  |  |  | 2600 | 45 | 192731 | 5500 | 94 |  | 14825521 |
|  |  |  | 4 | 1226377 | 1537704 | 406740 | 161179 | \%052 90 | 287923 | 147649 | 60175 | 70 38 |

## hOTE ON THE STATISTIGAL TABLE.

In reference to the alternative numbers given in the columns exhibiting the number of congregations paying Stipend under $\$ 400$, and under $\$ 500$, respectively, it is necessary to explain that there are two modes of es. timating the amount of Stipend, one proceeding on the promise of the congregation, the other on the way in which that promise has been implemented last year. Neither gives precisely the result aimed at, as the arrears will probably be paid up to a large extent, but not wholly. The more detailed statement is as follows :-

Under \$400,-Dartmouth, French River, Goose River, Dundas, West Point \&e., Iseitch's Creek, Springfield \&c., Sussex \&e., and Prince William. In respect to actual payment for the year 1860, the following have fallen into the same class-Sheet Har. hor, New Annan, Brown's Creck, Richmond Bay West, W oodville, Parrsboro, Harvey, Hampton, New Mills, River Charlo.

Up to $\$ 400$, but uader $\$ 500-$ Annapolis, Clyde River, Cornwallis West, Lawrencetown, Earltown, Little Harbor, St. James's in New Glasgow, Wallace, Bedeque, Richmond Bay East, Acadia Mines, and St. James, N. B., besides those already mentioned as having fallen into the preceding class. In respect of actual payment, the following have also fallen into this classCornwaliis North, Shelbarne, Queen Sq., Charlottctown, New London and Summerfield, Princetown, St. Peter's East, St. Peter's West, West River and Brookfield, Maitland 1st., Onslow, Boulardric, Grand River, Baddeck, Middle River, and Blact. ville. Considerable additions would have to be made to these if the returns are more complete, as an unwillingaess to publish the amount of arrears is a very common reason why the statistical return is withheld.

Rev. Jorn Morton is actively engaged in visiting the Churches preparatory to his leaving for Trinidad. He will probably leare in November. Much interest is manifested by our people in the Trinidad Mission.

More labourers are urgently needed in the Home Mission field- Probationcts, Catechists and Pastors. This fact must
be kept prominently before the Church that our young meu may come forward in larger numbers to the help of the Lord, and that the whole Church may pray more devoutly to the Lord of the Harvest to thrust forth labourers into His own wl itened ficlds.

It is now some months since we have had news from the New Hebrides Mission. It is likely that owing to the loss of the John Williams, the Day Spring will be in greater demand than ever.

The Presbyterian, published under the auspices of the Presbytery of P. E. Island is making its appearance regularly, and is well filled with edifying reading matter. We recommend it specially to our readers in the Island, but it is well suited to other latitudes.

Union. The subject of Union is now warmly discussed by all the organs of the Presbyterian churches in the United States. A Convention is to be held in Philadelphia, to which representatives are invited, from every branch of the great Presbyterian family.-In the "Old Country" the Union negotiations are making progress. Consolidation seems the order of the day among all denominations.

## NOTICES, ACKNOWIEDGE. MENTS, \&C.

## missionaries wanted.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, having been authorized by Synod to engage the services of one or more Missionaries to the New Jebrides, invite Ministers and Probationers to consider prayerfully the urgent call for Evangelists in that dark and destitute portion of the earth.
Applications or letters of inquiry addressed to the Secretary will meet with immediate attention. By order of the Board,
P. G. McGregor, Sec'y B.F.M. Halifax, Oct. 24th, 1866.

The Treaaurer acknowledges receipt of the following sums:

## Home missions.

Bedford, per MrP. Smith. ......... $\$ 5375$
Dartmonth, per Rev A. McKMight,.. 1730
Sharon Church (Rev Mr MFowatt,) per
RoderickMcGregor, Esq.......... 2675
Curchville Ladies Society, per do. 1600
Hopevell (Rev ArMcKinion) per do. 2600
N. P:Olding, New Glasgow, per do. 200

- Dickson, Esq., St Peters, P.E.I.,
per Rev Dr. Jayne
$208 \frac{1}{2}$
Cong. at New Niills, per Rev Mr Mc-
Master.
311
FOREIGN Missions.
Sums collected at Miss'y meetings heldby Rev J. Morton:-
Cross Roads, L, LaIIave, col. July 28, ..... $383 \frac{1}{2}$
Lower Dublin, collected July 28.... ..... 250
Clyde River, Aug. 7.... ..... 500
Barrington, ..... 500 ..... 500
Yarmouth, ..... " ..... 1302
Shelburne, " " 14.... 50
Locke's Island, Bridgewater cong. " " $25 \ldots$.... 4420
Dartmouth, per Rev A. McKnight. . . . 1730
Knox Ch. Pictou, per Mr Alex. Ross. . 5250
Melvilic Ch., Cerriboo River, per do. . 1175IIopewell (Rev ilr incKinnon) per R .MeGregor, Esq.2900
N. l'. Olding, New Glasgow, per do. . 200
Cons. New.IIlls, per Rev Mr McMaster, ..... 311
Cong. Bocabec and Waiweig, per hev Mr Millen. ..... 2800
EDUCATION.
Primitive Ch. arnual collection, per $R$ MrGregor, lisq. ..... 3910
SYZOD FUND
Dartmouth, per Rev A. McKnight. ..... 540
New Mills congregation ..... 311
Col. at Blackille.and Derby ..... 780
:" River Jacquet ..... 725
" Kiver Charlo ..... 750
" Maple Grecn ..... 240.
- Bass River. ..... 1000
" l3aillie ..... 290
" Tower Hill ..... 120
" Moncton ..... 120
"Harvey Settlement ..... 702
widows' Fund.
New Mills cono- per Iev Mr McMaster, ..... 311
CHLNQQUY Fund.
W. Campbell, C.B., per R. McGregor, \$1 00
Mrs. Isracl Stiles, per Dr. Bayne ..... 125
The undersigned acknowledges the follow-ing donations for the Widows' Fund, from theMiddle Stewiacke section of Middle Stewiackeand Brookfield congregation:
Samuel Johnson ..... $\$ 400$
John Putnam senr ..... 600
Mrs John lutnam ..... 200
Ebenczer Fulton. ..... 400
Foburt G. Rutherford ..... 800
Adam D. Fisher ..... 150
William F. Putnam ..... 450
Robinson Rutheriord ..... $\pm 00$
Gcorge S. Rutherford ..... 200
Charles D. Corbett ..... 200
William Fisher. ..... 200
James lirame ..... 600
William Rutherford 2nd. ..... 400
John F. Putnam ..... 800
Ja:nes Dunlap. ..... 050
John Dickey.. ..... 050
Adam Mclecod ..... 300
David lisher. ..... 300
Miss Ellen Fisher ..... 100
George S. Rutherford 2nd ..... 200
Robert l'utnam ..... 200
Itenry Campbell ..... 400
Will am IRutherford 3rd. ..... 100
aiss Nancy Pyke ..... 050
Samue! Pyke ..... 050
David Whidden, junr ..... 050
Samuel Whidden ..... 100
Mrs David Whidden, senr ..... 050
Charles Chaplain ..... 400
Thomas Dickey, senr ..... 200
George Bates ..... 100
Georse F. Johnson ..... 100
Moses C. Brenton ..... 200
Andrew Caveker ..... 400
Alcxander Brenton ..... 150
Edward Fisher ..... 100
George Taylor ..... 200
400
Robinson Nelson ..... 100
Charles B. Cox. ..... 300
$\$ 10550$

Of this received $\$ 60.50$ per Mr. Samuel Johnson, Middle Stewiacke, Sept. Ilth, and E 40 from the parties themselves on a previous occasion. The whole was, on receipt, hauded over to Robert Smith, Esq;, merchant, Truro, to be transmitted to the Treasurer.
A. L. Wyllie, Synod's Agent, Truro Pesb'y.

Officers of the Principal Boards, \&c.
Board of Education.-R. P. Grant, Esq; Pictou President; A. McKinlay, Esq., Halifax, Fice-President; John McKinlay, Iisq., Pictou, Secretary.

Committee on Supplements.-Rev. IF. McLeod, D. D., Sydney, Chairman; Rev. T. Selgewick, Tatamagouche, Secretary.

Committes on Colportage.-Rev. J. I. Baxter, Onslow, Convener.

Board of Foreign Mfissions.-Rev.J. Stuart, New Glasgow, Chairman; Rev. P. G. MeGregor, Halifax, Secretary.

Committee on Statistics.-Rev.A. McKnight, Convener.
Synod Treasurer, (Except Widow's Fund.) -Kev. P. G. McGregor, Halifax.

Receiver of Goods for Mfissions. - Rev. P. G. McGregor, Halifax; Mr. George Hattie, Pictou.

Trustecs of Widows' Furd.-Rev. J. Bayne; D.D., Convener; Rev. G. Patterson, GreenIIil,, Secretary; Howard Primrose, Esq., Pictou, Treasurer.

## THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

The Hone and Toreign Record is. under the control of a Committce of Synod; and is published at Malifax by Mr. James Barnes.

TERMIS.
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