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# THE MISSIONARY REGISTER, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

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### REPORT

#### Of the Board of the Theological Seminary FOR 1854.

The Board of Superintendence now lay upon the table *their sixth* Annual Report. Once more they have to refer with pleasure to the continued prosperity of the Institution. It is worthy of remark that the Institution; from the beginning, has, not only been *prosperous*, but that this prosperity has been *uniformly progressive*. By advertising shortly to the five previous reports of the Board, this will appear obvious. In the first year's report, the Board do little more than state that the Seminary had opened; and that operations had begun. But this itself was a great point gained. The decision had now been given, and that decision had been acted upon, that we should have a Seminary of our own, and that all the energies of our church, should be put forth in its support. This very start itself, had quickened the heart of every lover of our cause. The interest which it excited in the church, the effect which it produced on the public, the number of students who attended, and the success of the first year's experiment in teaching—all greatly surpassed expectation. The second year's report exhibits no novel feature in the Institu-

tion itself, but, we are informed, that a delegate was appointed to visit the mother church in Britain, and to plead its interests there. The third year's report instructs us of the appointment of a Professor of Biblical Criticism, and of the results of the delegate's labors among the churches of Scotland. The fourth year's report tells us that Professor Ross had been loosed from his charge of the West River congregation, and that his whole time and talents were to be dedicated to the work of the Seminary. Last year's report presents us with a view of the Institution in full operation; all the different classes established, and its complete organization, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics; Logic, Moral, and Natural Philosophy; Systematic Divinity, Hebrew, and Biblical Criticism. From this very cursory review of the past, it must be evident to all, that hitherto this Institution has not only been *prosperous*, but that its prosperity has been *uniformly progressive*. It is hoped that the report of the present year, will bear a favorable comparison with any of the preceding; and that, it will be found, the same principle of progression is still a marked feature in its history. To the Great Head of the Church, the appointed King on Zion's holy hill, let us give all the praise and glory.

## I. CLOSING OF THE SEMINARY, 1853.

On Wednesday, August 31st, the Board met with Professor Ross and the students, in West River Meeting House, for the purpose of proceeding with the annual examination. Besides the Board, a number of ministers and others, who take an interest in the Seminary, were present. The examination of the Logic class was first proceeded with. A few questions were put by Professor Ross on Logic in general, and then, a searching examination was gone into, at the suggestion of the Board, on the powers of conception and memory. The answers given by the students were for the most part, ready and accurate; and the whole exercise gave to the Board the completest satisfaction. Each of the students composed about 6 essays during the session, and by each of them, one of these essays was read as a specimen. To give the Synod an idea of the nature and variety of subjects on which the minds of the young men were exercised, we may mention the titles of those which were read. Mr James F. McGilvray read an essay on *Terms*; Mr John Hattie, on *Syllogism*; Mr Duncan McLean, on the sense of *Light*; Mr John McKenzie, on *Propositions*; Mr John David McGilvray, on the sense of *Hearing*; and Mr Robert Laird, on *Consciousness*.

Seven students were present in the Moral Philosophy class, the examination of which was next proceeded with. The topic selected by the Board for examination was the *Freedom of the Will*. On this very interesting but difficult subject, the answers given were clear, distinct, and pointed; evidencing at once the excellence of the Professor's prelections, and the diligence and attention of the students. An essay was read by each of the students; by Mr John McDonald, on *Philosophy*; by Mr George M. Grant, on *Duty as indicated by the light of nature*; by Mr Isaac Patterson, on the *existence of the Deity*; by Samuel F. Johnston, on the *difference between Mercy and Pity*; Daniel Fraser, on the *Immortality of the Soul*; by Mr George Isaac McKenzie, on the *Freedom of the Will*, and by Mr McKinnon, on the dif-

ferent significations of the synonymes *murus*, *mania*, and *paries*. Six or seven such essays were composed, during the season, by each of the students. These essays were written with much care, composed with taste, and in general, read with effect.

In the afternoon the Board examined the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical classes. The students of the languages were arranged in two classes—the senior and junior. The senior class was examined on *Juvenal* in Latin, and in extracts from the *Odyssey* in Greek; the junior on *Virgil* in Latin, and on extracts from *Xenophon's Anabasis* in Greek. In *Geometry* several problems were demonstrated. The examination lasted for about three hours. The Board were highly satisfied with all the exercises gone through; with the successful efforts and labors of the Professor; with the diligence and conduct of the students; and with the general management and government of the Institution.

## II. THE DIVINITY HALL, 1853.

On Thursday, September 1st, the Board met in the Meeting House, West River, for the purpose of superintending the opening of the Divinity Hall. Professor Smith delivered an eloquent lecture on the *Literal and Metaphorical Interpretation of Scripture*. The students were enrolled. The number amounted to 18. On Tuesday, Oct. 11th, your Board again met with the Professors and students for the purpose of proceeding with the examination at the close of another session of the Hall. Professor Smith commenced the examination. Each of his students read and analysed a passage in *Hebrew*, in *Jeremiah* chap. 2nd. Afterwards the senior students read and analysed *Daniel* chap. 5th, in *Chaldee*. Several of the students read essays and other exercises composed during the session. Mr William Keir read an exercise and additions on *Hebrews* 1 and 3; Mr John Currie, an essay on the original language of the *Gospel* according to *Matthew*; and Mr John McLeod, an essay on the *Book of Job*. As exercises, Professor Smith had prescribed the *Apostle's Creed* and other passages, to be translated from *English* into *Hebrew*. A number of these

were produced, and exhibited beautiful specimens of penmanship, as well as accuracy of translation. Dr Keir called upon four of his students to give specimens of the discourses which they had composed and delivered during the session. Mr Hardie gave a homily on Isaiah 45 and 25; Mr John McKinnon read a thesis on the question: "Did Christ die for all men, or for the elect only?" Mr Allan Fraser delivered a lecture on Hebrews 3 and 7; and Mr McLean, a popular sermon on John 1 and 16. The Professors then gave a brief outline of the lectures which they had delivered during the session. With the whole business of the session, every member of your Board present, expressed his cordial approbation. By attending to the reports of the Professors themselves, the Synod will find, more minutely stated, the grounds on which the members of the Board based their approval.

*Professor Keir's Report*—There were 16 students in regular attendance during the whole term, except a very few days, when those who had been licensed, were necessarily absent, having had to preach at a distance from the Hall. Five were of the fourth year, namely: Messrs. Henry Crawford, James Thompson, and John McLeod,—who had received license—and James McGregor McKay, and James McLean,—who had been taken on trials for license. Each of these delivered a popular sermon during the session, and performed the other prescribed exercises. Three students, namely: Messrs. Allan Fraser, John Currie, and William Keir, are of the third year; and each of them delivered a lecture. Of the second year there are six students, namely: Messrs. Alexander Cameron, George Roddick, James Collic, John Hardie, John Matheson, and Samuel Johnson. These delivered each a homily. Of the first year, there are two students, Mr John McKinnon and Mr George Gordon. The last named was not a student regularly admitted, but was recommended by the Board of Foreign Missions, with a view to be taken on trial as a foreign missionary. Each of these read a thesis."

"During the session there were twenty lectures read on Systematic Theology,

comprehending the following subjects: The substitutionary nature of Christ's sacrifice; The perfect sufficiency and extent of the atonement; The Intercession of Christ; His Kingly office; States of humiliation and exaltation; The call of the Gospel; Causes of men rejecting the gospel call; Freedom of the Will; The grace of the Holy Spirit; The office and agency of the Spirit; Union to Christ; Faith; Repentance; The privileges of Believers; Regeneration; Justification; Adoption; Sanctification; Perseverance; &c.; &c.

"Eleven lectures were read on Pastoral Theology, pointing out the nature and importance of the pastoral office; the Christian ministry both ordinary and extraordinary; Pastoral qualifications and pastoral duties, both public and private. I have nothing to state farther, but that the class met regularly every day, when a lecture was read, an examination took place on the lecture of the previous day, and discourses were delivered when found ready. The conduct of the students was very exemplary."

JOHN KEIR.

*Professor Smith's Report*—"During the last session we were occupied with the fourth and last grand division of the course, viz. Miscellaneous branches of Biblical Literature; comprising seven chapters with their subdivisions: the Canon, Inspiration, Miracles, Antiquities, Scripture History, Sacred Geography, and the scientific features of Palestine, such as, Natural History, Botany, Agriculture, Geology, Mineralogy, and Meteorology. There was, however, a very disproportionate attention paid to many of these subjects, owing to the miscalculations incident to a first course. If spared, this evil will be corrected in future.

"Nearly half the books in the Canon were disposed of in the session of 1852. In my first course, I deemed it proper to dwell longer on the Canon—its formation, critical history, and defence—than I propose to do again. The tide of heterodoxy, on that subject, is now completely turned. The battle has been fought and won. Sound views on the Canon are now fairly in the ascendant, and the impieties and absurdities of Strauss and his associates are fast sinking into merited contempt. I thought

It right, however, that for once at least, in the course of my prelections, the evidences of divine revelation should receive a searching investigation; and that the arguments and objections, of modern infidelity should be fully and fairly met. Hereafter, I do not mean to go over the books of the Canon seriatim, but to group them together, so as to allow more time for the discussion of other subjects.

"In the second chapter, I entered on the subject of Inspiration; and explained the nature of inspiration, proved its reality, and defined its extent. On this last point, I gave a general view of the theories entertained on the subject.—Having asserted and defended the plenary inspiration of the Scripture, I adverted to those who hold extreme opinions on verbal inspiration, such as Haldane; and to those who hold sound, but modified views of verbal inspiration, such as Henderson; and I struck out a middle course, by endeavoring to reconcile the two theories, on the principle of removing what is objectionable in each. Thus verbal inspiration is fully maintained, and ample ground left for all the distinctive individualities of the Sacred Writers.

"I next entered on the subject of miracles, and pointed out the fallacies of Hume's celebrated argument against the miracles of Scripture, together with the general strain of Campbell's reply. I availed myself of Dr Wardlaw's valuable work on miracles; and also of Dr Lindsay's excellent lecture on the same subject. As to Antiquities, only the outline of the different topics were given, with references to the best books on the subject. Sacred Geography was taught at some length, by means of large maps constructed for the purpose. I had some lectures prepared, both on Botany and Geology; but for want of time I could only give the outlines. Observations were made on Meteorology, in connexion with the clime of Palestine. Twelve chapters of Hebrew were read in the prophecies of Isaiah and Jeremiah, and a considerable portion of Chaldee in Daniel. A good many chapters in Greek were also read. A variety of exercises were prescribed, and given in by the Students, during the Session,—and it gives me much pleasure to bear witness to their unwearied diligence and good behaviour.

JAMES SMITH.

After giving an account of the lectures they had delivered and the exercises they had prescribed, during the session, both professors stated, that now they had gone over the curriculum, along which they intend regularly to conduct their students,—a curriculum extending over four sessions; so that the Synod have now before them, in active operation, both in the Philosophical and Theological departments, the whole course of training to which their students are to be subjected. Who, looking at the subjects of study, and the manner in which they are taught, will hesitate to acknowledge, that the curriculum is one which, with the blessing of God Almighty, must prove to be most useful and efficient?

### III. OPENING OF SEMINARY 1854.

On Wednesday March 1st, the Board met in the Meeting House, West River, for the purpose of superintending the opening of the Seminary for 1854.—Five ministers were present, and two elders, besides a large number of interested spectators. Professor Ross read a highly useful and eloquent lecture,—“On the nature of Light.” At the close of the lecture, the students were enrolled. Eight were present at the opening, other four have been enrolled since, making in all twelve. One only was present for the first time. Professor McCulloch, as will be seen from his own report, entered upon the duties of his office in the fourth week of March.—Both Professors have been pursuing their several duties, with diligence, earnestness, and abundant success, ever since the commencement of the session; but the Synod will be best able to judge from the reports of the Professors themselves. These reports extend from the commencement of the Session till June 17th and 19th, a week before the recess took place.

*Professor Ross' Report.*—“The First Professor in the Classical and Philosophical Department of the Theological Seminary in Connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia reports as follows:”

“The number of Students on the roll is 12. Of these one has been compelled to leave for a time on account of ill health. He is expected to return when the class re-opens.”

“The Greek Class consists of 10 stu-

dents. During the current term, they have read the *Crito*, the death of Socrates, and the *Phædo* of Plato. They have read also extracts from the fourth book of Aristotles Nichomachæan Ethics, and from the second book of his *Art of Rhetoric*. They are now reading extracts from his *Art of Poetry*."

"In the Senior Latin Class there are 3 students. They have read the 5th and 6th Satires of Juvenal, and the 1st and 2d Satires of Persius. They have also read about 40 chapters in the 4th book of the 2d pleading in the "prosecution against Verres."

"The Senior Mathematical Class consists of the same students. They have gone through the Quadrature of the circle, and the rectification of its circumference.—Geometrical Maxima, and Minima,—Geometrical Analysis,—Plane loci—and Porisms, and have just commenced Plane Trigonometry. In Algebra, they have principally been occupied with Equations."

"In the Moral Philosophy Class there are 7 students. The first part of the term, was devoted to Rhetoric, including Composition and Elocution. In Moral Philosophy, we have discussed, the Freedom of the Will"—The Mechanical, Animal and Rational principles of Action; and we are now considering the Nature of Virtue. The Students have been regular and punctual in their attendance, and their proficiency has been very satisfactory and gratifying. Their conduct so far as known to me, has been unexceptionable and exemplary.

JAMES ROSS.

*Professor McCulloch's Report.*—"My classes were commenced in the fourth week of March, and with the exception of an intermission of four days, occasioned by indisposition, have been regularly maintained to the present date."

In the Natural Philosophy Class, "five lectures have been delivered every week, accompanied by the various experiments, with which the principles which have been discussed, are usually illustrated. The order commonly observed, in a philosophical course, has been closely adhered to in the management of my class. Besides the preliminary subjects generally discussed, on commencing such a course, matter in its varied conditions, and its properties,

whether essential or contingent, have been gone over in succession. In addition to this, the attractions of cohesion and gravitation, capillary attraction, the laws of motion, the subject of projectiles, and the pendulum, have occupied the attention of the class. The mechanical powers, form the subject of consideration, at the present moment."

With respect to the number of essays written by the students, I have merely to observe, that the branch referred to, does not belong to my department."

"The Mathematical classes under my charge contain 9 students, the Latin, the same number, and at present the Philosophical class 5. It may be stated that one student, included in the above return, has been absent some time, in consequence of indisposition; but contemplates returning.

"It gives me no little pleasure to be able to state that, as far as my own observation and means of information extend, the conduct of the students is precisely what the warmest friends of the Seminary, would desire."

"Since entering upon my duties, the Latin Class under my charge, has read the first *Æneid*, and a part of the second."

"The Mathematical Class under my charge, has entered upon the third book of Euclid, having gone through a portion of the first, and all the second, since the commencement of the session."

"In Algebra, hardly two of the students are working together, while some are well advanced in Equations, others are working the different rules of fractions."

"The only point which occurs to me at the present moment, having an important bearing upon the improvement of the students, is the necessity of adopting some standard edition of the Classics. There are just now, nearly as many editions of Virgil in the class, as there are books. The numerous discrepancies existing between English, Scotch, French and American editions, occasion much waste of precious time; and also hinder the attainment of fixed attention to a person reading or speaking,—a habit so valuable and necessary to every student."

"Some of the classes, which properly belong to my department, it will be

noticed, are still retained by Professor Ross. Fearing that after being so long disabled from teaching, I might find the whole too trying at the outset, he kindly offered to retain a portion of them until I should become somewhat inured again to the fatigue of teaching. But for this, I should not have been able, for many weeks past, to have carried on my present classes."

#### THOMAS McCULLOCH.

Every thing connected with the Seminary, so far as all the Professors and all their Classes, are concerned, is prosperous and progressing.

#### IV. APPOINTMENT OF A SECOND PROFESSOR.

On Thursday Sept. 1st the Board met, and among other things took into consideration, the minute of Synod transmitted to them in reference to the selection of a second Professor for the Seminary. After reasoning on the subject, it was moved and carried, that Mr Thomas McCulloch be requested to accept the second Professorship. The Secretary was requested to correspond with Mr McCulloch, informing him of the decision of the Board, and specifying the conditions on which the offer was made; and particularly that the decision of the Board was subject to the revision of Synod. An answer was received from Mr McCulloch, accepting the offer on the conditions stated; and at a meeting of the Board held at Fictou Oct. 18th, the Secretary was instructed to write the Moderator and Clerk of Synod, requesting them to call a *pro re nata* meeting of Synod in Truro, in accordance with the terms of last Synod's appointment. The meeting of Synod was accordingly called and held in Truro, in January last. The appointment of Mr McCulloch was unanimously confirmed by the Synod; and it was agreed that he should enter on his official duties at the commencement of next session; and with the understanding that he should teach Latin, and Mathematics, with such departments of Natural Science as may be agreed upon between him and Professor Ross. Mr McCulloch entered on the discharge of his duties in March last, and his report has already been given from that time up till the 17th of the present month.

#### V. PROMPTER'S SCHEME.

In May 1853 a communication appeared in the *Register*, bearing the signature

of "Prompter," and suggesting that £C000 should be raised in behalf of the Seminary, in shares and in classes of £1000 each. How the £C000 were to be applied particularly, was not stated by the writer. The only suggestion which he made was, that "the Presbyterian Church should make a simultaneous movement in aid of the funds of the Seminary." It was, however, commonly understood, that these funds were to be employed in increasing the library and apparatus, and in making investments in behalf of the Seminary in general. The proposal at first, was received by many, evidently with great satisfaction. The minds of not a few of our members and best friends had, undoubtedly, been beforehand directed to this subject. Prompter's scheme was, therefore, welcomed as something practical, and as a measure which, if carried into effect, would give them an opportunity of realizing their fondest hopes. Two or three of our most respectable and influential members, zealously backed Prompter's scheme, and pressed the propriety of acting it out immediately. Among others W. Matheson Esq. came forward, and readily proffered to do, what Prompter himself had liberally promised to do,—take a share in the first and sixth classes—at the same time expressing his high approbation of the scheme. To the Board of Superintendance such men naturally looked, considering them the best medium through which action could be taken in this case. Several of its members were spoken to and urged earnestly to bring forward the matter at some of their earliest meetings. Accordingly it did come under their consideration; but deeming it a matter meriting the gravest deliberation, and pregnant with important consequences for good or evil, they, unanimously resolved, in some form or another, to bring it before the members of Synod as speedily as possible, and be guided by their counsels. An opportunity presented itself at the *pro re nata* meeting of Synod in Truro. As nothing could be brought forward before that meeting, but the business which the members were summoned to transact, the subject was not, and could not be brought officially before Synod. But an *extra judicial* meeting was held, after the *pro re*

*mata* meeting had adjourned, at which several important and interesting subjects were discussed. "Prompter's scheme was brought before that meeting, and was considered deliberately, cautiously, and we trust, prayerfully; when all present seemed most cordially to approve of the scheme and to urge on its speedy practical adoption. Unto the Board of Superintendence was committed the task of taking the initiatory steps in this business; as the following extracts from the minute of that meeting will show. Having stated the application of the Board to the Synod for advice on this subject, the minute goes on to say: "After a full and free conversation, in which every member of Synod present expressed his sentiments, the following resolution passed unanimously. That it is the opinion of the members of Synod present, that the Board of Superintendence should make a special effort to raise £6000, to be applied by the Synod for apparatus, Library and Investment, in such proportions as may be decided by the Synod, taking the general outline proposed by Prompter, with such modifications as regard time and mode of payment as may seem proper to the Board." From these extracts it must be obvious, that the Synod devolved upon the Board the work of commencing operations for carrying out this scheme. The Board were also appointed to depute Rev. Messrs. Cameron and Patterson, and Isaac Logan Esq., to the several congregations in the Province for 6 weeks, and the purpose was, "to prosecute the matter as thoroughly as possible." And again it is said, "It was then left with the Board to make all further arrangements which they may find necessary." In accordance with these injunctions of Synod, the Board met, took Prompter's scheme into consideration, and, after a very few slight alterations on the original plan, agreed to adopt the scheme. As to the appointment of the deputation, this was the work of the Synod, and not of the Board. The Board only endeavored to carry out the resolution of the Synod thus met *extra-judicially*. The deputies however, did not proceed on their mission. From the difficulty the Board had in getting the pulpits of the deputed brethren supplied, and from the additional difficulty of getting congregations

to meet during the busy season of seed time, it was considered prudent to postpone all active operations, till after the meeting of Synod. Such is the real position of matters relative to this very important subject at the present time.

#### VI. THE LIBRARY.

Considerable additions have been made to the Library, since the last special report given to the Synod respecting it. A catalogue of all the books contained in it, has, with much care, been made out by Professor Ross. The following statements may help the Synod to form something like a correct idea of its state and present appearance. In the whole Library there are 626 different works; the volumes are 1003; but of these volumes 179 are duplicates, leaving exactly 821 distinct volumes. Of these 821, a great number are small, being nothing but elementary works; so that while a good many of the works are useful, and of the greatest advantage to students; some of them are of no advantage whatever. The amount of truly valuable and useful volumes, will not exceed 600 or 650. Some additions might, with great propriety, be made to it. In works on Natural Science, and particularly Natural Philosophy, there is a great deficiency. In controversial works, for the most part, we have books only on one side of the question. Thus, we have Campbell on Miracles, but we have not the essay of Hume. No one will deny, that for the thorough understanding of Campbell, we must have Hume also.— We have several works on Popery, but there is not one written by a Catholic in defence of Popery. The same remarks hold good in reference to other controversies. These hints we throw out principally for the benefit of donors, so that they may be regulated aright in the bestowment of their liberality. Upon the whole, the Library is gradually and regularly swelling into importance; and high hopes are entertained, that the day is not far distant, when it will be of such a magnitude and character, as to do honor to us as a Presbyterian Church,—a Church that has always struggled hard to maintain her place on the van-ground of literature, science, and education. Once more would we remind those who have a little money to spare, that this is one department of the Institution on which they might advan-



tageously expend it. "The priest's lips should keep knowledge."

#### VII. THE SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The Board have almost nothing to add to what they stated, in last year's report, with regard to the site and buildings. They still consider it would be of great advantage to the Institution to have the site fixed and the buildings erected as speedily as possible. There does not appear to be any very substantial reason why this matter should not be settled in the present session of the Synod. All the difficulties with which we have to contend now, will have to be contended with next year and next again. It is evident, that almost everywhere our people are becoming impatient, if not restive, on this subject. During all this time, we are subjecting some of the Professors and many of the students to inconveniences and even hardships, to which they ought by no means to be exposed. Besides, not a few seem to be prepared to assist in erecting buildings, no matter where the site may be; and the advantages of such contributions are rendered null, by unnecessary delay. In a Christian, impartial spirit, and with no other object in view than the benefit of the Seminary and the prosperity of the Church, let the Synod go forward and meet the question boldly, and that God who has all along over-ruled our counsels for the good of this portion of his heritage, will direct and lead us to a happy issue.

#### VIII. CONCLUSION.

We have thus gone over the usual topics brought under review in the report

of the Board of Superintendence to the Synod; together with some topics that may be considered peculiar to the present year. In our introductory remarks we stated, that the report of the present year, will, it is hoped, bear a favorable comparison with that of any preceding year; and that the principle of progression is still a marked feature in its history. The Board now leave it with the Synod to give its judgement, whether or not this opinion is well founded. When were our hopes so bright as they are now? When were our classes so efficiently conducted? When has there been so much public interest taken in our Institution as during last year? (When has there been so much pecuniary support given to it?) On all these points, is there not an increased prosperity? Let then our watchword be—*onward still*. Much has been done, but much remains to be done. Let us continue united; let us provoke one another more and more to activity in this good work; and let our unwearied prayers go up to him who sits upon the throne of heaven for his countenance and blessing, and success shall crown our every effort. "Wherefore, also, we pray always for you, that our God would count you worthy of this calling, and fulfil all the good pleasure of his goodness, and the work of faith with power, that the name of the Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in you, and ye in him, according to the grace of our God, and the Lord Jesus Christ."

All which is respectfully submitted.  
JAMES WATSON, Sec.

## Foreign Missions.

The following extracts from a letter of Mrs Geddie to her parents, contains matter of sufficient interest to warrant publication, though of no later date than the last packet which was published some months ago.—October 18, 1853.

"We have been very busy during the last year with our new house, and building out here is quite different from getting up a house at home, where you have regular tradesmen. Mr Geddie must be constantly looking after the natives,—indeed he is master builder, journeyman &c. The natives are most willing to help all they can, and they do a great deal, such as cutting down the trees in woods, and carrying the timber on their shoulders. The wood used for building is very hard and very heavy. The natives also make the Lime-wattle and put on the first coat of plaster. I am sure that were you to see our new house, you would say that Mr Geddie deserved a great deal of credit. The house is of stone, and when finished, will be very

convenient, substantial and comfortable. We have a most splendid view from the front windows. We are getting quite a village around us. When we first settled here, the natives removed inland to get away from us; but they are now building all around us. They are making much larger houses than they formerly lived in, and have their fences and plantations.

While I am writing, I am honored with the company of two Fotuna men, (chiefs). One of them has stretched himself on the sofa opposite to me.—They are heathen. Our own people would never think of sitting on a sofa. The gentleman looks just as these poor people did when we came among them; with his long hair, painted face, and a large white feather on his head. Poor creatures! I hope that ere long they will receive the light of the glorious gospel, which is alone able to transform them, and make them like human beings. We hope to keep one of them, who understands the language of the island, for a time, and when he returns, send teachers with him. They are very anxious to have teachers. You are aware that they killed the Samoan teachers who were settled among them; but as the party who are here have been some months on the island, they have seen enough of missionaries and their work, to know what their object is, and to have confidence in them. When they killed the teachers, they did not know their object in coming among them, and besides, they thought them the cause of a severe epidemic then raging on the island. We have at present on this island, natives of Fotuna, Erromanga, Fate and Tanna, besides the Rarotongan and Samoan teachers. With the exception of the Fotunans and Tannese, the others were left here by the John Williams, untill her return from Sydney, when she will take them back to their own lands. They are all behaving very well, and there are none of them more mild and docile than the Erromangans; and the truth is, they are not naturally more savage, but they have met with more cruel usage than others. Some of them have lived long enough among the missionaries in Samoa, to know that all white men are not alike. The teachers who were settled among them eighteen months ago, have never met with any

ill-usage from them. It is likely, that ere long, there will be a missionary in Erromanga. There are many open doors but we want the men. Thousands and thousands will leave every prison and kindred, and suffer every privation, to get gold, but how few will go to instruct the perishing heathen!!

This morning, (Oct. 18,) we had a severe earthquake,—the severest we have yet felt. There were two shocks, the one immediately after the other,—the first slight and trembling, and the second more severe and rocking. Our new house shook very much, but did not suffer the least injury. The tide went out in a moment, and returned as suddenly; then again, went out and returned four times,—it was low and high tide in the space of three-quarters of an hour. The volcano at Tanna has been more active for the last three months, than ever we have before known it to be. For some weeks the explosions took place every fifteen minutes, with a sound like loud thunder, only it was beneath instead of overhead. We still hear it, but not so frequent, nor so long as formerly. We used to hear it only in very calm weather, and the sound was not loud nor long. Sometimes the atmosphere is quite filled with smoke from the volcano. The shock of an earthquake produces a singular feeling. I have felt a good many, but I cannot get over the feeling of awe they cause while the very earth is rocking under one's feet.

This is the fall of the year with you, while it is early spring with us. The Citron trees before the door are loaded with fruit and flowers; the Peach trees are also in blossom; my garden strawberries are fruiting; the children found two ripe berries a few days ago; we have potatoes, beans and carrots up. Indeed many of these fruits will grow at any time of the year. A few weeks hence, melons will be coming up in every direction, and they are so refreshing in the hot weather. Pumpkins grow at any season, and we have a good species.—Cucumbers grow without any trouble in the summer months; indeed almost any vegetable will grow here. This part of the island would well repay the farmer. The soil is splendid, and the natives are now cultivating a great deal, considering the implements they use. They have merely a sharpened stick, and yet their

plantations are beautifully neat, and produce a great deal. They dig very deep and press every particle of the earth through their hands, and their plantations look as if they had been all raked with the finest garden rake. Then the pretty reed fences, wove like lattice work, and also the foliage of the different trees and vegetables, have quite an elegant appearance. There is the Banana, with its broad green leaves,—the Taro, with its soft green velvet leaf, resembling the leaf of the Lily, and the Sugar cane towering above all. There are also numerous vegetables such as the Yam, Sweet Potatoe &c, with vines, these are trained over the fences and look very pretty.

But the most beautiful of all beautiful sights to be seen in those islands, are the coral groves. Nothing can be more splendid than the view which the bottom of the harbor presents. There is Coral of every species, shape and color. I have often said it reminded me of the fairy tales I have heard and read. The worst of it is, that the most beautiful specimens soon lose their color after being taken out of the water. The deep red Coral is very beautiful, and does not fade, but it is so brittle that it will not carry any distance.

You have no idea of what a bustle and stir there is about us. Besides the seventeen natives who live in our family, there are constantly others going and coming; some to barter, others for medicine, &c. The missionaries house is the great centre of attraction. Still the natives are not troublesome. When people from a distance come, they like to go through the house, but they first ask permission.

We have four Rarotongan teachers and their wives, living on the premises. They, with four others who are at Mr Inglis' station, and several natives of other islands before mentioned, are waiting for the John Williams. The teacher's wives have done a great deal

of sewing for me. They sew very neatly, and the assistance they have given me has enabled me to pay more attention to the natives.

I wrote this letter some time ago, expecting to send it by the John Williams when she returned from Sydney; but when she arrived, the missionaries insisted on our accompanying them on their visit to the islands,—so we were obliged to get ready in a hurry. We left Lucy with our kind friends Mr & Mrs Inglis, and took Elizabeth and John Williams with us. At every place we found the people willing to receive teachers, at many, missionaries, especially at Mare, where they have two large houses ready for them, but alas! we had none for them. I must refer you however, to Mr Geddie's journal, for a full account of our voyage.

When we returned, we found H. M. S. Herald in the harbor. She has been here now nearly three weeks. The captain takes tea with us very often and is very sociable. There are several gentlemen on board. Mr Wilson, who is the Artist, has taken several sketches, which you may yet see. He has taken, too, our likenesses, by the Photographic process, which we shall send home by the John Williams. The captain and officers are all very much pleased with this island, and especially with our people. They came from the Isle of Pines, and they see such a contrast in the people, &c. French Priests have been there for several years, but the people, alas! are none the better. The French have taken possession of New Caledonia, and are busily erecting forts on it. Their right to do so may, however, be disputed. The tender of the Herald (a steamer) will be here in a few months,—our people are collecting wood for her.—Captain D. has kindly offered to bring our supplies by her from Sydney. The Herald will likely visit this island again ere long.

CHARLOTTE GEDDIE.

## Home Department.

THE PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU met at West River on Tuesday, 5th, ult. Advice was given on a case of reference from the Session of River John. The

certification of Students to the Hall occupied an unusual degree of attention, in consequence of the misunderstanding which has arisen between the different

Presbyteries, as to the necessity of transference from one Pby. to another, when any student at the close of each session may require to leave the bounds of that Pby. under whose inspection he was formerly placed. The Phys. of Halifax and Pictou consider that in all such cases it is necessary that the student convey his professorial certificate to the Pby. from which he was certified to the last session of the Hall; and, if leaving the bounds of that Pby., to obtain a transference, before any other Pby. can regularly receive him under their care. The Phys. of Truro and P. E. Island, consider, on the other hand, that when the students have entered the Hall they are under no presbyterial oversight and that the professorial certificate is sufficient to admit the student into any Pby. to which he may think proper to apply. This difference of opinion has led to such practical difficulties as will render it absolutely necessary to have a distinct deliverance of Synod to secure uniformity of presbyterial action, and in the meantime, mutual forbearance will prevent any injurious consequences.

The only other matter of consequence before the Court, was the decision on the recent presbyterial visitation at Merigomish. The Rev. A. P. Miller was fully heard, both as a member of Court and minister of the congregation, but no additional facts of any importance were elicited. After full deliberation the Pby. unanimously agreed to express their dissatisfaction with the present state of the relation existing between minister and people, and found reason so far to challenge the inadequacy of pecuniary support, and its manifest disproportion to the abilities of the people, as well as the necessities of the minister, as to issue a distinct notice that the congregation must be prepared for another visitation of Pby. immediately after the commencement of the ensuing year, and if this should not prove satisfactory, the congregation would be required to shew cause why the relation between minister and people should not be at once dissolved. Rev. Mr Roy was appointed to exchange pulpits with Mr Miller on the following Sabbath and read a copy of this decision.

Arrangements were made for the supply of the vacant congregations of West Branch, East River, and of Mabou and

Port Hood; also, for the mission stations at Baddeck and N.E. Margaree. Mr Samuel McCully, preacher, was missioned to Cape Breton, and Rev. Mr McKenzie recalled to Nova Scotia.

[For the Register.]

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of "£5 currency; to be appropriated as follows:—£2 10s. for a printing press for the Rev. John Geddie, our Foreign Missionary; and £2 10s. for the Seminary; to be disposed of as they (the Seminary Board) see fit; from a friend; a member of the Rev. F. S. Crowe's congregation, Maitland."

JOHN I. BAXTER.

P. S. The above seems to be a call to attend to the duty assigned me by the Board of Foreign Missions at their meeting in July last, viz: to appeal to the children and youth of our own and sister churches to procure the means of securing an improved and efficient printing press for Mr Geddie, as he has requested in one of his late letters. This I intend to do (Providence permitting) very soon. In the mean time, I would only say to my young friends who came forward so manfully, and contributed so liberally for the mission boat, *lay by your coppers and sixpences, and your quarter dollars, &c.*, as I expect soon to call upon you all to contribute once more; to provide for our devoted missionary a splendid mission press, to be employed in disseminating the light of the glorious gospel amongst the poor degraded heathen of Aneiteum and the adjacent islands of the New Hebrides.

J. I. B.

[For the Register.]

MR EDITOR.—I have a great desire to enlist the christian sympathies of the Church in behalf of our infant congregation at Greenwood Church, Wallace River. A few weeks ago, I dispensed the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper among them for the first time, and had a fair opportunity of observing substantial evidence of their piety, their public spirit, their unflinching zeal, and great perseverance. They have erected one of the neatest and prettiest churches, of its size, in the body.—They remitted by me, as a contribution to the Home Mission Board, the handsome sum of eight pounds fourteen shillings and

five pence, which I am to hand over to the treasurer when at the Seminary. Still they are as yet but a little flock. A communion roll was made up comprising only four-and-twenty members; but there is a number of very respectable Presbyterian families and individuals among them, beside, who will in all likelihood, very soon, give in their adhesion to the membership of the church.

Now, the great point in demand is this—to have their days of supply regularly stated and fixed—say, once in four weeks, or as often as it can be afforded, so that they may always know beforehand without fail when they really are to have sermon. This should be the case with all our stations, more especially with Wallace River. There are different denominations in that community, and being all but sparingly supplied with preaching, they worship with one another freely. The body, therefore, that has the most fixed supply, has a very great advantage. Our dear brethren there, who as yet have had but occasional supply, often at long intervals, have had no chance at all. As then the labor of circulating word when the supply comes, probably on the Saturday before, is great and troublesome, and could not be accomplished at all, unless there were some possessing far more than ordinary means and public spirit.

JAMES SMITH.

Stewiacke, 18th Aug., 1854.

### EXAMINATION

#### AND CLOSING OF THE SEMINARY.

On Wednesday Sept. 6th the Board of Superintendence met in West River meeting house, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of attending to the examination of the Students at the close of another Session. The Convener was in the chair. Present with him Revds. A. McGilvray, James Bayne, George Patterson, James Watson, Mr D. Cameron, elder, and Professors Ross and McCulloch—members of the Board; Rev. David Roy, James Waddell, James Byers, and Henry Crawford were also present. At the request of the Convener, Rev. Mr Waddell opened the meeting with prayer. In the Moral Philosophy Class 6 Students were present,—Messrs. John McKenzie, Robert Laird, Duncan McLean, Daniel McDonald, John D. McGilvray, and James T. McGilvray. An essay was read by each of the Students. During the session a considerable

number of essays had been written by each Student. The Board selected at pleasure one out of these essays, and heard the student who composed it read it. These essays contained an outline of the principal subjects which had been discussed by Professor Ross during the session.

In the Natural Philosophy Class, 4 students were present,—Messrs. David McLean, Samuel F. Johnston, George I. McKenzie, and Daniel Fraser. The students also read essays prescribed on the same principle as those given to the Moral Philosophy Class. Professor McCulloch then examined the class on some of the leading principles of Natural Philosophy. At the request of the Board a searching examination was gone into, on the Mechanical Powers.

The whole examination lasted nearly four hours. At its close the members of the Board and others, expressed their high satisfaction with the proceedings of the day. The classes were evidently under good training. The answers given were prompt and accurate. The essays were very creditable, both as to matter and style. The diligence and success of the professors and the progress of the students seemed to give satisfaction to all.

On Thursday morning, at 10 a. m., the Board again met in the Seminary, for examining the Students in the languages and Mathematics. The junior Latin class was examined on Virgil; the senior Latin class on Cicero; and the Greek class on the Idyls of Theocritus. Specimens in each class were given of parsing, construction, and scanning. The Professors stated to the Board what each class had read during the session; and sentences were selected, almost at random, which the students were required to translate and parse. No one could say they failed to give proof that their proficiency must have been acquired by hard and severe study. A problem or two in Euclid, were demonstrated, and several sums wrought out on the black board in division, fractions, simple and quadratic equations in Algebra. Upon the whole, this has generally been considered to be the best examination of the Seminary we have as yet had.

#### OPENING OF THE HALL.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Hall was opened by Dr Keir. The subject of his lecture was Creeds and Confessions. Dr Keir is thoroughly read on

all the branches of Systematic Theology, and never fails on this account, to place any subject he discusses, in the most luminous point of view. His lecture was read with much spirit and earnestness, and it was listened to with great attention.—*E. Chronicle.*

#### SPECIAL EFFORT FOR THE SEMINARY.

At the time of the meeting of Synod in January last, the brethren present adopted measures for raising a Special Fund to provide for the permanence of the Seminary, and published a scheme for carrying out the object. Owing to a variety of circumstances, no further action was taken until the meeting of Synod, when the matter underwent a thorough discussion. The result of that discussion was the adoption of the following resolution:

“That from the past success which has attended the efforts of the Synod, as well as the improved circumstances of the people under its charge, the Synod consider that the time has now arrived for making a special effort for the permanence of the institution, by raising a sum for Library, Apparatus, (and buildings if necessary), and receiving such sums, such parties may choose to have invested for its annual support.”

This resolution was adopted almost un-animously, and we are not sure but it meets the approval of all the members of Synod, though, from preference to other measures, some voted against it. It was remitted to the Committee of Superintendence to take immediate measures for carrying it into effect.

The Committee therefore beg through the columns of the Register, to bring the matter before the members of the church, preparatory to a more direct appeal by means of deputations to the several congregations. The Seminary has now been in existence for six years, and we believe has more than realized the expectations of its founders. Its benefits have begun to be felt in every quarter of the church,—But yet the Synod have done nothing decided in the way of providing the permanent stock necessary for giving that stability and efficiency to the Institution which its friends desire. Several causes have led to this delay. The site of the Seminary has not been decided. Besides, when the Seminary was started, it partook in the minds of many of the nature of an exper-

iment; and indeed was regarded in many instances as a measure of temporary necessity. Now however we have arrived at a different stage. The site cannot long remain undetermined, probably not longer than next meeting of Synod; while the success that has attended the efforts of the Synod, render the measure no longer an experiment. Under these circumstances the Synod feel, that the time has now arrived, when the arrangements made for carrying on the Institution should be no longer of the temporary character which they have hitherto been.

Several circumstances combine in addition, to render the present moment a favorable one for carrying out this object. The success of the Institution, has rallied around it many warm friends, many of whom have pressed upon us the adoption of such a measure, with assurances of their support. Besides, as noticed in the Synod's resolution, the greater portion of the members of our church are enjoying a measure of prosperity, such as they have not enjoyed for several years. Trade has recovered from its former stagnation, and indeed the activity in commercial circles has been unprecedented for a length of time. Employment is abundant; and if the harvest during the present season has not been so good as we have known, the circumstance of the agricultural portion of the population have much improved from what they have been of late years.

On the necessity of such an effort, we need not say much. In regard to Library and Apparatus, we need only repeat what was said in the April No. of the Register.

“The Library and Apparatus are both defective. As to the latter, a good commencement has been made. In addition to what had formerly been expended, the Synod, at its meeting in June 1853, directed the Committee to expend £100 in adding to it. But to render it in any high degree efficient, a much larger sum would be required. The Library is in a still more deficient state. The Theological Library which was gathered by the exertions of our fathers, contains indeed a considerable number of religious works, and with the additions made to it lately of books of modern date, it may be considered as in a comparatively satisfactory state. The same however cannot be said of the other portions of the Library. In the Philosophical department there are no books, but what have been received since

the Seminary commenced, and these are not many. The Synod have not yet been able to appropriate any sum (except occasional donations) to its increase; so that it comprises little more than what were received as donations in Scotland. Some of these are valuable, but on the whole the Library does not meet the wants of the Institution. In History, Philosophy, and General Literature, there is need of large additions. When it is considered how limited are the opportunities afforded to young men, of having access to works in these branches otherwise, and how important it is that they should have their minds enlarged by an acquaintance with those productions of the deathless great, by which English Literature is enriched, we trust that the friends of the Institution will see the propriety of a special effort to place the Library in this respect on a more efficient footing."

In regard to buildings, most of the members of the church are aware that a measure has been adopted by the Synod, which may render any exertions for this purpose less necessary. But the Synod should be prepared for any emergency, so that in the event of that measure being unsuccessful, it may once proceed to the erection of buildings; and in the event of its being successful, and it being found unnecessary to devote any portion of the sum now to be raised to that purpose, then the whole will be devoted to objects of permanent utility to the Seminary.

The members of the church then will observe that the object of the present movement is to provide *the permanent stock of the Seminary*. Of course, should individuals have any object to which they prefer that their contributions should be devoted, their wishes will be carefully attended to. But the object of the present measure is to raise a fund to be expended, not in the annual maintenance of the Seminary, but in providing whatever objects of permanent value and necessity the Synod may deem most for the interests of the Institution.

The Committee in fulfilling the appointment of Synod have therefore proposed, that the members of the church raise the sum of £4000 within the next two years. This sum they do not consider too large for the purpose. They are disposed considering the importance of the object—the generous support extended to us in the past and promised for the future—to devise liberal things, and to have the Insti-

tution fitted up on a scale that will be creditable to the liberality of the church.—Should buildings of any extent be required, the sum will be small enough; and even should they not, much more than the whole might be expended with advantage. Many of the articles of apparatus which it is extremely desirable to have, are costly. A good telescope for example, could not be had under £100, and without such an instrument the Institution must be very imperfectly furnished. Every person acquainted with books, knows how easily a large sum may be absorbed before a library would be furnished in a creditable manner. As already observed too, the opportunities afforded in this country to our students of access to books otherwise, are very limited; and if they would occupy a respectable position in general society, it is absolutely necessary that liberal provision be made in the Institution for their instruction in this way. Besides which, there are many books of a costly nature, which are necessary to professors as well as students. But the limited salaries we are enabled to pay them render it impossible to provide from their private means, and it would be discreditable to the church that it should be necessary for them to do so. Under these circumstances none need fear that the whole sum would be required for immediate expenditure.

Besides the effort for the above purposes, it is the desire of many that provision should be made for the annual support of the Institution by means of permanent vested funds. As differences of opinion existed on this point, the Synod have left the matter open to the consciences of all. They have accordingly, as will be seen by the terms of resolution, agreed to take up such sums as parties themselves may choose to have invested for that purpose. A subscription list will be opened at the same time, to receive the names of persons willing to contribute to this object, and the amount of their contributions.

It may be necessary to explain that in investing funds it is not intended that the funds should be so bound up, that under no circumstances could the principal be touched. All that is intended is, that *under ordinary circumstances*, only the interest should be used, but principal and interest are to be at the disposal of the Synod. It may be added that in cases where funds are invested in support of such institutions, it has been found most advisable that they

should be invested in public securities, rather than on mortgages or any private loans.

In order to carry out the above measure, the committee have appointed deputies to visit the different sections of the church. The following persons have been appointed, viz: Rev. Professor Ross, George Patterson, John Cameron, and A. L. Wylie, for the Presbyteries of Picton, Truro, and part of Halifax, Rev. George Christie for the western portion of the Province, Revs. R. S. Patterson, Isaac Murray, and H. Crawford for the Presbytery of P. E. Island, and Rev. John McCurdy to appeal to his own congregation. More particular arrangements as to the time of visiting the different congregations, will be made by the deputies, by communication with the different Sessions.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to make any lengthened appeal on behalf of this measure. They believe the scheme will speak for itself, and they therefore lay it before the friends of Christ throughout the church, saying in the language of scripture, "Take ye from among you an offering unto the Lord, whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring an offering unto the Lord, gold and silver." "Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give, not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver."

By order of Committee,  
JAMES WATSON, Sec.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SCOTLAND.

**DUNDEE.**—On Tuesday evening, August 1st, at a meeting of the church assembling in Watt Institution Hall, the Rev. Alexander C. Rutherford resigned his charge as pastor. The reasons assigned by Mr R. were as follows:—

Because as the result of mature consideration and study, he is convinced that the doctrines of the Confession of Faith and Catechism are consistent with the Word of God; and because, under the influence of misapprehension, he is satisfied that he erred in resisting certain decisions of the United Secession Synod with which he was formerly connected.

On the Sabbath following, Mr Rutherford, after sermon, intimated his resignation publicly. On the dismissal of the congregation, the members met, when it was moved and seconded that the church be dissolved. It was moved, as an amendment, that Mr Rutherford be requested to form the members willing to adhere to him into a church, based upon the standards of the Presbyterian body. This amendment was withdrawn at the desire of Mr Rutherford, who explained to his friends that, without consulting the Presbytery, it would be improper for them to take any step such as that proposed. The motion was accordingly carried unanimously.—*Scottish Press.*

## Notices.

The PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU will meet in the vestry of Prince St. Church, Picton, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 11, A. M.

The Board of Foreign Missions will meet same day and place, at 7, P. M.

It is earnestly requested that all the members of the Board will be in attendance, as much important business will be transacted, connected with the annual disbursements, &c., &c., and all necessary arrangements for conducting the Missionary Register for the year 1855.

J. & J. Yorston acknowledge the receipt of the following for the Foreign Mission, viz:  
Mrs John McMillan, Toney river, 2s 6d.  
A friend, 2s 6d.  
By Mrs Lydia Dunlap, 33 yds. Flannel from the north side of the South Branch of Upper Swiacke.

Monies received by Rev. James Watson.  
FOR PRINTING PRESS.

From Roger Hill Sabbath School for Printing Press to Mr Geddie, 13s.

FOR SEMINARY.

Mr A. Blackie's district, Green Hill, 0 2 8½  
Mr T. Roger's district, additional £ 0 3 1½  
Mr G. McConnell's district, additional 0 2 0

MONIES RECEIVED BY TREASURER  
from August 20, to September 20.

HOME MISSION.

Collection, Prince Street Church £10 19 0  
A friend in Canada, 2 0 0  
Melville Church, Toney river, 0 7 1½

SEMINARY.

A friend in Canada, 2 0 0  
From a member in Poplar Grove Church absent when collection was made, 2 10 0



The Seminary account for 1853—4, as audited by the Synod's Committee, will appear in our next number.

Robert Smith, Truro, acknowledges the receipt of the following:

FOR THE SEMINARY.

From Mrs. Charles Hall, £0 5 2½  
Miss Margaret Christie, up river, 1 0 0

FOREIGN MISSION.

From Miss Margaret Archibald, mt., £0 5 0  
Legacy of the late Samuel Davison, Portapique, from the executor, 3 0 0  
Thomas Davison, 2n Portapique, 0 2 6  
Richard Craig, Truro, 0 5 0  
Samuel H. Craig, do, 0 5 0  
Miss Margaret Fraser, East mount., 0 2 6  
Ephraim White, elder, L. Stowiaske, 0 5 2½  
Daniel Hingley, Salmon River, 0 5 2½

HOME MISSION.

From Thomas Davison, Portapique, £0 2 6  
Robert Pratt, Salmon River, 0 1 3  
Collection at Westchester per Rev. Mr. McCulloch, 1 1 8½  
Part loan returned from Wallace River, per account, 6 0 0  
Daniel Hingley, Salmon River, 0 2 6

EDUCATION OF MISS GADDIS.

From Mrs Robert H. Smith, £0 2 6

FORMS OF BEQUESTS.

Persons desirous of bequeathing property, real or personal, for the advancement of Education generally, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, are requested to leave it to the "Educational Board of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia," this being the Synod's Incorporated body, for holding all funds intrusted to its management, for all Educational purposes, Classical, Philosophical, and Theological.

"I devise and bequeath to The Educational Board of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, the sum of——— [If in land, describe it,—if in money, name the time when it is to be paid.]

If persons wish to state their object more definitely, they may do so thus:—

"I bequeath to The Educational Board of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, the sum of——— to be applied for the support of the Synod's Theological Seminary, (or) in aid of young men studying for the ministry, as the Synod may direct, (or) for the Theological Professorship Fund.

FOR RELIGIOUS OR MISSIONARY PURPOSES.

I hereby bequeath the sum of——— Pounds to my Executor [or to some other persons in whom Testator has confidence] to be applied in aid of the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, (or) in aid of the funds of the Board of Home Missions, (or) to assist the congregation of——— in erecting a place of worship.

In this way the bequest may be varied or divided to meet the wishes of the Testator.

The Treasurer of the Mission Education Fund acknowledges the receipt of 12s 6d, being the joint contribution of Misses Sarah Ann Smith and Christiana McGregor, New Glasgow, who have thus, "by care and industry," in early youth obtained the means of cherishing and displaying a missionary spirit.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY WANTED.

The Board of Foreign Missions having been directed by the Synod to endeavor to secure the services of Two Missionaries to labor in the South Seas, are now prepared to receive applications for that service, from ministers and Licentiates of the Church in Nova Scotia, or the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, or its branches in the Colonies. Applications to be directed to the Rev. James Bayne, Secretary of the Board, Pictou.

WARDS AND COMMITTEES.

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

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

Educational Board—The Rev'ds Smith, McGregor, Campbell, Ross, Bayne, and Messrs Abram Patterson, Charles D. Hunter, Adam Dickie, Isaac Logan, John D. Christie, James McGregor, John Yorston, Anthony Smith, J. W. Carnichael, and J. D. McDonald. Ex-Officio members, the Moderator and Clerk of Synod for the time being. John McKislay, Esq., Secretary.

Seminary Board—The Professors ex-officio, Rev'ds McCulloch, Bayne, Christie, Gilvray, Watson, G. Patterson, and Daniel Cameron and James McGregor. Rev. Wm. McCulloch, Convener. Rev. J. Watson, Sec.

Committee of Correspondence with Evangelical Churches—The Rev'ds Patterson, Walker and Bayne. Rev. G. Patterson, Convener.

Committee of Enquiry respecting the best locality for the Seminary—The Rev'ds Murdoch, McCulloch, McGregor, G. Patterson, Sedgewick, and James McGregor, Esq.

Committee of Bills and Oratures—Messrs Roy, Bayne and Gilvray, and James McGregor,—Mr Bayne, Convener.

General Treasurer for all Synodical Funds—Abram Patterson, Esq., Pictou.

Receivers of Contributions to the Scheme of the Church.—James McCallum, Esq., P.E. Island, and Robert Smith, merchant, Truro.

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