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THE MISSIONARY RECORD

OF THE

Free Church of Nova Scotia.

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY, 1853.

No. 7.

OUTLINE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE FREE CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

This Court met at Halifax according to appointment, on the thirtieth day of June last, and after a Sermon by the Rev. Hugh McLeod, Moderator, from Colossians iv and 17, was duly constituted for business. There were present of the Presbytery of Cape Breton, the Rev. Hugh McLeod, Sydney, and the Rev. James Frazer, Boularderie Island; of the Presbytery of Pictou, the Rev. Messrs. J. Stewart, New Glasgow, D. B. Blair, Barney's River, J. Munro, Wallace, A. Munro, Brown's Creek, P. E. I., Niel Bethune, Murray Harbour, P. E. I., and Alex. Sutherland, New London, P. E. I., ministers; and Mr. Adam MacKenzie, Ruling Elder, Barney's River; of the Presbytery of Halifax, Rev. Professors King and Lyall, Rev. Messrs. Forrester of Halifax, and Duff of Lunenburg, ministers; Mr. John Newcomb, Cornwallis, Mr. Edward Taylor, Dartmouth, and Mr. George McLeod, Halifax, Ruling Elders. On motion made and seconded the Rev. Wm. Duff was unanimously elected Moderator for the ensuing year, and the Rev. A. Forrester was appointed interim Clerk in the room of Mr. Duff.

SESSION II.—The committee on Overtures reported that no overtures had been handed in. The committee on Bills, references, &c., reported that they had agreed to transmit to the Synod a reference from the Presbytery of Halifax in the case of the Rev. A. Romans. The Synod tendered their thanks to the Rev. Hugh McLeod for his excellent discourse, and requested that it be placed in the hands of the Synod for publication. The

ministers present were appointed to conduct divine worship in the congregations and preaching stations in and around Halifax, on Sabbath next. Committees were appointed to visit and revise the Presbytery Records. The Record of the Presbytery of Pictou was not produced for reasons stated and sustained. The extract minute of reference from the Presbytery of Halifax in the case of the Rev. A. Romans was read, the tenour of which follows:—

At Halifax, and within the Free Church^h College there, the twenty-eighth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two years.

Which day the Free Presbytery of Halifax met and was duly constituted. Sederunt—Rev. Wm. Duff, Moderator, Reverend Professor King, Rev. Alexander Forrester, Reverend Alexander Romans, and Mr. Edward Taylor, Ruling Elder.

Inter alia—The Rev. Alexander Romans applied for certified extracts from the Minutes of Synod 1850 in relation to premises to be secured for the use of the College and Academy. The Presbytery declined to issue any order on the subject, as being beyond their jurisdiction.

Mr. Romans then applied for a Presbyterial certificate for himself. Being asked to state the grounds for such an application, he mentioned that it was the deliverance of the Synod at their late meeting authorizing the purchase, not of his property which has been for some time occupied by the College and Academy, but of St. John's Church; doing this in violation of a resolution to which, as he conceives, the Synod had come in 1850 to purchase his property. Although reminded of a variety of circumstances which shewed clearly that he had been laboring under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, and that the Synod of 1850 had not committed itself to any such Resolution as he had supposed, he persisted in his application for a certificate. The Presbytery agreed to allow this

application to lie on the table till their next ordinary meeting.

The meeting was closed with prayer.

At Halifax, and within the Free Church College there, the twenty-fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two years.

Which day the Free Presbytery of Halifax met and was constituted. Sederunt—Reverend Professor Lyall, Moderator pro tempore, Reverend Professor King, Reverend Alexander Forrester, Rev. Alexander Romans, and Mr. Edward Taylor, Ruling Elder.

Inter alia—Mr. Romans stated that since last meeting of Presbytery he had applied to Mr. Duff, as Synod Clerk, for a copy of the Report of the Committee upon which the Synod of 1850 had acted in their deliverance against the College and Academy Buildings; but that Mr. Duff in answer had sent him not the Report but an extract from the printed Minutes of Synod. He desired still, therefore, to have a Presbyterial certificate, and upon the grounds which he has already stated. The Presbytery, after deliberation, refuse any certificate which, if granted on such an application, would involve their concurrence in a charge against the Synod of a breach of engagement with Mr. Romans which they know to be entirely groundless: The Presbytery, further, refer the whole matter to the Synod at their next ordinary meeting, appointed to be held here on the last Thursday of June, 1853, and Mr. Romans is accordingly cited apud acta.

The meeting was closed with prayer.

Extracted on this and the two preceding pages from the Record of the Free Presbytery of Halifax, by

ANDREW KING, Interim Clerk.

The Synod deferred the consideration of the case till a subsequent diet, and instructed the Clerk to give intimation of the same to the Rev. Mr. Romans. A committee for arranging the order of business to be brought before the Synod was appointed. Professor King gave in the report of the Synod Fund committee, which was sustained and the committee re-appointed.

SESSION III.—This Session was spent in devotional exercises, and in hearing statements from the brethren present, respecting the dispensation of ordinances and the state of religion in their several localities. The Rev. Messrs. Frazer and McLeod, on the part of the Presbytery of Cape Breton, presented a very interesting outline of the state of religious matters in Cape Breton; from which it appeared that whilst there exists, in very large settlements, the most lamentable destitution of the dispensation of divine ordinances, there are several favorable and cheering

symptoms of improvement amongst our adhering population. It was highly gratifying to find that the revival-work, in Mr. McLeod's district, and especially at Mira, is still progressing and manifesting its genuineness by its fruits. The Rev. A. Sutherland followed on the same subject in reference to Prince Edward's Island, and detailed a course of visitation that had been made by the brethren there, of six stations, of which Brown's Creek is the centre, and of four stations of which Murray Harbour is the centre, and of the various congregations under his own, Mr. Sutherland's immediate charge. It was encouraging to the church to find that a congregation had at length been formed and organized at Charlottetown, the Metropolis of the Island. The interests of the Free Church in the Island have suffered materially from this not having been done at a much earlier period. It is to be hoped that ere long a minister of talent and judgment will be found to occupy Charlottetown and three or four adjacent stations.

SESSION IV.—The committee on the arrangement of business reported and recommended that the Synod take up the following subjects at this and to-morrow's diet:—1. Continued statements by the brethren present on the dispensation of ordinances in their respective localities. 2. Case of reference from the Presbytery of Halifax. And at to-morrow's diet, after private conference on the Sustentation of the Ministry, to hear, 1. Report of College and Academy Board, 2. Report of Home Mission committee, 3. Report of Bursary and Library committee.

Professor King stated the reference from the Presbytery of Halifax in the case of the Rev. Alex. Romans. The Synod sustained the reference, and in the absence of Mr. Romans deferred the farther consideration thereof till to-morrow, and again instructed the Clerk to give intimation to Mr. Romans. The Rev. Messrs. Stewart of New Glasgow, and Blair of Barney's River, were heard on the dispensation of ordinances, and the state of religion in their own bounds; and from their statements it appeared that, amid many difficulties and trials, the cause of the Free Church is steadily progressing within the Presbytery of Pictou.

SESSION V.—The Synod held a long conference on the subject of the Sustentation of the Ministry. Whilst there are still some deplorable cases of deficiency in the fulfilment of engagements most solemnly come under by congregations to

their Pastors, it was the decided conviction of all present, that on the whole there appeared considerable improvement in this important matter. The examination of the Record of the Presbytery of Cape Breton furnished most satisfactory evidence of the efforts of that Presbytery to bring about a more orderly and systematic arrangement in the support of divine ordinances.

The committee on Overtures reported that they had met according to appointment, and had agreed to transmit the two following overtures:—1. Anent Intemperance; 2. Anent union with the different branches of the Free Church in British North America.

Mr. Forrester, Convener of the Home Mission Committee, read the report of the committee, when it was moved and seconded that the report be sustained, that the recommendations embodied in the report for the future management of this scheme be adopted and published in the printed minutes of Synod, that the thanks of the Synod be given to Mr. Forrester for his diligence in connexion with this matter, and that the committee be re-appointed with the addition of Professor Lyall and the Ruling Elders of Lunenburg, Cornwallis, and Halifax. The following are the regulations above referred to:—1. That after this year, the travelling expenses of ministers in visiting destitute localities, shall not be paid out of this fund, unless these ministers visit these localities by the express appointment of Synod. 2. That each Presbytery Clerk transmit to the Convener of the Home Mission committee annually, on or before the first of March, a list of the stations in the Presbytery standing most in need of catechetical or missionary labourers—the local efforts made by the stations applying for a Catechist or Licentiate, with a view to his support—and the opinion of the Presbytery generally relative to these stations. 3. That the minimum salary of a Catechist be at the rate of £20 per annum, of a Divinity Student of the third or fourth year acting as Catechist at the rate of £50, and of a Preacher at the rate of £60. 4. That the the Presbytery be instructed to form associations in all the preaching stations and vacant congregations for the purpose of collecting contributions either weekly or monthly or quarterly, on behalf of this scheme, in addition to the annual collection.

The case of Mr. Romans was then taken up. Mr. Romans having been fully

heard, and the case carefully considered in connexion with the statements and explanations of various members of Court, it was moved and seconded that the Moderator put to Mr. Romans the following question:—Are you satisfied, from the explanations you have now heard, that the minutes are correctly given, and that the Synod had not committed itself to any such engagement to purchase your property as you had supposed? The Moderator having put the question, Mr. Romans replied in the affirmative, that he was satisfied.

Mr. James Liddell read the report of the College and Academy Board, along with a full financial statement. The Synod sustained the report, tendered their thanks to Mr. Liddell, the Secretary of the Board, and re-appointed the committee. The Synod appointed the following committee to consider the whole matter of the Professorial Fund, and to report, viz., Rev. Messrs. Forrester, McLeod, and Stewart, Professor Lyall, and Mr. John Newcomb, Elder; Mr. Forrester, Convener.

Professor Lyall, Convener of the Bursary and Library Committee, gave in the report. The Synod sustained the report, re-appointed the committee in so far as the Bursary Fund is concerned, and appointed the Professors of the College as the Library committee.

SESSION VI.—Mr. Stewart of New Glasgow stated on the behalf of Dr. Forrester, Convener of the Widow's Fund committee, that there was no report to be given in. Mr. Forrester, Convener of the committee appointed to consider the whole matter of the Professorial Fund, read the report. The Synod sustained the same and appointed the Rev. Messrs. McLeod and Forrester to prosecute the scheme therein propounded. N. B. *The report of the College and Academy Board as well as the scheme proposed for the Professorial Fund, is given under the article headed Professorial Fund, to which we solicit the special attention of all the friends of the Free Church in these Lower Provinces.*

Professor King stated that he had received a communication from the Convener of the Colonial committee, the tenour of which follows: "That the time for which the committee had guaranteed the annual grant of £520 sterling to the College had expired, but that in consideration of the peculiar circumstances and the efforts making in the Colonies to endow the College, they agree to continue

their assistance in the mean time, and for this year to give the sum of £400 sterling, which will fall to be allocated on the same principles as formerly". The Synod, on hearing this communication, instructed the College Board to pay the Professors, if necessary this year, the sum of £100 sterling out of the interest of the Professorial Fund. The Synod further resolved in connexion with this matter to open up a correspondence with the Colonial committee, and appointed a committee to consider in what shape this should be done, and to report.

SESSION VII.—The Synod, after due deliberation, again remitted to the College Board the whole matter relating to the Incorporation of the property of the church, and instructed the Board, after taking full legal advice to have one or more forms of deeds of Incorporation prepared, in order to be submitted to the Synod, at its next ordinary meeting.

Professors King and Lyall gave to the Synod an account of the management of their respective classes during the last session of College. It was moved and seconded that the thanks of the Synod be tendered to the Professors for their unwearied diligence in the discharge of the duties of their office, as well as for their zeal in supplying vacant stations with ordinances, within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax.

Professor King brought under the notice of the Synod the propriety of having some definite rules for the whole internal arrangement of the College, the attainments requisite for students on their admission thereto, as well as at subsequent stages of their studies, the course of study to be pursued during the summer vacations, for the guidance of Presbyteries thereanent, &c. The Synod appointed the two Professors to draw out a code of regulations for the above named purpose, and to submit the same to the Synod at its meeting in 1854.

SESSION VIII.—Professor King, Convener of the committee on Missionary Record, gave in the report and tendered his resignation. The Synod sustained the report, returned thanks to Professors King and Lyall for their kindness in conducting the Record, and expressed regret that Professor King had resigned the Convener'ship. The Synod farther resolved to continue, if possible, the periodical, and appointed the following committee to take whatever steps they may deem necessary for this purpose, viz: the Moderator and Clerk, Rev. Mr. Stewart,

Professor Lyall, Messrs. McKinlay, Lidjell, and McIntosh; the Moderator, Convener. The committee on correspondence with the Colonial committee gave in their report, and the Moderator was instructed in terms thereof to write to the Convener of the Colonial committee of the Free Church of Scotland. The Rev. A. Sutherland read the report of the Sabbath Observance committee, which was sustained. This report we shall give in the next number of the *Record*. The Overture anent Intemperance was then taken up, and Mr. Sutherland being heard in support of it, it was agreed that the following committee be appointed to consider the whole subject, and to report at next ordinary meeting of Synod, viz. the members of Synod resident in Prince Edward's Island, the Moderator, and the Rev. Hugh McLeod; Mr. Sutherland, Convener. The Synod farther directed that the ministers of Synod preach on the subject during the year. The Overture anent Union with the various branches of the Free Church in British North America was referred to the committee on Incorporation with the Free Presbytery of New Brunswick. The Synod, on the reports of committees appointed to revise the Presbytery Records, ordered the same to be attested. The Synod, on a review of the whole subject of the Sustentation of the ministry, and taking into account the facts brought out at the conference, instructed the Presbyteries to use all diligence in the prosecution of this matter, and to visit anew those congregations where the greatest deficiency prevails in the support of ordinances.

After some other routine business, the Synod adjourned to meet at New Glasgow on the last Thursday of June, 1854.

PROFESSORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND

In laying before our readers the transactions of the Synod, in connexion with this important matter, we shall first of all give the report of the College and Academy Board, and then the report of the committee appointed to consider the whole subject of the Professorial Fund, and afterwards make a few remarks.

REPORT OF COLLEGE AND ACADEMY BOARD.

"On referring to the different statements placed before the Synod at their several meetings since the establishing the Free Church College scheme, the friends of the College and Church generally will

be pained to find, that the falling off of the amount of subscriptions for the last two years has been so great, as to make it necessary that renewed and greater exertions be made in order to reach the object in view. It is, however, to be hoped, that such a renewed spirit, under the guidance and blessing of Him, whose cause it is, will spring up as will overcome the difficulties with which the church has had to contend. The amounts which are now placed before the Synod, will be the best argument to be offered, and the result of each years collections, including the present statement, may be given as follows :—

Subscriptions for year 1848	L.782	12	4
do. " " 1849	685	11	11
do. " " 1850	485	13	4½
do. " " 1851	375	4	9
do. " " 1852	314	17	7

A large amount of this may be considered, as for the present, sunk, having been expended on the alterations made upon the old building, with yearly rents of the same; which, in the want of any provision for meeting them, were in the mean time furnished out of this fund.—It was contemplated and hoped, that the sum required for these purposes would have been raised by the church from such collections as were ordered annually by the Synod. But these collections have never yet amounted to a sufficient sum to cover the Current Expenses.

Having now a building comparatively free, as the only incumbrance on it is the loan by the Professorial Fund, and Insurance on the property; it may fairly be expected that no further sum will be required. If the grant obtained from the Province should be continued to the Academy, the Board would anticipate that from that source alone, the debt incurred on account of the Academy might soon be liquidated. But independently of that, having in the alterations made upon the property of St. John's Church, secured accommodation for St. John's School, and a preaching station; for both of which a moderate rent is to be paid; they conceive that the rent thus to be raised, with the annual, and it is to be hoped the enlarged collections for the current expenses of the College and Academy, will enable them, at no distant period, to repay, and with interest, the money with which they have been thus accommodated. The current expenses of the past year have been unusually large, in consequence of the removal of the College, but as far as possible, the strictest economy has been

attended to. Many heavy items charged in this account cannot properly be said to belong to it, as they were for carpenters' work required after the Contractor left it; Stoves and piping, Benches and Desks for the Academy, Book cases for the Library, with other work which could not be avoided; but to save confusion in the general accounts, they were kept in this one. There are many things still required to complete the respectability of the equipment of the class-rooms and Academy departments, but the expenditure being already so heavy, the Board deemed it most prudent to defer getting them, until money can be obtained in a way more in accordance with the prosperity of the Professorial Fund. The following statement of accounts will show the outlay connected with the purchase and fitting up of St John's Church for the objects to which it is now applied, as well as the receipts and appropriation of the funds ordinarily under the charge of the Board :—

The Board desire to bring before the notice of the Synod, that they did not obtain, during the Session of the last Legislature, an Act of Incorporation; for although the matter has been repeatedly under their consideration, they find that it would require more specific information from the Synod as to the kind of Act desired. They have therefore deferred taking any step in the business."

After the reading of the above report, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the whole matter of the Professorial Fund. This committee, at a subsequent diet, gave in the following report, which was sustained, and ordered to be carried into effect :—

"The committee having duly considered the whole matter of the Professorial Fund, and the great falling off of the contributions within the last three years, are thoroughly satisfied, if an adequate fund is to be realized, and realized in such a way as that a fair proportion shall be borne by all the professed adherents of the Free Church resident in these Colonies, for whose benefit the Collegiate Institute has been established, that some great and vigorously-sustained effort must be put forth.

With a view to this, the committee agreed to recommend to the Synod the following plan :—

1 That the Synod resolve to raise by subscription the sum of £7000—the sum still deficient—to be paid according to the option of the subscribers, either at

once or in three separate annual instalments.

2. That none of the money be paid until the whole amount is subscribed for; and that in case of failure, the plan now in operation be followed out, and, if possible, worked more vigorously.

3. That two ministers be appointed for the purpose of obtaining said subscriptions, whose pulpits shall be supplied by the Synod when engaged in this work.— And the committee recommend that the Rev. Messrs. Hugh McLeod of Sydney, and Alex. Forrester of Halifax, be appointed, with power to add to their number.

4. That as soon as the sum is subscribed, the Lists shall be placed in the hands of the College Board, who shall authorize the payment of the whole or the first instalment to the Treasurer of the district, and that every effort be made for the completion of the subscription list before the next meeting of Synod.

5. That the ministers and preachers be instructed to render every assistance in their power to this deputation when in their respective localities.

6. That the College Board be requested to provide the necessary means for the carrying out of the before-mentioned scheme.

This report, as has already been stated, was adopted by the Synod, and the Rev. Messrs. McLeod and Forrester were duly appointed for the prosecution of the scheme therein propounded.

Most of our readers are aware that even before the Collegiate Institute was in full operation, the Professorial Fund, as it is called, was in existence. As its name indicates, its object was to provide such a Fund, as that the interest thereof when securely invested, would be sufficient for the support of at least two Professors. The capital proposed to be raised for this purpose was £10,000; and it was hoped, if the professed adherents of the Free Church in the Lower Provinces did their duty, that that sum might be realized in the course of four years; during which time, it was understood, the parent church would, in the exercise of its wonted liberality, provide an adequate support for the Professors. That period terminated in 1851, and instead of £10,000 only about £2,400 had been realized, which, with the interest and the contributions of last year, now amounts to £2900, leaving thereby a deficiency of a little more than £7000. Various reasons may be assigned for this deficiency.

There is, first of all, the failure generally of the crops, in this and the sister Provinces, which in some settlements produced a dearth of the necessaries of life, nearly approaching to a famine. There was the want too of a thorough agency to visit annually the associations formed for the purpose, as well as to stimulate the congregations to the greatest possible exertions on behalf of the fund. When we consider these things, and especially when we take into account the fact that in consequence of the lack of agency, several of the largest districts and some of the most influential congregations have as yet contributed but little if any thing at all, the wonder is that so much has been raised. At all events, what has been raised is, in our opinion, sufficient to hold out a reasonable hope that, with the improving crops and a more thorough appreciation of the importance of the Fund, the deficiency of £7000 may be made up in the course of three years. The plan now proposed will, it is hoped, have the effect of equalizing the contributions to this fund over the length and breadth of the Free Church throughout the various Colonies intended to be benefited by the College, as each district and congregation will be canvassed, and the whole sum subscribed for before any of the subscriptions is demanded. Besides, if *bona fide* subscriptions of the proposed amount be obtained, not a few, we are persuaded, will be disposed to pay up their contributions at once, and by this means, put the church in a position in the course of little more than a year to support at least one Professor, and thus so far, at least relieve the Colonial committee. All this will, undoubtedly, demand, on the part of the adherents and friends of the Free Church in these Colonies, no ordinary effort, and will entail on the deputation appointed by the church an immense amount of toil. But is not the end to be accomplished worthy of it all? The church at home has provided the College and Academy buildings, which are spacious and commodious, and which are now nearly free from debt, and she is still continuing the main portion of the support of the Professors, and surely it behoves the church now to come forward, and, by a vigorously-sustained effort, provide an adequate endowment for the Institution in all time coming. The advantages that will accrue to religion, to the cause of healthy Presbyterianism, and especially to the interests of the Free Church, from a well-equipped Collegiate Institute at Halifax,

cannot be calculated. An endowment is indispensably necessary for this purpose, and it only requires a united, determined and persevering effort to secure its accomplishment.

FREE PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.

This Court met on the 21st of this month, according to adjournment, and was constituted. Present—Rev. Professor King, Moderator, Rev. Alexander Forrester and Rev. Professor Lyall—Commissions in favor of Mr. John Smith and Mr. Alexander Farquharson, Ruling Elders, were read and sustained. The Rev. Mr. Wright of Morebattle, one of the members of the Deputation from the Colonial Committee to these Lower Provinces, being present, was invited to take his seat in the Presbytery. Mr. Forrester, convener of the Presbytery's Home Mission Fund Committee, read an account of the Income and Expenditure of this fund for the years 1851 and 1852, from which it appeared that there are at present £16 in his hands. The Moderator read a communication which he had received from the Rev. Alexander Romans, requesting a Presbyterian certificate on the ground that he did not feel himself to be in a state of mind in which he could co-operate with the Free Church in this country. The Presbytery in all the circumstances of the case, appointed a committee to deal with Mr. Romans—The following supplies were then made:

- July 24. Chalmers' Church—Mr. Wright.
 " " Dartmouth and St. John's—Professor King.
 " 31. Dartmouth and Lawrencetown—Mr. Wright.
 " " St. John's—Professor Lyall.
 Aug. 7. Lunenburg—Mr. Wright.
 " " Dartmouth—Mr. G. Sutherland.
 " " Sackville—Professor Lyall.
 " " St. John's—Mr. Forrester
 " 14. Cornwallis—Messrs. Forrester and Wright.
 " " Chalmers' Church—Mr. Duff.
 " " Lunenburg—Professor Lyall.
 " " Dartmouth—Mr. Murray.
 " " St. John's ———.
 " 21. St. John, N. B.—Messrs. Forrester and Wright.
 " " Chalmers' Church—Mr. Duff.
 " " Lunenburg—Professor Lyall.
 " " Dartmouth—Mr. Murray.
 " " St. John's ———.
 " 28. Chalmers' Church—Mr. Duff.
 " " Lunenburg—Professor Lyall.
 " " Dartmouth—Mr. Ross.
 " " St. John's ———.

Mr. Wright, in accordance with the instructions of the Colonial Committee, made inquiries relative to the subject of the Sustentation of the ministry within the bounds of the Presbytery, and particularly as to the propriety of a General Sustentation Fund for the whole Synod. In reply to this last point, the Presbytery stated that they considered it inexpedient, in present circumstances, to put into operation such a Fund. Mr. Wright also made inquiries, at the Presbytery, in reference to what they conceived the best mode of dispensing foreign pecuniary aid. The Presbytery appointed a committee to consider this matter, and to report.

The Presbytery adjourned to the last Wednesday of August.

COLLECTION FOR SYNOD FUND.

By an oversight at the close of the proceedings at last Synod, the usual appointment of the collections for what are called the Schemes of the Church was omitted. The schemes themselves, however, are continued; and the committees on whom are devolved the different departments of business, for carrying on which the collections are required, will still need the supplies to be furnished by these collections.

As convener of the committee for managing the Synod Fund, I have to direct the attention both of ministers and people to the fact that, not only have the expenses connected with holding the late meeting of Synod been incurred, but money has been advanced to meet those expenses in the confident expectation that the necessary funds will be provided by the forthcoming collection. It is expected, therefore, that the collection for the Synod Fund will be made, as usual, on the first Sabbath of August next.—Ministers, missionaries, and catechists, are requested to give intimation on the Lord's-day immediately preceding; and, in cases where it may be inconvenient or impossible to have the collection made on the usual day, it ought to be made as soon thereafter as possible.

ANDREW KING,

Convener of Committee on Synod Fund.
 Halifax, 16th July, 1853.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The missionary efforts of the Free Church of Scotland, with which our own church claims intimate and filial connex-

ion, cannot fail to excite the interest, as they must command the admiration, of all who desire the progress of Christ's cause, and the evangelization alike of Jew and Gentile. Let's to maintain and prosecute the cause of Christ especially in the organization of a church at home, to set up a tabernacle where God might dwell, in their own land, when driven from the churches where their fathers worshipped, and to take up the standard which had been handed down from previous ages of zealous contending for Christ's regal prerogatives,—they felt themselves bound to comply with the command of Christ, which lays upon all his followers, especially his ministers, and the church collectively, the duty of extending the gospel in every part of the world; and wherever, accordingly, the gospel could be sent, and gospel ministers labour, to such quarters their missionaries or evangelical labourers have been deputed, and there they have their field of operation.

While the Free Church has entered upon enterprises which the demands of the times, and new and special opportunities of usefulness, have suggested, or rendered necessary, all the schemes existing in the church previous to the Disruption have been maintained in increased efficiency. The progress of these schemes from their very small beginning in 1834 to the present day, is thus traced by Mr. Jaffray in his statement to last General Assembly:—

In 1834 we had two schemes—the Indian and Education. All that was raised for these was £3511. In 1835 we added the Church Extension; and the Home Mission, both Highland and Lowland, may be supposed to come in its place. £5123 were raised. In 1837 the colonies were added, and the collections rose to £10,070. In 1838 they were, for the same schemes, £13,080. Then, in 1839, the Jewish Conversion Committee was added, and the contributions were raised to £14,353. In 1840 they were £16,156; in 1841, £17,178; in 1842, the year prior to the Disruption, £20,191. Such being the previous condition of things, while we were yet in the Establishment, I will briefly, with the permission of the house, state the progress we have made since we first entered this hall. In 1843-4, there were raised £23,874; in 1844-5, £35,526; in the following year £43,310; next year, £43,327; next year £47,468; next year £49,214; next year, that is 1849-50, £67,162. That, however, included a very large amount of special contributions, which Mr. Dunlop had the privilege of reporting to the house, amounting to £12,000 or £13,000.—

In 1850-51 there were raised £61,766. This was an apparent falling off, although, when well analyzed, it was seen to be mainly caused by the want of special contributions. The sum reported to last Assembly amounted to £54,360. Now, I will briefly state the position in which we are at the present moment. The sum received for objects, strictly speaking missionary, are as follow.—For the Highlands, £339 11s. 1d. It will be remembered that there was no collection for that important object in the year regarding which I am reporting. To the Schoolmasters' or Education Fund, the contributions have been £11,738 3s. 2d.; New College, £3354 17s. 4d.; Foreign Missions, £16,148 19s. 3d.; Colonial Scheme, including Australia, £623; 7s.; Conversion of the Jews, £4953 1s. 11d.; Home Mission, £4235 15s. 7d.; Church Building, £2799 1s. 4.; Glasgow Church Extension, £2323 14s. 11d.; making a total of £51,765 14s. 1d. There is an increase on all the funds I have enumerated except three. Of course the committee on the Highlands, receiving £3823 last year and only £330 this year, shows a very large deficiency, and then there is in the Schoolmasters' or Education Fund a deficiency of £1,192 6s. 8d.; but it is necessary to state, that the sum of £13,664 3s. 10d., reported last year, included special contributions per Dr. Candlish, to the amount of £2306 19s. 5d., so that, instead of the apparent decrease, there is really an increase of £380. But in order the more fully to contrast the missionary proceedings of the last two years, permit me to say, that after taking into account the revenue for 1851-2, all these schemes and affiliated associations that contribute virtually to the schemes, without fatiguing the Assembly with particulars, the total is £54,360 4s. 5d. for the year 1851-2. Treating in the same way the revenue of the present year, and adding to it the funds for College endowment and building, the Bursaries, and Chalmers' Endowment, the Edinburgh Ladies' Colonial, the Ladies' Female Education in India, the Glasgow Ladies' Caffrarian Association, and the like,—after treating it in precisely the same way as that of the former year, the total is £60,963 16s. 2d. received by the Free Church for missionary purposes on or before the 31st March last (Cheers.) If the Assembly will permit me, I will superadd to the nine years' list I have this tenth item of £60,963. When I do so, it turns out that betwixt the 1st of May 1843 and the 31st March last, the sum raised for our missions was £487,070.

We present our readers with the following abstract of the different schemes, as the Reports were given in at last Assembly:—

JEWISH MISSION.

The Jewish Scheme, as our readers are aware, contemplates the evangelization of Israel, "as concerning the gospel,

enemies for our sakes, but as touching the election, beloved for the fathers' sakes".

Owing to the interference of Austria, the mission both at Pesth and Lemberg has been broken up, and Mr. Edward, formerly at Lemberg, is now located at Breslau, and Mr. Smith, formerly at Pesth, now labours at Amsterdam; while Mr. Wingate has his station in London. Of Pesth, though no longer permitted to be occupied by the missionaries, the devoted Convener of the mission thus feels himself called upon to speak:—

PESTH, though no longer a station under Scottish missionaries, still presents a remarkable trophy of the Divine work accomplished through them during their mission. In the present state of Austria, however, it is hazardous to write freely, for in that unhappy country religious liberty is daily straitened within narrower bounds, and espionage becomes daily more incessant and oppressive, and the scriptural followers of the Lamb are kept in constant fear of more violent persecution for righteousness' sake. The colporteurs who were so largely and so successfully employed by the missionaries, both in distributing and teaching the Word of God, were, after their departure, forbidden to exercise their noble and most fruitful calling; next, the whole mission stock of Bibles, as if containing a plague, was sent out of the country by order of the police; and now, with a single exception, they have themselves been all scattered abroad on the face of the earth. Nevertheless, the converts still enjoy the public ministrations of the Protestant Hungarian Ministers, and meet together in private for reading the word, prayer, and conference,—means of grace which are denied to their suffering brethren in countries purely Popish. By a providence altogether marvellous, the christian Hebrew school both lives and bears fruit,—in the heart of the combined opposition of Jews and Romanists,—of rabbis and priests,—of subtle watching, and overwhelming power. Some months ago the existence of the school was endangered by the Jews making a complaint at headquarters in Vienna, that it was sowing dissension in families, and teaching disaffection to the Government. A hundred Hebrew families send their children to school. In many cases one of the parents is more or less favorably disposed toward christianity. Occasionally, through the knowledge conveyed home by the children, actual inquiry is awakened in either father or mother, and then for a season there must be some dissension in the family. In consequence of this complaint, an official inquiry was commenced at Pesth; but the ecclesiastical guardian produced the Government's own document creating the school a public educational institute of the Hungarian Church; the

authorities saw their mistake, and immediately sisted further proceedings. When persecution failed, the next attempt was the establishment of a rival Israelitish school.—Nothing can be more satisfactory than the evidence afforded in these repeated attempts, by force or by attraction, to remove the Jewish children from Mr. Taylor's institution. The large and growing attendance is the best attestation to the efficiency of the secular education; but this determined and increasing opposition by the Jews may be regarded as a proof that the christianizing effects of the school are not only feared, but experienced, and that after the removal of the missionaries, still more than before.

The cause is progressing no less hopefully at Amsterdam and Constantinople. Of the latter place it is interesting to observe that while Popish-christian Austria has infringed the laws of toleration, as well as the rights of citizenship, in expelling the missionaries from her dominions. Mahommedan Turkey allows the utmost liberty to those of a different faith, both to teach and to preach, within the very capital of the Empire. "Already are there many Antichrists"—is the Pope a worse Antichrist than the false Prophet?

"It is an exceedingly interesting fact", remarked Dr. Beith in moving the adoption of the Report, "that the despotic governments of Europe are beginning to associate the interests of right liberty with true religion—looking on the very use of the scriptures as fatal to their cause, and reposing entire confidence in the Priests as the worst enemies of the Bible. However, when the convulsion came", he added, "which would break up the alliance, he hoped a way would be made for the progress of the gospel, and that the poor Jewish Hungarians now crushed by the iron hand of despotism would be forced to read the Word of God, and through His blessing obtain that liberty which the truth alone could give them".

AMSTERDAM.—In Amsterdam part of the work is still a great undertaking in its infancy, and none of it is of more than three years' standing; but there is every reason to rejoice in the progress made by the mission during that time. Seven adults have been baptized, with seven of their children; and, with a single exception, they are exercising a beneficial influence on those with whom they come in contact. In the public weekly services more especially designed for them, there has sometimes been an attendance of from one to two hundred Jews.—The lectures delivered on these occasions are remarkably fitted to attain their end.—With the assistance of the Dutch ladies, more than thirty tracts have been written and published on prayer. on objections to

Christian missions to Jews, on the lives of converted Jews, but chiefly on remarkable scriptural characters and events; and of these nearly forty thousand copies have been distributed. The *Herold*, a paper published weekly by the mission, has created considerable interest. There has also been the commencement of a Christian school, which is gradually increasing, and, by the assistance of the Dutch ladies, promises to be an efficient aid to the mission. The Report then referred to the munificent gift by a Dutch lady (Mrs. Zeelt), of a church, classrooms, and partial endowment for a missionary and collegiate institution at Amsterdam. This singular providence has led to Mr. Smith being stationed at Amsterdam, to labour both as a missionary to the Jews, and along with Mr. Schwartz and Dr. Da Costa, in the instruction of evangelists and missionaries.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—In Constantinople, the Mission, in both its stations and in all its departments, has been in a most interesting and flourishing state during the winter, increasingly so month after month, and all the missionaries uniting in the same strain of thankfulness and hope mingled with trembling. The increased attendance on the means of grace has been at the German congregation, where there has been a considerable accession of unconverted Jews. Two hopeful young men have recently been baptised, another is deeply awakened, and many unfit for baptism are desirous to obtain it. The greatest increase of scholars has been amongst the Spanish Jews, where, to meet the steady increase of the pupils, and provide accommodation for the seventy then in attendance, the premises were recently enlarged so as to give nearly double the accommodation. The catechist at Galata has, with admirable assiduity, sought out and gathered sixteen Jewish lads, whom he instructs every evening in reading the Scriptures, and in writing, being assisted by the missionary in dealing with their souls. Including these, the whole attendance on the schools, German, Italian, and Spanish, which is at present diminished on account of the Passover, was lately not much short of two hundred scholars. The education, which is excellent in all respects, aims chiefly at a thorough teaching of the Old and New Testament Scriptures. An interest in the salvation of the heathen is manifested both by the children and adult Jews, collections being made for the foreign missions. Mr. Koenig, who has been long suffering in health from his indefatigable and successful labours, has been absolutely compelled to take a few months' rest during the heat of summer, and the committee trust that he will return invigorated to his interesting work. A letter just received from Mr. Thomson gives an interesting account of the baptism of another Israelite, of the progress of the Jewish mind, and his labours in supply-

ing them with books, and also of the spiritual benefit afforded by the mission to the English residents.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We but direct attention further in this number to the India department of the Foreign Missions.

How different the state of things in India at the present day from the time when Marshman, Carey, and Henry Martyn, entered upon their labours! The missionary would hardly now have to enter in his Journal, as Henry Martyn did, "Alone for the first time among the heathen". There are fellow-labourers in the field. There are native ministers, and preachers, and catechists. The missionary would not need to seek, as his field of labour, a place in a Danish settlement. British law is not now opposed to missionary effort. One of the first things that met the eye of Henry Martyn, after landing on the shores of India, and in the very neighbourhood of Calcutta, was a Sutee. He would have run to rescue the poor widowed devotee from the flames. Suteicism has been abolished. The gigantic strongholds of Brahminical learning are tottering to their fall, and the whole system of Indian superstition falls with it. They form parts of the same building. The faith in Brahminism is shaken, and India would seem to be on the eve of a moral regeneration. Still we are reminded "it is not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord". "Who art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain: and he shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace, unto it".

We give the different stations where missionaries are situated, with a few items of information, and the remarks of the Convener:—

1. CALCUTTA.

The European labourers here are—Rev. Dr. Duff, Rev. W. S. Mackay, Rev. David Ewart, Rev. Thomas Smith, and more recently, Rev. Thomas Gardner. Besides these, there are three native preachers, six full catechists, also natives, and one native at present employed as a teacher.

And with this staff, what have been the results? It is not too much to say, that crowds of the youth of India are brought under the influence of that truth which came from heaven to fit men for it. Preaching tours have been made; Bibles have been circulated; tracts distributed; and all Christian appliances employed as heretofore to leaven the mind of India. These things have been accompanied with a measure of

success which has cheered your missionaries amid their arduous labours, and appears to knit them the closer to their much-loved work, even though the body be enfeebled by their abundant toils. But your committee need not remind the Assembly that it is by means of your great Institutions in India that the deepest impressions have been made by the agency of your labourers in the East.

2. CHINSUR. II.

The labourers here are.—Rev. Ebenezer Miller and Mr. W. C. Fyfe, aided by the native preacher, Rev. Prasanna Kumar Chatterjiya, and various other teachers and pundits. The number of pupils on the roll at the close of the late session was 727, divided into 14 classes. Mr. Miller intimates, that "between 600 and 700 of the pupils were present at the examination, and some hundreds of others to witness the proceedings". Among those present were several of the Professors of the Hooghly College, and the Chairman, Robert B. Chapman, Esq., the acting magistrate for the Hooghly district, at once entered most heartily into the business of the day, and seemed particularly pleased with the progress of the young men. Rewards were distributed to the deserving, as usual; among others, a gold medal, given by Macleod, Wylie, Esq., of Calcutta, a tried and ardent friend of your missions, and everything bearing on the welfare of India. Though your committee cannot here dilate, yet the accounts of this examination, transmitted both by Mr. Miller and Mr. Fyfe, are such as to show that a great work is going on at Chinsurah, bearing on the future welfare of India.

3. BANSHARIA.

This Institution occupies the position once held by the modern Vedantists, and is thus an index of the approaching triumph of truth, or an example of its actual success. For more than four years your missionaries have carried on the Institution there upon principles precisely similar to those of the Central Institution at Calcutta, and it continues to prosper. The committee earnestly invite the attention of the Assembly to the fact, that the Bansharia seminary is now carried on solely by native agents. The Rev. Jagadiswar Bhattacharjya, one of your native preachers, is at the head of it, and both from personal communications from that preacher and other sources, your committee have reason to rejoice in the grace of God given unto him, and the success vouchsafed to his labours. Your next station is,

4. CALNA.

And this also continues to flourish. It is entirely conducted by native agents. For nearly two years it was under the able management of the Rev. Lal Bihari De, one of the native preachers. When he was removed to Calcutta, the Calna school was entrusted to the catechists, Gura Das Maitra and Dhanath Adhya, assisted by Kali Das

Chakrabarti, a native christian teacher, along with several others.

The second mission connected with the Free Church in India, in the south, is at

MADRAS.

and in commencing their report upon this department, the committee feel called to refer to the great loss which the church and the mission have sustained in the death of the Rev. Robert Johnston, its second missionary, which took place at Edinburgh on the 22nd of February last. For nearly fifteen years (since 1838) he had been a missionary to the heathen, and of your devoted band of labourers in the East none more instant in prayer, or more abundant in labours than Mr. Johnston. It was his lot, along with his surviving colleagues, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bradwood, to lay the foundation of your Southern Mission. They have dug deep and laid it well, and the beauty of the fabric attests the blessing which has crowned their efforts.

But before Mr. Johnston's departure he was privileged to know of two new labourers sent out to Madras to assist the brethren there amid their manifold labours. Owing to Mr. Johnston's and Mr. Bradwood's absence from India, Mr. Anderson, the senior missionary, was the only ordained European at your station at Madras; and though nobly seconded by the three ordained native missionaries, Rev. P. Rajahgopal, Rev. A. Venkataraniiah, and Rev. S. Ettirajooloo, yet other labourers were required; and Messrs. Blyth and Campbell, after being ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in the month of July last, proceeded to Madras. They have thrown themselves with admirable zeal and earnestness into the work. Every letter received from them indicates at once their right appreciation of the mission's strength—their ardent desire to see it stronger still, and their zealous endeavors to promote that end. The only regret of the committee is, that a third labourer has not yet been found to proceed to the East; but the committee, encouraged by a donation of £500 from a gentleman for that purpose, are corresponding with a preacher of the church upon the subject.

The next station in Western India is

PENA.

The heart of your devoted labourer, Rev. James Mitchell, at this station, has been cheered during the past year by the arrival of his son, on the 26th January last, Rev. W. Kinnsaid Mitchell, as his colleague. He had long and anxiously pled for such assistance, and the committee earnestly trust that the combined labours of the father and the son may be blessed as the means of shedding light upon thousands now in darkness.

Mr. Mitchell during the past year has been, as usual, abundant in labours. He has preached the gospel wherever he had strength, and could find an audience. Worship has been conducted in Marathi with the

native church: a Marathi class has been taught; the English congregation has had three diets of worship each week, and amid all his duties, Mr. Mitchell has been ably seconded by Mr W Beg, student in divinity, who is about to be licensed as a preacher of the go-spel, as well as by Mr M. Mitchell from Bombay, while absent from that city in quest of renovated strength. He has, at the same time—and this remark applies to other stations—been aided by the labours of some from other denominations, whose desire, like that of Mr. Mitchell, is to see Christ magnified, and souls saved through faith in his name. To these stated duties your missionary has added lectures on literary and theological subjects, that by all means he may save some; and whether in proclaiming the truth, or in defending it when assailed, Mr. Mitchell has been as untiring as heretofore. He reports that he sees the old superstitions, with their worse than stony incrustations, gradually giving way. Idolatry is to a large extent disowned, and though multitudes equally disown the truth as it is in Jesus, yet error is slowly sapped, and at the word of Him to whom all power in heaven and earth is given, it will fall. But the weakening of one delusion often leads, by Satan's subtlety, to the introduction of another; and Mormonism has invaded a neighbourhood where Hinduism is gradually growing weaker.

BOMBAY.

The appliances at this mission are very various and extensive, at once to communicate truth and impress it on the hearts and souls of the heathen. At the mission house, Ambroli, the services on the Lord's day continue almost without interuption from morning to night. Dr. Wilson, the native ministers, and others, take part in these proceedings. The catechetical form of instruction is combined with other modes, and, judging from the zeal with which your agents persevere in this work from year to year, it is well fitted to promote the object of their labours. The Rev. Robert Nesbit and Rev. J. M. Mitchell conduct similar services, or employ similar agencies, elsewhere, both on the Sabbath and throughout the week. Converts, catechumen, and youth of all orders, are thus assiduously kept under the most wholesome influences, and, as far as the committee can judge, thorough and Scriptural means are employed for leavening the young mind with truth, and undermining the hoary and tottering superstitions of the East. Nor are even the asylums, the jails and hospitals forgotten. In the vernacular schools for boys and girls, similar means are employed; and, though the committee cannot give minute information regarding your Institution and the details of the operations there, it is manifest that high appliances are brought to bear upon the 363 who are in training there. The missionaries say in their report that "each of them devotes from 17 to 19

hours each week to active labour connected with the Institution—exclusive of their preparations for their duties there. Dr. Wilson, in addition to his classes, spending part of that time in its general business, and Messrs. Nesbit and Mitchell devoting it all to tuition in the Institution itself". The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, a native preacher, also teaches in the Institution upwards of five hours daily, and these and other means are in the course of being blessed to promote the great end for which your missionaries are sent out.

Several tours have been made for preaching the gospel during the past year. Dr. Wilson itinerated in the Nizam's country and the British province of Kandesh, when multitudes daily heard the gospel. Portions of Scripture and tracts were sold or distributed, and the fruits of these labours have already appeared. Mr. Nesbit and Mr. Mitchell also spent some time in similar work on the coast to the south-east of Bombay, and in many other places at other seasons—Mr. Dhanjibhai and Mr. Narayan, were engaged from time to time in a similar manner, so that the good seed of the kingdom has been widely scattered. And what has been the results of these labours? "At present", your missionaries announce, "we have to announce the admission into the church of seven native adults and one infant during the past year".

Dr. Wilson reports, in a recent letter, that the native church in Bombay, encouraged by these additions, has continued during the past year, by the blessing of God, in a prosperous spiritual state, "all its members, as far as we can judge, walking in the fear and love of the Lord, and adorning the christian profession". He adds, "The worth and weight of our native missionaries and preachers are universally acknowledged". Mr. Dhanjibhai, Mr. Hormazdji, and Mr. Narayan, are all spoken of in terms of great commendation by your senior missionary at Bombay; and they appear to be, indeed, workmen that need not be ashamed—at once advancing the great cause of truth, and holding up the hands of the missionaries by their abundant labours. During the past year, the Rev. H. Pestonji visited Europe on his private affairs. Dr. Hoffman, one of the Royal chaplains at Berlin, introduced your missionary to the King of Prussia, who conversed with him for an hour on subjects of mutual interest.

Nor should we fail, when referring to Bombay, to mention that the two young Abyssinians who lately went forth from your Institution there, continue to hold fast their profession, and prosecute the work of Christ among the mountains of Ethiopia. They are both allied by marriage to the Royal race of that country, and may be blessed as the instruments of good to many.

SATARA.

This branch of your missionary operations is under the management of Rev. James

Aitken, who has laboured there alone since the year 1848. The number of pupils at present attending the seminaries is about 200—100 in the English Institution, and 100 in the Maratti schools. The adopted son of the late Rajah of Satara lately joined Mr Aitken's seminary, accompanied by some of his attendants, and the Assembly will at once perceive that that measure is symptomatic of progress,—it is equivalent to a prediction that Hinduism and its iron vassalage must pass away.

Though this devoted labourer has not yet been privileged to report any actual conversions, the committee are thoroughly assured that he is energetically and believingly employing his seed time, and in due time he will reap.

SURAT.

The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nuroji has laboured for some time at this station in friendly co-operation with the missionaries of the Irish Presbyterian Church; but the committee are not able to submit any details.—There is a seminary, however, at which 130 Dheds attend.

The only remaining station is in Central India, at

NAGPORE.

The Rev. Stephen Hislop and the Rev. Robert Hunter have continued throughout the past year to labour at this station—sowing beside all waters—in season and out of season, promoting the great cause for which the church of Christ was planted on the earth.

It was remitted to the Foreign Missions' Committee by a former Assembly, to consider and specially report on the rate of allowance to be paid to the native agents of different classes in India; and they have carried on a lengthened correspondence with the different stations on the subject. It has been from time to time under their careful consideration, but as they have been endeavoring to combine all interests in this somewhat complex matter, they have not their report fully ripe for the Assembly.

Little now remains for the committee to add upon this wide and exhaustless subject, but to congratulate the Assembly and the Church on the blessing vouchsafed to the labours of your missionaries in India during the past year. The gospel has been preached far and wide in Asia. Between 8000 and 9000 of the young of that vast country are daily under Christian influences. About twenty-five adults have been added during the past year to the Church by baptism.—Appliances in every proper form are employed to weaken superstition, and plant the truth; and would the Church arise, and take hold of the Almighty arm, in the spirit of the patriarch, saying, "Except thou bless me, I will not let thee go," the day of India's regeneration might soon appear. The committee do not for a breath ignore the difficulties which lie in the way of that consumma-

tion, but neither can they ignore the progress made—the promise given—and the growing liberality of not a few in this land towards this greatest of causes. They call to mind that during the past year 56,000 Bibles have been circulated in Bengal, or 14,000 more than in any former year. They remember the public profession and the baptism of the young prince Dhulleep Singh, as well as other tokens for good of a similar kind. They recollect that one section of the Church of Christ counts 712,000 converts in all India, and has 80,000 more under Christian training. Inveterate prejudices, as they know, are overthrown, roads are opened, electric communications are employed, moral marvels have been wrought; in short, Providence and revelation, like two witnesses, attest that the day of India's emancipation has dawned—shall we say some of them have done nobly? but more has yet to be done—far, far more. One man among the Wesleyans of England has given at the rate of seven guineas a day for a year to the cause of foreign missions. That must be imitated. A Queen of England, Anne, once said in a public document that she would "always be ready to do her part towards imitating and encouraging so good a work." That example must be copied by many in high places. By command of our beloved and gracious Queen Victoria, the Earl of Chichester lately wrote to the chiefs of Aberokuta to tell them that "England has become great and happy by the knowledge of the true God and Jesus Christ," and the message was accompanied with two copies of the Word of God from our Queen,—one in Arabic, another in English. That also is to be hailed with thanksgiving, and imitated in every sphere. In a word, the committee foresee the time when it will be no hyperbole to say that the gospel is preached to every creature under heaven." Were the Spirit to be given in answer to the prayer of Faith, nations would be born in a day, and meanwhile, it is ours in our spheres of labour, to pray, and trust in the living God,—even as our devoted missionaries do.

Contributions to the Professorial Fund.

Halifax.

Miss Whidden, col.			
" Whidden	1	0	0
" Maria S. Ross		15	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Neil McKay	1	0	0
James Fowler	1	0	0
George R. Gordon		5	0
Alexander Campbell	1	0	0
Mr. S. N. Binney		5	2½
George C. Whidden		6	3
Mrs. Charles Murdoch		5	0
Mr. G. J. Troop		5	0
Joseph Whidden, Esq.	1	0	0

Sale of Work	7	6	Mr. Buist	5	0	
Mr. Charles Ross	5	7½	John Donald	5	0	
" William Murray	1	0	Miss Forrester	5	0	
" Andrew McKinlay, Jun'r.	10	0	Mrs. Murison	10	0	
William Young, Esq.	5	0	Mr. G. H. Lawson	5	0	
Mrs. Dickson	3	9	" E. C. Twining	5	0	
C. W. Wallace	1	7	Mrs. Forman	10	0	
			Mr. R. Forman	6	0	
	10	15	0	Mrs. Cormack	2	6
Miss Smith, col.				Mr. J. Hunter	2	6
A Friend	1	3	Miss Richardson, Studley	5	0	
Dartmouth	1	3	Mr. N. L. Murison	5	0	
E. A.	1	3	M. A. M.	10	0	
W. F. N.		7½	C. T. M.	1	5	
Mrs. Wiswell	2	6	Mrs. A. Forrester	1	0	
" Smith	15	7½				
				6	6	
	1	2	6	Miss Isabella Muir, col.	15	0
Mrs. Parsons, col.				Mary Jane Muir	2	6
George Irwin	1	3	Isabella McKenzie	2	6	
A Friend	1	3	Margaret Walsh	1	3	
A Friend	3	1½	E. T. Cogswell	7½	3	
Amicus	1	3	M. K. Cogswell	7½	3	
Mrs. Parsons	1	0	0	A Friend	1	3
A Friend	1	3	A Friend	2	6	
A Friend	2	6				
A Friend	2	6				
A Friend	1	3	Mrs. Calder, col	1	6	
Mrs. Grant	1	4½	A Friend	12	6	
			Miss Hamilton	5	0	
	1	15	9	Miss Loy	1	3
Mrs. J. H. Liddell, col.				Miss Macnorton	1	3
Mr. George Munro, Rector Free				M. Mitchell	2	6
Church Academy	7	10	0	Miss McKay	2	0
A Friend on board Steamer	1	5	0	Miss Hamilton	1	3
Miss Isabella Liddell	1	5	0	Mrs. Waddell	1	3
Handed over by Miss E. A. K.	5	2½	0	Miss Corkum	1	3
A. McKinlay, Esq.	2	0	0			
Mr. W. H. Davies		5	0		1	10
Magdalene Laing		9	0	J. McIntosh, col.		
John Liddell, Esq.	1	0	0	Joseph Hart, Esq.	7	6
Miss Ross	7	6	0	Hugh R. McKenzie	2	6
Mrs. Ross	5	0	0	James Davison	3	0
Miss Sarah Simson	1	0	0	Mrs. McIntosh	5	0
W. Sawers Sterling	1	0	0	John McIntosh	5	0
Charles Kidston, Esq.	2	0	0			
Rev. Professor Lyall	4	0	0		1	3
Mr. Wm. Campbell	10	0	0			
Work by Mrs. L	9	0	0			
Mr. George McKenzie	10	0	0			
" R. W. Fraser	5	0	0			
E. D. Meynell, Esq.	7	6	0			
Mrs. W. S. Sterling	1	0	0			
James King, Esq.	10	0	0			
John Watt, Esq.	5	0	0			
George R. Davies	2	6	0			
Mr. D. Crawford	5	0	0			
James Thomson, Esq.	15	0	0			
W. H. D's collecting box	15	0	0			
A Thanks-offering	1	5	0			
George Esson, Esq.	1	0	0			
John U. Ross, Esq.	5	0	0			
Mrs. Robert Romans	10	0	0			
Miss Cleaveland	15	0	0			
	32	0	8½			
Mrs. Murison, col.					£1	7
" Buist	5	0	0	Miss Janet Colquhoun	2	6
				Elizabeth Colquhoun	7½	3

Mr. John Colquhoun	5	2½	Mrs. Chisholm	2	0
John Colquhoun, junr.	1	3	Ann Chisholm	1	0
John McLeod	1	3	Eliza Chisholm	1	0
Mrs. D. McAulay	2	6	Mary Chisholm	1	0
H. McQuarrie	1	3	Donald Austin	5	2½
Miss Wilina Ross	1	3	Mrs. D Austin	2	6
Janet McDonald	2	6	John McKenzie	2	6
	18	4	John McEachern	2	6
Miss Catherine McKenzie, col.	5	0	Peter Campbell	2	6
Dolina McKenzie	1	3	John McDougall	1	0
Mary McKenzie	1	3	Mrs McDougall	3	0
Martha McKenzie	1	3	Euphemia McDougall	1	0
Annabella McKenzie	1	3	Roderick McDougall	1	0
Jane McKenzie	7½		John McFarlane	3	1½
Mrs. Christina McKenzie	2	6	Mrs John McFarlane	1	3
Mr. John McKenzie	3	0	William McDonald	3	1½
Alexander McKenzie	5	0			
Mrs. Robert McLeod	1	3		2	11
Mary McKenzie	1	3			8½
Alexander McKenzie	1	3	William Ross, elder, col.	5	0
Miss Margaret Morrison	1	3	Jannet Ross	1	3
Mary A. McKenzie	1	3	James Fraser	1	3
Janet McKenzie	7½		Hugh Fraser	5	0
Mr. James Harris	2	6			
Mathew Harris	2	6			
Miss Janet Harris	2	6	Charles Ross, M R., col.	5	0
Elizabeth Harris	1	3	Widow Ross	2	6
Isabella McKenzie	1	3	Ann Ross	2	6
Mr. Kenneth McKenzie	1	3	William Ross	2	6
Alexander McKenzie	1	3	William McMillan	2	6
Duncan McLeod	1	3			
Donald Bain	1	3			
Lachlin McInnes	2	6			
Neil McKenzie	2	6	Charles Ross, W.G., col.	15	0
George McKenzie	10		Mrs. C. Ross	5	0
Mrs. Isabella McKenzie	1	3	Widow Ross	2	6
Mary McKenzie	2	2	Isabella Ross	2	6
Mary McKenzie	1	3	William Ross	7½	
Miss Isabella McKenzie	1	3	John Ross	5	0
Mr. David McKenzie	1	3	Mrs. J. Ross	2	6
Kenneth McKenzie	1	3	John Fraser	2	6
Allan McKenzie	1	3	Hugh McLennan	7½	
John McKenzie	1	3	Kenneth McLennan	2	6
Mrs. A. Murray	8				
	3	0			
	5	6	James McDonald, col.	12	6
Total,	5	6	Total,	8	1
DONALD FERGUSSON, Treasurer.			JOHN McDUGALL, Treasurer.	4½	

Blue Mountains.

John Mikel, col.	7	6
Mrs. T. Mikel	2	6
Alexander Mikel, elder	7	6
Mrs. A. Mikel	2	6
James Mikel	5	0
Mrs. J. Mikel	2	6
William Mikel	7	11
Mrs. W. Mikel	2	6
Hector McCulloch	3	0
James McCulloch	2	6
	2	3
Alexander Ross, col.	5	0
Mrs. A. Ross	2	6
Donald Chisholm	5	0

Lake Ainslie.

Duncan Robertson	3	1½
Norman McSwain	2	0
Hugh Campbell	10	6
Malcolm Mullan	12	2
Hector McDougald	1	6
Donald McKinnon	6	3½
John McMullan	2	9½
Neal McMullan	2	9½
Angus McSwain	1	10½
A. McDonald	5	0
Neal McDonald	4	1
Allan McKinnon	5	0
Hugh McMullan	5	11
Widow McMullan	4	10

Angus McMullan	5 0
Donald McKay	3 1½
Neal McMullan	2 0
Angus McDougald	2 9½
Hugh McDougald	3 1½
John McMullan	2 0
Alexander McKinnon	7 6
John McDougald	5 0
A. McKinnon	3 9
Charles McDonald	5 0

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SCHEMES OF THE CHURCH.

The following collections have been received:

I. FOR THE SYNOD FUND.

Lochaber and St. Mary's	£2 0 0
Sydney, &c.	3 10 0
Earltown	1 1 0
West Branch	15 7
Roger's Hill	1 12 0
Backshore	8 5
Scotch Settlement, P. E. I.	1 2 6
New London, P. E. I.	1 2 10
Brown's Creek, P. E. I. currency,	
£1 16s. N.S. currency,	1 10 0
Murray Harbour and Georgetown,	
P.E.I. cy. L.2 15s. 10d., N.S. cy.	2 6 7

II. FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF COLLEGE AND ACADEMY.

Sydney, &c.	L.2 10 1½
Sydney C. B.	2 11 3
Boularderie	1 4 2½
Matriculation fees	10 0 0

W. S. STIRLING,

Treasurer Free Church Schemes.

Halifax, 14th July, 1853.

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Ample accommodation is now secured, each of the teachers having a commodious and well ventilated apartment for his own classes.

The mode of instruction followed out in it, has acquired for it a high standing as a Seminary of Education, and the favorable anticipations which were entertained respecting efficiency, both in instruction and discipline, have been fully realized.

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BRANCHES TAUGHT.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c., Mr. Munro.

Classics, History, &c., Mr. Fowler.

Initiatory Department, Mr. McKay.

JAMES H. LIDDELL,

Sec'y to College & Academy Board
Halifax, Dec. 27th, 1852.