

took in it, and from the circumstance of the Committee frequently committing to you and Mr King matters of detail, since you were in the neighbourhood of the Mission and could more conveniently attend to them than any other member of the Committee; but these matters of detail were never of such a nature as to give you control over any portion of the funds, so that their misappropriation on your part was impossible.

With the money raised in Britain in aid of the Buxton Mission you had no responsible connection. While Mr. King was engaged in soliciting assistance there, you, it appears, happened to be in the country on your own personal business, and Mr. King, as was natural and quite proper, availed himself of your testimony in regard to the coloured people at Buxton. So it seemed you appeared on the platform at his meeting in Edinburgh and gave a short address. Whether you were with him on any other occasion I am not aware. But Mr. King alone occupied the position of agent of the Buxton Mission and deputy of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The motion of Synod which authorized this application to the friends in Britain in behalf of the Mission is in the "Minutes" of 1859, and is in the following terms:—"That the Synod receive the Report, delay the consideration of the other matters submitted in it, and in the meantime approve of that part of it which refers to Mr. King's visit to the mother country, authorize that gentleman to proceed forthwith to Great Britain and Ireland, with the view of diffusing information in regard to an experiment in behalf of the coloured population of Canada, the success of which has been so gratifying, and empower him to receive subscriptions for rebuilding the church and school-house, and for the general objects of the Mission.

In looking over the article in *The Mail*, I see that confusion has been occasioned by not clearly distinguishing between the Buxton Mission and the Elgin Association. By this confusion ground has been found for the charge of ten thousand dollars having been misappropriated, or at least not accounted for. Mr. King, in his public addresses in Britain, perhaps, did not always sufficiently distinguish between the Mission, which had for its object the religious instruction of the coloured people, and the Association, which had for its object the providing of suitable homes for them; or the reporter of his addresses may have misunderstood him. When he speaks in one place of about "18,000 dollars having been raised," and in another place of "between £3,000 and £4,000 having been already raised," he is evidently referring to the Elgin Association, although he is appealing on behalf of the Mission, and stating that a similar amount would be required for it. When this correction is made there is no \$10,000 to be accounted for, nor any other number of dollars.

To the last part of your question, which asks me to state how the funds which came into the hands of the Buxton Mission Committee have been disposed of, I cannot with propriety comply. The Committee is responsible only to the Church which appointed it, and to obtain information in an orderly way on this point, application would require to be made to the Supreme Court of the Church. And the source from which the demand for information comes is not one that has any right to make it: I mean the newspaper which has undertaken a voluntary investigation in this matter. True, the parties who contributed the funds, or the congregation of coloured people on whose behalf they were given, expressing a doubt as to their proper application, it might be proper for the satisfaction of such to give a full and particular statement, but not, I think, to meet the professed suspicions of designing persons. However, I may state, in brief, that the funds have been disposed of in the way intended by the contributors—in paying the salaries of missionary and teachers, and in erecting a church at Buxton. The Supreme Court of the Church, to which an annual statement has been rendered, has expressed its satisfaction with the way in which the funds have been disbursed. I hope enough has been stated to shew that no fault can be brought against you in regard to the management of the Buxton Mission funds, and that you never had it in your power to misappropriate any portion of them.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN SCOTT.

Now, sir, that is a brief history of my connection with the mission. The papers show the vileness of the accusation that has been made against me. I am acquitted by those who were in the best position to know best my action in the matter. Now, sir, I come to the last accusation. I will read the last

"count," because it is a very interesting one:—

"By cash, remuneration of Messrs. McKellar and King for noble services in behalf of coloured freedmen of Buxton in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada; also for postage; likewise stationery, firewood, and incidental expenses; eke mileage to and from Buxton and Chatham; likewise, prayers on account of Southern Rebellion; also, other minor expenses, which need not be detailed in connection with a work so glorious as that of Emancipation, but which were legitimately incurred, inasmuch as Mr. King is a Clergyman, and Mr. McKellar a member of the great Reform Party \$68,644 74

\$81,250 00

In this we are charged with having obtained a large amount of money from one Mr. Millar, of 49 Fenchurch-street, London. Now I am free to acknowledge I never denied that the money was got. The money was raised, and I will state how it was raised. Some years before Mr. King went to England, a gentleman named Christie, a man of wealth, not as the term is understood here, but as it is used in London—a man of enormous wealth—a gentleman belonging to the Society of Friends, a class of people who have of all others been known for their foremost position in advancing human freedom, and encouraging the hands of those attempting to liberate the slaves, visited the colony at Buxton, remained there a couple of days; visited the people at their own homes, saw what was doing, and when he was leaving said to Mr. King, "If ever you come to London call upon me, and I will raise you money to aid you in your efforts." A year or two later the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer, also visited the colony and was delighted with what he saw. When I was going home in the fall I went to London. I saw Messrs. Haviland and Routh on my way, and told them I was going to Britain on a visit to my native land, and that I also was anxious to see what I could do in lumber. I was then lumbering, and had sent a good deal of lumber home to Broadwood & Co, and others engaged in piano making in London. I got a letter of introduction from them to Mr. Millar, and I went there and presented my letter to Mr. Millar who very kindly gave me letters to some lumbermen there. Mr. King also came to London, and he went and saw his friend Mr. Christie, whom he had met here, and he was prepared to fulfil his engagement and not only to raise the money by way of loan, but to raise it as a gift. He was proposing to raise it among the Friends or Quakers, but Mr. King objected to that mode of dealing with the matter, saying that he had never taken money as a gift for himself, and would not do so now, nor for his coloured charge. I gave a receipt for the money which was thus raised, and I will read to the House my authority for so doing:—

Toronto, 24th Aug., 1859.

We certify that Archibald McKellar, Esq., is a Director of the Elgin Association and is entitled to transact any business for that institution.

Mr. McKellar is a member of the Canadian Parliament, and is highly esteemed as an honourable and excellent man.

(Signed)

PETER BROWN,

President.

N. GATCHELL,

Secretary.

Mr. King insisted that this money should be given as a loan, and it was agreed that it should be distributed into £25 shares, and receipts were given for the money raised. The question then came up, Who should be agent? The gentlemen contributing never had had any commercial transactions, and I suggested that Mr. Millar should be agent, and he himself subscribed £25, and I think two of his friends also subscribed. When he saw the list of the subscribers he knew they were not in the habit of making transactions of that kind, and he remarked to me: "Now, I am going into this as a commercial transaction," as if he were aware that the others were not. Half of the money was paid to Mr. King, and we came home. I went to attend to my legislative duties. Mr. King remained some time in Canada, and then he went back to Britain to finish his collecting. I have shown the authority I had for granting a receipt. Then the next question comes up, Why had not the money been handed over to the Elgin Association. Before I explain this I may show more clearly that the money was not given to Mr. King as a loan by the subscribers. I have here a letter from Earl Spencer and others, which I will read:—

ALTHORP, Jan. 17, 1860.