

Prof. Godet of Neufchatel. The reading of the paper was followed by several speeches on the same subject; all agreed as to the necessity of a due observance of the Sabbath both in the letter and spirit of the commandment.

On Tuesday the subject of the means required for remedying the evils of irreligion and immorality among the natives occupied the attention of the Conference. It was first discussed in French, the subject being introduced by Prof. St. Hilaire of Paris, who read an exceedingly interesting paper. He was followed by M. Bouvier of Geneva, and M. Jean Bost of la Force, who is well known in Belgium for the asylums he has founded and finds means to support. Afterwards the discussion was resumed in the English language by Dr. Guthrie of Edinburgh, who entered with his usual zeal into the subject of Ragged Schools. Dr. Davis, of the London Tract Society, the Rev. Baptist Noel, Sir E. Baines, M.P., and others took part in the discussion. In the afternoon of the same day M. Sarasin, of Basle, gave a rapid sketch of the progress of Missions since the Conference in Berlin, and was followed by M. Casalis, Director of the Mission House at Paris, Rev. J. Morrison, of the Lodiania Mission, and M. Arbousset, from Africa.

On Wednesday an able address was delivered by M. Ernest Naville, of Geneva, on the present aspects of scepticism in France, and an excellent one was read on "Israel" by the Venerable Dr. Capadose, of Amsterdam.

On the afternoon of Thursday the subject of Italy occupied the attention of the Conference, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., being in the chair. The principal speakers were representatives of the two leading sections of Italian evangelization. A paper was read by M. Meille, of Turin, on the encouragements and difficulties of the work. M. Mazcorella, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Bologna, followed. His sympathies are rather with Dr. De Sanctis and his party, who hold somewhat loose views on the subject of a standing ministry, somewhat resembling the views of the Plymouth Brethren. Dr. Revel, Prof. Greymonat of Florence, M. Malan of La Tour, also took part in the discussion. Much interest was excited by the subject, which was also discussed at a special meeting. It is understood that the discussions have already had the effect of leading several young men to offer themselves to the service of the Waldensian Church for Italy.

"Friday," in the words of the correspondent of the *Banner of Ulster*, "was one of the really great days of the Alliance, for at the morning meeting the historian of the Reformation was to deliver a discourse on the character of the Reformation and the great Genevese Reformer, and this within the very walls of the Cathedral where Calvin had so often addressed the thronging multitudes of his fellow-citizens. The occasion was all the more memorable, that the present authorities had done their best to prevent the noble building from being used for such a purpose, but they had been overborne by an overwhelming majority of the Consistory. And it is very gratifying to know that there are ministers of great eminence connected with the National Church at present who are at one with the illustrious Reformer on all the grand distinctive tenets of the faith. One of these is M. Coulin, who preached on the 1st of September before the Conference, and bade them welcome to Geneva in their Master's name. The address of Dr. Merle was eminently characteristic. He gave a graphic description of an imaginary conference between Calvin, Luther, and Zwingli—Calvin in the middle of the group, and the other two on either side—Calvin replying to their several questions, moderating the impetuosity, especially of Luther, and meeting their several questionings with a logical statement of truth. He then introduced in a similar way Melancthon and Elcolampadius, and brought out in succession all the grand doctrines of the Reformation age. Standing before the pulpit where Calvin preached, and which still contains the identical chair on which he sat, Dr. Merle apostrophized in glowing terms these venerable relics, and, in a style which thrilled the vast assembly, re-asserted, in their adaptation to the present time and to all times, the tenets of the Reformer. The discourse was of great length, and was universally regarded as