

lowing resolution, which was supported by Dr. Forbes, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Begg, and others :—

"That the report now submitted to the General Assembly be received, and thanks recorded to the committee for their diligence and labor in connection with the matters therein embraced. That there are serious differences of opinion as to whether, and how far, the results arrived at, in the negotiations for union, conserve the doctrines of Scripture and of the Church, to which we have all given our adherence, with reference to the duty of nations to Christ and to other vital matters of faith and practice. That as these divisions of opinion are such as must turn the prosecution of the Union movement on its present footing, into a means of rending this Church, it is indispensable to her peace and prosperity, and to the most pressing interests of that very union in truth and love whereto the movement was intended to advance, that no further steps be taken in the said movement until negotiations can be renewed with due regard to the scriptural principles and the peace of the Church."

Principal Fairbairn's motion was supported by Dr. Rainy, Dr. Candlish, Dr. Duff, and others. The discussion lasted from 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning till 2.30 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Dr. Fairbairn's motion was carried by a majority of 340, the vote being 429 to 89. The Assembly decided on a revision of the paraphrases and the adding of a selection of choice hymns.

We have space to add the following abstract of Dr. Duff's great address :—

"The committee had been under the necessity of making an additional allowance of 10 per cent to certain of the missionaries, and they felt it would be necessary to continue the increase to at least the same extent. The home revenue of the committee showed an increase of £473 over the previous year, amounting in all to £15,717, of which £4704 proceeded from donations, legacies, and juvenile offerings. The Ladies' Society for Female education in India had raised £2885. European friends in India and Africa had contributed £3843, and the native churches, £412. The total number of Christian agents at present in connection with the mission was 224. The number of communicants of native churches was 1632, and of baptised adherents not communicants, 1682. During the year, 205 adults had been baptised or admitted on profession, and 164 children had been baptised. The number of schools and institutions is 139, and the total number under instruction is

9977. Dr. Duff proceeded to say that these figures were sufficient to show that Protestant missions were not a failure, as a recent Popish pamphlet professed to demonstrate. But the success of the mission was not to be measured by such statistics. Dr. Murray Mitchell on visiting the rendezvous of the pilgrims at the source of the sacred Ganges, found that by means of the mission schools, itinerant preaching, circulation of tracts, &c., the people of India throughout the whole continent were less or more familiar with Christianity. And they listened with respect to the preaching of Christ, and seemed to have veneration for the name of Jesus. There was a singular presentiment almost universal in India at the present time, that the sin-cleansing properties of the Ganges would cease in thirty-years.—This was one of those presentiments which had a tendency to bring about the thing predicted. Dr. Duff referred, in going over the report, to the touching and worthy manner in which Lady Aberdeen had sought to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. J. H. Gordon. That devoted young nobleman had taken much interest in British Kaffraria as a field for Christian enterprise, and the family, instead of indulging their own sorrow in anything of a selfish spirit, had handed the sum of £6000 to the committee as a permanent endowment for a new station in Kaffraria. Dr. Duff referred to a striking contrast to this spirit on the part of another nobleman in the House of Lords. The Saviour had told His Church that they must go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. But the Duke of Somerset warned missionaries that they must not go into China, denounced them as either enthusiasts in a bad sense, or else rogues, who ought not to be allowed to enter into China or other heathen countries, except, perhaps, in the train of commerce—opium, for instance. Dr. Duff proceeded to dilate at length, in an eloquent and powerful manner, on the worldly spirit which in this, and innumerable other instances, was warring against the missionary spirit, and shutting up the hearts and hands of men who were able to contribute largely. Many young men were plunged into the morasses of infidelity when they saw professing Christians alleging their belief that the heathen were perishing for lack of knowledge, and yet gave such paltry pitances, and with such grudging, to provide them with the means of salvation. Towards the close of his address, Dr. Duff said that one of the chief causes why Christianity was not making more rapid progress in India was the miserable distractions and divisions of the Christian Churches in this land.—Surely Christian men might hear with one another as much as Christ bore with the Apostles, and the Apostles with the early