

Barth of Calw. A large number of ladies were present. After singing a hymn and the reading of the Scriptures, the Rev. Dr. Krummacher delivered an address of edification and welcome in German, which was also translated into English.

The address was to the effect that the present meeting was altogether unprecedented in the history of German Christianity, and in some respects in the history of the Christian Church. The early evangelical Reformers, Wesley and Whitfield, and those who had followed them, only saw it afar off, for in their time the Church presented the appearance of a millennium—death reigning every where. Under the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, a great revolution had been effected, and Evangelical Christianity had since made great progress; so that, for the first time in Germany, a meeting could be held for Christians of different countries to hold intercourse with one another. They had not assembled, however, without encountering great opposition from some who had endeavoured to excite the hostility of the German people, and which he the more lamented, inasmuch as those persons had been recognized by the Church in Germany as leaders in the great struggle against infidelity. As they still maintained a hostile attitude, and as they had not honored the assembly with their presence, he thought it necessary to touch upon the objections which might be supposed to weigh with them. Those objections were—first, that there was no inward truth in the union in question—that it was a sham; secondly, that the movement was not suitable to the wants of the present age, and especially to the tendencies of the German people; and lastly, that it had no practical aim.

Dr. Krummacher then answered these objections, and earnestly exhorted the convention to unity in things essential, and to a zeal for whatever tends to promote Christ's kingdom. He was followed by Mr. Von Bethman-Hollweg, Privy Counsellor to the King, in a short address of sympathy and welcome to the friends from abroad; after which addresses were made by the Hon. Joseph Wright, American Minister to the Court of Berlin, Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Church in the United States, Dr. Baird, and others. Mr. Wright "expressed his thankfulness at what he had witnessed at the meeting of the Alliance. Little did he suppose that he should ever see in Berlin a meeting of men from different nations of the earth promulgating the one doctrine of faith in Christ. It seemed to him right that on such an occasion men from the New World should come to Germany—Germany, which, from time immemorial, had been the true friend of their own country, and from which they had derived their Reformed Christianity. He could not sit down without saying how much he admired the love of family and home which universally prevailed in Germany. He had no faith in any system of Christianity that did not take the great promise of God to Abraham, that in him all the families of the earth should be blessed."

The sessions of the Conference were continued until the 17th of September, when a final adjournment took place. The proceedings were chiefly occupied by addresses from the representatives of the Church in various parts, presenting the state of religion in their respective portions of Christendom, the movements in progress for the promotion of the gospel, and the hindrances and encouragements to the work. There was an earnest glow of spiritual life in all the proceedings, and the effect was doubtless to send the members back to their widely separated fields of labour with a higher sense of their obligations and larger views of the great enterprise in which Christians of every name are engaged. The Emperor of Russia had consented to accept an address from the Alliance, in which they solicit the removal of the prohibition to print the Scriptures in modern

Russian, which is now in force. It was not thought likely that the request would be granted. The following is from a letter dated Berlin, September 10:

"The Evangelical Alliance held its last sitting on Friday evening. The meeting was attended by the King. On this occasion a Protestant pastor from Hungary depicted in vigorous language the obstructions thrown in the way of his co-religionists by the Austrian Government, and called upon the Alliance not to lose sight of this, not only in their prayers, but in their recommendations to their respective governments.

"The Austrian envoy, being informed probably of the pastor's intentions to address the assembly, listened with evident symptoms of displeasure. Nor did he fail to take notes, doubtless, of all these passages, which he may report as hostile to the faith, if not to the administration of his Government. As a contrast to this, a Livonian (Russian) clergyman lauded the liberty of conscience accorded to all his subjects by the Czar. Eyes were then turned to the Russian General Voght, of Riga, a member of the Alliance, who, it was said, sat there as a proof of his tolerance."

Among the most interesting incidents of the meeting was the

RECEPTION OF THE CONFERENCE BY THE KING AT POTSDAM.

The King of Prussia having intimated that he would receive the members of the Conference at Sans Souci, one of the royal palaces at Potsdam, about twenty miles distant from Berlin, it was announced that a train would be in readiness at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the station of the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway, to convey the visitors to the palace, and that the ordinary ticket of membership of the Conference would secure a free transit to and fro, and admission to the palace and grounds. The invitation was cordially responded to, and long before the time appointed the platform of the railway station at the Potsdam Gate was crowded with members of the Conference from all nations. At a quarter to three o'clock a large number of carriages were filled, containing some three or four hundred persons, a second train leaving about a quarter of an hour afterwards, with an equally numerous party.

Arrived at Potsdam, the visitors were conducted through the grounds to the palace, and were at once ushered into the magnificent audience chamber, and thence into the banquetting hall, where, somewhat to the surprise, but much to the satisfaction of the company, the tables were found to be laden with a profusion of choice fruits, pastry, wines, and other delicacies which the hospitality of the monarch had provided for his guests. Several adjoining rooms were laid out in like manner. In these spacious and elegant apartments the company remained for about half an hour, partaking of refreshments and examining the architecture of the place. Many of the rooms are of considerable historic interest, one being that in which Voltaire chiefly resided when under the protection of Frederick the Great, and another the room in which the monarch died. The entire building, and the extensive grounds adjoining, which are laid out in the French style, were the creation of Frederick the Great, whose entire disregard of expenditure has given the place its name. About five o'clock the company assembled on the terrace in front of the palace, and were requested to divide themselves into sections according to their respective nations. The request was complied with, and each section appointed a speaker to address His Majesty on his arrival. The different sections extended themselves into segments of circles along the terrace, each speaker standing in the centre.

At half-past five o'clock His Majesty drove up in a carriage and six, accompanied by the

Queen and several attendants of the Court. Having alighted at the end of the terrace, their Majesties shook hands with several persons of distinction as-embled to receive them (among whom was the Chevalier Bunsen,) and then proceeded towards the place where the visitors were stationed. The Queen, with three ladies of honour, went to a raised portion of the terrace, which was occupied by a number of ladies, members of the Conference, with some of whom she entered into conversation; while the King, with three military attendants, went to the first section of the members, comprising the Central Committee.

The speaker appointed by this division was M. Kuntze, who, addressing the King in German, said he begged, in the name of the Committee and of the Conference generally, to thank his Majesty for his great kindness in coming amongst the representatives of Evangelical Christianity in all lands. He had seen many armies, but never before one like the present—an army, not clothed in military array, but fighting the battles of its Great Head with the sword of the spirit, the shield of faith, and the helmet of salvation. He thanked his Majesty for the many tokens of his favour which he had shown towards evangelical movements, and especially to the cause of the Alliance; and he prayed that he might receive the choicest blessings of the Great King of kings.

The King replied as follows:—"I am almost ashamed of such compliments, and am struck dumb when I hear them. I know not how to find words to express the feelings which now fill my heart. I had supposed it impossible that I should live to see the carrying out of such a work as this. I know, however, this is but the blessed commencement of a great movement. I am glad to find that your first day has passed off so happily, and I trust that the future sittings will be equally blessed. It is my heartfelt prayer that this will be a truly Pentecostal occasion to the Christian Church."

Loud cheers greeted this expression of his Majesty's sentiments.

M. Kuntze then introduced members of the Committee to his Majesty. This ceremony concluded, the King proceeded to the American section, where he was addressed by Mr. Joseph Wright, American Minister at the Court of Berlin. He then passed to the English section, where he was addressed by Sir Culling Eardley.

Dr. Grandpierre of Paris addressed the King in behalf of the French section, and other gentlemen in behalf of their respective nations. After which many of the leading members were presented to the King, who conversed with them in a very friendly manner. Having at length concluded his receptions—the ceremony occupying upwards of an hour—the King rejoined the Queen, bowed to the company, by whom he was heartily cheered, and then retired into the palace. The National Anthem was sung by the assembly, who then returned through the grounds to the station, and reached their homes about nine o'clock in the evening.

—Presbyterian.

ARMENIAN EMBASSY.—The *Prætor d'Orient* of the Sultan, says:—"Two envoys from King Theodore of Abyssinia have lately arrived in Constantinople. Abyssinia is divided into four principal parts. The Gallas, who are Mussulmans; the Roman Catholics (Ethiopian); the Eutycheans, and the Protestants, disciples of the Biblical mission. King Theodore is more particularly attached to the Roman Catholics. The envoys of King Theodore are two ecclesiastics—one a priest and the other a deacon; and the object of their visit to Constantinople is to deliver to the French ambassador a letter written by the King to the Emperor Napoleon. These envoys are completely black, and one appears about 50 and the other 10 years of age.