

Atheistical and Deistical principles. (Hear, hear.) When he commenced his labours there three years ago, there was no church; but he opened a school-room, and had collected a congregation, and a church was being erected, for which £2,700. had been contributed, and no less than 600 children were now under Christian instruction in the district. He mentioned this fact as showing the necessity which existed for an active effort on the part of Christian people, and also as proving that endeavours, when zealously made, even in the face of most determined opposition, would not fail of large success. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. A. RACINE BRAUD, Pastor of a Church in Fontainebleau, Foreign Secretary of the French Alliance, and Editor of the *Bulletin du Monde Chretien*, deputed by his French brethren to attend the Alliance, was introduced by Dr. Steane, and made a few observations in his native tongue, which were translated by the Rev. William Arthur; but he reserved himself for a future occasion with respect to the main objects of his mission to this country.

The Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, next addressed the meeting, and on rising was warmly applauded. He said, this was the first time he had ever attended a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and he had rarely on any occasion been more pleased and satisfied with what he had seen and heard. (Hear, hear.) The object of the Alliance was noble, Christian, and godlike, and one which could not, therefore, fail to obtain the blessing of Almighty God. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced in the conviction, that the principles of the Alliance were beginning to be more generally understood and appreciated. For himself, he might say, that he had viewed them for some years at a distance, and respected its object; but now that he had come near and attended this meeting, he felt a greater attachment to the Alliance, and should be anxious henceforth to extend a knowledge of it in the circle in which he moved, and seek to induce his ministerial friends of the Church of England to join it. Having had something to do with the strife of the world, and with that also which unhappily existed in the visible Church it was impossible not to feel the meetings of this Alliance to be a cheering and bracing atmosphere, which must do him that breathed it no small amount of good. Christian unity was most valuable and necessary, in such a time as the present, when the servants of Christ must stand up in defence of the truth, even though opposed and treated with scorn by those professing to be their brethren. Such meetings as the present served very powerfully to strengthen the love of the soul for the truth of God, and an earnest desire for the immortal welfare of perishing men. And, along with such feelings and desires, there must of necessity be a full determination to wage a perpetual war against every system which stood opposed to the Gospel,—Popery, or semi-Popery, which, perhaps, was the worst form of Popery and infidelity that would take away both our Bibles and our Sabbaths. Let them have love in their hearts towards Christ the common Saviour, and towards each other as composing the one family of Christ, and then would they be able to fight the battles of the Lord against the enemy, whatever that enemy might be. The time had come to speak the truth without fear or favour, and not to be afraid of man—no, not even those in authority, when they stood opposed to it. To his own mind, the days to come seemed big with fearful conflict; but he rejoiced to believe that they were big also with a signal deliverance to the faithful. The same power which had been exerted on behalf of the Church, in generations past, would be interposed again. Let them, therefore, go on in faith and love, hand and hand and heart in heart, doing God's work, trusting in His promised aid, and with the full conviction that all things would work together for good, and the carrying out of the Eternal purposes. (Hear.)

Mr. GEO. FORRY appeared as a representative of the Irish Organisation of the Alliance. He briefly alluded to its progress in Ireland, stating the great pleasure and profit which he had personally derived from becoming acquainted with the ministers and members of denominations of Christians from whom he conscientiously differed; and he rejoiced to find that, although differing from them, or without relinquishing any of his conscientious peculiarities of opinion, he was yet enabled, by following out the principles of the Alliance, to meet them in a brotherly way, enjoy and profit by their company and conversation, and unite with them in combatting the great enemies of their common Christianity. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. LEWIS having engaged in prayer, the Doxology was sung. The Rev. Dr. STEANE then pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting separated at eight o'clock.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10.

The proceedings of the Conference commenced on Tuesday morning, shortly after ten o'clock.

The Rev. JOHN STROUGHTON presided over the devotional exercises, and delivered the

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The subject selected was "The Presence of the Holy Ghost in the Church, and His work in Relation to the Age in which we Live." The address commenced with a review of the history of the Spirit's gracious presence with the Church in past ages, as tending to confirm our faith in His presence now, and indicated certain phases of His influence, all in uniform bearing with His law of operations. Even in the darkest and most unpromising ages the Spirit had exerted His power, giving light to the soul, nerving the arm of the spiritual warrior, and guiding the arrow of deliverance. The continuance of the Spirit's work might be traced from the beginning of the Church's history, even until now; and this fact should confirm our belief that He was still present in the Church even at this moment. The several indications of the operations of the Spirit were then pointed out. One of these, and perhaps the most marked of all, was the extensive circulation and study of the Bible and biblical publications. At no former time in the history of the world had the Scriptures been so widely circulated and so largely read as now. The same might be said of the preaching of the Gospel, which was an institution of the Spirit. Never was there so much preaching of the truth as at present; and there were many indications on every hand of the Spirit's blessing. This should encourage prayer for the light and power still so much needed in connection with Gospel ministrations, and which only the Spirit of God could impart. Another characteristic of the times was the importance attached to education, and the felt duty of extending it to the utmost possible extent. In this he saw a manifest proof of the general influence of the Spirit's work, notwithstanding there was in some quarters but too evident a disposition to regard education as the one thing needful. This also was an age of literature. Some forms of religious error could be dealt with better from the press than the pulpit; and the work of the Holy Spirit had an important relation to the literature of the age. So with respect to commercial activity, which was the pre-eminently characteristic of the present day; for how could Christian men overcome the heated atmosphere of commerce without living and walking in the Spirit? Christian union also, as exemplified by the Alliance, was in a special manner the work of the Spirit. He believed there was nothing so much wanted as stronger faith in the Spirit's presence, simple reliance on the Spirit's power, and importunate prayer for the Spirit's help. The address was intently listened to throughout, and much applauded at its close.