

congratulate his new co-religionists on their conversion. They must stoutly maintain their liberty, now that it had been gained.

3rd resolution—"We hereby agree to put forth every effort to spread the Gospel among those who speak our language in Canada."

4th resolution—"We bless God for having sent among us Father Chiniquy, and hope to retain in Canada, for a long time, this courageous and eloquent advocate of the double cause so dear to us,—freedom of speech, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Rev. Mr. Doudiet made a very able address, in which he spoke of the heroism which would induce men to die rather than yield, and warned the new converts to beware of reaction, for their astonishment at having believed so much might lead them into unbelief. They should keep the Gospel as their guide, and believe in Christ, who would sustain them until death.

Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, who was received with immense enthusiasm, exhorted them not to entertain hard or angry feelings to those whom they had left, but to press forward in the good work, serving God, praying to Him and not feeling ashamed of the cause they had espoused. He gave them his blessing, and thanked them for their kindness towards himself.

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### An Appeal for additional Missionaries.

ADDRESSED TO THE SEVERAL CHURCHES INTERESTED IN THE NEW HEBRIDES MISSION.

*Christian Brethren,—*

Allow me to bring before your serious consideration the following statement:

A permanent footing for the Gospel was obtained on these islands as far back as 1848, but very much yet remains to be done. At least three-fourths of the group, or nearly twenty islands, are still without the Gospel. The natives are very low in the scale of humanity, deeply degraded, and insensible of their deplorable condition; but these things we regard as loud calls to Christians to come to their help. The most cursory glance at their state will prove that they greatly need the gospel, and we have had ample proof in the history of this mission that, though low physically

and intellectually, the natives are capable of receiving it and being affected for good by it. During the years missionary operations have been carried on here, much useful information about the climate, the peculiar difficulties of the field, the manners, customs, and prejudices of the natives, and the best way of working among them, has been acquired. Books of Scripture have been translated into several of the languages, two islands are professedly Christian, on other two churches have been formed, and on several others a good footing has been secured. We have a vessel of 160 tons register capable of attending on all the missionaries required for the evangelization of the group. Various Presbyterian Churches widely separated in point of locality, have been united in furthering this mission, and we make this appeal to these churches already committed to the work for more men to extend it. We should be sorry to see any of the Churches withdraw from this field, but it is our opinion that the Australasian Presbyterian Churches ought to adopt this as their special mission-field, and in the time to come eclipse all their past efforts, great as these have been.

There are at present on these islands twelve European Missionaries occupying as many stations, but we are grieved to see that our number increases very slowly. We are now about to lose one of our number. It would greatly cheer us to see five, or better still, ten men coming down to join us. These men must be free from organic disease, not too old, possessed of good common sense, patient, pliable, of a cheerful disposition, of physical courage, of faith and love to souls, men known to the churches, and in whom the churches have full confidence.

For such men there are at present several openings on the group. At some of these sites have been purchased for mission stations, and a few of the natives may desire the presence of a missionary among them. We do not say that at any of these openings a young missionary coming down will find a manse and church ready built, or a people able to read, having abandoned heathenish practices, and thirsting for the gospel. He may not even find at these places any of these pioneers we call native teachers. These openings are for the most part places where a missionary will be allowed to land, where he can build his house, proceed to acquire the language, and gradually draw the natives around him. In some cases, however, there are places vacant where missionaries have already laboured, and others where teachers have been settled. Assistance is always provided for the erection of houses, by the vessel, by natives