

representatives of different denominations go forth, but let them be men animated by the spirit of the society, not with a false but a true catholicity; men who could say in the words of the Apostles' Creed—"I believe in the Holy Catholic Church—the communion of saints."

Mr. Fordyce, the principal Agent of the Society in India stated some very startling facts. He spoke of the indifference, infidelity and licentiousness that prevail among Europeans in India. At various stations the attendance at his services and those of the Rev. Mr. Morrison had been hindered by arrangements having been previously made by gentlemen for going out pig-sticking and pigeon-shooting on the Lord's Day. They could imagine—apart from the highways of India, for these things abound more in the bye-ways—what the state of society must be when such things were tolerated. He knew a young civilian from Edinburgh who bravely stood up for keeping the Lord's Day, and who in consequence lost his position, not his official position, but his position in the estimation of his fellows—at all events in the congeniality of their deportment towards him, because he stood out thoroughly against any such practices.

Speaking of the Ritualists who are pressing their work in India, he said that at many places the service as conducted by the clergyman was nothing but semi-Romanism under the name of the Church of England; and in many places which were nominally supplied, they were supplied not with truth but superstition; in a land of idols they were supplied not with the Gospel of Christ, but with sacerdotalism, which turned the eyes of the people to the priest with his pretended miraculous powers, standing in his sacrificial position pretending to change the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.

The "Union" has already been of great and striking service, in bringing Christians together in India; and it will react favourably on the Churches at home.

### PRONIER AND CARRASCO.

Five delegates from the European Continent to the Evangelical Alliance Conference, were returning to their home in the ill-fated *Ville du Havre*. Three of the brethren escaped with their lives, namely, Pastors Loriaux, Cook and Weiss. Two were lost, viz., Professor Pronier of Geneva, and Rev. Antonio Carrasco. These men have left widows and orphans behind them; and the loss sustained by the cause of evangelization is very great.

Carrasco was the leading Protestant preacher in Madrid and one of the most distinguished pulpit orators in Spain. The *True Catholic* speaks of him as the acknowledged leader of the native Evangelical Church; not by official position, but by universal concession, *primus inter pares*. A man of strong faith, with an experience gained under persecution, high genius and talent as a writer, and great steadfastness of purpose,—a patriot in the completest sense,—he will be mourned not only in public, and wherever the Castilian language extends, but in many homes in Switzerland, England, Scotland, and by hundreds of travellers who have listened to his close reasoning and fervid appeals in his own Church, the Madera Baja.

The name and fame of Carrasco are linked on to the great transactions which have given Spain so interesting a role in the modern enterprises of the Gospel. When but a youth of eighteen, living in the Province of Malaga, he became the subject of divine enlightenment in the pure Gospel, and was led to testify for it, and against the surrounding darkness and depravity of Romanism. He fondly reckoned on his countrymen becoming convinced so speedily as to nullify the law against the evangelical assemblies in which he assisted. He allied himself with Matamoros and Alhama, but was speedily imprisoned at Malaga for spreading Protestant tenets, and thrust for two years into the companionship of felons. He was then condemned, with Matamoros and his companions, to penal servitude for nine years. The tale was told in Britain, and aroused the sympathies of the Evangelical Alliance, and all friends of