

on the subject of instituting fraternal relations with the Northern Assembly has sustained the proposal, but by a very narrow vote, 13 to 12. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have resumed their evangelistic services in England and Wales. The Welsh people being naturally of a religious and impressive character, seem to have been easily roused to enthusiasm, so much so that the aid of the police was required to prevent accidents among the crowds who attended the meetings. At Portsmouth "the drill hall, which holds about 4,000 people, was crowded and hundreds had to go away." The Salvation Army recently opened the *Grecian Theatre* in London for public services, with imposing ceremony. The event attracted an enormous crowd and attempts were made to maltreat the members of the army, but a body of two hundred police was called to maintain order. General Booth claims that the work is going on steadily, and that not only in London, but throughout the country there is the same continued measure of blessing and success all along the line. The "Indian Contingent" of the army, consisting of three men and one young woman, landed at Bombay in the end of September with a great demonstration of military pomp. A triumphal procession of "war chariots," consisting of bullock carts, paraded the streets; the young woman beat a tambourine. One of the young men attempting to blow a trumpet contrary to the police regulations, was arrested. The procession is described as having caused considerable amusement to the natives who mistook the Salvationists for circus people. Later accounts state that three out of the four were arrested, a riot being imminent.

IRELAND.—It is a great satisfaction to find indications expressed in the leading papers of brighter prospects in the social state of that unhappy country. The atmosphere is clearing up somewhat. In the vigorous administration of the new Acts justice is coming to the front again. The lawless are made to see that crime will not any longer go unpunished. A late paper published in the States shews very clearly that the Presbyterian Church is not affected by the reign of terror that has been so rampant. The *Belfast Witness* complains that the authorities are so slow to give equal rights to Presbyterians in mak-appointments. A large number of the forces that did such effective work in Egypt are Presbyterians, yet only two chaplains of that faith were sent, while three or four times the number of Episcopal and Roman Catholic chaplains were sent. The *Witness* says if the Presbyterians were disloyal or rebellious they would get far more than they do. A meeting of the Committee to make arrangements for the next sitting of the General Council of the reformed Churches (Pan-

Presbyterian) was held lately under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Knox. A committee on accommodation was appointed as well as one on a programme. It was agreed to recommend that a permanent paid secretary be appointed, and attention was called to the *Catholic Presbyterian*. It is expected that the new Assembly Hall at Belfast, so long contemplated, will be ready for the meeting of the Council in June, 1884.—H.

FRANCE.—*The Macall Mission*.—It is our melancholy duty this month to record the death of the Rev. George Theophilus Dodds, the indefatigable chief assistant of Mr. Macall in his great work of Evangelization in France. He had taken his family to the country to spend a short time, needing the rest very greatly for himself as well. Walking in an adjacent wood they gathered some toadstools thinking they were mushrooms, had them cooked, ate them, and were poisoned—Mr. and Mrs. Dodds and their servant. The first died and the other two just escaped with their lives. Never was a man more taken up with missionary work than was he. No man in France was more desirous of evangelising that great country, and no man wrought harder to further the work. In the interests of evangelical work in that country, he visited the United States and Canada in 1880, in company with M. Réveillaud, who is also working with all his powers for the conversion of his fellow-citizens. He had rare talent for the work, was filled with zeal for it and was beloved by the worshipping people of Paris. An affecting tribute was paid by them to his memory on the occasion of his funeral, when hundreds of them left their work and assembled at the *Oratoire*, the largest Protestant Church in Paris, to hear the last words pronounced over the body of their devoted friend, whose voice they would hear no more. He was only *thirty-two* years old. He leaves a wife and four little children behind, who will probably return to his father-in-law, Dr. Bonar, of Chalmers Memorial Church, Edinburg. His place in the Macall Mission cannot be filled any more than that in his family, at least for a time. Let this *Mission* be specially remembered in prayer by earnest Christians now, when it mourns the loss of one of its chief workers. Just now an entirely new state of matters is appearing in France. Hitherto the schools have been conducted by teachers belonging generally to some church, and religious instruction has been regularly given in them. Now, however, no religious teaching whatever is to be given. Atheistic teachers are to be preferred. The name of God is not to be mentioned, it is to be carefully expunged from every text book; religion and its claims are to be ignored. This is now the law of France. If any religious instruction is desired to be