

at the same University with him (Mr. C.) and, had, each and all of them, acquired high distinction in their studies, and in nothing more than in their unblemished character, the undeviating correctness of their conduct, their eager and anxious pursuit after knowledge and truth in every department of science, literature, and theology. It was a matter of deep regret that they did not enjoy this day the presence of an individual, one of those faithful and devoted ministers, who have on several late occasions been permitted to advocate the cause of education in India; but in this disappointment they had an opportunity of showing that their zeal in the cause did not depend on accidental circumstances, but that having begun this high and holy work, they had resolved with all their energies to carry it on, in the faith and hope that it would ultimately triumph. They could not but be deeply concerned to know—they could not but rejoice that in India there was an abundant harvest to reap. In the exercise of that sound mind which the Church must apply in the service of its Master, it had been in former years declared that this was a scheme in which success, under the blessing of God, might be expected. The Church had begun the work; and it would not and could not abandon it. It had spent time, and labour, and means; and if it stopped now, these would all be sacrificed, and it would leave those whose instruction they had commenced, whose eyes they had begun to open, in their misery and superstition. He need make no remarks on this subject, for the Church would not abandon the cause which was gloriously progressing; but there was a way of supporting, he begged to observe, without insuring its success. If they were to support the scheme, it must be by means; and the Report showed that funds were necessary for carrying it on with efficiency. They were not to complain of parishes which contributed but seldom; but it was required that those who gave should give cheerfully. It was proper to call on the Church not merely to continue her nominal support, but to use her utmost efforts to increase the means, which, it must be gratifying to all, had increased during the past year. From one other circumstance it was constituting a strong claim to their support—he meant the success which had already attended the scheme. They had been highly favoured in the instrument which Divine Providence had furnished to them for carrying it out. The testimony borne by the Rev. Doctor who had preceded him was alike honourable to himself, and to the great men who had laid the foundation of the scheme—Dr. Inglis and Dr. Duff. In alliance with these men, let it not be forgotten, that there had been found in one of the ministers of their Church a zealous co-operator, whose labours in the cause have been unwearied and invaluable—he meant Dr. Bryce, one of the members of this House—to whose labours in the cause Dr. Duff had borne ample testimony. What now remained for the Church to do, was, having begun the good work, to go on. Let them say that they firmly adhered to those well-

founded principles which guided the exertions of the Mission. They had heard from Dr. Duff how necessary it was for preachers to speak the native tongue—the language of the country, and now they saw how far this was advantageous. They had the institution of a Presbyterial body in Bombay, who were zealously engaged in contributing to this great end. In a few years, if the scheme went on as it now promised, the Church might have the happiness of seeing, through her means, the sending forth of native preachers of the Gospel—of seeing a Christian Church founded in the land of idolatry and superstition, and countless multitudes reared and living under its blessings. (Hear, hear.) The Assembly could have no hesitation in continuing under the management of their scheme those under whose direction it had been so long placed; and they would also agree with him in another motion, in addition to that of the Reverend Doctor who preceded him, and which he (Mr. C.) most cordially seconded, that the thanks of the Assembly should be tendered to the Committee, and especially to the Convener, whose labours in the cause had been so unceasing.

Dr. Bryce rose to second the motion of thanks to the Convener made by Mr. Cook, and said he should not feel that he was discharging his duty to those whom he represented, if he could permit himself to remain silent after the flattering Report which had been read. Having witnessed the origin, and watched over the growth of the institution now the subject of discussion, he could not avoid expressing the gratification which he felt at the Report which had been laid before the House. The Rev. Gentleman who opened the discussion had made a confession on his part—he too, (Dr. B.) had a confession to make. He confessed that when he went out the first minister of the Scottish Church to India, and had his views directed to the possibility of labouring among the natives, and beyond the pale of his own countrymen there, he certainly did feel that such an attempt would be vain—that the attempt to convert the Hindoos would be a labour lost, and that any institution to which he could give his countenance might thereby be injured. A very few years' residence in that country taught him, that however little had been the success of former attempts, want of success was not owing to the prejudice of the Hindoos, but rather to the prejudice of the Christians of that country. A change, however, had taken place in the feelings and sentiments of the British inhabitants of India. In the wise dispensations of Providence, the desire of acquiring wealth in that country had ceased to be the ruling passion that it once was; the desire for conquest had ceased, and now a greater regard prevailed among that class for the propagation of Christianity; they were beginning to be inspired with different feelings; and delighted in the rising spire of the temple of God, and in the cheering sound of the church-going bell. Such an interest had been created of this nature among British