

in lectures and in speeches, an unvarying denunciation is uttered of these two monster evils, as having in no small degree had to do with India's troubles.

1. The unchristian and pusillanimous encouragement of Hindoo idolatry by the British Government. We charge this on the Government, for surely the nation as a whole has been held guilty by God for the sin of the East India Company. Britain is a Christian nation, blessed with the Gospel, the doctrines and principles of which have been her palladium. Civil and religious liberty upheld by the truth of God, has made her a match for the nations abroad. The leaven of Christianity has saved her from those influences which in other lands have produced anarchy and revolution. Yet Gospel-blest Britain has denied that blessing to India. We need hardly dwell on the particular instances. Never has the Indian Government assisted Christianity, directly or indirectly,— nay, it has up to a very late period systematically opposed it. It forbade missionaries to land on British-Indian soil, and made them seek refuge under a foreign flag; it even arrested and banished one man of God. It has frowned on Christian enterprise, and punished Christian faithfulness. Sir Porigrine Maitland was sent home because he refused to order British soldiers to honour an idol's festival, and a Sepoy was dismissed from the army because he became a Christian. Nor can we stop here. The British Government has propped up idolatry. The tax connected with the hideous worship of Juggernaut was expended for idolatrous purposes by British officials. Baptized Christians asked the idol's permission to take it under their protection, and reverently received that permission. A British Christian presided at the monstrous festival, and spread the cloth of gold for the idol, and by authority of Christian Britain, urged the poor heathen to the revolting rites of Juggernaut's worship. Temples were built for idols by Britons, and ladies and gentlemen paid their respects in them. A British officer in a time of cholera gave Sepoys money with which to propitiate an idol, and told them to worship. Religious devotees, dancing girls, prostitutes, and Brahminical teachers were supported with British funds—£70,000 annually were expended in the Bombay Presidency in subsidies to Hindoo and Mahomedan shrines. Village expenses besides to a great extent consisted of money for idolatrous purposes. British soldiers with salutes and music added to the imposing pomp of devil worship, and British cannon boomed to proclaim the triumph of satan's power. To these things add the sinful connivance at immoral, cruel and murderous practices which have just recently been put down, and then say, has Britain fulfilled her trust? True, some of these are old stories now, and things were much better when the outbreak took place; still God visits the father's sins upon the children, and we see the evil fruits of the seed our fathers sowed.

Mark, now, the connection between the sin and punishment. Idolatry had been petted and pampered; Government feared to touch their ancient institutions. Scheming men made religion the watch-word, and roused a slumbering fanaticism by a cry of compulsory proselytism. The very evil it dreaded overtook the Government, and the false religion it supported and strengthened was made the occasion of its calamity. By her timid pandering to superstitious prejudices, Britain lost respect and character for sincerity. This, then, is one great sin, and one main cause of the recent troubles.

2. The second cause to which we refer is a defective Educational System. Science and Literature are taught efficiently in the Government Schools and Colleges, and the graduates have nothing to fear from a comparison in these things with the majority of British students. There is no sinful deficiency there. The head is instructed and educated, the powers of reason are awakened, and an adaptation for the discharge of business is produced. Hindoos are made men of business, soldiers, engineers, and other professions. But there is