

established thirty-nine distinct missions, of which twenty-two now remain in connection with the Board; with two hundred and sixty-nine stations and out-stations, employing four hundred and fifty-eight native helpers, preachers, and pastors not including teachers. They have formed one hundred and forty-nine churches, have gathered at least fifty-five thousand church members, of whom more than twenty thousand are now in connection with the churches. It has under its care three hundred and sixty-nine seminaries and schools, and in them more than ten thousand children. It has printed more than a thousand millions of pages in forty different languages. It has reduced eighteen languages to writing, thus forming the germs of a new literature. It has raised a nation from the lowest forms of heathenism to a Christian civilization, so that a larger proportion of its people can read than in New England. It has done more to extend and to diffuse in this land a knowledge of different countries and people than any or all other agencies, and the reaction upon the churches of this foreign work has been invaluable."

It would be interesting to trace the progress of the missionary spirit in America itself, and of the mission work abroad, opposed as it often was in different places by various hostile influences. Our space, however, will not admit of this. But, we may say, with confidence, that the results specified above are results at which infidelity itself can scarcely sneer.

Were we to glance at other missions we should find like cause of gratitude to God for His blessing. The *British Standard*, in a late number, gave a list of missionary societies, with their fields of operations, and the numbers of individuals brought under Christian influence through their efforts. We cannot, at present, quote the particulars given. But they show, in a very remarkable way, that amidst much weakness of faith and feebleness of effort, the work has prospered, and that fruit has been gathered, in some thirty, in some sixty, and in some an hundred fold. The number of converts, during the past sixty years, through foreign missionary efforts, can scarcely be less than one million.

Let us cherish feelings of gratitude for the past, and hope for the future. The work is God's. It is in accordance with His own will. It commands the promised blessing. Let the church, grateful for past success, and depending on the blessing of God, go forth with greater faith and energy to the work, and we may entertain the belief that the success of the past is only the dawn of a brighter and more glorious day.

THE ELEMENTS OF PULPIT POWER:

SUBSTANCE OF PART OF REMARKS BY PRINCIPAL WILLIS IN HIS OPENING LECTURE.

Dr. Willis remarked that he had sometimes applied himself to analyze pulpit power, or to resolve it into its elements. These appeared to him to be five in number; or he would speak of a five-fold power—the doctrinal, the exegetical, the logical, the rhetorical, and the moral or spiritual.

The last and the most important might be identified with what had been called unction. It was easier to say what it was not, than what it was. It was something to be felt, but could not be affected; and by the hearers too was not so much seen or heard, as felt in the manner of the speaker's address. It had been justly said by Vinet, a writer on Pastoral Theology, that two men of equal piety might be unequal in this, and it might consist with great variety in the delivery. It was quite a mistake to suppose that a monotonous round of artificial cadences—however solemn—could represent real earnestness of