

agreed that the Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada should be adopted as such basis, with the addition, that the principle of lay delegation, in some form, in Annual Conferences, and a general superintendency, in some form, be recognized. These last were considered essential to the union of all the bodies. The Union Committee of the Methodist Church of Canada brought in a report recommending these concessions for the sake of union. A long, interesting, and vigorous debate ensued on the report. It was felt that there were serious difficulties to overcome, and almost the only opposition manifested was not to union in itself, which every one admitted to be exceedingly desirable, but on account of the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment. The chief of these was the fear that the strain upon the missionary income of the united Church, in stationing so large an additional number of men who might be set free by the consolidation of circuits, would be so great that the salaries on domestic missions—already cut down to too meagre a figure—would be still further reduced. It was felt by many that some sort of Sustentation or Guarantee Fund should be raised to tide over this difficulty for the first few years. Our own idea is that the expenditure of \$12,000 a year for four years from this fund, and a further expenditure of \$8,000 a year for four years more, or \$80,000 in all, would meet this most serious difficulty; and this sum could be raised by a collection of only ten cents each from all the adherents of the different Methodist Churches. And who will say that this trifling average, to accomplish so important a result, could not be raised without the slightest difficulty? The difficulties in the way of union strike us as being only transient and not of serious moment, and the advantages of it as manifold and permanent, and of incalculable value. May God guide us all to such wise decisions in this important matter as shall redound to His honour and glory, and the welfare of His Church.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

The triumph of Britain's arms in the land of Nile has been so sudden and complete as to be almost startling. Seldom, if ever, has a more brilliant achievement been accomplished than the night march from Kassassin, and the assault and capture of Tel-el-Kebir. The change of base from Alexandria to Ismalia, the promptness with which the eastern and western contingents met at the place of action, the swiftness and energy with which the final blow was dealt, show that the vigour of Britain's arm is not palsied, nor her high courage abated. The sudden collapse of the revolt, like the bursting of a bubble, showed that it had slight hold on the sympathies of the people. While the craven cowardice of Arabi has disgraced and degraded him for ever, even in the eyes of his deluded followers.

Now, that Britain has crushed the revolt and secured peace, she must secure also guarantees for the good Government of the country, and the protection of the canal. Holding the keys of Empire at the great gateways of commerce,—at Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Port Said, Suez, and Aden,—and with vast resources for the raising and equipment of troops in India, and by means of her ships being mistress of all the seas, she may bid defiance to the machinations of Russia; and strong in the consciousness of right and integrity, may regard unmoved the jealous mutterings of the Mediterranean powers.

No greater victory has been scored during this brief campaign than that of our late accomplished Governor-General, whose "honeyed firmness" completely circumvented the duplicity of the wily and treacherous Turk—a victory not less important than that of our arms in the field.

—The absence of the Editor at the General Conference has prevented the preparation for this number of the expected chapters of the Serial Story. They will duly appear in the following month.