

'felt the darkness, avowedly to help those who were still in the gloom. Even in his finest flights—as in that burst in which with reverent voice he pictured the sorrow of the Father and the suffering of the Son, omniscient and pure, at the sin of the world—there was no rhetoric, no studied art like that of the actor, but the rugged eloquence of the man who spoke because he believed and felt.—The lesson taught to preachers by the crowds of high and low who flocked to hear him and to give of their substance was this, as it seems to us—that truth and honesty, guided by faith and unconsciousness of self, and expressed in manly speech face to face, will restore to the pulpit a far higher function than the press has taken from it."

The 'Times of India' says:—

"The Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod and his colleague, Dr. Watson, have been received at Calcutta with great consideration, and their presence has stirred much enthusiasm. In addition to the 'Pan-missionary' meeting at which all Christian bodies were represented and in which all Christian bodies were represented, and in which the hearts of all were fused into one under the catholic and humanizing influence of the fervid and genial apostle, there has been a public dinner in honour of the Deputation, presided over by Sir William Muir, and attended by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir R. Temple, &c. The warmth of his reception in such an assembly almost overpowered the Rev. Doctor, who—quoting the expression of some nameless old Scotchwoman—said, 'Let me alone, for I want to greet.' But he did better than that. He spoke with keen animation and deep fervour. He characterized the scene before him, and the incidents he had passed through since arriving in this country, in the form of a dream, and then confessed how thoroughly real it all was."

Speaking of the strong feeling of personal security which every one feels in India, he said:—

"From Calcutta to the Khyber men are living in peace under the protection of just and righteous rule; and this tranquillity is owing to British rule, which, as developed in India, the Doctor affirmed, is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of nations. He admitted there is yet a great gulf between European and native, but asserted his conviction that 'Christianity is the key to unlock the door of separation,' and his strong feeling that a 'brighter day is dawning for India,' for which land he also declared he should never cease to feel the deepest interest. As if in response to the Doctor's comprehensive appreciation of all religious questions one of the Bombay native papers remarks that they 'do not fear his Christianity,' but bid him welcome to all success.

"Sir John Lawrence gave an excellent short speech of welcome, and the whole proceedings were pervaded by an enthusiasm all the more striking because of the high position and practical character of the company assembled. Dr. Norman Macleod's visit promises to produce lasting and remarkable effects in India."

We have great pleasure in being permitted to give the following extracts from a private letter of February 9, from the gentleman with whom the Deputation resided in Calcutta to a relative in Scotland:—

"In regard to the advantages to be reaped from such deputations there cannot be a doubt when one sees what has been done here."

After referring to the benefits of the Church of Scotland's mission, the writer continues:

"In the outside world, too, the visit has been greatly appreciated, as the dinner on Tuesday testifies. Never was there a more successful dinner held in Calcutta, honoured, as it was, by the presence of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, and every person of any note in town.—The services on the Sundays in the Scotch Church were literally crammed, and I am sure much good was done in this way. Then, again, the deputies have had a great influence for good upon the educated natives, both Hindoos and Jests, with many of whom they have had long discussions. They have been most cordially received by missionaries of all bodies, and have, I am sure, given them all an encouragement in their work which will not soon be forgotten. As you may well believe, the amount of work which they have had to go through has been, for this climate, perfectly killing. Just to give you an idea of a day's work. I will take Tuesday, the last day they proposed being here. Early in the morning they had callers.—Breakfast at eight. At half-past eight they drove to a missionary conference, where Dr. Macleod spoke for an hour and a half. From that they immediately drove to the General Assembly's Institution, where they were engaged in teaching different classes till two, when they had tiffin with Dr. Ogilvie, along with several missionaries with whom they entered into keen discussion. At three o'clock o'clock, Dr. Macleod delivered an address to the scholars at the Institutions of different bodies. They then drove home, but not to rest, for two native gentlemen (one the editor of the 'Hindoo Patriot') were waiting to see them; and with them they had a long discussion interrupted by the necessity of preparing for the public dinner, where there was further speaking to be done. At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning there was to be a meeting of the Corresponding Board, but the previous day's work had been too much for Dr. Macleod, and he was unable to attend. When the Doctor saw him he positively forbade his going to Grah that night, as he had