



MOHAWK CHURCH, NEAR BRANTFORD.

edly destined to give way before the patient labors of the "blackcoats." The influence of the "long house" will soon yield to that of the "big preaching wigwam." Belief in the "happy hunting grounds" will be exchanged for a good hope of the "land of pure delight." The camera of the heart will be opened, and into it will be flashed the strong light of eternal truth, leaving as its impress the image of the Divine.

#### TESTIMONIES IN FAVOR OF MISSIONS.

**T**HE late Lord Lawrence, shortly after his return to England, after resigning the Viceroyalty of India, said, at a missionary meeting:

"I believe, notwithstanding all that the English people have done to benefit that country, the missionaries have done more than all other agencies combined. They have had arduous and uphill work, often receiving no encouragement, and sometimes a great deal of discouragement, from their own countrymen, and have had to bear the taunts and obloquy of those who despised and disliked their preaching; but such

has been the effect of their earnest zeal, untiring devotion, and of the excellent example which they have, I may say, universally shown to the people, that I have no doubt whatever that, in spite of the great masses of the people being intensely opposed to their doctrine, they are, as a body, remarkably popular in the country.

"I have a great reverence and regard for them (the missionaries), both personally and for the sake of the great cause in which they are engaged."

And in a letter to the *Times*, inserted in the issue of January 4th, 1873, he wrote:

"There are thousands of people scattered over India who, from the knowledge which they have acquired, either directly or indirectly, of Christian principles, have lost all belief in Hinduism and Mohammedanism, and are in their conduct influenced by higher motives, who yet fear to make an open profession of the change in them, lest they should be looked on as outcasts by their own people. Such social circumstances must go on influencing converts, until the time comes when their numbers are sufficiently large to

enable them to stand forth and show their faith without ruin to their position in life."

LORD NAPIER (formerly Lieut.-Governor of Madras), in a speech reported in the *Homeward Mail*, November 27th, 1871, said:

"The benefits of missionary enterprise are felt in three directions—in converting, civilizing, and teaching the Indian people

"(1) *Conversion*.—The progress of Christianity is slow, but it is undeniable. Every year sees the area and the number slightly increase.

"(2) *Education*.—In the matter of education the co-operation of the religious societies is, of course, inestimable to the Government and the people. . . . Missionary agency is, in my judgment, the only agency that can at present bring the benefits of teaching home to the humblest orders of the population.

"(3) *Civilization*.—It is not easy to overrate the value in this vast Empire of a class of Englishmen of pious lives and disinterested labors living and moving in the most forsaken places, walking between the government and the people with devotion to both, the friends of right, the adversaries of wrong, impartial spectators of good and evil.