

Book of Psalms, and that a specific guarantee to this effect should be inserted in the Constitution. The delegates from that Church being unable to attend, had requested the Rev. Dr. Sloan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to press this request on the Conference. With great tact, earnestness and ability, did Dr. Sloan present the matter, influencing the Conference very deeply. Not a few were disposed to comply with the first part of the wish of these brethren. At meetings in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast or Dublin, public sentiment, it was known, would most probably lead to the exclusive use of the Psalms, as had been the case in the meeting, public or private, on the present occasion; but it was deemed impossible to insert any such article as was asked for in the Constitution. A committee was therefore appointed to draw up a letter in reply to the communication received from the United Presbyterian delegates.

The delegates to the Conference were appointed as an additional Committee of Business, to make all needful arrangements for the meeting of the Council next day, with Dr. Blaikie of Edinburgh as General Convener.

While the delegates were assembled in London, Christian brethren throughout Great Britain and elsewhere were remembering them and their mission in prayer: who can doubt but that the happy issue of the Conference are to be connected with those abundant supplications. A movement bearing so directly on the Reformer's cause, and conducted in such a manner, can hardly fail of yielding blessed results.

Mr. Rogers, of New York, writing to the *Record*, says:—

Such is a brief sketch of the doings of the must be regarded as in many respects remarkable assembly. The question, What will be its practical results?—nothing is certain, that the Churches which hold the Reformed faith, and the Presbyterian polity, have never been so strong as at this present day all over the world. On the great continent of America, among all their branches, they are fairly in ascendant. The Union of the Old and School Churches, the recent consoli-

dation of the Presbyterians in Canada, and the union of that Church in New Zealand; the growing tendency towards union in Great Britain, are all significant signs of the times, and elements of increasing power for the Presbyterian system. A grand alliance or confederation of all the Reformed Churches under this polity, is surely a movement in which all good Protestants ought to rejoice. The meetings of its Councils, gathered from all Christendom, deliberating and acting in no exclusive spirit, cannot but exert a most favorable influence for the promotion of Christian truth and Christian liberty. The manifestation of that real and substantial unity of doctrine, worship and Government, which exists among the different Churches, is itself most desirable; its united front will be presented to Romanism and Infidelity, and it will do much to sympathize with and build up those churches which are the very light and salt of Papal lands. While its influence in favor of the Evangelical party in the venerable Church of England will be worth much to that body in its present unhappy condition."

These large movements are delightful to contemplate, and are full of promise for the future. The practical lesson for us all is to do well the work which comes under our own hands,—to attend with diligence and faithfulness to our own part of the Lord's vineyard.

THE LORD'S WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

God is carrying on His own work at all times, but sometimes the process is hastened, and greater success attends the efforts of those who labour in the whitened fields. The visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to the old country is over, and men are now looking back with thankfulness at the results. All the Churches have been quickened. The work of the Evangelists was altogether free from sectarian aims. Their only purpose was to lead men to Christ as the Saviour from sin and death. They have proved the power of the elementary truths over the hearts of men more mightily than all the learned professors and eloquent pastors of England could do. As the Methodist Revival, more than a hundred years ago, stopped the progress of Deism, so God sent these plain laymen from