

monstrances and more public appeals to the whole body had done no good. To these questions Dr. Culross said "No," Mr. Glover said "No," Dr. Green answered "No," and Dr. Clifford also simply said "No." Mr. Charles Williams added that he had known from time to time that Mr. Spurgeon was uneasy, but that he had had no communication from Mr. Spurgeon which he could have acted upon or brought before the Council without a grave breach of confidence. Dr. Booth stated that in 1883 he had communication with Mr. Spurgeon with regard to certain proceedings at Leicester, to which he took exception; but he read an extract from a copy of *The Sword and Trowel* to show that Mr. Spurgeon publicly accepted the explanations then offered, which satisfied him that the Union executive had not arranged, and could not have prevented, the occurrence objected to. Upon these answers Mr. Lockhart observed that it was quite evident that Mr. Spurgeon believed that he had done things which it was proved he had not done, and that while there could be not a shadow of doubt about his truthfulness, the things he had said were not true.

At this point Mr. J. Spurgeon rose and observed that as his brother's truthfulness had been assailed he must ask leave to retire. Amid loud cries of "No, no!" and "Stay! stay!" he left the room to the great pain and regret of all present, for he must have been alone in thinking that Mr. Lockhart had even suggested a want of honesty and purity of spirit to his brother. Subsequently Rev. T. V. Timmis suggested that Mr. Lockhart should withdraw the word "truth" from the last clause of his offending sentence, and substitute "correct." This was promptly done, Mr. Lockhart adding: "I would tear my tongue out rather than make such an imputation on my honored brother."

At this stage Rev. S. Vincent, of Plymouth, moved an amendment, which, as modified by a long discussion, was at length carried as follows:

That the Council receive with the deepest regret the letter of their beloved friend C. H. Spurgeon, announcing his withdrawal from membership in the Baptist Union, and requests Drs. Culross, MacLaren, Clifford, and Booth to visit him at Mentone without delay, that they may deliberate with him how the unity of our denomination in true love and good works may best be maintained: and that after their return they, with the ex-Presidents of the Union, be requested to formulate such resolutions as this Council may consider at its meeting in January.

This resolution, seconded by Mr. I. M. Bompas, Q.C., was carried with only one dissentient.

Mr. Spurgeon desires that the deputation should not visit him at Mentone, as he would shortly return to London, his pains being modified, and general health somewhat better. Since Mr. Spurgeon's return to England, the Committee have been unable to change his resolution to withdraw from the Union; and his resignation has been reluctantly accepted.

BISHOP TAYLOR'S MISSION.

Some discouraging reports have been circulated, through a Mr. Waller, who has returned from the Mission. On the other hand, a correspondent of the *Boston Herald* writes as follows (we condense his letter):

" I have thought that the intelligent readers would be glad to know something of the present state of those missions and the prospect of success. William Taylor was elected and ordained a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the general conference in Philadelphia, in May, 1884, and Africa was given him for a diocese. In the face of great difficulties he called for volunteers who were willing to go to Africa and labor and suffer, and, if need be, die in Africa. Fifty-two responded, and left New York January 22nd, 1885. They safely landed at St. Paul de Loando, on the west coast of Africa. After various delays, Dr. Sumner proceeded inland, and in time, land and a mission building were secured and a station established at Dondo, 240 miles from Loando, on the Coanza River. This station is at the head of navigation on that river, and is a great centre for traders from the interior. Here Mrs. Myers Davenport, M.D., and her husband were located, who have labored with great success. Mr. Davenport's brother and wife have been added, and another building has been erected, land has been bought and cultivated, schools have been established, and the mission has become and is now self-supporting.

The next of Bishop Taylor's missions is 51 miles from Dondo, on the same river. It is called Nharguepepo. Here is established a colony of Christians, men and women, from Massachusetts and Vermont. Here they have 2,500 acres of land, given them by the governor of the Portuguese province of Angola. Rev. E. A. Milbury, of Lynn, who is superintendent of Taylor's missions in Angola, writes:

"We wish our friends who are losing sleep on our account and giving credence to such erroneous