abundant supply of good cheer. We drank of the "King's well," from which Roskilde takes its name. At a central point was a rustic pulpit, decorated with flags and flowers, from which addresses were made by Dr. Kalkar and Dean Vahl. This was not all. We returned to the Cathedral at sun-set to find it brilliantly illuminated. A concert of sacred music had been got up for the occasion and we sat for an hour and a half not knowing very well whether we were in the body or out of it—whether what we have seen and heard be reality, or only "the baseless fabric of a vision." In a half dreamy condition we stream out of the Cathedral, and retrace our steps, through the now deserted streets to the railway station. In half an hour cabs are at a premium in Copenhagen and the multitude disperses. Next morning the Conference resumed the even tenor of its way. A letter was read from the Stockholmites, expressing regret that the Conference had not been held there as originally contemplated, and full of good wishes for its success here. A letter also from Lord Polwarth, the President of the British Branch of the Alliance, explaining that his absence from these meetings was unavoidable. I omitted to say in its proper place that the Royal Family manifested their interest in the proceedings by frequent attendance at the meetings and by their courtesy and kindness to many of the delegates. On one evening the King and Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the King and Queen of Greece, Prince Waldemar, with other members of the household, not only sat through the whole sederunt but expressed the pleasure which it gave them The Crown Princess won all to do so. hearts by her habitual attendance and the utter absence of formality and display. several occasions she shook hands with the speakers in whose addresses she was specially interested and invited them to lunch with her at the Palace. Among those thus honoured were the venerable Dr. Schaff of New-York, and Dr. Paterson of London. Towards the close, the proceedings of the Conference took a more practical turn. The special committee on the subject of religious liberty presented their report, after which resolutions of sympathy with parties suffering from oppression were passed and steps

Alliance to those in authority. The British Government were in this way reminded of their duty in regard to the iniquitous opium traffic. The position of Christian missions in Madagascar was remitted to the French and English branches for consideration. A protest was recorded against the violation of religious liberty which had taken place in connection with the operations of the Salvation Army in Switzerland. The final meeting took place on Saturday evening, the 6th of September, when Dr. Kalkar took an affectionate farewell of the Conference and delivered his address on,—" The Evangelical Alliance, its Influence in promoting Christian Union and Religious Liberty," Prebendary Anderson followed with an eloquent speech in English, and with praise and prayer the eighth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance was brought to a The meeting was a pronounced success, exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its promoters.

It should be added that amongst the papers read by foreigners, that by Dr. Christlieb of Bonn, on Religious Indifference, and that by Pastor Munch, of Christiana, on Christian Courage were specially remarkable and were delivered with telling power. The most effective English papers were those by Prebendary Anderson on the Harmony of Science and Revelation; by Dr. H. Sinclair Paterson and by Principal MacVicar, on Modern Unbelief and the best methods of counteracting it; by Mr. F. J. Hartley, on Sunday Schools, and by Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, on the duty of the Church in relation to Foreign Missions.

Missionary Cabinet.

ZIEGENBALG AND PLUTCHAU.

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