

versity of dialects, which would greatly retard the missionary work. Neither could they overlook the savage character of the natives. On all the Islands missionaries had fallen, but this ought not to keep others from going forward. The missionaries were now better known and the natives manifested less hostility than formerly. The presence of the missionary ship also afforded greater security. In conclusion, he would commend the New Hebrides Mission to their sympathies and their prayers. A great drawback was the want of men. The present agency was altogether inadequate to the work before them. The harvest was great but the laborers few. Pray God therefore that he will send laborers into the harvest. One of his objects in coming here was to recruit his own and his wife's health, but his principal object was to make an appeal for missionary aid,—for one or more missionaries from that Church. He would now in the name of his missionary brethren on those Islands ask of that Synod and Presbyterian Church of Canada to send forth one or more missionaries to aid in the cause of God on these Islands. There was perhaps no part of the heathen world where the effects of the fall might be seen in such unmitigated form as on those Islands. Human nature appeared there in its most abominable form. The sum of £150 would pay the salary of a married missionary. After the mission had been in operation for ten years, he made a calculation of the expenses which had been incurred on the Island of Aneiteum. The result was that he found every convert cost their churches at the rate of £1, and every Church member £10. For every pound they were contributing, a corresponding pound was contributed by the natives in the shape of labor or missionary contributions. (Hear, hear.) The contributions consisted of arrowroot and native produce, which they gave to the teachers. What a difference since he had left Nova Scotia eighteen years ago. Now life and property are as safe in these islands as they are in this city. Eromanga with but a little Church numbered several hundred under christian instruction, and had sent native teachers to the other islands. The Church in Nova Scotia were thankful for these mercies, and felt encouraged to prosecute the work in other parts of the world, and he believed that the subject of a new mission would be seriously entertained there at the approaching Synod. Nor would the New Hebrides suffer by giving the gospel to other parts of the world. An interest would be aroused which would bring out fresh means. If a field were wanted to interest the people at large they would find it there. No part of the world has shown such glorious triumphs as had been shown there. Churches had been seen to give up

their missions to India, to China, and in other quarters of the globe, but none had ever been given up in the South Sea Islands. The various bodies who had Mission Stations there, some for fifty years, had them there still. New Missions there would not interfere with those nearer home. Canadian and Indian Missions ought to have their prayers and support, but Missions to the South Seas instead of taking away would greatly benefit them, would give new life, new wisdom, new energy to the home as well as to foreign operations. Such had been the effort in Nova Scotia. That church had been visited with marks of the Divine favour. Churches were like individuals, while blessing others they obtained a blessing for themselves.

The Rev. Dr. Willis moved "that the Synod having been favored with an opportunity of hearing from the Rev. Mr. Geddie many interesting details concerning the mission to the South Sea Islands undertaken by the Sister Church of Nova Scotia—record their thanks to their esteemed brother for appearing here at this time—congratulate him and the church he represents on the encouraging measure of success which by the blessing of God had evidently crowned their interesting enterprise, and earnestly commend the cause to the prayerful sympathies of the people of the church, cherishing the fervent hope that it may please God to restore the health of their brother, and to grant to him and his fellow labourer in that important mission field yet more abundant tokens of his favour." He said that he was glad there should be so full a house and that such harmony had prevailed. He had observed that the attendants was very small during the debates, partly perhaps from people not knowing the subjects coming up, and partly also, it might be, from their seeing too much of the thorny points brought out by debates, so that sometimes Church Courts did not appear to advantage. Even in apostolic times, however, there had been strong feeling shown, as witness Paul and Barnabas. But a subject like that before them had a soothing effect, and it was the true apostolic feeling which brought them together with one heart and one mind. He could not but remark the illustration their dear friend had brought before them of the effects of the Gospel and its adaptation to the wants of all peoples. The facts he gave supplied potent arguments in the war with the sceptic and the infidel. Islands transformed from the abode of savages to the home of civilized men, where life and property are secure, afford the strongest arguments against the Colensos and Renans of the day who assail the Mosaic or Christian revelation. They might ask as Tertullian did the heathen of his day, why did they hate and persecute the christian? Was