

generation after generation it was quite impossible for men to keep up any one purpose, because they passed away and could not hand on the determination with which they themselves had been actuated? Is it not still more striking, I say, that there is but one purpose displayed through all these changes of successive generations, and that while men change and pass away from the earth, there is still the one great aim steadily followed, there is still the one great work going on? If there be proof of a Divine operation, surely it is rather here."

—In view of the greater susceptibility of the female constitution to the depressing effects of tropical climates, the question is often raised whether it might not be better if the greater part of our missionaries went out unmarried. The *Revue des Missions Contemporaines* quotes the following from the Paris *Estaffete*, which is interesting as giving what may be called the view of a Roman Catholic unbeliever. We reproduce it without modification.

"It is worth while taking note of the advantages which the Protestant missionaries enjoy in virtue of their mode of life, of the influences which they create for themselves in remote countries by means of their families. There are very few houses of pastors, in the Indies or elsewhere, which do not thus constitute a centre, a nucleus of relations more or less mundane, and do not form a permanent focus of proselytism.

"The pastors, as is known, are endowed, moreover, with an eminent subtlety, more diplomatic than religious. They are excellent to convert and to control their neophytes. Many are aided in their work by their wives. These show themselves, in fact, both faithful companions and intelligent counsellors. And not infrequently a part of the successes obtained by their husbands are attributable to them. This influence of woman in the labors and in the struggles undertaken by the missionaries has not escaped the eye of

Catholicism. The Sisters of Charity are everywhere sent into the most insalubrious countries to extend the circle of the Christian sway. But they find themselves there isolated, without direct support, without the maternal authority which the family procures, especially among the Oriental peoples."

English Notes.

BY REV. JAMES DOUGLAS.

The New Hebrides.—The work of evangelizing the New Hebrides continues to extend. Little more than a year ago Dr. Lamb, graduate of Edinburgh University, landed on the island of Ambrym among a crowd of naked savages. As the result of his work, and the temporary assistance of two brothers named Murray, from Aberdeen, thirty-seven villages have been brought under Christian influence, several places of worship erected, and others in course of erection, and half the island changed. The change wrought is largely perceived in the remedial effect, both as it concerns the body and the soul. Ambrym is beautiful for situation, a paradise of coconut palms, and the gem of the group of islands to which it belongs. Now it is being fringed with Gospel glory and illuminated by a light that is brighter than the sun.

The Gospel in Ireland.—Mr. Thomas Cannellan has much at heart the spiritual interests of his fellow-countrymen. He has issued a booklet for free distribution in order to the more extended diffusion of Gospel light. In consequence of his labors the people are turning, in increasing numbers, to the Bible for guidance; and some of the priests are now advising their flocks to read the Scriptures.

The Gospel in Bohemia.—The land of John Huss has of late been the scene of much blessing. A bookseller, who has been converted, has begun to publish the Bible in divisions or parts, each part to cost about one halfpenny. The