prtion of the Turkish 0; while the Mussullarge body of Chrisequality with his Moanch, issued in 1839, lonment of Islamism. reäffirms the enlightrevises them, with a h "the spirit of the It guarantees enere exercise of every comment documents and to shew a differs as the lower, and

government are conthe Holy Scriptures the American Bible : "We have placed s, announcing to the led street, that each t is most interesting g, and then coming reports that he has bezond, Erzeroum, red volume, even in annot fail to prepare

sed of the injurious es from Italy, that of our communion, lished in the city of he officers and men the chaplains and r duty." This will England before the npression been proarmies were accomprovided with the is moment open for sh dominions to an ion of the English by sending to the ed men, capable of n or exaggeration, e might be entero many prejudices religion, if judici-

r Tholuck,) speaking luring the seventcen ously presented, might no longer be rejected. Thus might be effected a happier incorporation of Turkey into the sisterhood of European States than that which has been accorded by the treaty of Paris.

In the Egyptian portion of the Sultan's dominions, another witness to the religion of England has been established. On the 25th of April (St. Mark's-day,) in last year—1855— the Church of St. Mark the Evangelist was consecrated in the City of Alexandria, as a mission-church in connexion with our communion.

Among the Copts and Abyssinians missions have for many years been maintained from Britain and British India. Of the Copts, the present representatives of the primitive Alexandrian Christians, an intelligent English traveller says :—"A pleasing and encouraging feature in their religious character is their reverence for and attachment to the Sacred Scripture. . . A proof of their sincerity, amid all their professions of poverty, is to be found in their willingness to become purchasers." Of Abyssinia, a scene also of very early Christian exertion, a missionary not long since stated :— "In regard to the Scriptures, we must thank God that they are read freely in the Church, and are taught even in the schools. . . . The priests often ask us for more copies of the Old and New Testament. . . The reading of the Word of God may be the great means of enlightening the mind and heart of Ethiopia."

Over the north shore of Africa—once the site of illustrious Christian Churches—the dawn of a second illumination seems to be rising. Fallen once more, in great measure, into Christian hands, it is feeling the influence of European civilisation, and will not long rest content with a defective Christianity.

Mingling together throughout the Ottoman Empire there are, besides the original Greek Church, several ancient Christian communions, representing for the most part nationalities which have otherwise been absorbed. On all these, the intelligence of Western Christendom is exercising an ameliorating and quickening influence.

Among the Armenians, who trace their origin as Christians to Thaddeus the Apostle, a remarkable awakening to a pure Christianity has of late years taken place. As communities of this very intelligent people exist in every important town, communicating with each other, it is expected that they, under God, will at a future time be instrumental in the Christianisation of 'Turkey. A translation of our Prayer-Book in Armenian has been published at Constantinople with the sanction of the Armenian patriarch. This same ecclesiastical officer exclaimed as he grasped the hand of a missionary of our communion who had been exerting himself in establishing schools among the Armenians: "God bless you! it is such friends as you that we want !"

The Syrian Churches, which claim St. Peter as their founder, and the city of Antioch as their capital, together with the Nestorian and other Christians who are to be found in large numbers along the banks of the Tigris and in Persia, have all been visited by missions from Dritain and America, and made acquainted with a Christianity