

pledge and omen of fraternal regard and harmonious action between these two Churches.

For 50 years, or up to 1860, no tribe to which missions had been sent by the Foreign Board had ever been at war with the United States. Many of the tribes have ceased to decline in number, and some have even increased 10, 20, and even 50 per cent. The highest percentage of increase has been reached by the Senecas, of whom more than 600 have become communicants in the Presbyterian Church. From the fierce Sioux tribes 500 converts have been made in 3 years. In another year 160 were received into the Church by ministers who had been once driven from among them, and barely escaped with their lives, while their comrades had been killed. These are the men whom the Government has spent \$200,000,000 in fighting during 50 years.

In ordinary times missionaries are never molested. Some tribes are now urgently calling for the gospel, and 100 schools could be opened among them, so great is their desire for instruction. The Government owes them more than enough to support five hundred schools. Over \$3,700,000 of the Indians' money due them by treaty for their lands is now lying idle in the Treasury.

Several Quaker missionaries are about to proceed to Madagascar notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country through the action of the French.

The Rev. James Sibree, jun., writing from Madagascar says, that during the last six years marked improvements have taken place. Large numbers of well-built houses and neat churches have been erected. The war has in some places decreased the contributions of the people for religious purposes; but on the part of very many there has been a deeper feeling of dependence on God, and a greater earnestness in prayer. In Antananarivo, the capital, there are 26 churches in which prayer meetings have been held during the war. It is worthy of remark that while the Roman Catholics are clearly identified with the French, their religious

services have not been disturbed. The Malagasy are bearing themselves wonderfully well under the trials to which they are subjected.

The Free Church of Scotland has established a new medical mission in the Holy Land; the headquarters are to be at Tiberias, and it will be called the Sea of Galilee Medical Mission.

To show how little the Churches are doing for the conversion of the world, Joseph Cook says: "The American Board has not as many servants sent out to the four winds as the president of the Mormon hierarchy has. There are more Mormon missionaries than missionaries of the American Board."

In the Isle of Man, with a population of but 60,000, there are 69 Wesleyan chapels, affording seating accommodation for 13,000 worshippers. There are 3,000 members in the societies, and probably the adherents of the Wesleyan Church form at least one-fifth of the entire population. The Primitive Methodists have five circuits on the island, and assuming that each of these circuits has but three hundred members, this branch of Methodism has half as many members as the Wesleyans, with a corresponding number of adherents. The conclusion to which these facts point is that about one-third of the Manx are by predilection Methodists. This form of Christianity is specially suited to these simple strong-minded and warm-hearted people. Revivals of religion among them are frequent and usually attended with great spiritual power.

The *Missionary Link* says:—"Where no male missionary can go, where girls' schools will not be patronized nor tolerated, where zenana visitation is impossible, there the female physician can go and be welcomed."

An English gentleman has hit upon an ingenious method of doing missionary work in India. He has had two of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, well adapted for evangelistic effect, inserted in full as an advertisement in some of the heathen newspapers of that country.