

Two thousand have already been baptized, or, rather, this was the number some six months ago. The number of those who have broken caste, and have applied for baptism, is also very large. Ninety were baptized in January last. A missionary writes that, in the neighbourhood of Ranchee, the Gospel is spreading like a fire in the jungle. As many as 800 villages have received the Gospel. So many Kols were pouring into the station from the jungle that three missionaries were occupied all day in giving them instruction. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited the district in January, and was greatly astonished at what he saw. His secretary remarked to the missionaries, "There was never seen such a sight in India as this." This referred to a gathering of about 2,000 native Christians at which he was present. From the Province of Pachete, Kabreepunthees have presented themselves to the number of forty-six, out of eleven villages, asking instruction. They say that large bodies of this sect are ready to embrace Christianity. There are six missionaries in the Chota Nagpore field, Germans sent forth originally by Gossner. We see it stated that in Lucknow and the surrounding villages eighty-nine natives have been baptized since the rebellion. The American mission at Ahmednuggur is receiving many new converts. In Sealkote the revival of religion already noticed in our columns, is going on among our soldiers.

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ENGLISH CHURCH AT MESSINA.—A letter from Messina says:—"I am happy to inform you that on an application being made to Garibaldi for permission to the English to build a church, not only was that permission granted, but a piece of ground forming part of the royal property accorded as a gift. Such is the decision of the Dictator, expressed in the most flattering terms to the English; as yet, of course, it has to pass through some legal forms. Up to the present moment, as you know, no Protestant worship has been permitted, except in houses belonging to the foreign missions or consuls; a policeman has been stationed at the church door on Sunday, an occasional spy or reporter inside, whilst soldiers have always been on guard at the entrance of the cemetery when funerals took place to guard against that violence which the intolerance of a Christian Government, *par excellence*, encouraged. All this is now happily over.

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THE BIBLE IN NAPLES.—On the stalls in the Toledo the other evening, there lay quietly side by side for sale the pistol and the Bible—life and death, or rather, death or life—and Garibaldi well knows their power. About the statistics of the pistol I know nothing; but I stopped at one of the stalls, where a number of copies of Diodati's New Testament were lying (printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society), and asked the proprietor how many he had sold. "Perhaps," he said, "two or three hundred." "And to whom—foreigners?" "No; to persons, *easi* Neapolitans." I hear, however, from an excellent and well-informed friend, that nearly 2,000 copies of the Bible have already been given out for sale. The stall-keepers come eagerly for them, from which I conceive the demand must be great.—*Times' Naples Correspondent.*

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RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF LONDON.—At a recent meeting in a provincial town on the behalf of the City Mission, Mr. Phillip made the following interesting statement:—"In London there was represented every nation in the world, and if the fountain-head was defiled, the streams that flowed from it must be impure; therefore, purification effected there must be incomparably more effective than that effected in the extremities. More than half the adult population of London were born in the provinces. It contained more Scotch descendants than there were in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. There were also there no less than 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, and 6,000 Italians; a very large number of Asiatics from all parts of the East, and many who still worship their idols. The West Indies and North and South America were also largely represented. Mr. Phillips then proceeded to narrate, in a graphic manner, missionary facts and incidents, showing the condition of the population, and the trials and difficulties of the mission-