

of Canada, and the U. P. Church of Canada this week. The name taken by the united body is "The Canada Presbyterian Church." The Synods are to meet in Montreal on the 4th inst. A great deal of importance is attached to this event in Canada.

CHINA.—An American Presbyterian missionary in China, Mr. Nevin, in writing to the *Christian Instructor* of Philadelphia gives—

#### REASONS FOR EVANGELIZING CHINA.

1. He pleads for a regard to the immense multitude of human beings who crowd the Chinese Empire. 2. That there is comparatively an almost utter destitution of the means of grace among them—showing that there is not as yet more than one minister for every 4,000,000 of immortal souls. 3. That China may be said to be the last stronghold of Pagan idolatry and superstition. 4. That the Chinese are entitled to some reparation for the wrongs that have been inflicted upon them by so-called Christian nations. 5. The future position and influence of the Chinese among the nations of the earth, call for the gospel to be prepared for their place.

#### ENCOURAGEMENTS.

1. In his sovereign providence, God has thrown this wide field open for missionary labour. 2. The written language is such that the Holy Scriptures may now reach the whole of this vast empire. 3. The press is now prepared to issue, in the Chinese tongue, all the written word of God—there being fonts of metallic type carefully prepared, and three large printing establishments with European presses being now in successful operation—two at Shanghai and one at Hong Kong. 4. The preached word may now reach everyone—treaties having been made to open the way for this. 5. Communication with China has now become a comparatively easy matter.

Mr. Lansing, a member of the Presbytery of Egypt, writes as follows:—

"Our winter campaign in this upper country is one of great interest, but I have not time at present, nor are things as yet sufficiently definite to be able to give you an account of it. I am, however, writing very full notes for the benefit of who of our brethren may be my

successor here another year—and when I return to Cairo or Alexandria I shall hope to send you extracts from my journal. I can only say at present, in general, that for the last month and a half I have been preaching regularly in the *Coptic churches*, with an audience of about two hundred—that I have a meeting for Scripture reading and exposition every evening—that the school now numbers over forty pupils, and that over twelve thousand piastres' worth of books have been sold this winter. The priests, however, are beginning to fear what this will grow to, and you must expect to hear of opposition."

JEWISH MISSIONARIES.—At a meeting lately held in the family residence of Mr. Haldane, in London, England, to promote the Gospel in Italy, the Rev. Ridley Herschell, who has lately returned from Sardinia, said:—"Among the striking facts which had come under his notice during his visit, was the part now taken by the *Jews*, as the great disseminators of the Old and New Testaments. The general testimony of those who kept the depots of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was that the *Jews*—merchants and others—were their principal customers for the Word of God. In Rome itself, the *Jews* had circulated the New Testament by thousands, and some of them had acknowledged to him their sense of its being the only remedy for the idolatry of the Romish Church, and of the fact that civil and religious liberty were the accompaniments of its circulation."

Rev. Mr. Ballantine, from the Mah-ratta Mission, India, sends the statistics of the churches connected with the Ahmednuggur branch of the Mah-ratta mission, for the year 1860, and says: "I find that the admissions to these churches on profession, for the year, were 127—about double the number that were received the year before. This gives us ground for encouragement." He gives also a table showing the number of admissions on profession during each period of five years since 1830, which exhibits very gratifying progress, during the last five years especially. The numbers stand as follows, for the six periods successively—for the first, 9; the second, 7; the third, 75; the fourth, 63; the fifth, 78; the 6th, 363. Total, 595.