

denied a voice in the Provincial Councils, and when made the victims of outrage, seldom find redress from tribunals of justice. Quite recently, through the influence of the British Minister at Constantinople, Lord Lyons, an important order has been issued by the Grand Vizier to all the Pashas in the empire. It is to the effect that in provinces where the Protestant community is large, it shall, as in the case of other non-Mussulman sects, be entitled to one representative to sit as a permanent member in the Provincial Council. Where the Protestant community is small, it may send a representative, but he can only act in cases where the interest of his people is especially concerned. No standard of large and small is given. A document giving privilege or protection to subjects, which did not leave some opening for evasion, would be a new thing at the Porte.

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(From the H. and F. Missionary Record.)

One Month's Tidings from the Mission Field.

I. THE CHURCH'S MISSION.

Three missionaries have been sent by the Colonial Committee to Nova Scotia; another has been secured for the island of Cape Breton.

A Presbyterian Church has been founded at Taranaki, New Zealand, under the care of a minister of the Church.

An interesting account will be found in the *Record* of the operations of the India Mission Committee, consisting chiefly of a brief summary of the report to last Assembly.

II. NEWS OF OTHER CHURCHES.

ENGLAND.—A paper has been issued by the Committee charged with raising the memorial in Oxford to the sacred poet, John Keble, author of the "Christian Year." The form of the memorial is to be "the establishment of a college or other institution, in which young men now debarred from University education, may be trained in simple and religious habits, and in strict fidelity to the Church of England, with the hope that, among other advantages, it will tend to promote the supply of candidates for holy orders." Without pausing to express regret that the monument to John Keble should be confined to those willing to aid an institution of such a kind, we would direct attention to the facts stated in the circular. During the last ten years, 674 parishes or districts have been added to the Church of England; yet during the last eight years there have been 319 ordinations fewer than in the eight preceding. Twenty-five years ago, hardly any men were ordained who had not passed through a university; during the last six years, the number of these has averaged 135; and the whole

number ordained from Oxford has averaged only 157.

FRANCE.—On the 19th of August last, a ceremony described as "exceedingly touching" took place at Taitbout Chapel. A converted priest was received into the Protestant Church. "He had most honorable certificates from his late superior, and had studied for a year at the Lausanne Theological faculty."

In the district of the Ariège, an extraordinary revival of religion has taken place. A pastor had laboured faithfully, but without much success for fourteen years; and now, all at once, partly from the addresses of a soldier, and partly through the services of the Church, "men, women, and children come anxious to hear of Jesus." "More than half the population of a village desire to be Protestants." One of the *fetes* had been stopped for want of attendants.

HUNGARY.—Mr. Koenig writes from Pesth a most interesting account of work in the hospitals in connection with the late European war. The barracks of Pesth were fitted up for the reception of the wounded, both Austrian and Prussian prisoners, and no fewer than 14,000 have been accommodated in them. Mr. Koenig offered his services gratuitously as military chaplain, and these were readily and cordially accepted. There was no "restriction as to nationality or creed." He has already distributed 1000 Testaments and 15,000 tracts, and the work must evidently go on for months. The soldiers receive these and his visits with a strange eagerness. All nationalities are represented there; but all, Prussian, Saxon, Austrian, Jew, receive him with rival heartiness. "If we were to distribute money among them, the crowd and noise could not be greater. Each time before going into the wards and after leaving them, we are surrounded by hundreds, each stretching out his hand and naming his nationality." "One day, when a body of 600 stood in their ranks in the court of the barracks, ready to march to the railway station for Vienna, they, in the presence of the officers, left the ranks and burst forth like a torrent upon myself and my companions, to secure a parting gift. The authority of the officers was set aside, and for some time their endeavors to call them back were perfectly in vain. Nevertheless, instead of being displeased, the officers afterwards thanked me for doing so much for the good of the troops." "Frequently on coming home from my rounds, I have stood in wondering adoration, seeing how the Lord is causing His kingdom to come, His will to be done, and the wrath of man to praise Him."

INDIA.—"Christian Work" also contains one of the most interesting summaries we have seen of Mr. Ferguson's work at Chamba. Much of it has already been described in the *Record*, but some points have not been alluded to, and a few extracts will be useful. It was at Kikia, a village near Chamba, that the