

stated that the proportion of those who now served the Lord, compared with former times, was ten to one; the drunkard, the profane swearer, and the open Sabbath-breaker were scarcely to be met with. If the good done by this year's revival could be estimated by money, said one witness, he would say the neighbourhood was richer by thousands of pounds. The Bishop of Down and Connor at his annual visitation had stated that the average morning attendances in seventy-one congregations of 1860 exceeded that of 1859 by 2,133; the average evening attendance of 1860 exceeded that of 1859 by 1,239. An interesting statement had lately been made to the effect that since the revival there had been no less than 15,000 members received into fellowship with the Wesleyan connexion of Ulster. It was gratifying to be able to speak of the progress southwards even in the Irish metropolis itself.

Papers were also read on the "Revivals in Scotland"—and on "United and Universal Prayer throughout the Entire Church," in which it was stated that the Alliance had set apart the second week in January, 1861, for that purpose. Addresses were also delivered on the Revivals in Wales and in Sweden. These and other equally interesting matters occupied the Alliance during the four days of its meetings. The session closed with an incident of a most exciting character, which we thus find reported:—

Sir Culling E. Eardley read a correspondence respecting the Mortara case which had been initiated by the Universal Israelite Alliance at Paris. He then asked the meeting to pray earnestly for the liberation of the child Mortara, and to signify the same by rising, when every person present stood on their feet with one consent, amidst loud cheers. "Shall the child be free?" said Sir Culling, and the entire assembly cried out, "He shall be free." "Then," said the chairman, "by God's grace he shall be free." (Loud Cheers.)

The Religious Services in the Theatres have been resumed on a larger scale and with a more intense devotedness; almost all the Minor Theatres of the Metropolis are now opened on Sunday evenings as places of worship, and there appears no doubt that the great majority of attendants are just of the class that the services were designed to reach—the poor and the degraded of society. We notice that the movement has reached the antipodes, and that in Sydney and Melbourne the theatres are regularly opened for Lord's Day evening preaching. May the results be in every case all that their originators hope for.

THE MORALITY OF THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.—The quarter sessions have just been held at Coleraine. The chairman, in his address to the grand jury, spoke as follows:—"There is one circumstance in all the cases which is to me, and I am sure to you all, exceedingly gratifying. Although the cases are few, that is not what I allude to. It is this—that there is not a single case arising in your own town, or this particular locality, but in more remote districts. That is certainly a very satisfactory state of things, and shows that a very great moral change has taken place in this town. It convinces me of the stability of the great change of last summer. I hope and trust that moral state of public feeling in this district may long continue among you." At the quarter sessions and assizes held since the revival movement, the number of cases has perceptibly decreased in every place where the religious feeling took root. We by no means say that nothing occurred during the revival that was to be deplored; but to a very small per centage of evil there was very great and perceptible good. We hope the good effects may continue, and it is gratifying to find that the barrister for county Antrim entertains the opinion we have expressed.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

CONVERSIONS IN INDIA.—The Christianization of the Kols in the Chota Nagpore district is (says the *Bombay Guardian*) proceeding at a very rapid rate.