

structures are erected. In the Agricultural Hall, Islington, which holds 22,000, in Bow Hall, in the largest Opera Houses, in the great Military Riding School, in Exeter Hall, and other buildings, their services are held. They address on an average 30,000 people every day, and about 50,000 on Sundays, in three or four services. Sometimes the audience is composed wholly of men, sometimes wholly of women, sometimes of S. S. Teachers and other Christian workers, in order that all classes may be reached and appropriate words addressed to each. The poorest and the richest, Peers and distinguished Commoners, Established Churchmen and Dissenters, clergymen and laymen, church-goers and the "lapsed" masses, all crowd to hear simple addresses on gospel doctrine. "It is comparatively easy to move the Provinces," said the *Saturday Review*, three or four months ago, "but they will find it a very different thing to move London." But even great London is moved as it never was before.

Not only have great Statesmen, and Canons and Deans of the Established Church, attended, but the Primate himself has endorsed the movement to a certain extent. He writes that he has consulted his Episcopal brethren, and that their views coincide with his own. He quotes from Luke 9: 50, and says, "I rejoice when Christ is preached, whether regularly or irregularly, and trust the clergy will endeavour to deepen the salutary impressions produced by the revivalists." True, he says that he has objections. He is afraid that at the after meetings crude errors of doctrine may be disseminated; and "it is reported that the revivalists ignore the full Scriptural teaching with regard to repentance." The Archbishop of Canterbury is a Scotchman, and should see and hear and judge for himself, not trust to reports.

Thank God for all that He has done by our two American brethren.

A private letter from a Halifax lady in reference to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, gives interesting details concerning their wonderful work among the aristocracy, as well as among the East end population of London. She says:—"The Royal box at the opera has been crowded every day. The Princess

of Wales shed tears copiously, so deeply was she moved. She has been present three times, the Duchess of Teck four times, and the Duchess of Sutherland much oftener. Lord Shaftesbury, in a remarkable speech on the movement, said that Lord Cairns and Mr. Gladstone (two of the greatest minds in Europe) never heard anything more impressive and convincing. They, like all others, listen to Mr. Moody with the greatest pleasure and attention. Certainly God has again chosen the weak things of the world to confound things that are mighty."



The British Government's Testimony regarding the Utility of Christian Missions.

It is seldom that information so comprehensive, and evidence so reliable, is given to the public regarding Christian work, as that which has appeared lately in a volume just issued, entitled, "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1871-2,—presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed." A large portion of the work is devoted to the existing Missions in India, and exhibits a very intelligent interest in the progress of Indian Mission work, with reference to the moral and intellectual elevation of the people. In referring to the volume, the *Quarterly Review* says, "No such utterance on the subject of Christian Missions ever before proceeded from any Government, and what renders it especially encouraging is that, as it is based on statistics and official information, its impartiality cannot reasonably be disputed." On many points, the testimony of the Blue Book is extremely valuable. For instance: the Protestant Missions of India, Burmah, and Ceylon are carried on by thirty-five different missionary societies, in addition to local agencies, and now employ the services of six hundred and six foreign missionaries, of whom five hundred and fifty-seven are ordained. The spectacle of so divided a Christianity would naturally be supposed to deter rather than attract the Hindus; but "facts are not in