

Divinely instituted ordinances of the Church of God, as witness the simplicity and purity of her public worship, her *two* sacraments, and her chosen ministry."

MISSIONARY RESULTS IN INDIA.

The result of missionary work done in India is thus stated by a correspondent of an English newspaper, "Between 1861 and 1871 the number of Christians has more than doubled in Bengal, while the communicants have increased nearly threefold. In Central India the native church has multiplied by nearly 400 per cent. ; in Oude by 175 per cent. ; in the Northwestern Provinces it has nearly doubled ; in the Punjab and Bombay it has increased by sixty-four per cent. ; and the total increase for all India is sixty-one per cent. The increase during the previous ten years, from 1851 to 1861, was only fifty-three per cent. The missionaries calculate that, assuming an uniform increase of sixty-one per cent. for each ten years, the number of native Protestant Christians in India will amount in 1950 to 11,000,000, and in A. D. 2001 to 130,000,000. They have established, in a startling and unexpected manner, that Christianity is a really living faith among the natives of India, and that it is spreading at a rate which was altogether unsuspected by the general public."

MISSIONARY WORK IN NEW GUINEA.

The New Guinea Mission of the London Missionary Society, as reported in the *Chronicle*, now gives a summary of eight stations established successfully from the headquarters of the mission at Cape York, the northernmost point of Australia, which is separated from New Guinea by Torres Straits. Of these stations six are on islands in the straits, and two on the mainland of New Guinea. The work already accomplished on these islands by the native teachers who have volunteered for this mission work is said to be wonderful. These teachers have been warmly welcomed by the islanders, and have acquired great influence over them for good. Infanticide is discontinued, and the islanders are giving up their long-cherished feuds. In no case were more than two teachers left at a station, except at Redscar Bay, on the mainland, where the missionaries found a village called Manumann, about twelve miles from Redscar Head, near the middle of the Bay and at the mouth of a large river. The natives seemed friendly, and it was thought best to depart from the original plan of establishing the teachers by twos, and to place all the remaining teachers, six in number, at Manumann, where in a short time they would be able to put up a good house, aid each other in acquiring the language, and lay the foundation for a flourishing mission.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *True Catholic* gives an account of the completion of the Presbyterian organization in Spain, under the title of the "Spanish Christian Church." In the earlier stages of the Reformation movement there were two Presbyterian centres in Spain—one in the South, supported by the Edinburgh Spanish Evangelization Society ; the other at Madrid. They had separate Confessions of Faith, but founded, more or less, on that of the Westminster Confession, and separate rules of Church government. In 1871 the two met at Seville, and effected a union on the