

The Nestorian Mission,

So long and so successfully conducted by the American Board, has now been transferred to the Presbyterian Board; and its respected Missionaries, with the exception of one who wishes to remain in his former relations, have been received under its care. Particulars will be given hereafter. Recently this Mission has been called the Persian Mission. It stands in pressing need of reinforcement.

The Printing Press at Shanghai.

This press has been under the charge of Mr. Wherry for some time. Mr. Mateer, no doubt expressing the opinion of all the missionaries, writes that Mr. Wherry "has managed the business of the press admirably, and it is now in much better running order than when it came into his hands." His health, as we regret to learn, makes it necessary for him to remove to a more northern climate, probably to one of the stations in Shantung, where we trust he will regain his usual vigor, and where he can enter on missionary work of much importance. In the meantime, the brethren have made provisional arrangements for the superintendence of the press, involving the removal of Mr. Mateer to Shanghai for a few months. The Board hopes to secure the service of a layman with whom correspondence has been opened, to act as superintendent of this invaluable part of the work in China.

Religious Intelligence.

Union in Scotland.

The discussion is as keen as ever between the two parties in the Free Church. Up to the close of the year 22 Presbyteries had given their decision on the Assembly's remit. The following analysis is from the *Edinburgh Presbyterian*:

Favourable:

Unanimously.....	5
By majorities of at least 2 to 1.	9
By smaller majorities.....	4

In all.....18

Unfavourable:

Unanimously.....	2
By majorities of at least 2 to 1.	1
By smaller majorities.....	1

In all..... 4

Majority of Presbyteries.....14

Lord Lawrence on Missionaries and Mission Schools in India.

Lord Lawrence's noble testimony to the value of missionaries in India, at the anniversary meeting of the Highbury Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was of the deepest interest. Few Englishmen are better qualified to speak of the work done in India by the devoted servants of Christ than he is, and his words will come with a welcome ring to lovers of missions at home, as well as to our missionary brethren toiling in India. Especially valuable, considering the probability of his election as Chairman of the London School Board, are his remarks on education in India. Speaking of the success of the American missionary schools at Lahore, he stated that, notwithstanding the prejudices of the natives in favor of their own form of worship, these schools numbered three years ago a thousand native scholars. While these schools were being established, the Government had their own schools, for political purposes, "and after much discussion it was decided that the Bible for religious instruction should not be allowed, and therefore the people who opposed the inculcation of Christian knowledge among their children, one would suppose, would have preferred their own schools to those of the missionaries. But such was not the case." Lord Lawrence went on to say that although Government schools were to a certain extent popular, the American missionaries' schools were much more so, and he had no hesitation in saying "the people preferred sending their children to those schools." The natives took alarm when several of the pupils sought to be baptized, and for a time the number of scholars decreased, but a reaction had now taken place, the schools were rapidly regaining their old numbers, and the missionaries were more popular than ever. That seemed to the speaker a most remarkable indication of the value in the minds of the people of missionary education, and of their sense of the honesty, purity, and excellence of the lives and character of those missionaries. Lord Lawrence said that the missionaries all vied in doing good for the people, and in trying to instruct them in the essentials of the Christian religion; and they had shown, by their lives, by their precept and example, what a noble thing was this sincere belief in Christianity. "It seemed to him that year by year and cycle by cycle the influence of these missionaries must increase, and that in God's good will the time might be expected to come when large masses of the people, having lost all faith in their own, and feeling the want of a religion which was pure and true and holy, would be converted and profess the