

opportunity of offering the Bishop their personal congratulations.

MEAFORD.—A seven days Mission has been held in Christ Church, Meaford, ending Monday February 3rd. From first to last the Church was thronged, often uncomfortably, and the most unwearied attention and interest showed by all present. The immediate result has been a great increase in the number of communicants, and the opening of new cottage meetings. As to permanent results, it is of course too soon to speak; but over two hundred people have testified in various ways to the pleasure and profit derived by them from the mission.

By far the greater part of the success is due to the eloquence and musical powers of the lay Missioner, John Bennett Anderson, of 15 Spruce Street, Toronto; who brings with him high testimonials from well-known clergymen at home.

To country clergymen, wishing for a Mission, and dreading *Plymouthism* on the one hand, and *Romanism* on the other, the services of a lay Churchman, of moderate views but intense zeal, might possibly, in many cases, prove to be the very thing needed.

INGERSOLL.—The annual meeting in connection with diocesan missions was held in St. James' Church on Monday evening, the 10th inst. The attendance was large and all were deeply interested in the cause of missions. The Synod deputation consisted of Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, of Kincardine, E. Baynes Reid, Sec. of the Synod, and the Mohawk Chief Johnson. Chief Johnson wore his national costume, covered with medals, emblems, &c., and during the delivery of his excellent address he kept the audience riveted in close attention. The appearance of the Chief of the Mohawk nation on the platform advocating the claim of missions was in itself a very powerful argument in favor of the cause for which he pleaded. The rector of St. James', Rev. E. M. Bland, presided. In his opening address he expressed his pleasure at seeing such a meeting. Rev. G. C. Mackenzie spoke of the missionary work of the Church in all lands, showing that she is pre-eminently a missionary Church. His address may be briefly described as an epitome of the English Church and her missions. He spoke of the great work being done in old England as well as her mission to heathen lands. Chief Johnson, having been introduced by the chairman, thanked the meeting for their very large attendance. The chairman had desired him to commence his address in his native language. To do so would take up too much time, as he spoke six different dialects: the dialects of the Six Nation Indians of the County of Brant. His hearers had but little idea of the good that had been done to the Indians of the Dominion. Forty-seven years ago there was but one missionary to his people and he lived eighty miles away. The missionary visited them once a year, and perhaps married forty or fifty couples. They had no confirmation at that time. The Chief referred to several instances of his childhood, showing the contrast between that time and the present, and went on to say that through the influence of civilization and Christianity he can now be present to give his testimony of what they had done for him and his race. Christianity has taken deep root among the aborigines of this Dominion. After referring to the need of missionaries he spoke of the time when an idol was worshipped by his people. Forty-seven years ago the tribes of Delaware were wholly Pagans and worshipped idols. Young and reckless he was then when the chief of the tribe consented to be a Christian. He (the speaker) asked him to let him cut the idol down. Many would hesitate before making such a request. He cut down the idol, fearing that the chief might return to his old way. The piercing eyes of the Delaware tribes flashed on him as he cut it down. After speaking of the difficulty of getting instruction in his youthful days, he then dwelt upon the work of the missionaries among his people. The Indian children are taught by their parents to place implicit confidence in the missionary; they are pointed to him as being a servant of God. The chief closed his address by urging those present to put down a creditable sum for the mis-

sionary cause. An address from Mr. Reid, the collection and the Doxology brought the meeting to a close.

British and Foreign.

MISSION WORK.

A telegram from Sydney says:—The Bishop of Melanesia, preaching here of Mission work at Santa Cruz, said that the islanders there are now perfectly friendly. The Christian teachers there inform him that the natives regret the murders of Bishop Patteson and Commodore Goodenough. The Bishop had since left for London in the s.s. Garonne.

A journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem now occupies about ten hours on horseback. Merchandise is carried on mules or camels. But it will not be long, probably, before one can go from Jaffa to Jerusalem by rail. Several years ago a French company obtained the right to construct a railroad between the two cities, and recently engineers have made the final survey, with a view to breaking ground immediately. The present roads are wretched; and as many strangers, including Eastern pilgrims, annually visit Jerusalem, it is probable that a railway would be well patronized.

CHINA.—Attention is now being called to the report of Dr. Bunn, of Wuchang. This report states that no less than 9,649 patients were treated during the past year at the hospital and their own homes. The present accommodations at the hospital in Wuchang are altogether too straitened, many patients having to sleep on the verandah, while others have constantly to be denied, and operations declined for want of room. Especially is there no provision made for the care of women and children.

It is supply this latter need that the members of the Committee on Work for Foreign Missions have decided to raise this year, if possible, \$1,500, the sum required to build an additional wing to the present hospital. Dr. Bunn has been for four years in China labouring faithfully and earnestly, and in addition to his work among the sick, is training three native medical students to assist him.

As Wuchang is 600 miles from the sea coast, its foreign population is comparatively small, and therefore it appeals more directly to the benevolent in this country for help in this most important work. It is felt that all who know what blessings modern surgery and medicine bring to the homes of the poor in this our favoured land will be anxious to confer the same blessing on the suffering poor in Wuchang. Under the charge of a Christian physician, this work ministers not only to the bodies, but also to the souls of the Chinese; for it has been found to be by far the most successful means of bringing them under the influence of the Gospel.

MEXICO.—The Church of Jesus has now over sixty congregations and three bishops elect—Messrs. Riley, Hernandez, and Vandelsino. This Church is affiliated with the Church of the United States, which through its Mexican Commission advises and to some extent directs operations. It seems probable that before very long the three bishops elect will receive consecration at the hands of the Bishops of the United States.

ARMENIA.—The following letter has been received by Lord Shaftesbury:—

MY LORD.—I have read your very kind letter with great satisfaction, and I hasten to thank you once again for your sympathy with the Armenian cause. Europe thought it had found an efficacious remedy for the wrongs of the Armenian people by creating Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty. The dispositions of that article have not been executed, and the Armenians suffer as before. Anarchy everywhere prevails in Armenia, and the Christians are cruelly oppressed by the Turkish functionaries and the Mussulman population. Acts of oppression are committed with impunity in the vilayets of Van and Diarbekir, and even in Zeitoun in Cilicia. The Turkish Government treats the Armenians of Zeitoun with unheard-of severity, accusing them of rebellion; it punishes as insurgents poor citizens who have done nothing more than protest against the heavy taxation which exceeds their resources, against the annoyances of the Turkish Caimacans, one of whom has assassinated his Armenian servant, and against the corvees with which they are overwhelmed by the agent of authority. I have more than once called the attention of the Sublime Porte to these facts, and I have been unable to obtain the slightest relief for the distressed Christians. I have submitted detailed reports to the representatives of the Grand Powers without being able to obtain the protection promised to the Armenians by Article 61. I take the liberty of communicating to your Lordship portions of these reports in order to bring to your knowledge the complaints of a people in whom you have kindly interested yourself. The Armenians

await with the utmost impatience the execution of the reforms promised by the Convention of the 4th June. They rely upon the noble English people, and especially upon your Lordship, whose solicitude is already considered among us as the guarantee of the triumph of our cause, which is that of justice and humanity. I am, my Lord, your very humble servant in Jesus Christ.

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

In the valley of Cashmere a terrible famine is prevailing. In some parts it is believed that from one-fourth to one half of the population have perished. The Punjab Church Missionary Society committee, having received handsome contributions for the relief of the people, including £450 collected at Simla after a sermon by Bishop French, have directed two missionaries, the Rev. G. M. Gordon and Mr. W. Briggs, to buy grain in the Punjab and hasten with it across the mountains to Cashmere.

Another valued and experienced missionary in Travancore, the Rev. Henry Baker, has departed to his rest. Few missionaries have baptized so many heathen—several thousand. The interesting work among the Anian hill tribes was peculiarly his own.

Good news of the progress of the Gospel continues to come from India. The Bishop of Madras writes: The number of accessions, according to recent returns, has risen to 33,000. The number in the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel districts is 22,000; in the Church Missionary Society districts, 11,000; and yet these districts form only a portion of one of the Indian dioceses.

Interesting letters have lately come from the Niger. The Henry Venn Steamer is most useful. She has already made several voyages up and down the river, and is paying her own expenses by carrying freight for the trading firms. Bishop Crowther is about starting a new station at Shonga, eighty miles higher up the Kworro than Egan, the present furthest station. An interesting journey has been made by a native agent at Asaba into a country hitherto unvisited, lying between the Niger and Yoruba. At Bonny the persecution has much subsided, and the Christians now assemble for worship in large numbers.

VICTORIA NYANZA.—News has arrived that Mr. Mackay, of the Church Missionary Society, had at last reached the south-eastern shores of this lake. After being repeatedly delayed by the death of his comrade, the loss of cattle, and want of funds, he had at length accomplished his purpose. On reaching the lake he received a conciliatory message from Lukonge, chief of Ukerewe, and he at once fearlessly and unarmed accepted his invitation, and came face to face with the murderer of Captain Smith and Mr. O'Neill. Lukonge assured him that he had no quarrel with the white men, and that the death of his friends had been the result of their mixing themselves up in the affairs of the Arab. This is his view of the case. Mr. Mackay returned in safety to Kagye, where to his delight he met the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who had crossed over from Uganda. The two returned together to that place, where it is to be hoped that they met their three comrades who started up the river Nile to join them.

EXAMINATION OF NATIVE AFRICANS FOR A UNIVERSITY DEGREE.—The first examination of African students at Fourah Bay College, for the Durham University license in theology, and for the B.A. degree, has taken place, and all the candidates (five) passed with credit.

BOMBAY.—Bishop Mylne arrived safely at the capital city on December 4th, with renewed health. At Kamateepoor (S.P.G.) Mission Church, the Bishop recently confirmed twenty-nine candidates, and on December 22nd, ordination was administered at the same church, when three deacons were admitted to the priesthood. The next day his lordship started on a visitation tour. It is probable that arrangements will be made for the transfer of the Central Provinces to the Bombay Diocese. By this means, the Indian Dioceses will be more equalized, Scinde having recently been given by Bombay to Lahore. The annual Sunday School Conference was held on October 31st, and the sixth annual choral festival was held in St. Thomas' Cathedral on the eve of St. Cecilia. The choirs numbered 200.

CALCUTTA.—The Bishop, in October last, was continuing his visitation. After halts of various lengths at Khairwarra, Mungarwar, &c. (where he visited 150 fever patients in the Military Hospital), Rutlam, Mhow, Khundwa (where a sad accident occurred—the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Pemberton, having been shot dead by a fanatic Mussulman), the Bishop reached Canada after a good deal of hard travelling amid beautiful scenery. This station, the headquarters of the C. I. Mission, is in a most encouraging state, though a want is felt for more catechists and efficient superintendence. The Bishop