THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

The Board of Managers, with the concurrence of the General Conference as its session in May, 1852, ordered that the missionary year should be coincident with the civil or calendar year; that is, that it should begin with January 1st and end with December 31st. In accordance with this arrangement, the Annual Meeting of the General Missionary Committee and Board and Bishops took place on the 9th of November, 1852, and the anniversary in Buffalo January 23 and 24, 1855.

The anniversary should have been held in November; but circumstances prevented this, and postponed it to January. The time between the distribution of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Report, namely, during last summer and autumn, and January, the time in which the thirty-fourth anniversary was held, was short, so that the Board judged it necessary to publish a full report as usual in large pamphlet. It was therefore ordered by the Board, that an executor to be chosen from the Committee of Correspondence must be appointed to the Corresponding Secretary as was suitable to an annual report, should be embodied in the April number of the Missionary Advocate. Our brethren in the ministry, and friends of missions generally, will please look into this number of the Advocate, for information concerning our own missionary work and various information concerning our own mission and other missions; and also, for general information concerning the missions of other evangelical Churches; and with some diffidence, it may be observed, that it is our intention to preserve this number for reference with a view to missionary meetings.

REPORT OF SOCIETY.

The thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Buffalo on the evening of Monday, January 24. The preliminary services, with a collection following each, were held on Monday morning, Rev. brother Roberts—one hundred and fifty dollars. So also the Swan-street Church their minister—making seven hundred and fifty dollars, which, added to the three hundred dollars, makes ten hundred and fifty dollars—to which are to be added still the collections in Pearl-street Church on Sunday, and the whole sum contributed by the New York Missions will be about thirteen hundred dollars. Does not Buffalo bear the character of the missionary center in the western part of the State? May their example move the whole Church to higher action!

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MISSIONS.

On the 8th of November, 1852, the General Missionary Committee met with the Board and Bishops in New York City, in order to consider the reports for our missions for 1853. The mode of proceeding was, to take up each foreign mission and ascertain its wants, and set down the sum accordingly. Then the missions to the Germans in the United States Territories were taken up, and the amount necessary for each conference set down: then the missions to the foreign populations other than Germans were taken up and considered one by one, and the amount necessary for each conference set down: then the missions to the foreign populations was determined and set down the sum accordingly. Each annual conference was taken up, and the amount necessary to enable each annual conference to carry on its own domestic missions was determined and set down to each conference.

The question arose, Shall we extend our missionary work abroad? It was necessary to determine three preliminary questions in order to answer this main question. First, Was the general sentiment of the Church in favour of such extension? On this point the Committee, the Bishops, and the Board felt no doubt, as their general intercourse with the Church, as well as the resolutions of several Annual Conferences and of the General Committee, and the correspondence with the office of the Corresponding Secretary, gave full assurance. The second question was, Whether the Church was able to sustain an extension of her missions? Of this there could be no doubt. It only remained to inquire whether there were fields open to such extension in the foreign missions, and how large a lift would the Church be able to give to these fields, for it was already white among the harvest.

INDIA.

The Committee, therefore, could not hesitate upon the question of extending our missionary work to the Indian continent. The consequence was that a mission was authorized in India, and a mission in the west of Europe, which included the Jewish world. This mission will be in Canada, and the door is wide open into the higher parts of the continent. A mission was also authorized in the Indian and Turkish mission in Persia, which includes the German missions. The American missionaries in Persia were the first missionaries to the Indian continent. The Board felt no doubt, as their general intercourse with the Church, as well as the resolutions of several Annual Conferences and of the General Committee, and the correspondence with the office of the Corresponding Secretary, gave full assurance.

BULGARIA.

The question of taking a part in resuscitating the old Oriental Churches within the Turkish empire was then discussed. The Board felt no doubt, as their general intercourse with the Church, as well as the resolutions of several Annual Conferences and of the General Committee, and the correspondence with the office of the Corresponding Secretary, gave full assurance.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Regular work in Liberia, Africa  $20,000
Regular work in Canada, or female  1,500
Foreign work in Liberia, Africa  2,000
Establishment of the General Missionary Committee and Board and Bishops proceed in their joint meeting in November, 1852, and for some general information concerning our own missionary work, and also, for general information concerning the missions of other evangelical Churches; and with some diffidence, it may be observed, that it is our intention to preserve this number for reference with a view to missionary meetings.

APPROPRIATIONS.

FRANCE.

Another question pressed itself on the attention of the Board, namely. Shall we not take a part in the evangelization of France? The relations of France with the United States are such that the Board were of opinion that the Board should not take a part in the evangelization of France. The Board felt no doubt, as their general intercourse with the Church, as well as the resolutions of several Annual Conferences and of the General Committee, and the correspondence with the office of the Corresponding Secretary, gave full assurance.

ITALY.

Since the appropriation was made, information has reached the Board that the door is wide open into the higher parts of the island, in the valleys occupied by the good and great Felix Neff. The French Missionary Advocate, in his number of April 26, speaks of the French minister who is the head of the Board, and who has made it his business to extend the Board's missionary work abroad. The question was, Whether the Church was able to sustain an extension of her missions? Of this there could be no doubt. It only remained to inquire whether there were fields open to such extension in the foreign missions, and how large a lift could the Church give to these fields, for it was already white among the harvest.

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APPROPRIATIONS.

Regular work in Canada, or female $1,500
Foreign work in Liberia, Africa 2,000
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APPROPRIATIONS.
For the commencement of a mission in Bulgaria, in Turkey......$2,000
For the work in Sweden and Norway......750

Total for new Foreign Missions......$15,750

Special Appropriations.
To insulate a mission to the Germans in Colliery Villages......$9,000
Sundry small Appropriations......950

Total of appropriations......$26,100

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

For the commencement of a mission in Bulgaria, in Turkey......$2,000
For the work in Trance......$2,500

For the pastorate, the mission of which is carried out by the General Conference, as per order of the General Conference of 1852.

8. It shall be the duty of the Annual Conference to form within its bounds a Conference Missionary Society, which shall appoint its own officers, in the terms of membership, and otherwise regulate its own administration. But it shall pay all its funds into the treasury of the Disciple, as per order of the General Conference of 1853, we now proceed to explain the plans for raising missionary funds, as contained in part third, of the Discipline, as per order of the General Conference of 1852.

This article provides for a Conference Society in each annual conference, in aid of the work of the General Conference. The annual conference of such conference shall be the annual conference of said society conference. Not only may the number of the conference societies become members of the society, but any member of the Church or other person, as per order of the General Conference of 1853, we now proceed to explain the plans for raising missionary funds, as contained in part third, of the Discipline, as per order of the General Conference of 1852.

This is a regular missionary executive created in each annual conference, and it shall be the duty of the Conference Missionary Society, by districts, circuits, and stations. At first thought most persons suppose that this would be an expensive, troublesome, and tiresome piece of work, but the fact is, as per order of the General Conference of 1853, we now proceed to explain the plans for raising missionary funds, as contained in part third, of the Discipline, as per order of the General Conference of 1852.

They were long and carefully considered in a large meeting, with great unanimity ordered that the names, or assumed names of all contributors to the causes under their care, on this annual presentation of missions, in our principal Churches and congregations.

The practicality of publishing such returns, we will say, is this:
1. All returns, even in ten cents, that are made to our treasurer at New-York weekly, are published weekly in the Missionary Advocate and Journal.

2. Our Canadian brethren publish the names of all contributors of their funds in like manner in their annual reports.

3. In brethren in England do the same, including their whole connection at home and abroad, and summing them up to five hundred thousand dollars a year.

4. So do the missionary societies of our sister Churches, so far as the names of contributors reach their view.

By authority of this article in the Discipline, there is a regular missionary executive created in each Church, of which the pastor is chief, as he should be.

The general manner in which this missionary committee shall accomplish its work is set forth particularly in sections 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the Discipline, and an account of the contributions, and collections received from other sources, unless the Conference shall by vote debar such transfers, return and such payments for the support of said society.

Each missionary is responsible for the specific appropriations made to the missions under his care. We are bold to advise that the work begin among our youth, in our schools in our Churches and congregations be organized in our principal Churches and congregations, and at the same time, and in the same way, to appeal to the whole Church in behalf of these propositions, so far as applicable to his district, are faithfully executed within his district.

Thus we have set before the pastors and people of the Church the plans and objects of the General Conference, as per order of the General Conference of 1853, we now proceed to explain the plans for raising missionary funds, as contained in part third, of the Discipline, as per order of the General Conference of 1852.

1. FOREIGN MISSIONS. The moneys appropriated for these purposes are paid out to the missionaries, and the accounts and vouchers are returned to the Treasurer of the Board by the superintendent of the Board. For the right management of funds appropriated for this purpose, the Board of Managers of the New-York Conference has a credit of so much money, which against which to draw for the German missions under her care, and to a considerable number of the English missions under her care. It is worthy of their acceptance, confidence, and vigorous execution.

2. DOMESTIC MISSIONS. The moneys appropriated for these were locked up in the hands of the Bishop, and the amount required for raising funds, we come now to explain the manner of carrying on our missionary work.

The proposals made by the General Conference for the support of the Board of Managers of the New-York Conference have a credit of so much money, which against which to draw for the German missions under her care, and to a considerable number of the English missions under her care. It is worthy of their acceptance, confidence, and vigorous execution.
appointing the missionaries upon the Bishops, who, from their general acquiescence with the whole ministry of the Church, will readily exact the character and fitness of any missionary, can put their hand on the proper men; and as evidence of the propriety of this plan, we may also at the same time, and without the shadow of a doubt, be aware that an improper appointment has ever been made in any mission. 

Another happy feature of this plan is, the action of the Bishop in making the appointment of the proper men; and, unlike the usual practice in many churches, this is cut off from the pecuniary considerations involved. He says this man must go to the mission; the Board provides the means to meet the expenses of the mission; and the Bishop may or may not give the general appropriation or credit allowed by the General Missionary Committee for each particular mission for the year. Can the Church desire a more satisfactory plan for the administration of the foreign missions? Does the Church desire a more safe, and at the same time, a more efficacious means of ascertaining the efficiency of the Board of Managers, and the good use made of the money sent into their hands? 

We think it does.

We ought to add, as a matter of great satisfaction to the Church, that in all this movement in making appointments, raising missionary funds, and instituting and carrying on our missions at home and abroad, we are but one regular officer under pay of the society for this work; and this is the one person who is required to give him whole time to the work. He is allowed a clerk in the office, to keep the records, to take charge of business matters in his absence, and to attend to all clerical business, such as receiving and sending off goods for the various missions. In this manner the Treasurer is allowed a clerk, to keep the books and to attend to the clerical part of his duties. This Treasurer must, of course, be allowed the work at his place of business; as the Treasurer himself is not allowed for anything else. The General Missionary Committee, therefore, will have no other predication to the Church, than to come in for its remuneration and its groceries, to the amount of money raised and expended, and the vast number of goods received.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

New-York Conference.

Black River

1 1

Michigan

1 1 10

2 1 30

Our Protestant Missionaries are necessarily few and far between, and yet small in influence and extent, because they have been but recently instituted. This is owing to our recent independence. We have been organized as a Church yet seventy years, during which time only forty-eight years growth has taken place, and this growth has taken place, we are truly happy and thankful to God, not within ourselves and in our own country. Of this we shall speak in another article. For the present we beg leave to consider some of our foreign missions.

The African Mission, in the Republic of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, is our oldest foreign mission. When the Rev. Joshua Johnson was sent to Liberia in 1787, he laid the foundation of this Republic by planting a colony there, many members of our Church, and one or two local preachers, were among the colonists. These constituted the nucleus of the mission which was established in the year 1819. At that time it constituted the nucleus of the mission which was established in the year 1819. It has since grown to a land where they can be truly free and good.

It contributes largely to the maintenance of good morals and good order in the Republic, and thus strengthens the Church waver in her support of such a mission on the part of the government. It is in the midst of other Protestant missions, and the impression is widely made, both within and without the Republic, that the result of this mission is to be of great importance to the Church. It is indeed, as it was intended to be, a steady light to the western portions of the country. For many years it has been the custom of the people to hold mission conferences in the different parts of the Republic, and at these conferences the missionaries have been present, and have been met in class and prayer by the certificate and joining our German Churches here.

They are $121,004 61

Ohio

Cincinnati, 

$121,004 61

Cincinnati, 

44,713 15

Total.

561,717 76

The contributions for 1853, as shown in the average of the contributions for 1852 is 25½ cents per member very nearly. The appropriations for 1853 are $101,000, being an advance over the receipts of 1852 of $44,385; and to make up the estimates for 1853, the contributions, assuming still 750,000 members, must be exactly 30 cents per member throughout the whole Church, or an advance on the contributions of twenty-five per cent, or one-cent more for each member this year than last.

Now, if every member will, from a sense of duty, give twenty-five cents, those members who give more, from a sense of duty, and from any amount required for 1853, and if each pastor of a Church will, timely, and in an earnest and affectionate manner, ask his Church and congregation to make their arrangements to do this, by means of collectors proper for the Church and congregation to make their arrangements to do this, by means of collectors proper for the Church and congregation to make their arrangements to do this, by means of collectors proper for the Church and congregation to make their arrangements to do this, by means of collectors proper

WHY HAVE WE NOT DONE MORE IN THE MISSIONARY CAUSE?

The impression is widely made, both within and without our own communion, that the Methodist Episcopal Church has not done enough in foreign missions, as compared with the missions of some other denominations. This charge is not new, but it has been repeated for many years in the minutes of the General Conference, and it is made every year in the reports of the Conference, and in the correspondence of the Board of Missions.

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and Territories are now settled in the bosom of the
Church, the better and more steady support of her
missionaries. Thirteen thousand to twelve hundred thousand in seventy
years, as shown by the census of the United States.

The wealth of the whole body, distributed among so many hundreds of churches, does not attract attention in any one church, or city, or town, as it is divided among many. Nevertheless, the aggregate wealth is in the Church as a body. The
wealth of individuals in some other Churches is, in part, involved with the
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The Society employs in foreign missions, 53 American ministers, (missionaries,) and 2 native. In their missions there are 63 female missionaries, and 26 native teachers; the whole at an annual expense of $144,472.48.

The American Missionary Society (1822) employs one hundred and sixty-five missionaries, and 64 female missionaries, and 26 native teachers; the whole at an annual expense of $144,472.48.

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