THE MIRACLE OF LORETTO.
A STORY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

As Rome is beginning to work her "lying wonders" again with great confidence, and denying the public the means of putting them to the test, it may be well to direct attention to some of those Popish cheats, called miracles, which were detected at the Reformation. One of these was so thoroughly exposed, and had such a powerful influence in favour of the Reformation in Scotland, that it deserves especial notice.

At the south side of Edinburgh there was an extensive nunnery, part of the ruins of which still remain, founded by Catherine from Sienna in Italy, whence the district is still called the Scienues. A poor friendless boy was employed by the nuns about the year 1549 to tend their sheep, and amused himself by turning up the whites of his eyes till he could make himself appear perfectly blind. Some of the priests and friars observed this, and were at once struck with the idea that he would make an admirable subject for a miracle. For this, and were at once struck with the idea that he would make an admirable subject for a miracle. For

In the course of conversation they spoke of Popish miracles, and of the miracle of Loretto, in which a blind man was to be restored to sight at the famous chapel of Loretto, at the east end of Musselburgh. A great crowd assemble# on the appointed day—a public stage was erected, and the appar­

sented a story of the Scottish Reformation.

Also, the result would be precisely the same. Our

At Eyemouth, as nuncio or legate from the Pope, in September, 1558. He came to Squire Meldrum's house, on a visit to his lady, whom he still believed to be a Papist. In the course of conversation they spoke of Popish miracles, and of the miracle of Loretto, in which Mr. Row firmly believed. The Squire told him the real facts, and, bringing the servant into the room, made him repeat the whole story. Row was greatly astonished, his confidence in Rome was shaken, and the result was that he soon abandoned Popery altogether, became one of the most zealous and efficient coadjutors of Knox, a great pillar of the Reformation in Scotland, and author of "Row's History." The fullest account of this matter that we have seen is in Scott's "History of the Lives of the Protestant Reformers of Scotland."

Edinburgh, Ogle, 1810. Scott was one of Row's successors. If all Popish miracles were as strictly exam­

private letter from the coast of Africa states that the British government are about to withdraw their naval forces from the coast, and abandon their efforts for the suppression of the slave-trade.

offering to the Virgin Mary on this occasion, was also present. He saw with astonishment the miracle, and being persuaded that all was not right, determined, if possible, to discover the actual truth. With this view he hired the youth as one of his servants; but as soon as he reached Edinburgh he persuaded him—it is said by threatening his life—to disclose the actual impostion. Next day he took him to the Cross of Edin­

burgh, and standing by him with a drawn sword, made him proclaim to the people that he had never been blind, and that the whole affair was a cheat of the priests.

To escape ecclesiastical vengeance he immediately carried the lad home with him to Fife. Mr. Row (afterwards a leading Scotch reformer) arrived from Italy at Eyemouth, as nuncio or legate from the Pope, in September, 1558. He came to Squire Meldrum's house, on a visit to his lady, whom he still believed to be a Papist. In the course of conversation they spoke of Popish miracles, and of the miracle of Loretto, in which Mr. Row firmly believed. The Squire told him the real facts, and, bringing the servant into the room, made him repeat the whole story. Row was greatly astonished, his confidence in Rome was shaken, and the result was that he soon abandoned Popery altogether, became one of the most zealous and efficient coadjutors of Knox, a great pillar of the Reformation in Scotland, and author of "Row's History." The fullest account of this matter that we have seen is in Scott's "History of the Lives of the Protestant Reformers of Scotland."

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MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

"My handmaidens,—and they shall propitiate me,"—a letter from Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, of November 11th, says:

A young black woman, from Africa, named Pauline Patins, who, for some years, was in the house of Dr. Web, has been charged by the Protestant Missionary Society of Basel to propagate Christianity among black women in the Congo. It is said that she is the first negro woman to whom such a mission has been intrusted.

BISHOP SCOTT arrived in Africa on the 6th of January, in unusually good health. Passengers and emigrants alike are well. The preachers in Africa are generally well. Plato Hutt, left without an appetite, is the Bishop says:—"The Academy is a beautiful house. I am much pleased with Monrovia. The people have done wonder, all things considered.

January 16—we have for Paulus to-morrow morning, and shall be absent perhaps a month. My health is very much as usual. Mrs. Wilkins is very well; Sarah Reynolds goes to assist her."

MADAGASCAR.

It is stated that the death of the Prime Minister of Madagascar has introduced a favourable change in the policy of that government, which encourages the hope that the negroes may be more fairly treated. Mr. Le Brun, who communicates the intelligence, says:—"I fully expect that this will lead to an opening for the messengers of peace."

CHINA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Fei-Chau, China, Nov. 1, 1859.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

Be it known, etc., etc.,—In presenting, through you, to the Missionary Board the Annual Report for this Mission, we would not fail to recognize and publicly acknowledge the tender love and watchful care of our heavenly Father. While passing through the treacherous scenes incident to missionary life and labour among the heathen, we have been sustained, comforted, and directed by strength and wisdom for surpassing our own and while deprived of friends and institutions which render our native land so dear to our hearts, we have felt that in the presence of our covenant-keeping God, and in the possession of his "Statutes," we, even here, have a home and an inheritance.

From the quarterly reports regularly forwarded from this mission, the Board has already learned the particulars of the various enterprises, and prospects of success during the year. In this report I desire, briefly, to present you the bearings of the following subject:—

1. Public preaching.—Brother White and myself have devoted a considerable portion of our time to the public preaching of the word. Brother White has had charge of the chapel in the Tong-Tai district, preaching three times a week; and has also preached once a week, unless prevented by other more urgent duties, at the same time as the Treasurer department within the city. He has also visited other portions of the city, both within and without the walls, and, at convenient places in the streets and places of public resort, has spoken to the people of Christian doctrines. I have had charge of the mission premises in the Chinese quarter, and have been preaching there three times a week, but during the months of June and July sickness in my family entirely suspended these labours. Occasionally I have gone out into those portions of the city where we have not previously been, in order to get a more extensive field for my labours. This has been my plan to preach there three a week; but during the months of June and July sickness in my family entirely suspended these labours. Occasionally I have gone out into those portions of the city where we have not been there, and have sought to make my voice known as far as possible. The Chinese are as naturally inclined to receive the truth as the heathen. The results of our labours have been satisfactory. The Chinese have been among the heathen, and among our own countrymen, have been sustained, comforted, and directed by strength and wisdom for surpassing our own and, as soon as possible, we shall be able to return to the scenes of our labours."

2. Circulation of the Scriptures and Christian Tracts.—The importance of this branch of missionary labour has been apprehended by the English and Roman Catholic, whose doctrines have thus been disseminated throughout this empire. Both the Chinese and the Mohammedans are particularly restrained in the circulation of Christian books and tracts; for, in my opinion, the advantage which they obtain from the circulation of Christian tracts is far more than offset by the evil which they receive from the circulation of the Mohammedan tracts. These are small deeds in themselves, containing, first, sixteen, and the second, nine, and the third, eight; pages; copy. Also of the "Two Friends," an octavo tract, forty-one pages, one thousand copies; "Gospel Doctrines," five thousand copies; "Good and Evil," five thousand. These are small deeds in themselves, containing, first, sixteen, and the second, nine, and the third, eight; pages; copy. Also of the "Two Friends," an octavo tract, forty-one pages, one thousand copies; "Gospel Doctrines," five thousand copies; "Good and Evil," five thousand.

3. Schools.—There have been two day-schools conducted with much satisfaction during the year. The new school is located in the Chong-Seng district, near the premises I occupied last year. Part of the year it was under my charge; but, since August 1st, it has been under brother Corder's care. The average daily attendance has been about thirty-eight. We think the school is exerting a salutary influence on the families of the neighborhood as well as over the minds of the scholars. The larger boys study one of the Gospel schools during half of each day. The smaller boys read compre-heathen students. We use the language will admit, to impart religious instruction to the scholars. Once a week he meets both boys and girls for the purpose of conveying instruction to them. During the school year he has been able to administer the name of Mr. White, the average daily attendance has been about thirty-eight. We think the school is exerting a salutary influence on the families of the neighborhood as well as over the minds of the scholars. The larger boys study one of the Gospel schools during half of each day. The smaller boys read compre-
missions, no sufficient ground for discouragement, or lack of confidence on the part of the Church. Our difficulties are great, but when rightly appreciated they become the more palatable. If we are to do anything worth doing, we must do it with a full sense of the importance and practicability of our task.

Difficulties incidental.—We think it just to regard these difficulties as only incidental, and not as preventing us from doing all we can for the mission work at Fuh-Chau. And now let us glance at some of these features of this work which constitute the basis of our hopes and prospects. The population of Fuh-Chau is very large and scattered. In point of numbers, to that of any other open ports except those already visited. The prospects which are opening for street-preaching, all this population is now accessible; and we trust the time is not distant when, with the permission of Heaven, we shall be permitted to establish our chapels and residences as we now do in the suburbs of Shanghai. The city, far more extensive, has a far greater influence throughout the country. Its connexion with Fookien is direct and simultaneous.

Great effort will be made in this city. Fuh-Chau is the centre of a very extensive and powerful missionary activity; and the press of important business which we have to transact will be great, and will require of us the best energies which we can command. In this respect, we are not less fortunate than the people of Fuh-Chau, who have a larger share of the commerce of the world.

The river Min, on which Fuh-Chau is situated, runs along the north coast of the growing district, which finances the central and western parts of this province, from which are exported the principal part of the foreign market. This transportation greatly enhances the price of the tea, in consequence of the distance between the native market and Fuh-Chau, as well as the freighting charge for transportation. It is evident, that, at this city, tea may be offered by the Chinese merchants at at least twice the rates than at any of the other open ports. It has been supposed that the difficulties of navigation in this river would prevent the rise of a foreign trade at this port. We apprehend this is incorrect. The navigation of this river is difficult, but not more than that of the Ohio, Delaware, and other rivers, none of which presents any obstacles sufficient to prevent an almost unlimited trade at this point.

The tea-trade at Canton has been very reduced within the last few years, and it is supposed the constant pressure of the southern ports has entirely destroyed it. Shanghai is now the great tea-market in China, but the trade is now for the native community and domestic use. We have no wish to conceal aught of the importation of our Church, and brought her to the very doors of Christendom, and then to record the mercy of the Lord in granting to our Church the first fruits of the gospel to the heathen of Asia, and with the islands of the Pacific, will go on increasing more rapidly from this time forward.

The Army of the American republic consists of eleven thousand troops. Of these, eight thousand are employed on our frontiers in protecting our territory from the Indian and from the Indian, who are required to support a nation so extensive as this country, and to do so without the aid of a standing army.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

INDIA.

Who will go for us?—This question is like to be answered in anticipation. A young man has offered, and we hear of a minister, a pastor of note among his brethren, who has this great field and its great need upon his heart.

THE GREAT FIELD OF INDIA.—We must regard this as among the most inviting great fields for missionaries. Its population is at least fourteen millions; all under the rule of the single Protestant to which they are friendly to Protestant missions. The country is also central as regards Upper Asia, Arabia, Eastern Africa, Thibet and Japan. The greatest divisions of the Church has undertaken the conquest of this district. The Baptist, Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists of England, the Irish and French, and many other native Christians. The missionaries maintain one thousand three hundred establishments.

The field is divided into three thousand and seventeen missionary stations, and contains eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-one native Christians. It is supported at an annual cost of one hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds. This is the most valuable mission field in the world, and gives the most satisfactory results. We have raised a sum of nearly three thousand pounds for the support of the field at this time. We are not content with the present result of the work, but are determined to improve it by every means in our power.

PROVINCES OF INDIA.—In the province of the Mogul, the Protestants are very few. In the province of Bengal, the English have established many schools and churches. In the province of Ghuznee, the French have established a number of schools and churches. In the province of Burmah, the Dutch have established a number of schools and churches. In the province of Siam, the British have established a number of schools and churches.

GERMANY.


To the Corresponding Secretary.

Dear Brother,—By the grace of God we are permitted to give an account of the progress of the work of the Tract Society of the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Berlin, for the year 1833.

We have had the joy of receiving last month twenty-five thousand pamphlets, for the use of our missionaries and colporteurs. We are glad to say that we have sold 1,788 Bibles, 3,255 Testaments, most of them with Psalms, 229 Psalms, and 1,807 parts of the Scripture. We have distributed 1,058 volumes, and have since that time the printing of 1,440 copies of the book, the worth of about 2,711 pamphlets.

We had the joy to receive last week eighty-one subscriptions, respecting an expedition—whether peaceful or hostile is not known—which the emperor intends to send to Japan.

The expenses of the paper were in the past year about gold rix 786, and left only about 538 thaler to be paid by the fund. The Evangelist had last year about eight hundred and seventy thousand pamphlets, of which more than half were paid in Germany, and the others were sent from friends in America for the support of the work.

We had the joy to receive last week eighty-one subscriptions for Germany from Cincinnati.

We now have in the press A Compendium of Methodist catechism, containing the history, doctrines and discipline of this Christian denomination.

Encouragement.—We doubt not that every Christian, wherever he lives, feels the oppression of his country, and the struggle of his conscience. We may say, with the apostle, "If a man will not work, let him not eat." We will try to labour in unity as far as possible, and give our poor friends in America a place in our prayers, that the Lord may continue to supply our necessities.

May all the Christians of America remember us! We will try to follow the example of the Methodists in Berlin, and to give the French Conference commences this year its operations, as an independent body, with a government, in the midst of its well-known and strong foundation. We are glad to say that we have sold 1,788 Bibles, 3,255 Testaments, most of them with Psalms, 229 Psalms, and 1,807 parts of the Scripture.

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OREGON.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.—From the New York Journal of Commerce we learn, that the new Territory organized at the last session of Congress, comprehends all that portion of Oregon Territory lying and being south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, and north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia River, from its mouth to where the forty-eighth degree intersects the coast. Fort Wallawalla, thence north of said forty-sixth degree of latitude, and north of the middle of the main channel of the lands within these limits, not exceeding six hundred miles in length, and one hundred miles in width, to consist of a council of nine members elected for three years, and a House of Representatives of eighteen members elected for one year. The number of representatives may be increased to thirty by act of the Legislature. Every white male inhabitant above twenty-five years of age, who has resided in the Territory two years next preceding the election, and who, if not a citizen of the United States, has declared on oath his intention to become such, is entitled to vote at the first election, of which the governor is to appoint time and place; but the Legislature is to prescribe the qualifications of voters at subsequent elections. Your property, Sir, can in no case be made to lie on the property of non-residents than residents. Congress has a vote on all laws passed by the Legislature. The Territorial Legislature is expressly prohibited from granting banking powers or privileges, and from issuing scrip or other paper money. The Territorial Legislature may, in its discretion, purchase a steamer for the navigation of the Willamette River, and from the proceeds of the same, may purchase a steamboat to navigate the Columbia River, and from the proceeds of the sale of the same, may purchase a steamboat to navigate the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and from the proceeds of the sale of the same, may purchase a steamboat to navigate the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

LET OUR YOUNG MEN READ THIS.

It is part of a letter addressed to the Corresponding Secretary by Rev. Isaac Dillon, who volunteered to go before the young men of the church as an apostle. The Lord be with you and multiply your seed; that in all the land ye shall be blessed. The excitement commences with his visit to a vessel belonging to a brother, and lying in the Willamette River, seven miles above Portland. Brother Dillon says—

First Sabbath.—On Sabbath morning I took the library and the library to my house, and spent the evening lying here, taking in a cargoo of lumber, and distributed some tracts among the sailors. At nine o'clock attended Sabbath school, and led an interesting Bible-class of some tracts among the sailors. At nine o'clock attended Saturday school, and led an interesting Bible-class of some tracts among the sailors.

Second.—On Sunday evening we rode two miles, and at three o'clock commenced our ride, and rode on a trotting horse and a nicely-cushioned steamship. On landing I was welcomed by brothers Peame, and truly it was a good day. It possessed also some beauty and glory, inquired of each as to his happiness and useful. In the evening, while surveying the Sabbath school, and led an interesting Bible-class of some tracts among the sailors. At nine o'clock attended Saturday school, and led an interesting Bible-class of some tracts among the sailors.

Third.—On Monday, October 3d, was conducted to the church, San Francisco, commenting February 3d, and thirty-six; in fact, the churches are nearer to the shore, as the rivers run so fast, and the wind is constantly shifting. The evening land is more delightful to a sight-seer than to any other country. The evening land is more delightful to a sight-seer than to any other country.

Fifth.—On Monday, November 3d, were conducted to the church, San Francisco, commenting February 3d, and thirty-six; in fact, the churches are nearer to the shore, as the rivers run so fast, and the wind is constantly shifting. The evening land is more delightful to a sight-seer than to any other country. The evening land is more delightful to a sight-seer than to any other country.

Missionary Advocate.

CALIFORNIA.

A MISSION becomes a CONFERENCE.—The California Mission has just been made a subject of religion. But I feel too anewly a son to say more, and could not say less. Be pleased to express my kind regards to Bishop James, and to say to him, that I am born in the Terro. Yours, very gratefully and affectionately.

Isaac Dillon.

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

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MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.
A NEW BOOK.

And here is a piece of it, showing what the reader may expect in the perusal of the whole. The engraving above is explained by what follows: and we hope our dear brother Concore, French missionary in New York, may live to see the book do much more good, as he has occasion to know it has already been a source of profit to some. From the rapidity with which the work goes off, we should judge that all who read it recommend it to their neighbours:—

Having left the Methodist a few times, quite a number of us determined to have a shouting meeting of our own. Nothing aided me better at this time. The place and time were appointed for our work-meeting. After consulting each other, my comrades wished to have the preacher address the congregation, because I understood the English language better than they, and could mock the Methodist the best. Some wore groans, others to shout, and the rest to call by the "power," one by one, upon the floor. Soon, like the Methodist preachers in the country, I took my stand in one corner of the room behind my chair. The preacher had not said much, when, groans, shouts, and glory hallelujahs, and tumbling down from the benches, were heard in every part of the apartment. Finding ourselves upon the floor, like men and women in a fit of intoxication, we would arise and try it again, until we were tired. The conduct of the people was approved of our conduct. We could not say with David:—"Lord, my desire is before thee, and my groaning is not hid from thee. My heart pouseth, my strength faileth me. Though we appeared cheerful while together, there were times when this in my mind for serious consideration.


GAVAZZI—CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Gavazzi, the Italian "Roman Catholic," as he says he prefers to be called, has arrived in New-York, and held his first public meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle; and such a meeting! It will not soon be forgotten. He said:—

My mission is to annihilate Popery—not only in Popish countries, but among Protestant communities. Our greatest foes are the Papists in disguise—among whom are six hundred Methodists, that is, one in a hundred. Among these sixty thousand we have a glorious revival. I was with them in Defiance, and his staunch supporter, Popery herself. My heart pouseth, my strength faileth me. Though we appeared cheerful while together, there were times when this in my mind for serious consideration.


To the Corresponding Secretary.

DOMESTIC GERMAN MISSIONS.

The Christian Apologist—The circulation of the Christian Apologist, of which Dr. Nast is editor, is now three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven. One year ago it was three thousand and forty-three. The editor is looking for and expecting a list of four thousand names before the close of the year.

REV. JOHN KEELING writes from Adams County, concerning his North Indiana German Mission District:—

To the Corresponding Secretary.

This work has long been a source of profit to the Missionary Board. A German of the name of D. Baker, and—Steiner, on Missionary districts, has a delicious revival. I was with them in Defiance, on Friday until Monday evening, and at each invitation the altar was surrounded with seekers. On Monday night the large meeting-hall of our American brethren was filled with attentive German hearers. Your work was converted that night. Could we have preached the meeting, do good would have been done. Here the German must have a church, and as the church of our American brethren is too small for them, the Germans have agreed with them to build a large church, and thus take the old one for the Germans; but they must have help.

First Quarterly Report of the Cincinnati German Mission District, for the Year Ending January, 1853.

To the Corresponding Secretary.
the mission in Cincinnati and vicinity have been fa¬
vorably received. The interest in this work for the past month,
early during the progress of their late camp¬
meeting here. In this the mission of the last-mentioned city,
and great offence to the well-defined and various
ties, and evil tendencies of Methodism. These public
demonstrations of hostility have taken the form of a
challenge to a public debate. The next demonstration of hostility
came in the form of a book, which has been most unkindly
received, unerring sling of divine truth in hand. And
this Goliath of anti-christianity has been made to prove
his strength to the brave champion of mother Church,
who undertook to prove the truth of Christianity, but also to disprove
infidelity; and others, being on the eve of departing, did
leave the church to our mission, being, as they seem to think,
subject to persecution, and hence the zeal with which
they are organizing and serving are
the case, the services and privileges of the meetings
are enjoyed with great satisfaction among the people;
and the members are whole-hearted Methodists, and diligent
in the work of our Master as we ought to do it!
Our missionary, Dr. W. S. Miller, has been much
occupied during the past year. The number of members were
twenty-five members, and not much hope for increase as
the prospects in this very wicked city are good.
Manchester mission, Illinois.—This was a camp¬
meeting held here some years ago, at which the members were very much
affected, and seventeen joined the Church. Since
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and fellowship, with the Holy Ghost. I love my brethren and kinsmen according to the flesh; some thirty-five souls were converted to Methodism during the month of August, which was a glorious one; some thirty-five souls were converted to God, seven of whom were Americans.

**The Jews.**

A Mission to the Jews—Provision was made at the meeting of the National Committee for the conclusion of a mission to the Jews in the western part of the State of New-York.

"God hath not cast away his people."—We have before us letters received from one of our brethren, in Israel. Indeed, we believe, who feels a desire for his brethren and kinsmen according to the flesh, that they may be saved. We trust he is a chosen instrument for good, and kinsmen according to the flesh, that they may be saved. We trust he is a chosen instrument for good, and that the Lord Jesus, who hath appeared unto him, designs him for the "lost sheep of the house of Israel."—Since my conversion to Christianity, about four years past, I have more or less had the impression that I was called of God to preach the gospel, which impression during the past eighteen months has been of absorbing interest to me. As far as my secular employments would permit, devoted all my spare time to the study of the sacred volume, and the furtherance of this object. I need hardly remind you that I have been, for some time past, an accredited preacher and local teacher of the Mediatorian connection: and blessed be God, the comfort and happiness, as well as some little success I experience in the work, is a full and satisfactory corroboration to my mind, as well as to those of our friends here, that my call to preach the gospel is the genuine call of the Spirit.

My desire now—which desire I sincerely believe emanates from that Spirit, to which my efforts are more fully for the work of an evangelist, and believing that a more extended sphere of usefulness is opened to me in your connexion, inasmuch as the increasing prosperity of Methodism must call for an increasing demand of preachers, and more especially the immensities of the Jewish world not having been carefully investigated—let us open our doors to the Jewish world, and as soon after as possible, Reformation for January, 1853, in this number, was unusually small—smaller than for any previous month since February, 1850. The comparison with former years is as follows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>1850</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>13,154</td>
<td>14,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>11,599</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>10,709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>9,508</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The immigration for the past month was from the following countries:

- Ireland.................... 5,189
- Switzerland.............. 30
- Germany.................... 1,292
- Sweden..................... 5
- England.................... 724
- Holland................... 5
- Scotland................... 20
- Other countries........... 62
- France...................... 20
- Spain...................... 35
- Total...................... 4,001

Foreigners Residing.—It is estimated that the number of immigrants from Europe to the United States, from 1790 to 1850—sixty-six years—is 2,000,000 annually for the whole period. The total number, with their descendants, is estimated at 4,000,000, estimated. The number of immigrants from Europe to the United States, from 1790 to 1850—sixty-six years—is 2,078,000. The total number, with their descendants, is estimated at 4,000,000.

The Swers and Norwegians.—More and more we desire the word. The work of God which commenced among these people at the Bethel Ship in New-York prevails as in the days when the disciples, upon being scattered abroad, went everywhere preaching the word.

A pastor in a western city writes to his brethren:

Dear Brother,—Let me further say that the work of God among the Swedes and Norwegians is assuming a very interesting aspect in this city. Will it not be possible for you to find a few who will come out and see us? There are several hundreds of these people here, and I think a missionary might be sustained among them. Those to whom you gave letters, and several others, have become members of my Church; and still more, Sitter—Pj shows us the way—a good—not without some tribulation; but grace abounds.

FACULTIALS.—We earnestly commend to the attention of our Church the wisdom of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in making provision for the religious education of their children and youth. As a Church we have recognised the importance of this fact—

A member of Dr. Spring's Church, in New-York City, has given five thousand dollars to the Old School Board of Education for establishing and maintaining parochial schools during the year 1854. The Board have accordingly given notice that they will appropriate one hundred dollars for the year to any school that may be established according to the plans of the General Assembly, and that may need assistance.

The Catholic and the Common Schools.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Michigan, providing that any qualified teacher may establish a private school within any district, and presenting a certificate of the number of children taught by him, may draw his proportion of the public money. It is worthy of remark that this is precisely the same measure urged in Pennsylvania by the Bishop of Pittsburgh, and in New-York by Archbishop Hughes.

This effort, if we understand Rev. Professor Haven, of the Michigan State University, arihet proved a failure.

The Confessional—we believe it to be an engine for mischiefous purposes chiefly; notwithstanding this, and in spite of it, truths may be told in relation to it which are like the testimony of one who said "I know thee whom thou art." Our friends in Cincinnati will, we hope, look after the following story—

Restitution of money obtained by forgery.—A citizen of Lexington, Ky., has been sentenced to a term in jail that he had passed for the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars, and that on the 24th ult. he received a letter from Archbishop Hughes, of New-York, containing a check for the above amount, stating that the money was received from Berlin, Ireland, by the last steamer, from an individual, with a request that he be forwarded to the above bank. Conscience was at work with its mysteries in influence, and the ritual of the confessional, no doubt, caused the money to be restored.— Cincinnati Gazette.

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All communications for the paper should be directed to "The Missionary Advocate."