services were held at the dwellings of the native Chris­
at a distance from the capital; and many week-day
scholars directed their attention to the English lan­
faith, were admitted to
Tw

 attendance on the schools; while many Of the principal,
those who

required, until, in the month of March, 1835, the fatal
advocates of idolatry, but her hostility against the re­
results of these labours must excite astonish­

were established in several towns and villages,
and a large proportion of these were distributed among

and the elements both of -useful instruction and religious

English missionaries must be superadded. On this it will

tragedy of their past history, many faithful men for the

theorems explored. But, as it has been stated,
towards the close of 1854, the coercive and persecuting

suffering unto death fa r the sake, of the Lord Jesus

the burden of their intercessions; often have they cried,

hundred Malagassy Christians are waiting to return to

were in constant operation; and besides school-books,
not fewer than twenty-five thousand Tracts were printed

and put into circulation, and a Dictionary of the lan­

hundred Malagassy Christians are waiting to return to

and the results of these labours must excite astonish­

were established in several towns and villages,
and a large proportion of these were distributed among

and put into circulation, and a

are formed at the capital; and

relations of fee king.

bitterest

in the caves of Madagascar, to unrte in prayer to

to pieces in their fall; and four have been burnt alive in the

missionaries compelled to abandon their much-loved work,
other sorrows, the Christiana beheld their faithftil mis­

were in constant operation; and besides school-books,
not fewer than twenty-five thousand Tracts were printed

and put into circulation, and a Dictionary of the lan­

and the results of these labours must excite astonish­

and to assemble together on the mountains

also been committed the government of the country;
and as the first-fruits

and in the caves of Madagascar, to unrte in prayer to

were established in several towns and villages,
and a large proportion of these were distributed among

of the elements both of -useful instruction and religious

Elementary books

translated, corrected,

and printed in the native language—a language which had been first re­
duced to a written form by the labours of the mission­

Missionaries expelled. But, as it has been stated,
towards the close of 1854, the coercive and persecuting
measures of the queen were brought into full and final

in the month of March, 1835, the fatal

were in constant operation; and besides school-books,
not fewer than twenty-five thousand Tracts were printed

and put into circulation, and a Dictionary of the lan­

and put into circulation, and a

 Saying unto them. —Throughout the night
The right hand of the Lord doeth ztdiantly

hour, and prepare to send forth the messenger of

and in the caves of Madagascar, to unrte in prayer to

and the results of these labours must excite astonish­

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not fewer than twenty-five thousand Tracts were printed

and put into circulation, and a Dictionary of the lan­
peace, to beseech the idolater and persecutor to be re­conciled to God; and let effort be sanctified by import­ant and humble prayer, and the faith of her martyrs will become the faith of Madagascar; and her swarthy con­cil to God; and let effort be sanctified by impor­tion affairs on the same footing as they were under Radama, fills his place now. Saith your friend, R.

The great minister, Rain'haro, is dead; and his son

As regards the affaire of Prinee Ratokotond Radama, we have heard that the king has already taken place in the laws of our country, Madagascar.

From a letter dated three days later.

I come to see you with this letter, and to mention to you the changes that have already taken place in the

He proposes opening the ports to the commerce of all nations, and is anxious to have a treaty made with the British government to insure the permanence of any cable relations between the two countries. Three mess­engers have been sent to Tamatave with power to negotiate with any agent sent by the British govern­ment.

Extracts of letters written by native Christians in Madagas­car, addressed to R. David Griffiths, without

and two, with a tonnage of thirty-two thousand seven hundred; of American vessels seventy-one, with a tonnage of forty thousand three hundred and sixty-five.

The whole number of American vessels was seventy-one, and the number of vessels one hundred and eighty-seven; the remainder, besides English and nine hundred, and the number of vessels one hundred, being almost equally divided between French, Spanish, Brazilian, and Dutch. The exports of tea from Shanghai to Great Britain, from July 1 to December 31, 1852, were eighteen million eight hundred and twenty-five thousand; which is about equal to the exports of the two previous years. The exports of tea from Shanghai to Great Britain, from July 1 to December 31, 1852, were eighteen million eight hundred and twenty-five thousand; to the United States, fifteen million four hundred thousand and nine hundred.

**THE GOD OF HELL.**

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Presbyterian Board for the use of the following engraving and matter describing the god, to a portion of the heathen, and he is as good a deity as they rely upon. How "gros" is the "darkness" which covers the people!

This ugly-looking picture truly represents the gloomy, dismal views of God and of religion, which fill the minds of many of the heathen. This is the chief god worshipped by the Buriats, a people who live on the borders of many of the heathen. This is the chief god worshipped by the Buriats, a people who live on the borders of Siberia and China. He is thus spoken of in the mission service of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

**JAPAN.**

As a Field for Future Missions, we must keep the attention of the friends of missions directed toward it.

The Japan Expedition—A rumour has been recently circulated by a portion of the public press, to the effect that this interesting expedition either has been, or is about to be, commenced by the present Secretary of the Navy. We learn, from the best authority, that all such rumours are entirely unfounded in fact. On the contrary, the administration is making every effort to give all proper aid in carrying out the important objects of the expedition, and in fulfilling the public expectations in regard to it.

Our Quarterly Review has an article on Japan, from the pen of Rev. T. E. R. Meredith. See the April number.

**INDIA.**

An American, it is currently reported, is vice-principal of the college, which the British authorities have insisted at Benares, India. E. H. Hall is the name of the gentleman. He is said to be a very learned and accomplished man.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church seems moved by many of her members, to enter speedily upon the great work of entering the hitherto field of India, and the matter is in progress in the right quarter, to bring this mission more prominently before our people.

**BRITISH INDIA.**—The Edinburgh Review, in a recent article on British India, thus traces the progress of British supremacy in the East:

The growth of our Indian empire, looking first to the period when it was founded, seems rooted, and extends to the utmost borders of the earth and the utmost of the wonders of the world. In 1767, not a hundred years ago, England, besides being mistress of a few factories on the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, exercised sovereignty over four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two square miles of territory, which she had acquired from the nabob of Bengal. In 1783, the date of Lord Cornwallis's permanent settlement, upwards of two hundred thousand square miles of territory, with a population little short of four and a half millions, acknowledged her supremacy. The former had grown in 1818, when the charter was renewed, to about one hundred thousand square miles, the latter to sixty millions, which again in 1850 to four hundred and sixty thousand square miles populated by at least one hundred millions of natives. At this day the surface extent of land actually contributing to the Indian treasury, and managed by covenanted servants of the company, falls little short of six hundred thousand square miles; while the population will be placed under rather than above the mark, if we assume that it reaches one hundred and twenty millions.

But this is not all. As commerce to Cape Comoros and the Himalaya Mountains, and from Bombay to Avancam, there is no grass or provision, but it is more or less connected with the British empire by treaties express or by the distributive superiority of the stranger.

**AFRICA.**

The Foreign Committee have appointed to the same place to which free coloured persons could emigrate. In a few hours. His place as engineer has been supplied by George L. Scymour. His death, however, has deprived Liberia of the services of one of her most valuable citizens—National Intelligence.

**LIBERIA.**—Liberian emigration seems to be making more progress of late than for a long period previous. Vessels filled with emigrants have sailed from various ports, and others are preparing to do so. There are emigrants to be seen now and then, by the dozen, and not before. They are sailing down the rivers. The natives of the country have heartily entered into the spirit of getting timber. Rafts are seen almost daily floating down three rivers, the St. John's, Meklin, and Benewa. A sudden onset occurred at the saw-mill, which resulted in the death of John Smith, the engineer, who came to the mill. He was hit with the circular saw, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours. His place as engineer has been supplied by Mr. Russell, an experienced minister of the Methodist connection, who has been appointed for orders with Bishop Payne.

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MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres, South America.—The Church at home has felt strong confidence in the administration and success of our mission in Buenos Ayres. Her faith need not be shaken by what she reads below of the wars and combinations which surrounded the city, especially when we hear the Rev. D. D. Dore, says, "We purpose to abide at our post in this hour of peril, and guard the flock over which we are placed as overseer. My family is well. Pray for us." The letter is dated Buenos Ayres, February 1, 1855, and is addressed to the American Missionary Association.

In this place we are at present surrounded with difficulties; political, business, and social troubles, arising from civil war. The city has been beset by a party opposed to the government, for two months past. Our supplies have been almost entirely cut off from the depot, except the business of killing each other; this being the occupation of the native inhabitants. More or less are daily killed by the scowling parties and mysterious occurrences take place. I was informed a few days since, that a father was shot by his own son. The son belonged to the opposite party to his father. The son, as a guard, fired at a man in the distance not knowing who he was and killed him. He proved to be his own father.

But these things must occur, for in this unnatural war very many families are separated; and we have been divided in our dwellings, place between city and country. Those in the city are compelled to fight against the city, and vice versa. The most horrible cruelties are also practiced. As a specimen, a principal man was beheaded by the enemy, and executed as follows: Two lances, one to each horse, were made fast, one to each horse; the horses were then started in opposite directions, and the miserable man torn to pieces. This is but a specimen of the cruelties practiced on this cruel people, in the whole period of their long wars.

We are now threatened, within the last few days, with a blockade as well as an attack, if carried into effect, complete our destitution. One stranger, and several small vessels, belonging to the outside party, are here in our harbour for the purpose, and it is said their men are expected for the same purpose. Then, it is said, the city is to be bombarded from the sea and cannonaded from the land. The 3d inst., day after tomorrow, is the threatened day for taking the city. What the result will be none can tell, but all fear. As Christians, we can only thank God, and pray for all these poor people. We trust that we are remembered always by our brethren in their supplications.

This civil commotion produces an injurious effect upon our Church interests. The danger of giving up our homes, and of appearing in the streets, at such times, prevents many from attending the means of grace. Our evening meetings have been well-nigh broken up, and on the Sabbath last, the school and Sunday school have been much diminished. Some of our black members have been killed and the houses have been pierced with a number of balls. Nor is worship so profitable as under such circumstances, and anxiety of mind consequent, prevent it. We despair, in hope of more favourable circumstances, the services of our last quarterly meeting for one month. The month has passed, and circumstances are no better. This week, and the next Sabbath, the Lord willing, we shall hold our quarterly meeting.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A beginning has been made by our government, of fasinating in our treaties with foreign government, the exercise of the religious liberty of the citizens of our abroad.

The following article is contained in the late treaty between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

The citizens of the two republics, respectively, and of the two parties in any of the other parties, shall, in their houses, persons, and property, be free to entertain and profess from the conscience, without being disturbed, seduced, or annoyed, in any manner, on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiarity, houses of worship with their own private houses, or in churches, chapels, or other places appointed for public worship. In case of war, or warlike commotions, they shall be as liberty to build and maintain in convenient situations, interfering in no way, but subjecting the republics of the country in which they reside, Liberty shall be granted to the citizens of either of the two contracting parties to bury their dead, who may die in the territories of the other, in burial places of their own, which, in the same manner, may be freely established and maintained; nor shall the funeral or sepulchral of the dead be disturbed in any way, or upon any account.

GERMANY.

Rev. J. S. Jacoby writes us, under date of March 20th, 25th, and 26th. Among other matters of interest in his letters, the following is interesting:—After it has been sayed for some minutes to us, however slowly we can, and I must acknowledge that our members in Bremen do all that they possibly can. If you will look at our last annual report, you will see that we raised one hundred and thirty dollars missionary money in Bremen and on the circuit. We raised outside two hundred dollars, which is the amount of the rent we pay for the Kranis-amthaus. Our Sunday schools, independent of the donations we get from the Sunday-School Union, cost us one hundred and thirty dollars, and we raised about twenty dollars for our poor members. Now remember, if you please, that we have only sixty members; and we are, with some of them poor; because they run off; that is, they take certificates to America one after another, we will then acknowledge, I think, that we have been diligent in well-doing.

FEARS OF POTENTates OF GERMANY.—The Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, alarmed at the emigration, requests the neighboring powers to arrest any of the refugees attempting to leave without his permission.

FRANCE.

With all the hindrances—and they are many—in the way of the progress of the truth as it is in Jesus, the word of God continues to spread in France, and the truth must continue to be diffused, until the calle, called, and chosen, and faithful, shall be chosen as to present both to God and man an army with honors in the cause of Him for whom so many precious saints have suffered in that unhappy land.

OREGON.

Rev. J. H. Weldon and Rev. I. Dillon.—We have late letters from both these brethren. All the missionaries are well.

Oregon.—Of this brother Dillon says:—About seventy students were in attendance, pursuing an academic course.

And of the furniture of the school itself he says:—It is a very well furnished and comfortable, maps, blackboards, and philosophical and chemical apparatus.

New church.—It is forty by sixty, without basement, and well heated. Located at Salem, the capital.

The Salem school at Salem.—This has been improving in interest, and has for the rainy season would desirously be very largely attended. We had a very pleasant and profitable celebration a few weeks ago, in which about one hundred children participated. Addresses were delivered by Rev. D. Leslie and Rev. A. F. Waller, and also by Rev. Mr. Haas, who had just arrived across the plains with a colony of Presbyterian friends.

The church, through kindness of the brethren, a proper book was presented to each of the children in attendance, after which all partook, with happy hearts, of the excellent dinner prepared.

The Conference was to commence its session March 19th.

CALIFORNIA.


We have late letters from these brethren, advising of the good health of themselves and of their brethren.

The cause of Christ is still advancing.

EMIGRATION FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES AND CHINA.—In connection with emigration from the Atlantic States and China rapidly progress. The papers report twenty-five thousand Chinese immigrants in the new State.

The number of the 16th March is, is increased, being reported to be the largest mail for the Atlantic States ever made up at San Francisco, containing more than thirty-five thousand newspapers.
A NEW BOOK.

The Conversion of a Papist.—We gave a specimen of this attractive narrative in our last issue, and give another in this. Our engraving designed to set forth an interview with Papist priests brought about by the parents of brother Cocagne, in order to secure his return to the fold, in which he was the only true Church.

My father was often asked why he did not force me to return to the Church. He would not make me submissive to the shrine of the supreme Pontiff? But he would answer with weeping eyes and a broken voice, "I know not what course to take—neither replied, that man could become guilty of a crime, which could be forgiven unto men. And whosoever speaketh a lie is of the devil, because there is no truth in his mouth; when he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is of the devil; and the devil is a liar, and the father of them that lie." But he would answer with weeping eyes and a broken voice, "I know not what course to take—

The Comersion o f a Papist

DOMESTIC GERMAN MISSIONS.

The True Policy.—The following remarks, upon the results of experience in India, are applicable to no other fields, especially to the obstacles under our care among the Indians of this country:

The soil is rich, it is true, and will produce almost everything; but neither can we remark to us, "Government takes the grain, and leaves the straw." It is also rich in metals and minerals; but no one can be as industrious as the Indians. So long, therefore, as we have to do chiefly with the poor—a poor people—why should we not be as industrious as the Indians?

We are convinced, not to concern ourselves as to our people's temporal affairs; we must tell them that they are men, that they are able to maintain their poor, alone, on their own soil; and that Christianity also can and must be sustained, in the country itself, without foreign aid; if not, we must not only sell, but demonstrate to city people, that 'godliness is profitable unto all things,' etc.

DOMESTIC GERMAN MISSIONS.

German immigration at the port of New York, for the month of March, was 2,917.

The New Book

The American Missionary Advocate

21

A district of two thousand miles in circumference!

To the Corresponding Secretary.

The Philadelphia mission is somewhat difficult to describe. The church which has been bought from one of our English congregations, was at first thought in the prime location, being in the heart of a German population; but experience has proved it otherwise. The amount of labour bestowed upon this mission, and more especially the existing soil and the manifest interest of the Ladies' board, in Philadelphia, in the mission. During the present season, the mission has also succeeded in establishing a new preaching appointment with a flourishing Sabbath school, in this north-western district of the mission.
the upper part of which will be finished as soon as the weather permits. The money thus far necessary for the building has been collected only with the greatest difficulty and the help of the brethren only. At the close of last year, the members of the church had raised F2,000, which is about one-fourth the estimated cost of the church. The Sabbath school now has more than a hundred members. The methodists here, if they can, will do all they can to hold out the hand of love and kindness to these people in every way. They have already been offered to the brethren, and the answer is that this is often the case. The brethren have done much for these people, and have paid for their work with much patience and perseverance. The result has been highly satisfactory. The church has a large membership, and is growing steadily. The Sabbath school is very active, and has a large attendance. The brethren have done much to promote the cause of education, and are making good progress. They are doing all they can to promote the cause of religion and education among these people. They are making good progress, and are doing all they can to promote the cause of religion and education among these people. They are doing all they can to promote the cause of religion and education among these people. They are doing all they can to promote the cause of religion and education among these people. They are doing all they can to promote the cause of religion and education among these people.
They both "returned to give glory to God," and then again they put out to sea, to have their new life put to the test by perhaps the most trying avocation of a Christian man.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.—God News for Seamen.—Our missionaries to seamen will please notice, that in the Naval Appropriation bill, recently passed, is the following amendment, which seem to have escaped the public eye, so important a matter deserves; it being a just reward to the brave seamen who served in the Mexican War on the California coast.

And the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to allow and pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the United States Navy, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the Marine Corps, and to the officers and men of the Revenue Service who served in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of California and Mexico, during the late war with Mexico, and since the conclusion of the war up to the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, the same additional compensation as has been by law directed to be paid to the officers and soldiers of the Army who served in California; and that this provision allowing extra pay, as well as that contained in the Navy appropriation act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall extend to and include all naval storekeepers who were stationed on the Pacific coast; and that an additional compensation authorized by the foregoing provision, and by the Navy appropriation act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall be paid to the legal representatives of all deceased persons who would have been entitled to receive the same if living.

MISSIONS TO FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

IMMIGRATION FOR THE QUARTER.—The following table shows the immigration at this port during the first quarter of the present year, compared with the three years immediately preceding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1855</th>
<th>1856</th>
<th>1857</th>
<th>1858</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>13,150</td>
<td>14,708</td>
<td>11,592</td>
<td>4,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>8,206</td>
<td>8,173</td>
<td>5,947</td>
<td>3,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>5,849</td>
<td>16,055</td>
<td>21,726</td>
<td>9,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21,209</td>
<td>38,834</td>
<td>38,560</td>
<td>28,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This shows a falling off of about 12,000 compared with the corresponding periods in the years 1851 and 1852. The health of the immigrants continues good. Of the whole number that arrived during the past month, 2,401 were Irish, 2,517 German, 1,000 English, 280 Scotch, and 260 French.

THE PROSPECT.—Immense as the emigration of past years has been, the "exodus" of this spring gives promise of being greater than in any previous season; both to Australia and to America. The last Australia mail brought about 200 and thirty-five registered letters for Ireland, each containing a remittance. The Columbia Packet states, that by the last American mail upwards of five hundred pounds sterling was received in the village of Balystan, County Clare, for the purpose of enabling friends of earlier emigrants to join them in America.

MISSION TO THE FRENCH IN NEW-YORK.—This mission, like all our missions to foreign populations, imposes many, very many heavy burdens upon our missionaries engaged in this department of our work.

None but those in continual intercourse with these men of God can know fully the sick they visit, the naked they clothe, the widows they comfort and weep with, the fatherless children they minister unto, and thus secure to themselves directly, and to us indirectly, the blessing of those who were ready to perish. It is really surprising how many "strangers" they must take in, and provide for temporarily, and for how many they must run with letters of introduction to the artificers of New-York and the adjacent cities, to find employment for them. The frequency of their calls upon us in the fulfillment of these labors but necessary part of their work, keeps us so well advised that our missionaries to the French, German, and Scandinavian populations of this great city occupy no places of ease, but a happy set of men we know not of. The kindness of the citizens of New-York to these servants of poor strangers is truly praiseworthy—it would form a chapter of uncommon interest to tell of the men, of their spirits, and of the amount in money, goods, and influence they contribute, in order that the poor to whom our missionaries minister may be relieved temporarily, or set up in business, or aided on their way to the far, far west, to cultivate the vast domain the God of our fathers hath entreated us with.

Blessed be the men of New-York city, who, like the men of many other cities we could name, sow the seed of true charity abroad all waters. Beyond all question in our mind, the weather of the day, the affairs of the country, the circumstances of the time, make us believe we are so remarkably preserved from poisonous breaths which everywhere infect the atmosphere of great cities.

"I am going to Boston," said a mutilated Italian to us—abroken-hearted husband—"I want you to go and see my baby." This poor fellow lost a limb in fighting for the liberties of his countrymen—came away to this America, the common asylum for the oppressed. His wife deceased, leaving an infant of a few weeks old. To get bread for himself and the "baby," he is obliged to go to a neighboring city; and the missionary to the French, with whom he had formed an acquaintance, must go and see that that whose natural nest is cold, cold, the Father in heaven preserve and bless it! The Father in heaven preserve and bless it! I do hope some one will keep those who have been ready to perish from being even more destitute than they already are; and that they may be given to see their mercies and their faithfulness; and that they may see that it is not in vain that they have suffered and suffered much, and that they shall have a happiness like that of his kingdom.
STATISTICS.
The POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—The population of the globe is supposed to be less than one thousand millions—937,000,000. A French writer, alluding to the subject, says,—

If all mankind were collected in one place, every four individuals occupying a square meter, the whole might be contained in a field ten miles square. Thus, generally speaking, the population of a country might be packed, without much squeezing, in its capital. But, if the mean idea of the number of the human race is considered, by its capability of extension. The new world is said to contain of productive land 1,000,000 square miles, and the prospect of supporting two hundred inhabitants; and 400,000 of a medium value, capable of supporting five hundred persons. According to this calculation, the population of the new world, at peace and civilization advances, may attain to the extent of 4,000,000,000; or eighteen times the present number.

MAKING A DAILY PAPER.—There are few persons of the immediate business, that have a just idea of what a mass of literature is, and how much labor and circulation is required to support a daily paper. The following table, issued from the office of the New-York Tribune, will probably well illustrate this remark. It details the force, mental and physical, that is daily employed upon the Tribune.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Assistant editor</th>
<th>Reporters</th>
<th>Correspondents</th>
<th>Publishers</th>
<th>Clerks</th>
<th>Assistants</th>
<th>Wrappers</th>
<th>Mail-room</th>
<th>Subscribers</th>
<th>Carriers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27,204</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of proprietors in the concern is fourteen.

PROSPERITY.—The past year has been one of increasing prosperity in our Church organizations; and we are glad to see that such also has been the case with kindred enterprises. So far as returns have been made up they are exhibited in the following table. In some instances they are only partly estimated, and for the table we are indebted to one of the secretaries of the American brethren.

Brother Newman writes again, saying:—

There is a great and powerful work among us. We have had meetings every night since I came here, and we are still continuing them. I need not say to you, our labourers are very kind.

A good rule.—I make it a rule to visit some families every day, and by divine grace I do it, no matter what the family is that I visit—rich or poor, white or black. I have not been for three weeks without visiting the American brethren.

The conversion of the boy. The pious in Sweden never knew not: but, "Do you love Jesus?" "Is he your brother?" "Are you his neighbour?" —The pious in Sweden never knew not: but during the service he was smitten with the grace of God. He had attended Sunday school in Sweden, and yet increased. The demand for labourers increases. We are still continuing them. I need not say to you, our brethren.

American brethren. They have also the prospect of ninety members united together, and all striving for the things set before them in Chicago. They now have more than a hundred dollars! The American Bible Society has largely increased its operations during the year. Its distribution of volumes of inspired truth have been made accessible to six hundred millions of the human family, by this Society and its auxiliaries, which latter number 8,257, in various parts of the United Kingdom and the world.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The San Francisco Herald says,—It is but a short time since a census was taken of the entire population of these Islands. I copy from official documents.

The population of the entire Islands is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>27,875</td>
<td>1,083</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>3,429</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36,841</td>
<td>1,343</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By taking another form of division of population, you will see the vast number of foreigners scattered over the Islands at large—

Foreigners in the city and suburbs—1,787.

Gran total—38,628.

In the time of the celebrated Cook, the native population amounted to about 400,000. Every subsequent movement, by the tribe, and in different directions. By the census of 1852 the number was 55,980. But during the present century alone, the records of the American brethren have been enlarged the past year. The American Home Missionary has had in commission 1,083 labourers, against 1,062 last year. The American and Foreign Christian Union has had in its employ 146 missionaries, mostly in this country.

Theceipts of the American Tract Society for the year ending April 1, for publications sold, was $237,350 21, and in donations, $147,574 64. Grants during the year total $29,976 95; in value, $42,637 98, exclusive of $20,000 in cash remitted by the Secretary.

The American Bible Society has largely increased its operations during the year. Its distribution of volumes during the previous year amounted to 666,000. The number is now increased by the addition of about 100,000 volumes. The Society has moved a larging of its efforts to the new edifice on Assar Hrse, where many men are already employed.

For eight months, or from the 1st of August, the commencement of the fiscal year, to the 7th of March, the expenditures for the whole year will be $300,000.

The above amount does not include large sums which pass through the hands of auxiliary societies.

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