MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

VOLUME IX. NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1853. NUMBER 6.

SIGNS IN THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Congregations of Christians in the city, four; pupils in the Young Men's Seminary, thirty-two; pupils in the Young Female Seminary, thirty.

Twenty young women, heads of families, and who were educated under Christian influences, are now piously reflecting the grace they received, in their families, and in the various parts of Asia Minor where they now reside.

Mohammedanism, among many of the learned ones, is believed to have nearly run out its day.

WESTERN INDIA.—A missionary of Bombay, in referring to the Mahometan Text Printer, says, that no less than thirty-five thousand five hundred copies have been called for by the natives within two and a half years.

“They are leavening the lump.”

INDIA.—Eastern Female Education Society.—This Society, at its anniversary meeting in London, passed the following resolution, namely:—That it considers the increasing desire on the part of the natives of India, for the education of their wives and daughters, as a loud call from God to his people, to make the Saviour known to those who, without hope and without God in the world, are training up their children in heathenism and superstition.

The Free Church of Scotland is doing a great work in India, as may be seen by their report, and by a synopsis prepared for the New-York Observer in the month of July. The mission has five branches: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Purna, and Nagpore.

The agents of the Calcutta missions are, six ordained missionaries from Scotland, together with several native preachers, five probationary catechists, a large body of native teachers. The stations are four: Calcutta, Chinsurah, Bansberria, and Culin.

At the end of last year there were in the boys' schools two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine pupils, of whom one hundred were in the college department at Calcutta; in the orphan refuge there were forty-five girls; in one school one hundred girls of whom many were the children of Jews; and thirty-five another—both conducted by females.

The agents of the Madras mission are four ordained missionaries from Scotland; together with three native preachers, some native probationers and catechists, and a large staff of native teachers. There are nine schools, besides the Central Institution.

At the close of 1851 the number of pupils reported was one thousand seven hundred and five boys, and three hundred and eighty-six girls, but the aggregate has since risen to two thousand three hundred and forty-five.

At Bombay the agents are, three ordained missionaries; together with three native preachers, two native students for the ministry, and many native teachers.

By the latest accounts there were three hundred and two boys in the institution, and in the other schools four hundred and forty-three, of whom many were the Hebrews of Israel. In the girls' school there were five hundred and fifty-nine—making a total of one thousand three hundred and forty pupils.

At Purna, a city of one hundred thousand people, there is one missionary of the Free Church, and there is no mission of any other Church in the city or neighborhood, but another has recently been sent out. He is now chiefly assisted by a converted Mussulman, who will probably soon be ordained for the ministry. The number of pupils in the schools is four hundred and twelve boys, and one hundred and six girls—making in all five hundred and twenty-eight pupils.

The last mission is at Nagpore. Its stations are in the city of Nagpore and at Sestahalid, and the agents are two ordained missionaries from Scotland. The number of their pupils is two hundred and ninety boys, and twenty-six girls—making three hundred and sixteen altogether.

INDIA.—The Church Missionary Society received into their treasury during their last fiscal year more than ten thousand dollars above the amount of the previous year, and expended nearly six hundred thousand dollars, which was an advance upon the former year of more than sixty-five thousand dollars! From their annual report we extract the following gratifying facts:

Correct statistics have been lately furnished of all Protestant Missions in India and Ceylon. From these it appears that twenty-two Missionary Societies are sending their evangelists. Two of this number are Episcopal—namely, this Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Twenty other societies—non-episcopal—of England, Europe, and America, are laboring for the conversion of India! One hundred and one stations, with one hundred and thirty-six ordained missionaries, are occupied by the two former; by the latter, two hundred and three stations, with three hundred and forty missionaries.

They conclude their report with the striking passage which follows:

The committee will not now mention any particular number of missionaries as the index of their wants; but they state before the Church at large their willingness to accept any number of true-hearted missionaries who may appear to be called of God to the work. They will send out any number, trusting to the Lord of the harvest, whose is the silver and the gold, to supply their treasury with the funds for this blessed and glorious undertaking.

The London Missionary Society, in making up their annual report, give most gratifying testimony to the value of Mission Schools under their care in India, and in the light of the instances of conversions among the youth in heathen lands, we expect an early day for the nation.

Mission Schools.—Mission Schools have proved the most fruitful nurseries for the Church; and the fruits they have produced have been found the choicest in quality as well as the largest in amount. In many of these seminaries the children are clothed and boarded as
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well as taught; and being altogether separated in child-
hood, and brought up in the midst of heathenism, he is
surrounded by the benign and elevating influence of Chris-
tian ordinances. I am now satisfied by the grace of God,
the Christian principles of the youthful converts have be-
come fixed, and their habits modified by their beneficent
purposes, but all proved in vain, and Christian principles
trium-

Fruits.—Since the publication of the last annual re-
port, three more points in the Bawaghoo Institute at Calcutta,
have taken up the cross, and forsaken all for Christ.
In the society, as to the youth, the clergy in Calcutta have
to the Chinese and other papers, which have been
from their sheets, and relatives the most
determined opposition. Neither fraud nor force was
once, and the day I left. Of the interior stations, I visited
the Bawaghoo, having reached it in a day from Monrovia,
were also asked to delay the reinforcement of the
mission in China.

The Chinese—The Chinese Evangelization Society, at
their recent anniversary in London, report the receipt of
that the men are not yet found who can be spared for
Bible, and circulating it among the Chinese.

aries in their works of mercy.

tion of the objects of their institution, which may be
hood from the associations of heathenism, and sur-

To the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the

To the Board, and that each one be made at once, and not by piece-
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AFRICA.


We trust the whole Church will read, in this number,
Bishop Scott's Report to the Board on our Mission on
the West Coast of Africa.

BISHOP Scott's Report.

BISHOP SCOTT'S REPORT.

Barne Shirley, March 23, 1853.

To the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Liberia Mission.

Dear Brethren,—I deem it due to you, from the
relation you sustain to our mission on the Western Coast of Africa, that I should make it my duty to give you an accu-
rate report of the present state of that mission, both as to temporal and social matters, as the opportuni-
ty presents itself. We cannot avoid the impression that you cannot form enlightened judgments as to what you are about to enter, unless you understand its spiritual condi-
tion.

I arrived at Monrovia on the 6th of January, and left
that place for the States on the 17th of March, having
ever before been there, and during the time I was there,
I was amused with as much as the people of the place could tell, but it is found to prevail over most parts of
Africa. The work was commenced, I understand, by
unknown tongue is to be mastered—if possible, resolved
by means of automaticism, or by the knowledge of his

one does confine himself to these productions unless he

But if our brethren would confine themselves, as to
food, to the rice, beans, and fish, as above mentioned,
will not, but are very often scarce and very dear. But no

The truth is, a purely African fare would be a hard fare
to one who had been raised in the States, and is indeed
never inquired for, and the negroes, who procure foreign
provisions whenever they can.

Teachers.—The number of teachers has been in-
creased so much during the past year, that I will account for
the enlarged appropriation to this head.

Spiritual Condition of the Mission.—It is, I am
glad to say, the usual one with the Chinese. The colony,
generally healthy and prosperous, and the people are
steadily on.

The same, however, cannot, I fear, be said of the work
in Africa. It is, I think, better said that we have been
on the thirty-sixth degree, and some increase in the two
missions, as these early advantages have been

From the seminary at Bangalore about
perhaps, the neatest and best-built house in Liberia. It

meal. Of the Monrovia Seminary he says: "It is,

the whole work in his district. To the presiding elder of
one who had been raised in the States, and is indeed
never inquired for, and the negroes, who procure foreign
provisions whenever they can.

the size of a small room. I have already sent forward to the Board,

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But the difficulties multiply. Now a hydra-headed monster, Christianity, is before us—this, perhaps, the most difficult aspect, and as the consequences of life as that fashioned by the ancient poets. It is polygamy; he finds, to his grief and surprise, that every man has as many wives as he can find money to buy. He must give them all up but one—those he must not. He must himself get the young mothers up them? Not easily. He will give up almost any thing before he will give up his wives. They are his slaves, in fact; their constitution is that of his wife. And thence it is difficult, not to say impossible, to persuade him that it is not for the good of his wife, but his wife, too, that he must separate her from her husband. Let him not be deceived, for all is not for him if they do not get up the good and effective teachers. He finds, to his and his adopted by the conference, for the education of native youth in the families of the missionaries. The Missionary Society being at the expense of their boarding and education. We have already published in the Christian Advocate and Journal. It is very difficult for me to say which is the more pressing want in our work in Liberia—that of well-qualified teachers, or the unformed teachers. Both are much needed. I am happy to say, however, that the prospects of both these respects are brightening. The press, sensible of the need of improvement among themselves, are pressing an attention, on the part of those coming into the conference, to our excellent course of study; and there are rising up among our people, and in the schools—both of those who are afraid to make a very few years, good and effective teachers.

To two quite distinct evils to exist among our brethren in Africa, I gave special and anxious attention—namely, that of the novelty of our system; and that of accepting offices in the government. In the former of those evils, it would seem, that several of our missionaries were not quite aware of the position of the church in the government. At some places, the missionaries have been too much occupied with other matters, and have not sufficiently given attention to the very much the colonists, for some twenty years, and they are the same people still, with almost no visible change.

Would that I were done recording difficulties, but I am not. The missionary finds, like Paul at Athens, that in all things the people are too superstitious. They are not idolaters, in the strict sense of that term, but, from the investigations had in the conference, it is difficult for me to say which is the more pressing want in our work in Liberia—that of well-qualified teachers, or the unformed teachers. Both are much needed. I am happy to say, however, that the prospects of both these respects are brightening. The press, sensible of the need of improvement among themselves, are pressing an attention, on the part of those coming into the conference, to our excellent course of study; and there are rising up among our people, and in the schools—both of those who are afraid to make a very few years, good and effective teachers.

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think they might. In Monrovia, especially, when they
not answer in Africa. I have said to our brethren,
the difficulties of living, however, are, I am told,
that when these good and disinterested friends shall
show them a method of propagating the gospel in
Africa which, in its practical workings, has succeeded
that we may subserve their interests in Liberia to be inde­
pendent in regard to civil government, they think it
brethren there have any objection to the doctrines or
questionings with some of the preachers, I know not
that it was my opinion that our Missionary Board
could they be fully satisfied, that our Missionary So­
tends to injury.

J. S. Dennard, of Georgia, and Rev. J. H. Lacy, of
in Liberia. I have done what I could. Would that I
Church of the States, but simply because, being inde­
tion between four and five years.

Public Preaching, Tracts, &c.

The Lord has mercifully pre­

An imperial proclamation has recently come down
matter of general interest to the missionary work in
this government is about to take place. The Tartars
in behalf of the imperial cause. The general impres­
timent prevails. From the best information I am able
would be expelled, and a native dynasty placed on the
thousand years

The Rebellion.

Hopes and Fears.

Kum-Yung Church:—I visit the Kum-Yung Church
once or twice during the week, for distributions of books
and conversations. In this church we meet people from other
parts of the province, who are entirely unable to under­
dressed, are able to read our books, and
receive them with eagerness. Many country people,
to the chapel, on their way to and from the city.

The village, or district, in which the chapel is situated
is small, and the people poor. Most of the people are
dependent on the salt-trade for their livelihood. Some
make lookouts for carrying the salt, some have charge
of weighing and counting it, and an unknown number are
engaged in carrying it between the wharf and the store­
houses. The village itself is consequently not the
most inviting field for missionary labours; but, in view of
the facilities is afforded for intercourse with other parts
of the province, it was considered desirable to increase
by one of our efforts, as important.

The Boys' School continues under the care of Dr.
Wiley. The school has just completed the past
quarter. The number of scholars is twenty-six, with
a daily attendance of twenty. The girls' school has not
been conducted for a long space of time...
GEORGIA.

Dear Brother,--We have received from the Board a short visit to London, partly for health, and partly for the interest of our Foreign German Mission. He has sent us his brief journal, (dated May 23,) from which we make the following extracts.

On Tuesday, 28th of April, at ten o'clock, I left Hamburg with the intention of calling on a gentleman (a lawyer,) who went to Germany some years ago, and has never been there since. I was anxious to see him, because I had heard that there could not be a faith in anything which could not be conceived by reason. In proving to him the contrary, he taught me the truth of my own experience, saying, "You can do nothing with me; I am a Christian." This is the only argument that satisfies me, and we have quite a warm dispute, till I was obliged to leave him. But soon after I had set out, and enjoyed the rest of the day on the road, I met with some companions who had returned from London, and asked me what I thought of the city. They told me that it was a very pleasant place, and that I ought to have visited it. I told them that I had been there before, but that I was not able to see it all, because I had only a short time to stay. They said that I ought to go again, and that I would find it a much more interesting place than it was before. I told them that I would do so, and that I would go there again on my next visit to England.

I proceeded to Oxford, and thence to Dover; and we arrived at Dover at ten o'clock. I found that the town was very quiet, and that there were not many people about. I was surprised to see that there was no proper mode of communication between the town and the sea. I was told that there was a good way of crossing the channel, but that it was not convenient for a stranger to use. I therefore decided to go over by the ferry. I was met by a kind and attentive man, who showed me the way to the ferry, and gave me a friendly welcome. I was then taken to the ferry, and was placed in a small boat, which was soon ready to sail. The sea was very calm, and the journey was very pleasant. I was soon on the other side of the channel, and was met by a kind and hospitable host, who gave me a hearty welcome. I was then taken to the inn, and was treated with great kindness. I was much surprised to see that the people were so kind to strangers, and that they were so ready to make them welcome. I was also much struck with the beauty of the country, and with the prosperity of the people. I was therefore pleased to find that the journey to England had been so pleasant.

I am persuaded that my journey to England has not been in vain.
suoed them that something had to be done for the emi-
grants in Liverpool. We had a conversation on these
subjects, and then I made it known that I expected
the matter before the committee, and expected that
something would be done by the Wesleyan body in this
improving missionary work. Our meeting ended.
I proposed to inform Dr. Kiddar of the resolutions of
our board, and as he would be a few days in Bremen,
Mr. Kiddar himself then visited the Bible House, where
we enjoyed a short conversation with the secretary, and I took the
liberty of giving him some information about the emi-
grants in Liverpool.

The next night and the morning I went to the steamer,
suffered two days sea-sickness, and was indeed happy
to find myself today enjoying a little rest in the
placing of the vessel. But I have been enabled to
see a little from the beautiful banks of that celebrated
river. We arrived in time to see the cars leaving for
Frankfort-on-the-Main, and we had to exercise patience
and forbearance; for the steamers were very much
behind time, and cars dispassionate the passengers only for the
benefit of the tavern-keepers in this little town, as we had to
take there the bed of a vessel, and the next train not leaving until
half past two o'clock.

About four o'clock we arrived at Frankfurt, where
brother Miller was very profitably spent. We are expediting
our field work. At six o'clock I joined to see one another once more. The same evening
I preached to a congregation of alcoholics and
forty persons. Saturday we paid several visits.
Sunday morning we went first to Oberlah, three miles from
Frankfort, where I preached to a small congregation; then we returned to
Frankfort, where I preached to those who had come to
attend Rev. Mr. Lander's conference. After
preaching the brethren had a prayer-meeting. Monday I attended a class-meeting in Offenbach, but was
not able to see two-thirds of the class. It is a
total full conviction that we make progress in Frankfurt
itself, and that with the help of God we will soon
have a class there.

Tuesday noon we went to Fredericksdorf, about twelve
miles from here, there are a number of German
very interesting classes. I visited the French pastor,
for the village has only a French church, the people
are being descanted to the number of a thousand, because
of religious persecution, and was received by him as a brother. At half past nine o'clock we had a
class-meeting of about seven persons, which I shall
not soon forget. Several of the members professed the full
trust in the new covenant, and publicly declare the
good for it. The Life of Hen de Roers has been in
Paris in a great part of the year. I doubt not
that Bishop James will feel rewarded for his kindness
in having presented us to fifty copies of this book. It
has been so much desired, and we have sold many of
them if the price was not too high. The brethren here are very earnest, and I can say it
is a blessing for my own soul to be among them.
They requested me to have Wesley's Plain Account of Chris-
tian Perfection printed, and we certainly will do
without delay. At half-past eight o'clock I preached
to a large congregation; the pastor himself was present.
The room was crowded, but the people in Germany
do not permit the window to be opened for fear the
draft will hurt the delicate. I have talked with
a number of German women, especially for a man who suffers from asthma, to preach
in such a closed room. The weather was so
exceptional. After the sermon I led a part of a large
class in conversation on the necessity of holiness, by such persons as
are interested in the salvation of souls. Then they commenced with auricular confession. They
were indeed accustomed to this way of
getting to the secrets of other people. Then they
soon found out who I was. Now the merchant showed his
Rationalist principles, and declared that he was
infidel. I had a very good book with me on this
subject; which he read, and I had the
opportunity of taking it with me on my journey to read it. I sold it to
the merchant, and gave him my card, requesting him to give
me hereafter a little stationery. I think
that God would bless his soul's salvation! In
the evening I reached Stuttgart, and was glad to
get good night's rest.

Stuttgart.—Thursday afternoon I arrived at Stuttgart, and was glad to
have the prospect to rest a few days, for I had been unwell
since Tuesday morning, and was now so still from
chills, that I was unable to dress myself. I feel
always that sickness is a blessing to me, for it carries
me a step nearer the kingdom of heaven. It is a
great happiness it will be if we, free from this poor
tickly body, may receive a celestial body, and glorify
God in grand magnificence. I thank God for
these advantages which I have had in the working
of his grace, and find that I am in the same
condition as when I first received the grace of
salvation.
In the afternoon brother Eulenstein preached in Weitendorf, about three miles from Rondorf, and in the evening we had class. Monday, several persons came to request brother F. Wunderlich to take them with him to the United States. He will bring many with him; and if the Lord will go, all our best wishes will be with him on his health during his passage, he will be able to fill on the boat the place of a chaplain. In the evening we had class-meeting, and I was glad to see that the members were earnest. May the Lord continue to bless this work!

Leipzig.—Tuesday morning we left for Leipzig, where we visited the lawyer who had assisted brother Wunderlich in all his lawsuits and all his petitions to the government. I expected he would have made a large bill, but I was greatly surprised that all he asked as remuneration was to send him our books and Evangelia. He himself familiarized himself with the thoughts that brother Wunderlich should leave Germany; but there being at present no prospect for him to do so, he was glad to have been of service.

At home.—Tuesday night we left Leipzig, and Wednesday morning I returned, after an absence of three weeks, well in health, except a little rheumatism. I found here brother Peters, from the United States, and brother Van Andel, from Hamburg; the latter had been already for one week, and we had great accessibility, in Bremer. The brethren are in good spirits. Sunday-schools have been converted, and several others are deeply convinced. The Lord will give us a blessed quarterly meeting.

FRANCE.

Dr. Cook continues to advise us that the hand of God is upon all the work for good. It is apparent, however, from the general tenor of all the correspondence from that country, that the man of sin is stirring himself to hinder the work. “Holy, Lord!”

PAPAL TESTIMONY VERSUS METHODISM.—The Abbé Migne, in the Veu de la Veuve, one of the organs of the Papists in France, has lately directed attention to the Methodists. He is guilty of many errors respecting our body in his review, but we find such a statement as the following, which, coming from a Roman ecclesiastic, may not be deemed inexcusable:—

The strength of the Methodists is the result of their zeal for the people to come to them, but go after them. They go from house to house, doing good temporally and spiritually.

Their missions are numerous, and spread in every part of the world. They propagate their doctrines by means of Sunday schools, Bible distributions, religious books and newspapers.

We do not deny the good faith, and the chances of success, but not (till 1848) from Mosheim’s work, on sale at the Book Room, might at this time be useful to the friends of the Church.

The Waldenses.

Rev. Jean Pierre Revel, D. D., Moderator of the Waldensian Synod, having recently made a brief visit to the Charleston, tile country, we take occasion to put before our readers some items in relation to that people, which we trust will prove interesting.

The doctor came hither on a mission to the American Churches, from the Table or Commission of the Synod of which he is Moderator, for the purpose of making known the position of that ancient Church in the valleys of Piedmont, which was, for long ages, a suffering Church, a testifying Church, and a missionary Church. They maintained the truth, and a few joined society just as our brother left. I have no doubt, could he have continued, great good would have been the result. I hope some one may supply his lack of service. I shall most excellent service by his going to Norway. I think he will become a man of great influence, and do much good.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Missionary Board received with evident regret the intelligence from the Corresponding Secretary, that our excellent missionary brother, Rev. D. D. Lore, has requested Bishop Wheat to grant him a release from his present charge at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of his ill health, and that the bishop proposes to relieve him near spring. Our brother has remained several years longer in the field than he consented to in the beginning; and if the desire of the Church could be granted, he would have health to labour on in the same field, many, many years longer.

NEW MEXICO.

Rev. E. G. Nicholson, as we advised our readers last month, has been appointed by the Missionary Board to aid in the work of the Church in New Mexico; and to aid him in his work, brother Peterson, who speaks Spanish and Portuguese, late assistant in the Swedish Mission in New-York, has been appointed by Bishop Wheat. These brethren are now on their way to their distant and arduous field of labour, and we hope they will not be forgotten by their friends and brethren at home, especially in the monthly concert.
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PREACHERS AND MISSIONARIES.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church met in Philadelphia in May last. The Report of the Board of Missions, on their Domestic Missions, is every interesting document. We allude to it for the purpose of general information respecting the Church of the Covenant and the ministers and people of the Presbyterian Church to love and good works. The following passage will indicate the extent of their Domestic Missions:

"There were 515 missionaries in commission, 23 less than at the previous; 138 churches and missionary stations supplied; 20 newly-organized Churches; 1,643 persons admitted on examination, and 2,287 on certification. The number of 2,930. These returns are more than one-third short of the real returns, as our 851 missionaries, 180 have failed to send in their special reports for the Assembly.

PROPER MISSION FIELDS.—The Presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church answer to our Annual Conferences, as they administer the missions within their bounds as our Annual Conferences administer the domestic missions within their bounds respectively. This leads us to notice, that the business of missions, so far as the Church is careful to apply their money and men where there is a strong probability that a self-sustaining Church will be the fruits of the mission in a reasonable time. We are short of this: making a total of 2,930. The number of members, brothers, and people, and all the people in them, will be reached constantly and regularly.

PROGRESS.—As a just and reasonable inducement to the Church to be active and liberal in support of her domestic missions, the Synods of Iowa and Arkansas; and we have on the Synods of Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, and the positions in society, which ministers ought to maintain, are beginning, we think, to deter young men of piety and conscious power from entering into our ministry with the present small and precarious support afforded them. In this respect the Churches must improve, or the next generation will feel still more the want of ministers for their work. We hear, in Chicago, a forward movement for prayer, to avail ourselves of the labors of Zion's herald, that our readers may have the light of a most illustrious example.

A gentleman, named Wilkes, has promised a subscription of one thousand guineas to the fund which the Wesleyans are raising for the liquidation of their denominational debts, whose history is so remarkable as to be worth relating across the Atlantic. Seven years ago he was a journeyman mechanic. Having invented and patented some kind of machinery to improve the condition of the cotton manufacturer, and needing capital to start his business, he went to London, where, by the help of a Christian friend, he made a little money of a sort that he might be directed to some one able and willing to assist him. In a singularly pointed manner his friend was Quarkey, a perfect stranger, who addressed him with these words: "I am sorry, sir, that little money would be of any service to thee." Having satisfied himself as to Wilkes's genius and honesty, the friend at once advanced him the required amount. The praying mechanic started in business on his own account, and everybody he has touched of late has appeared to prosper. Hearing of a field in Ireland sold for, in which a desert mine, he went over to it, bought the field for a small sum, recommended the working of the mine, and it now turns out to yield the most abundant returns of excellent results. For the last twenty years he has promised to give to the Missionary Society a guinea a day; but such abundance has poured in upon him during the last five years that he feels it to be too small a sum, and has, therefore, enlarged his subscription for the present seven years—be it actually giving to that noble cause seven guineas daily—or upwards of ten thousand dollars a year—during this year, 1835, in addition to which he has just given a thousand guineas to the fund above referred to. Probably neither America, nor California can furnish an instance of a man rising in vast wealth more rapidly; and certainly we have not heard from either of these countries of any thing approaching to this example of Christian liberality. It is pleasing to add, that this noble hope may yet retain the fertility of its source of excellence, and be a fruitful laborer, and balsam for his life to spare, to occupy an eminent position, not only among the millionaires of the country, but among the ornaments of the Church of God.

COLLECTORS' BOOKS.—We are authorized by the Board of Managers to furnish Missionary Collectors' Books, for collecting the money sent in for the use of the Missionary Society. This is the man "that hath the key of Jacob" for his help. We gave some account of the man recently. We have an opportunity to glad us to avail ourselves of the labors of Zion's herald, that our readers may have the light of a most illustrious example.

The following para-graphs set forth truly the relation of the Domestic Missions to the body of the mature and established Church.

—The Progress of self-sustention has been most gratifying. Seventy-four Churches and missionary fields, seven hundred and seven ministers, have gone off the list, by their own reports, self-sustaining: a saving for general missionary purposes of some six thousand dollars or more. Our Presbyteries have come up to the work of self-sustentation, and are carrying out the views and principles of the Assembly. The Board has done its work during the year promptly and happily, and, with a very few exceptions, every application for aid has been met to the full amount asked for.

RELATION TO THE CHURCH.—The following paragraphs set forth truly the relation of the Domestic Missions to the body of the mature and established Church:

—The Board of Missions, on their Domestic Missions, have received thirteen members into society. Our country, our Church, our work, are all in their infancy. Our population will go up from twenty-five millions to one hundred and fifty millions in a century, and the Churches need to be prepared for the work.

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COMMISSIONERS.—The Presbyteries Board complains much of the want of efficient missionaries. We believe all the Churches in the land are feeling more and more the want of ministers for their wants of available men. For do we believe these men can be produced in a year. The prevailing circumstances of the times are unfavorable to a fair, regular increase in the ministry of the Churches; perhaps more particular meetings for prayer, in order to the presence and blessing of God upon our labors.