just the same: their arrival was greeted with doleful
At length, approaching the object of his lament, he
blood gushed forth. On the return of friends it was
ingly used by the wailer on his neck and arms until the
embracing him; while in former times, to evince more

countenance of the wailer. Tears glisten in his eyes.

Ubpkbsents
had three times risen and set. All the immediate
ings and wailings continued night and day, until the sun
of the tangi had been duly discharged, that the natural
parture of friends the tangi was heard. Expressions
posed in view of the assembled tribe, and bitter weep­

were lacerated, the women surpassing the men in the

just representation of heathen sorrow—sorrow without
hope. How many mournful scenes of this kind are
forward throughout the heathen world! The
New-Zealand tangi, as a universal ceremony, is fast
being laid aside. On the death of the great chief, Te
Rangi-hapuata, there was no tangi, except by a very few,
chibly owing to the endeavours of his Christian son,
Tunasama, to put it down.—Missionary Register.

THE BISHOP OF NEW-ZEALAND is of the opinion that
he might, in the space of five years, safely station fifty
missionaries on islands which he has recently visited in
a single voyage.

CHINA.

OUR MISSION SCHOOLS IN CHINA.—Although the
revolution in progress in China has very much disturbed
all missionary operations, and probably suspended mis­sionary action at Fuh-Chau, yet we anticipate a speedy
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of missionary labour with enlarged opportunities, and
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CHINA.
of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also received a letter, of which the following is said to communicate the following information to all his Eng­

palace of the Celestial Dynasty of T'haeping, who have succeeded in reaching one of the subordinate officers, by setting up the Chinese and abolishing the Tartar rule. Not harbour any suspicions. At present both Heaven for its truth and fidelity, we, your younger brothers, do certify that the translation is "faithful and good." The ninth section of an act passed by the California legislature, for the collection of the foreign remittances of Missouri, as missionary to Africa.

I may be permitted to labour in China while God in mercy spares my life."

Rev. Charles Taylor, M. D., Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Shanghai—a gentleman well-known in New York, having been con­

ceived in reaching one of the subordinate officers, by whom he was courteously received, and from whom he also received a letter, of which the following is said to be a translation. It was designed for the foreign residents at Shanghai—

The Monrovia Academy—In giving accounts of the taxes and tariffs of the city for the current year, the Consul estimates that the whole number of polls of our coloured population for the year 1853, poll taxes taxed.

The Loo-Choo Islands—The American squadron visited these islands, which lie between Japan and Formosa, the Chinese name for Taiwan.

The people of Loo-Choo are perhaps the most gentle and polite in the whole world. The only obstacle to very free intercourse seems to be, that they are not willing to buy or sell anything.

In the Island of Formosa, we learn, that there has been an attempt at revolution lately, similar in character to that in China.

AfricA.

American Consel.—J. G. Willis has been appointed consular agent at Loango, Africa.

Two Monegas were sent over to answer, under the superintendence of brother Horze, the best expectations of his friends. Through a merciful Providence, he has been enabled to devote his time and attention, through almost the whole period of the first term, to the care of the school, having experienced less interruption, in the consequence of his illness only.

The Protestant Episcopal Church.—We rejoice to learn that the missionary force in the country is to be further increased by a company of ten or eleven preachers and teachers, to be sent out by the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, in the Liberia Packet vessel from Baltimore, on or about the first of November next.

Vessel from New York.—It is expected that the New-York Colonization Society will send out a vessel with emancipates from the port of New-York early in No­

American Mission.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has commissioned Rev. W. E. Lawrence, of Missouri, as missionary to Africa.

Rev. F. Burns writes, August 6th, that the missionaries are in usual health, that brother Horne has suffered less than his predecessors from the effects of the climate; that Charles Fitzman is doing well—Judge Reynolds also is highly spoken of by sister Wilkins.

Central Africa—Rev. T. J. Bowen, who was recently passing through this country, and particularly among the Baptist Churches, is now on his way to Central Africa, and expresses his desires and purposes with respect thereto.

It is our desire to impress a high, thorough-working and expansive character on our Central African Mis­

is not only likely to be productive of important results in the history of the commercial world. A purchase of one hundred thousand pounds of rice was made by one of our most respectable Chinese merchants, which, on arrival, was proposed to ship to Japan on board the ship Hamilton, which is now under running orders—being poor Chinese, have been classed from her American owners by two wealthy Chinese merchants. The Chinese have long been on trading terms with the Japanese, and their vessels are allowed to enter their ports and trade.

The Coloured Population of Portland, Maine.—In giving accounts of the taxes and tariffs of the city for the current year, the Consul estimates that the whole number of polls of our coloured population for the year 1853, poll taxes.

This striking fact, though it may be merely casual, is in accordance with universal experience and observation. In all our public and private transactions, our coloured population, made up principally of the mixed blood, is gradually wasting away. Barely there are some who, in full view of the law of nature, which operates such a result as this.

Egypt.—A mission to Egypt for the benefit of the Copts—of whom there are sixty thousand in Cairo—is proposed to the congregation of the New-York Tuber­
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

59.

of fifty persons, with accessions on the way, accom­panied us to the river; and while for nearly an hour we awaited the arrival of the boat, they lingered around, learning to pronounce our names, and in every possible way expressing their gratification at our visit. The whole had been the subject of the utmost interest on their part, and they were evidently reluctant to have it closed. We were upon the whole quite favorably impressed with their appearance.

THE EAST.

Asia is beginning to gain substantial benefits from the presence of British enterprise and the power of Chris­tianity. “Highways” are literally cast up, and must ere long cover that continent as they do the great coun­tries of Christianity and civilization, Great Britain and the United States.

The first Asiatic railway was opened on the 16th of April, the track having been completed from Bombay to Tannah, twenty-five miles. The occasion was a holi­day, and four hundred passengers were conveyed by the first train, which was an object of wonder to immense multitudes gazing from the neighbouring heights.

India and Persia.—American missionaries (Messrs. Rhea and Crane) have made an excursion to the valley of Isfahan, for the purpose of preaching to the inhabi­tants of that rude district. The narrative says—:

Wherever we went, the mothers and their children, with their families, were left, gathered around us, and we had opportunities of meeting with almost every indi­vidual of the population. With the few days that we spent on our homes on Thursday, much strengthened in body and refreshed in spirit, grateful for the privilege of visiting a people who have been so long in their test, and assertion appeals so touchingly to our sympathies.

BENGAL IN BRITISH INDIA.—56,000 Bibles were circulated last year in Bengal, or 1,000 more than in any previous year.

“Left up your eyes!”—The Rev. William Arthur presented to the Wesleyan Conference, at its late session, the following document composed of many folios of Indian paper, of a large size, neatly backed with blue ribbon. It was a petition from Christians and Moslems in the district, written in the Carnatic language, with an English translation, and signed by three thousand three hundred and forty persons. It was an argu­ment that the great truths on which the best minds of the world stand, were great truths to it.

It represented their great desire to have an English school for their children, and requested that one might be established, stating that by so doing great fame and merit would accrue to their benefactors. The doc­ument was read and translated by the Rev. Daniel Stain­dorson, and listened to with great interest by the conference. Perhaps this is the first instance in which any Christian body has received a petition from a large number of heathens and Mussulmans, requesting the establishment of a school by its representatives.

“What is the use of your coming say?”—A missionary of the London Missionary Society says of a visit he made to some distant settlements, which had not before been visited by Christian labour, that Lebanon, with its four hundred thousand inhabi­tants, and merit would accrue to their benefactors. The doc­ument was read and translated by the Rev. Daniel Stain­dorson, and listened to with great interest by the conference. Perhaps this is the first instance in which any Christian body has received a petition from a large number of heathens and Mussulmans, requesting the establishment of a school by its representatives.

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I.

When one reads the great demand for the Scrip­tures in Turkey among the adherents of the fallen Christian Church, and the great opportunities of the gospel in such meetings as that which was lately held at Con­stantinople to form a Bible Society, (at which Lord de la Beche, the British Ambassador, provided, and of the noble protection which the Crescent gives to the Cross, it is impossible not to pity that country, and wish that it might long maintain its independence against all its enemies. There are many among us who fear, and even believe, that Turkey is in the midst of the view in which the Turkish government, and "anxieties." Turkey, there is no possibility of its being successfully carried foreward under the labours of our own and other mission­aries. But while we may justly feel this fear, we can by no means feel that it would be so. We must be­lieve that the infinite God, if he should see fit to allow the Turkish Empire to be overthrown, will so order affairs that his kingdom will be advanced, not retarded by the event. Certainly the foundations of a great and powerful monarch in Turkey and other Mohammedan countries, have been laid. What will be the remotest future state of the Church, in this consideration which makes all good men take such deep interest in the coming on of the East?

GERMANY.

The Streamers leaving the port of New-York for Bremen have been increased in number.

The Germen will leave the port of New-York about the middle of this month.

Ossau-Stein Navigation Company.—We should do injustice to ourselves and to our missionaries in Ger­many, were we to omit mentioning the very gently­manly treatment we have experienced at the hands of the New-York Agents of this line. We name here their vessels, and their times of leaving New-York, Bremen, and Southampton—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From New-York</th>
<th>From Bremen</th>
<th>From Southampton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hermann, September 10</td>
<td>Hermann, September 17</td>
<td>Hermann, September 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, October 8</td>
<td>Nov. 4</td>
<td>Nov. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermann, Nov. 5</td>
<td>Dec. 2</td>
<td>Dec. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermann, Dec. 30</td>
<td>Jan. 4, 1854</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sweden must ever have a place in the affectionate regards of all true Protestants. The present state of religious independence has lately been set forth by a Baptist minister in Stockholm, whose opinions are—

1. That the conversion from Poyetry to the Lutheran creed, which took place during the years 1521-8, was a change of mere names; but that this language is too strong, we infer from some remarks he afterward makes,—

Though it may not be denied that this reformation in its results has proved a blessing to the country, inasmuch as the Bible was translated into Swedish, and some religious knowledge disseminated, and by the preaching in the vernacular tongue, has been imparted to the northern parts of Sweden, and a vein of evangelical spirit has been opened, some of the people, as many souls may choose to license to speak the word of God.

One and two thousand souls.

The princes of the clergy greatly interfere with the advancement of true piety. Nobody except themselves may bold religious meetings, or such persons as they may choose to license to speak the word of God.

A Reformation in the Church going forward.

Great revivals have taken place, especially in the northern part of Sweden, and a vein of evangelical Christianity is now spreading throughout the whole country. The eyes of many have been opened to see the errors and the volatilized irregularity of their clerisy, and the people have separated themselves from the State Church, selecting from among themselves preachers and administrators of the ordinances. Thus we have a clergy of several congregations, each commonly named "Separatists," consisting of between six and seven thousand men.

A Missionary of the Church is on the way forward.

The political state of the country is at this time more hopeful, and chiefly in view of the organized effort which foreign residents have lately brought to bear upon the public mind.

Religious Liberty in New Granada—Opposition of the Priesthood.—From the Journal of Commerce we learn that the latest papers from New Granada are half filled with official documents designed to carry into effect the new provisions of the amended Constitution, in the various departments into which changes have been introduced.

The President publishes that he intends to request Congress to invest him with the authority to oversee and direct the primary schools, which he says have been greatly neglected, and need the most active and energetic management. The calhoun, whose duty it is to establish and maintain such schools as far as possible, need the superintendence of a general officer.

The President speaks in most decided terms of the indispensable necessity of education to all the people in a republican country.

Jean Frances Ortiz has been appointed Director of the National College of Bogota, and gives a minute account of the state of that institution, with the intention of having it placed on a better footing in all its departments, including the Library, the Lyceum, &c.

The establishment of religious liberty, now called into immediate operation by the Constitution, meets some of its old opponents; but the government is more than firm.

The Sandwich Islands again.—A Missionary for a port in one of these islands, we notice, is expected to be called for by our brethren in California.

The Roman Catholics of these islands are clustering themselves together, as they have been accustomed to be dressed in the Sandwich Islands by the services of a gentleman recently appointed as consul in one of the islands. The clear profits of the office are said to be from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per annum. We shall see.

The result of the census taken in 1850 was a total aggregate of $4,183. The deaths during the previous year had been 4,226, and the births 4,142, an excess of deaths over births of 82, 805, or three deaths to one birth.

For the distribution of this population through the several islands, we refer our readers to our June number.

A Largé Library.—The Public Library of Cape Town, S. Africa, is a considerable institution in existence. It contains upward of seventy thousand volumes.
MISSONARY ADVOCATE.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Michigan, Sept. 1, 1853.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

Dear Brother,—I have just returned from holding a camp-meeting for the northern Indian Mission. It was held near Hastings, Barry County, Michigan. There were, however, a number of Catholic and a number of heathen whites or Indians. The meeting proved very satisfactory. It was a time of refreshing from the presence of God; many of the brethren and sisters were greatly touched, some were born again or a change of heart fully converted to God. We baptized eight adults and one child, of the online marriage, to one couple. The mission is in a healthy condition.

Respectfully and fraternal yours,

R. H. G.

The Cherry Valley.—The Rev. R. H. G., Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Church, bears the following testimony to the moral qualities of the Indians. A better Christianized people than these Indians can, I am sure, be found.

The Cherokee.—The Rev. J. M. Shaw, a Baptist missionary in New-Mexico, in the Home Mission Record, says: “since I came a camp-meeting near Hastings, Barry County, Michigan. There were, however, a number of Catholic and a number of heathen whites or Indians. The meeting proved very satisfactory. It was a time of refreshing from the presence of God; many of the brethren and sisters were greatly touched, some were born again or a change of heart fully converted to God. We baptized eight adults and one child, of the online marriage, to one couple. The mission is in a healthy condition.

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The Indians at Rice Lake, Canada, have, from the beginning of their religious awakening, had a large place in the hearts of the pious. They appeal to the whites to stay the plough of indifference—The five villages, Atewick, Rice Lake, Mad Lake, Sego, and Credit, is all that is left of the Mississauga Indians. Have you? Our white brethren, the traders, have desired them to come and see them. Long ago you came to us and asked us for a place to build a mission house,” said they, “no, we have no money; we cannot give you a countryman.”

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The feasting and the guards are multiplied. A few weeks, welcomed to this country a Wesleyan missionary, Mr. Walton, to enter a garden and steal fruit for them. They refused to do, when they plucked them into the river. He constantly refused to steal for them as long as he was able to speak, because he was not to drown until his life was extinct, and then left him floating in the river. The next day his body was recovered.

“The Boy who would rather Die than Steal.—The Chicago Press contains a call, signed by twenty thousand citizens of Chicago, praying to the President to despatch a large number of soldiers near Chico, Illinois, to endeavour to compel a little boy, son of Mr. Litz, to enter a garden and steal fruit for them. He refused to do so, when they plucked him into the river. He constantly refused to steal for them as long as he was able to speak, because he was not to drown until his life was extinct, and then left him floating in the river. The next day his body was recovered.

“A Boy who has found Christ.—A Jewish boy only thirteen years old, who lives in a village on the borders of Wurttemberg, writes this to a missionary. I am decided to become a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ, my only Saviour. I pray diligently to him. I am attending Bible meetings where he is present. The other Jews say when they see me, ‘Look there, the pestilence is coming!’ But my way is as though I heard it not. My Saviour has died for me on the cross, and I know it with the certainty of the sinner’s conscience. He is mine. I lay the crown of thorns on my breast, and the thorns pierce the loyal heart of the Jesus who has died for me. I am not going to leave the home and hunting-grounds of my fathers, and I shall be more content and better off than these Indians are, hardly be found. Their lives are comforted by the Cherokee Indians:—‘A better disposed people than these Indians can, I am sure, be found.’

The Professorship established in the Indian Ashbury University, for instruction in the German language, is to be occupied by Dr. Nast, the present editor of the Professorship and of the German Advocate. We look for good results from this new important action.

The missions for the benefit of this people continue to yield as rich returns as at any former period.

The Magazine of August.—The following is the number of passengers arrived from the ports designated:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of passengers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>18,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>6,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>5,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Grenada</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicilian</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ninety-three emigrant ships sailed from Liverpool during the past month of August, carrying 20,340 passengers. Of these, 16,000, perhaps more, (but the returns are defective,) were for the United States.

The Scandinavians are making their way by various routes into the western part of our vast republic.

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The missions for the benefit of this people continue to yield as rich returns as at any former period.

Two hundred and fifty dollars have been raised in the street near the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, which was at the rate of $1.25 per member.

Fines.—The missions for the benefit of this people continue to yield as rich returns as at any former period. In case of any Indian who has been caught with any of the above articles, he is fined $50. A few weeks, welcomed to this country a Wesleyan missionary, Mr. Walton, to enter a garden and steal fruit for them. They refused to do so, when they plucked him into the river. He constantly refused to steal for them as long as he was able to speak, because he was not to drown until his life was extinct, and then left him floating in the river. The next day his body was recovered.

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piece of rag,—the whole tied up in a small cloth. This explained John's condition thus:—He was quite well, and at hard or strong work:—His prospects were, however, very dark, like coal-coal, which caused him such anxiety that his body was as hot as fever, sufficient to cause him to sweat, and his clothes, the ordinary native garment, was no better than a rag.

SEAMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Seamen Short-lived.—The following article is here furnished to move us to immediate and earnest action for them:—In a previous number of the Sailor's Magazine was published a list of deaths at the Seamen's Retreat, on Sandy Hook, in nine months. The whole number was 60, or 10 per month. Average ages, from twenty to sixty years. Average ages, 28-23 years. Suppose their average ages on going to sea 10 years, the average time spent by them on the sea 18-25 years.

Seamen are the most short-lived of the laboring classes, with the exception of those in the manufacture of tobacco, the manufacture of naval stores, and the manufacture of tobacco. They are the most short-lived of the laboring classes, with the exception of those in the manufacture of tobacco, the manufacture of naval stores, and the manufacture of tobacco. They are the most short-lived of the laboring classes, with the exception of those in the manufacture of tobacco, the manufacture of naval stores, and the manufacture of tobacco.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Missions in the North-west.—The following communication, from Rev. Chauncey Hobart, ought to be carefully read and seriously pondered by the whole Church. Paul says, "The strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, which means, that they who are strong, ought to assist those who are weak, and to help the weak. In the case of the strong Churches, it is to help the weak ones. Besides, there is a vast empire growing up in the North-west, which must be provided with the ordinances and institutions of religion. Our Church was once a pioneer in this work. We will yield the palaces to our sister Churches! If they can outstrip us in the age of twenty-eight years and eight months! But to the letter:—

Waldron Mission includes the settlements west of the Mississippi, below Lake Pepin, down to the northern line of Iowa, with an appointment on the east side of the river, at St. Peter's Falls. Brother E. C. Jones has been appointed to this work, and commenced his labours with zeal and a prospect of success; but his health failed in the first part of the winter, and only partially returned in March. Since then his health has been so poor that he could do but little. One of our local preachers or missionaries was appointed to this work, and commenced his labours with zeal and a prospect of success; but his health failed in the first part of the winter, and only partially returned in March. Since then his health has been so poor that he could do but little.

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I saw the Mille Lae bands, and found them well-disposed, and as hard or strong as a

I forward a brief report of the missions within the District, and in the midst of Churches long planted, unless there is a very strong call to go further. A missionary is called when he is sent, seeking the guidance of God's providence and spirit. But is not a much more urgent call, a far more imperative impulse, expected and required to lead men to a distant station, than they deem sufficient to go into the field of mission? Is this according to the mind of Christ, the example of primitive Christians, the analogies by which the growth

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JUDSON, THE MISSIONARY.

Dr. Wayland, in noticing the motives of the character of the missionary Judson, mentions, first,—The most one conspicuous in the early part of his life was his intense love of superiority. This element of character, though modified and purified by religion, remained with him to the last. Second,—He was endowed with great physical and mechanical energy, which he had deliberately resolved upon a course of action, it was a part of his nature to pursue it to the death. Third,—He was capable of relying with great confidence upon the decisions of his own judgment. From this element of his character it resulted that he rarely asked advice, and that he as rarely needed it. We extend upon these remarks, as proper to precede a matter that is becoming very serious with us.

READ IT IN PRINT.—What a class of young men say, who believe themselves to be called of God to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. They say, when called to go more they mu be prepared to take all. Notwithstanding my former consecration to God and his holy cause, I confess myself staggered by a proposition to exchange the domestic for a foreign field.

An article before us, from another pen, holds a different discourse on the same subject:—

Paul and Barnabas were separated to preach among the Gentiles, not as though that were a separate work, but as an enlargement of their work. The Parthian has laboured here most industriously. Prospects are good.

Read Prairie Mission includes Bad Axe County. Brother N. Mayne has laboured on this work acceptably. Brother Watts was appointed to this work, and laboured diligently and acceptably. Two preachers will be needed here next year.

Wabashaw Mission includes La Croix and Black Rivers and their tributaries—more than work can embrace. The principal inhabitants of these are badly needed; but the cry from California, Oregon, and Asia, is so much longer and louder than ours, that we satisfy despair of being heard. We must willingly yield this ground to the more urgent call. We are free to do what we please, and no one can compel us to leave the field of usefulness opened. Will not some of our local preachers or missionaries be willing to take this work, and the few men of wealth have made their homes this their territory. The principal motive with the majority has been the hope of improving their temporalities, and consequent little but comparative have raised sufficient to support the gospel. One of these preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ. They say, when called to go more they mu be prepared to take all.
and consummation of Christ's kingdom are illustrated in the Scriptures! If God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, and hath committed the word of reconciliation to his ministers, is a second and a special consecration necessary to instruct them that they are not sent exclusively to a part of the world? Many would seem to suppose so, and hence a call to the ministry is too apt to be regarded as a call to preach the gospel in America, while a second and louder call is required to make it appear one's duty to preach in Asia or Africa; and he who responds to such a summons is looked upon as assuming an extraordinary office, and they who contribute to support him seem to themselves to be doing an extraordinary work.

NEW BOOKS.

Published by CARLTON and PHILLIPS.

LIVES OF THE PoPES.—This work, originating with our own editor, approved for his catholic spirit, aborning, with Mr. Wesley, "throwing dirt enough," and believing "truth in love" to be the only necessary weapons of a Christian man, is a guarantee that this is a book for the times.

The price is so low (sixty cents) that it may be had in every family and in every Sunday-School Library. As it belongs to a department of history and biographical necessity to the education of all American youth, we advise it. Get it, parents! Get it, young men and maidens!

It dates back to the year one hundred, and comes forward to the present time. It is divided into four parts, embracing seventy-five chapters, the titles of which we will not begin to give; but say of it, as a whole, it is an awakening book, and must do good.

The Lives of Bishops Woolcoat, M'Kendree, and Geoikos, by Benjamin St. James Fry, revised by Dr. Kidder, is indispensable to the libraries of our people, and will interest and profit thousands of good people of every name.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HINT FOR AMERICAN SOCIETIES.—Is the Journal of Rev. L. S. Jacoby, we find the following notice of his visit to the meeting of the Religious Tract Society in London:

Tuesday morning at eight o'clock I attended the breakfast of the committee. On this occasion they have met with in relation to the mission in India by the appointment of twenty new missionaries in India by the appointment of twenty new missionaries.

The Primitive Methodists also report a loss of one thousand members.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is also so low (sixty cents) as to be easily distributed, and it may be had in every family and in every Sunday-School Library.

A BOOK FUND OF TEN MILLIONS.—Some idea of the liberal support extended to the schools of Wisconsin, may be gathered from the fact, that the amount of the school fund of the State, and the estimated value of the public lands appropriated for schools and colleges is little less than circulated annually, the object of which is to be forever appropriated for educational purposes.

BISHOP ANDREW says, in South Carolina one old man has given one hundred thousand dollars to establish a Methodist College; a greater sum than all the Methodists have paid for Emory College! Old brothers Hallowell, of the same State, a few years since, gave twenty dollars to the library of Emory College.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—The Newarth Advertiser says it is intended to endow Princeton College with one hundred thousand dollars, in subscriptions of one thousand dollars each.

ILLINOIS Wesleyan University.—It is proposed by the friends of this institution to endow it with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Dr. Dempster is the president elect.

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS have been raised for the Theological Institution in Fairfax, Vermont. This sum has been raised mostly in Vermont.

CHRISTIAN University.—The corner-stone for such an institution was laid in the month of April, at Canton, Missouri. The citizens of Lewis Count subscribed fifty thousand dollars.

LIBERAL BURGESS.—The Gospel Banner says that Mr. Tufa, of Medford, who gave the site for the Universalist College on Walum Hill, has made his will, giving two hundred thousand dollars to the college. This sum is nearer the Smithsonian in amount than any we have lately heard of, and carrying with it the Bible as the text-book of the school, which shall say what is of most value. Their foundation for orphans is not wholly lost, after all.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS TO HARVARD University.—The valuable cabinet of many thousand specimens in comparative anatomy, mineralogy, and other sciences, collected in the course of years by that distinguished savant, Professor Agassiz, has been purchased for the University at Cambridge, at the price, as it is reported, of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, the greater part of which was obtained by private subscription.

MINISTRATION.—The Christian World knows that Miss Martha White, late the accomplished Principal of the Clinton Female Seminary, who died at Elgin a few days since, has left between five and six thousand dollars to objects of religious benevolence.

THE DAVENPORT THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Kentucky, (Presbyterian,) is to be opened on the 15th of October. Fifty-five thousand dollars have been secured for its endowment. It is expected to raise seventy-five thousand dollars.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO THOUSAND NEWSPAPERS are every day circulated from the offices of twelve papers in the city of New-York. The highest number reached by any one is forty-five thousand; the lowest named is six thousand.

Another statement.—Manchester, England, with a population of four hundred thousand, has only three newspapers, neither of them daily.

The World's Fair and the Captors of MAJOR ANDRE.—An American in Paris, high in the government of the Federal Government, says: I have recently, in the State of New-York, gathered for two celebrations, which I would have preferred to any European. I refer to the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to the three captors of Major Andre, and to the opening of your Industrial Exhibition. I have been baulked through the splendor of the fair, how splendid the scenery! Great American offers no occurrence more glorious or memorable than the capture.

Pen-and-Ink Sketches are designed to be to life. Readers of history may look at this—

Peter the Hermit was a wonderful man: slight and low in stature, mean in person, but with flashing eye; noble too, and clad in hood and tons of unbleached wool, and barefoot, he made his way among camps and crowds through wrought cities and unkind uplands, swallowing all Europe by the passion and anarchy of his armed droves. The soldier-hermit—the relentless, fearless, lone crusader of the cross—is unique in history.

A CURSE TO BE RESPECTED.—The burial-ground of the Mahicans, at the Cape of Good Hope, is kept in excellent order. A late traveller states, that, upon visiting it,—

He was accosted by an old gray-headed patriarch, who asked him, in a most tender and imploring tone, to take off his shoes, for his dead are very dear to the Mahicans, and he always walks round them. The graves are adorned with various kinds of plants and flowers. All of them have their heads on their graves, and roses cut from coloured earth, and a while of white pebbles runs down the centre of the mound.

"Gifts for Men."—Called and chosen ones of God are everywhere wanted. The Baptist Missionary Society of England has proposed to strengthen its missions in India by the appointment of twenty new missionaries, as soon as suitable men can be found to go, and a degree of liberality has been shown which is the earnest of success, so far as pecuniary means are concerned. But they find their greatest obstacle in the want of qualified candidates for the service.

MISSIONARIES FOR THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.—The British schooner Royalist sailed from Honolulu on the 15th of June for Pohnpei, in the Marquesas Islands, via Tahiti. The Royalist took on a company of Hawaiian missionaries, in compliance with the earnest request and personal application of the chief of that island, who went to the Sandwich Islands for the sole purpose of procuring teachers for himself and people.

"Why do we fall now, ye gallant crew, on the Painful as it is the fact of a dissipation of the Wesleyan body in England, we are obliged to notice that the Kil-

Janados report a loss of five hundred during the year. They number eighteen thousand, and are actually two or three thousand less than they were twelve years ago.

The Primitive Methodists also report a loss of one thousand members.

SPAIN IN TROUBLE.—The London Times has been forbidden to circulate in any part of the Spanish dominions.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

BULLS FOR BISHOPS.—It is stated that Bulls have arrived from Rome erecting Brooklyn, Long Island; Newark, New-Jersey; Burlington, Vermont, and Portland, Maine, into Episcopal sees, and naming to the see of Brooklyn, (the vacant seat of All Saints,) the Rev. John Livingstone, Vicar General of New-York; to the see of Newark, the Rev. J. B. Dagley, Secretary to the Archbishop of New-York; to the see of Burlington, the Very Rev. L. de Gabriels, Vicar General of Cleveland; and to the see of Portland, the Very Rev. E. B. Coker, Vicar General of Boston.

SEED OF PROMISE.—Frederick Douglass's paper contains a call, signed by twenty-six prominent colored men of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Philadelphia, and New-York, for a convention of colored men, to be held in Cleveland on the 24th day of August, 1854. The call is to "all colored men in favour of emigration out of the United States, and opposed to the American Colonisation scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere."

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

STATISTICS.
The Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853, reports 9,074 schools, 58,831 officers and superintendents, 684,679 scholars, and 1,680,010 copies of books in libraries.


The general Missionary Committee appropriated $219,000 for the mission work in 1853, in the belief that the money so distributed would, at least, tend to supply the funds of the missionary societies in the country, and that the amount thus saved would be sufficient to meet that sum.

The appropriations were divided as follows: $22,203 for English missionary and educational societies; $47,200 for African missions, the United States, and California; $74,250; missions among the Indians, $13,500; German domestic missions, $4,000; Liberia, $26,000;—these are for existing missionary and benevolent objects at home and abroad.

Moravian Mission.—The Moravian brethren in Europe and America, numbering about 20,000, have purchased, through donations, not less than 70,000 persons into Christian congregations in foreign lands. Nearly the whole of the natives at Labrador have been Christianized. At Surinam, though eleven years the former congregations had died of yellow fever, there are now more than 200,000, and the average duration of life the world over is but thirty-three years.

Poetry.—Look at the figures.—MacKinnon's Messenger of the month of August, 1853, gives the estimate of the relative growth of Papacy and Protestantism in Canada:—In 1820, the population of the Canadas may have been 151,200. After deducting the removals, by death and immigration, the Papists have increased 560,000 in 30 years, the former to 1,060,000, and the latter 6,000,000. In 1853 there were 11,000 Roman Catholics, and 10,000 Protestants. The Papists have gained 560,000 in 30 years, the former to 1,060,000, and the latter 6,000,000.

Texas is a Hopeful State.—We have read lately, that a gentleman, who was a candidate for Congress in Texas, having passed through his district, declared that it was not excelled in the Union for its number of churches and school-houses, and the good attention paid to the purposes of both. The correspondent of the New-York Observer, we believe, writes from Texas:—

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