THE WALDENSES

Assuring receiving some attention from the missionaries we
support in France, as our readers will have noticed, we
herewith present the following communications.

The Waldenses are the successors and children of
one of the most ancient Churches of Christ in Europe.

They live among the French and Italian Alps, and chiefly
in the valleys of Piedmont. At a very early period they
had the Bible translated into their own tongue; had
worship conducted in a beautifully simple form; had
sacred and faithful ministers labouring among them;
and had schools and various classes for the
preaching and training of their youth. All this was
the case, while England was under the power of the Pope,
and covered with Romish darkness. For ages they
stood out against every attempt of the Pope to bring
them under his power, and thousands of them died
cruel and painful deaths rather than give up their faith,
and covered with Romish darkness. For ages they
were symptoms of a coming revival—"a sound as of
many waters, and as of great轰s, and of rams and
lambes, of rams and bullocks, and of shepherds with
their flocks." They spoke of four persons having found
peace the day before; three of them in his room, where they
had come to ask his prayers, in the anguish of awakened
spirits, and one immediately after leaving his room.

I received a letter yesterday from one of the preachers
that your liberality has enabled us to call out this year,
among the six hundred that we have not yet called
out. He speaks of four persons having found peace the
day before; three of them in his room, where they
had come to ask his prayers, in the anguish of awakened
spirits, and one immediately after leaving his room.

The work in Prance is divided into two districts, as our
readers will have noticed who have taken out this
number. Cooke and others.

In the North of France District, Paris is the principal
place in France, as our readers will have noticed who
have taken out this number. Cooke and others.

Our brethren here have had to contend with the malign
influence of the Pope, and with the indifference to
methodism on its title, and another the words liberty and
equality, having been published after the revolution of
1848, and in the commercial distress, nine
months are symptoms of a coming revival—"a sound as of
many waters, and as of great轰s, and of rams and
lambes, of rams and bullocks, and of shepherds with
their flocks." They spoke of four persons having found
peace the day before; three of them in his room, where they
had come to ask his prayers, in the anguish of awakened
spirits, and one immediately after leaving his room.

The Cevennes Circuit embraces the Niemos
and Visy, and the Drome, the Cevennes, and the Drome, the
second resides in a village of the
Drome, two, and the Upper Alps two; one having been
added this year, with the view of adding to the work of
the missionaries of the French work in the town
but ours. A small society is
formed, consisting principally of converted Catholics.

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influence of the Pope, and with the indifference to
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peace the day before; three of them in his room, where they
had come to ask his prayers, in the anguish of awakened
spirits, and one immediately after leaving his room.

We have two preachers in Normandy. The super
resident resides at Lisieux, a new station, in which
we have built a pretty little chapel. There is no Prot
estant worship in the town but ours. A small society is
formed, consisting principally of converted Catholics.

Our brethren here have had to contend with the malign
influence of the Pope, and with the indifference to
methodism on its title, and another the words liberty and
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peace the day before; three of them in his room, where they
had come to ask his prayers, in the anguish of awakened
spirits, and one immediately after leaving his room.

We have six preachers in this circuit, which contains
upwards of four hundred members, French, and, with
but few exceptions, converted to God, and many more
delightful examples of the power of godliness.

In the South of France District embraces the Nismes
and Le Vannay, Circuit, that of the Cevennes West,
that of the Drôme and that of the Upper Alps, to which
must now be attached Nice and Corsica.

We have six preachers in this circuit, which contains
upwards of four hundred members, French, and, with
but few exceptions, converted to God, and many more
delightful examples of the power of godliness.

At Aix, the permission to preach has been with
drawn; but we are pleased to announce that the
Protestants were very few, not more than twenty-three.

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place in France, as our readers will have noticed who
have taken out this number. Cooke and others.

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had come to ask his prayers, in the anguish of awakened
spirits, and one immediately after leaving his room.

No. 103.
Our societies in the Upper Alps are in a state of spiritual languor just now. I believe they stand in need of a new outpouring of Holy Spirit, in consequence of the apostasy of an able leader there, brother Bosan has been enabled to visit the Italian and Swiss societies, and to give them a strong and refreshing blow, which, they soon held their spirits together here, and she let go every hope of life, and at once be­ came happy in the assurance after recovering this information was, "O, how much better to die here than to return to America! I shall soon be with God in heaven instead of being here in the flesh, and living among the people of idolaters. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Though cut down in the midst of their usefulness, though far from the scenes of their labors, yet their works do follow them."

But my heart is full—I can pray that this dispensation of Providence may be greatly blessed to the advancement of God's cause and glory. I propound the proposition to the missionaries in China, on Sabbath evening, 29th of January, by a council convened by the Church in Yale College, of which he is a member.

During the month of February, three graduates of Yale College, and of the Yale Theological Seminary, were ordained as missionaries to the Chinese.

Rev. Mr. Belton and wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were to leave New-York in the month of March, for the mission of that Church to Shang-tse, China.

The question settled—There has long prevailed a difference among the missionaries engaged in the work in China, as to the desirability of the emperor's death. The native Christian leaders have decided the matter for themselves and for us. He further says:—The prayer which they have publicly adopted for morning and evening is a providential intimation which I feel bound to acknowledge in favour of the term Shang-te."

A noble offer—There is an unusual anxiety in the British Churches to increase the number of missionaries in China. The Wesleyan Secretaries seem pressed by their people to do more; the secretaries say we do if you furnish the means; and to show how earnest some are about this necessary part of the work, they say—"Mr. Reed, whose noble offer of fifty pounds a year, for five years, provided other two hundred and fifty pounds would give the same, did much to raise the hope of a successful effort, has since greatly enlarged his proposal. Be now offered, that if the society will undertake the work, it will give yearly, for four years, two hundred and fifty pounds, or one thousand pounds in all. Estimating that a special fund of ten thousand pounds would be needed, he thinks that ought to be raised, to warrant the committee in undertaking the work."
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

Bremen is a free city, with a population of 72,823.

January, do. do. 108,004.

Square, a kingdom. (We have societies and a laborer in her. Population, 90,169.)

Rev. L. S. Jacoby writes under date of January 23, 1854, a letter that a quarterly meeting which he held December 25th.—

Though there were few brethren from the country on account of the washing moves, there were a very small flock very well attended. We had a very solemn sacrificial service, which was of great comfort to us, and there were under deep conviction. One of them was able to pray the Lord for delivering them from their distress. His heart was, however, after joyful testimony, he was to be one that shall be ashamed to confess such unprofitable. Dr. S. has much hope; but I do not believe that we can do any more useful service in this way. I believe that we need the assistance of some of the higher powers to get the brethren to believe in the brethren that liberty of conscience which the King of Prussia has given to his subjects; and I hope, with the advice of this brother, to find access to the hearts of the prince. May our brethren pray, that the Lord will yet give them the crown of life.

Leipzig.—Thursday evening we left Leipzig, and had to stay over night in Verden, because the evening was not late. We arrived at our destination on Friday morning.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

Bremen, January 10, 1854.

My dear brother,—You as well as the Church will rejoice to hear that we have not only come to Germany to profit the Germans, but on to profit the Brethren. About fourteen miles from Bremen, near the Wienie and Stade street, there is a little German farm, where one hundred and twenty Englishmen are residing. These poor people have been here since August, without serv­ices of any kind. As soon as I saw them, the first fact I went out, and found some of them had been members of our Church, the brethren who lived in the greatest part lived without God in the world, and men and women were intermarried. I distributed some seed among them, and left a book for the brethren. I was there last Sabbath; was received very kindly by the brethren, who gave me a farewell charge. They have a meeting three times on Sundays. In the morning early, prayer-meeting, Sunday school, and evening class-meeting. We went there Sunday night, and I attended a very good general class. The Lord is with them, and souls are saved. There is a town about eight miles from this village, which has been for in­habited by about a thousand people, and is the commission of a French pastor. A poor work had been commenced there by the instrumentality of brother Jacoby, who had been converted under the preaching of a brother; brother H. I. I. was engaged to the pastor of the people to read a sermon, after which, to add to an exhortation, and after that with a prayer-meeting, and an evening class-meeting. The Lord has blessed the work, and about eight to nine hundred blind and about fourteen years has been converted. So you see that the work is prog­ress, and the work is going on with much energy, and also, to hold prayer-meeting; and this prayer-meeting is at the same time a class-meeting. The Lord has blessed the work, and about nine hundred blind and about fourteen years has been converted. So you see that the work is prog­ress, and the work is going on with much energy, and also, to hold prayer-meeting; and this prayer-meeting is at the same time a class-meeting. The Lord has blessed the work, and about nine hundred blind and about fourteen years has been converted. So you see that the work is prog­ress, and the work is going on with much energy, and also, to hold prayer-meeting; and this prayer-meeting is at the same time a class-meeting. The Lord has blessed the work, and about nine hundred blind and about fourteen years has been converted. So you see that the work is prog­ress, and the work is going on with much energy, and also, to hold prayer-meeting; and this prayer-meeting is at the same time a class-meeting. The Lord has bless...
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

AFRICA.

Liberia.—Our letters from our Liberia Missions have been very encouraging during the last year. There seems to be a general refreshing in almost every mission, and one of the most interesting facts is, the Churches are partaking of the same. The following is an extract of a letter from Rev. J. W. Harland, addressed to Bishop Scott, under date of Belexy, September 16, 1853:—

"Most Highly Esteemed Brother.—This leaves me to say that I believe of all the work I have done, and of all I have done it with the same blessing. I suppose you would be glad to hear from your brethren. During the past eight months or nine months we have been favoured with very gracious revivals, and those of an eminently deep and Scriptural character; the influence of God’s Spirit has been experienced, and thirty-five or six have been awakened from death. We have had two missions, and have concluded the meeting about ready for the night services. As soon as the congregation assembled, a goodly number of the mourners being connected with the opening of their new house for worship on the following afternoon, which we did. On Monday, half-past ten o'clock, no one having been converted; these was my eldest daughter, Rebecca; and though I shall God destroy;” and brother Herring in the evening spoke from, “If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy.”

Brother Coker in the evening said, “The dreadfulness of this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven.” Brother Coker was my Rebecca, whose prayers and cries became heart-felt to hinder her. We dismissed the meeting about ready for the night services. As soon as the congregation assembled, a goodly number of the mourners being connected with the opening of their new house for worship on the following afternoon, which we did. On Monday, half-past ten o’clock, no one having been converted; these was my eldest daughter, Rebecca; and though I shall God destroy;” and brother Herring in the evening spoke from, “If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy.”

The American Statistical Annual says that Liberia has an area of twenty-four thousand square miles, and a population of one hundred and twenty thousand. It gives the number of the capitol, the republic, a population of three thousand, and to Cape Capet, the capital of the Maryland colony, a population of three hundred only.

Rev. F. Burns, writes, under date of October 3, 1853:—

"Yesterday our new Methodis Episcopal Church edifice was dedicated. (Brother Burns preached the first sermon at eleven o’clock A. M.) All the other Churches attended. Among others, we had the Right Rev. John Payne, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Africa, and his lady, and Rev. David A. Wilson, Missionary to the Church. It was a great delight to witness this meeting of the different denominations, in their united praises, the sincere and highest professions. Brother Coker preached at three P. M., and brother Herring at night. May the Lord now prosper them. Blessing, it make rich, and adden no sorrow with it."

Rev. P. Coker, writing to us concerning events connected with the opening of their new house for worship in Monrovia, says,—

"Brother Bursch preached in the morning, from “How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven.” Brother Coker spoke from, “If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy;” and brother Herring in the evening said, “The dreadfulness of this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven.”

The examination of the Academy took place in December, the first section particularly, before some members of the committee of selection, among whom were President Roberts, Judge Benecit, and Judge Basson. The second section was examined before a number of citizens. Rev. D. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Alexander High-School in Monrovia, and the Rev. J. Tefft, of the Monrovia Mission, attended the examination of both sections.

The committee on the White Plains Manual Labour School are prosecuting their duties thus far successfully. A superintendent has been employed.

Brother Burns says, in conclusion of a letter in November:—‘We are blessed with refreshing seasons. Between eighty and ninety souls have been converted in this town (Monrovia) within the last few weeks.”

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Taking the population according to religious creeds, the result is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Tribe</th>
<th>Koorese</th>
<th>Mauroo</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>10,700,000</td>
<td>11,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>7,700,000</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>15,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenians</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeks</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russians</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turks</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeks and Armenians</td>
<td>401,000</td>
<td>401,000</td>
<td>802,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabs</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,500,000</td>
<td>16,050,000</td>
<td>31,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are now also about 9,000 Prophetists domiciled in Turkey. They are divided into ten communities; three belonging to Constantinople and the suburbs, and the other seven to Brass, Ispid, Ahasba, Marzouk, Tadikul, Tekessar, and Aintak. Nor is the country deficient in gipsies, who, though professing the Mohammedan religion, are a distinct people; and every one of the gipsies, when they live, have in reality no religion whatever. Ethnographically, they are Indians; politically, Turkish subjects; in language, gipsies; in art, all very different; in religion, conceptious; in dress, in punctuality, in Hassee, in custom and customs, they are Turcos. They have, in one word, nothing but a name; and this the name of Rumili, and those in Asia by that of Ando-
Ireland.

The great reformation in Ireland, the conversion of thousands of Papists to a direct and personal experimental acquaintance with Jesus, cannot fail to go forward with energy. One large landholder, who, on being given notice to his tenants who are Papists, that if he hears of any of them persecuting the Protestants or hindering them in their work, he will at once eject them, for he will have no such tenants.

Comeragh Mines in Connacht.—Among many other reasons for the interest, the location of mines of copper from Comeragh in a place called Curran is not the least. They are twelve in all, and of them eight are Wesleyans, two of whom are local preachers. Curran is a small peninsula, divided from Achill Island by the Sound, and the nearest mainland to Clare Island on the north side of Clew-Bay. It is one of the darkest spots in this enlightened land. Copper can be seen on the hill and cannot be missing. There is a great deal of copper there, and we expect it will be a rich discovery. The mines have their class-meeting regularly every Sunday morning, and hold a public meeting on Thursday evenings. The force of their example is beginning already to appear among their Papist neighbours, in the better observance of the Sabbath; and we have reason to hope that their spiritual labours will be productive of still more decisive results. Their classes are working very prosperously, and they turn out to be remunerative, very sanguine hopes of which are entertained. Curran is likely to become a most important field of missionary labour. Even now we have a chain of posts established round the whole north-eastern coast of Clew-Bay, including the counties of Achill itself, where two of our members reside. The Church missionary of Newport, and his lay-agents, having any access to the Roman Catholics, are, I am credibly informed, about to be withdrawn from that station, and, so far as our present position is concerned, a Westport missionary will become increasingly responsible.

Other topics of considerable interest suggest themselves: but I must reserve them for a future communication. Popery is more active than ever; and I have reason to believe that the Roman Catholic establishment of the Irish Channel, and is spreading even to the far west. The Irish Catholicism is at the top of the world, and the Roman Catholic missionary has the upper hand, and is, in every way, the most formidable foe of the Church. The Church must therefore be active, and must not rest on her laurels. It is a matter of daily occurrence. The government is at war with the Church, and the Church is at war with the government. We have addressees from all parts of the world, and we are not alone in our suffering. Our sufferings are shared by all the churches in the British dominions. Our sufferings are shared by all the churches in the British dominions. We are not alone in our suffering. Our sufferings are shared by all the churches in the British dominions.

The County Districts.

The County Districts western to the District of North Indiana Conference. The nett increase during the first two quarters of the present conference year is 8.

The second quarterly meeting was held at Massillon, January 25 and 26. On Monday evening, January 30, seventeen persons were present for the prayers of the Church; several were converted, and it seemed that a glorious revival had commenced—since which I have not heard from the meeting. They built a comfortable parsonage last year, which is now occupied by the missionary, and has six rooms, with a good parsonage house attached.

North Indiana Conference.—Rev. H. B. Barns, the presiding elder, wrote from Fort Wayne, February 18th, 1854, concerning Massillon Mission:

To the Corresponding Secretary.

I received your letter of 1853, from Massillon Mission (in the Fort Wayne District, North Indiana Conference. The nett increase during the first two quarters of the present conference year is 8.

The second quarterly meeting was held at Massillon, January 25 and 26. On Monday evening, January 30, seventeen persons were present for the prayers of the Church; several were converted, and it seemed that a glorious revival had commenced—since which I have not heard from the meeting. They built a comfortable parsonage last year, which is now occupied by the missionary, and has six rooms, with a good parsonage house attached.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Rev. D. E. Bliss writes from Seattle, Puget's Sound, November 2, 1853:

We left San Francisco in the barque Mary McVitty, on the 8th ult., with a pleasant passage, and after visiting Steilacoom and Olympia, returned to Seattle on Monday last. The distance from the city of Washington to the Mission here, is about two weeks' journey, and the church is situated in a beautiful situation. We found brother Devore at Steilacoom, still a wonderful church, on our way out, to his house, and on the 8th ult., had a pleasant passage, and after visiting Steilacoom and Olympia, returned to Seattle on Monday last. We had the good fortune to have the company of brother Devore, of Steilacoom Mission, and we had the pleasure of his company on the journey. He is an excellent missionary, and is doing great good in the cause of the Church. We have reason to hope that his spiritual labours will be productive of still more decisive results. The class-meetings are working very prosperously, and they turn out to be remunerative, very sanguine hopes of which are entertained. Curran is likely to become a most important field of missionary labour. Even now we have a chain of posts established round the whole north-eastern coast of Clew-Bay, including the colony of Achill itself, where two of our members reside. The Church missionary of Newport, and his lay-agents, having any access to the Roman Catholics, are, I am credibly informed, about to be withdrawn from that station, and, so far as our present position is concerned, a Westport missionary will become increasingly responsible.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The following statement of the Oregon mission gives an idea of the popu-
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

DEAR BROTHER,—This mission was established five years ago, and through its progress has not been as fast as some of our German Missions. It has always been in a rather a healthy state. I have heard of it as a little, but it is growing. In the English work, one of our Indian churches has a membership of some two hundred. The labours of Brother Pelton, who is in connexion with it, of some eighty scholars, including a number of young men, and some six from the errors of Romanism.

While our Indian missions are all within the bounds of the Rochester and Wood Missions last year. It has a membership of some seventy or eighty to commence with. %

To the Corresponding Secretary.

The Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that the whole number of aliens who arrived at the port of New-York, and for whom no communication was made by the steamer, was 48,444, being 1,607 less than in 1852, and 4,756 less than in 1851, but exceeding the immigration of any other preceding year. The immigration from Germany still goes on increasing, being 1,013 more than in 1852, and doubling the average of the preceding years. That from Ireland has decreased, being 5,447 less than in 1852, and 1,445 less than in 1851.

Reminiscences of the Old Country.—The St. Louis Republican says —

An interesting feature in the history of our kind is that deep interest and substantial aid manifested for all friends and relatives. The poor emigrant, as soon as he reaches our shores, commences to devise ways and means to relieve his suffering. Friends for over the blue seas and in the foreign country who have numbers of letters, and send them to their relatives to be handed over to those who are far away.

Total number of drafts for the year 1853, is 1,309, amounting to $86,232 60.

Total amount $86,109 90

Contributions, males, 1,121; females, 388—1,509.

Recipients, males, 952; widows, 250; other females, 227—1,429.

A great portion of this was for small sums of the denomination of ten pounds and under.

The French in New-York.—Brother Coegein has observed a marked increase, both in the number and attention of the hearers in his mission, for some several weeks past, and it is pleasant to notice the awakening which he has taken place in the Church in relation to this mission.

The Welsh Mission, so recently commenced in New-York, continues to have an earnest attention from

### Table: Increase over previous years

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<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oneida-1851</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida-1860</td>
<td>297</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>608</td>
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### Table: Yearly Increase over last year

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<tr>
<td>Oneida-1852</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black River</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,701</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Table: MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oneida-1851</td>
<td>133</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida-1860</td>
<td>297</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table: Increase over last year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oneida-1852</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black River</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,701</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Welsh members of our Church and many Welsh residents of our city, who heretofore have paid little or no attention to the great question of the new birth, and a public confession of Christ in the world.

A WEDDING-SHIT. —A sailor, about to depart this life, from the Marine Hospital, Sutten Island, New York, sends word to his Haldeman to please purchase for him a pair of white stockings, a pair of white pants, a pair of black shoes, a black necktie, and send them down to him; and bring also with him the elements with which he may celebrate the dying of the Lord Jesus for him, before his departure to sit down at the mercy-seat. Within twelve months, probably, two thousand souls have been lost by maritime disasters.

A SAILOR'S CHEST ON THE SHORES was found, (says Simon, of the Observer,) and we found a precious treasure in this sailor's chest. No doubt the Brazil—no gem of the Western coast so precious; yes, the price of it above rubies was it the work of God. We were glad to see it. The sight of it sent a tide of pleasant thoughts through our hearts. If we knew not where the tempest had sent the body, we could not but hope the soul had sent the sight of this heavenly home. No name yet met our eyes. But these beautiful lines, cut out of some book or periodical, were pasted on the fly-leaf—

A parent's blessing on her son

"Goes with this holy thing;"

The love that would retain the one,

Must to the other cling.

Remember, 'tis no common toy,

A mother's gift! remember, boy,

In company with the Bible we found a daguerrotype of a lady—who beyond question the mother of that son; the giver of that precious book. As we gazed on the pleasant features, we could not but think those beautiful lines were there, to her image was now before us. Her own features, we thought, had made this gift, and sought an expression of maternal love in these lines. A pious mother's blessing with such a gift!

SEANEY'S DEPARTMENT.

A NEW BETHLEHEM IN CINCINNATI.—We are glad to learn through a Cincinnati correspondent of the Advocate and Journal, that a new Bethel is about being erected for the benefit of the Western watermen of that city.

MARRIERS' CHURCH, ROOSEVELT-Street, N. Y.—This oldest Bethel for mariners on this continent is, on account of its present unmeaning location, about being sold, and a new one is to be erected in a more eligible and inviting place to sinsen and friends.

NOAH'S ARK.—From the Sailor's Magazine we clip the following, which we think is worthy of notice.

The largest ocean steamships now plying on the Atlantic have precisely the same proportions in length, breadth, and depth, as is recorded to have existed in Noah's Ark. The dimensions of the Atlantic sailors are, length three hundred and twenty-two feet, breadth of beam fifty feet, depth twenty-five and a half feet. The dimensions of the Ark were, length three hundred cubits, breadth fifty cubits, depth thirty cubits. It will be seen, therefore, that the Ark was nearly twice the size, in length and breadth, of these vessels, the cabin being twenty-two inches. Both had upper, lower, and middle stories. After all the equipments of forty-two centuries, which have elapsed since the Deluge, the ship-builders have to return to the model offered by Noah's Ark.

A SAILOR'S HOME.—Nine men in Portland have given the sum of five thousand dollars toward the erection of a Sailors' Home in Portland, Maine. Five thousand dollars more are wanted, and will soon be found, we trust, in order to accommodate one hundred sailors.

A DISASTEROUS YEAR.—The editors of the Sailor's Magazine ought to know, and they say that no year of the last half-century has been so fatal in the loss of life and property in the sea; and no one of the many wrecks has been so disastrous, or created such a deep and public sympathy, as that of the steamship "St. Francis." There were about seven hundred and fifty souls on board. The ship was lost, and some two hundred souls were hurried into eternity. Let not seemers any who go upon the great deep, be forgotten by the happy youthful company who there wished their offering to be appropriated, and they were numerous in those hands to 'be hewn down their golden sands.'

The Starter Log.—Some years ago the English government entered into a treaty with the king of Burmah, and purchased his soldiers, and took some of his towns. Good Mr. and Mrs. Judson were missionaries in Burmah, and they were living in the city which the king gave them, and they had many friends in the Christian kingdom. The king and his great men were so angry at having been brought to this discovery, and the other benevolent cause, it would prove a great blessing, and lead the young to attack additional importance to the other.

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YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

SOMETHING ABOUT CHILDREN IN AMERICA, and in that part of it known in the Methodist Episcopal Church as Stafford Circuit, in the Baltimore Conference. Rev. Samuel W. Smith, the pastor of the flock, conceived the plan of interesting the lambs of the fold in the missionary cause, which filled the heart of that great shepherds of the fold, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who came out from the bosom of his Father to look after "a world of sinners lost." Now read brother Smith's account of his doings, and of the benefits of the children of his care.

A few months before Christmas I noticed the children of the congregation attending church in the village of Dunmire, that I would have a Christmas, or a New Year's offering from this congregation's young ones; they would save "their pennies" and "life." The proposition took such hold, up to Christmas day of the offering, the lovely little ones, with rejoicing smiles, would make offers of their money to the poor. A little Christmas came, and while a few could not resist the temptation of the flash and noise of crackers, the majority chose to make a blessing out of this time, and buy a present for the church. But I found that my expectations were not met, and so I said, "Well, children, we will try again on New-Year, as I wish your offering to be five dollars." So we went, and again met on Sabbath afternoon of our quarterly meeting; I took as my text, "The Missionary Hymn,"—

"From Greenland's icy mountains,"

simplifying as I went on; and after singing proved up came the offering from beautiful smiling boys and girls. We were amazed, and found our offering so much over five dollars, as to encourage me to call for ten. This raised one general feeling of joy, and I almost caught the spirit of shouting. I told my audience that they could not kill him, "the beast;" and the keepers did not dare to disobey this man, even to please the king. The lion's cage was then taken away; and it was fastened to the wall of the prison-yard, as if they expected that the starving creature would try to break through the iron bars, and make his way through in person. The beast was thus subjected to a cruel trial; and it was a dreadful thing for Mr. Judson, as the other Benevolent had been starved to death in that dreadful place; they had been kept so long in the dark, and starved, and starved, and starved; and at last, at a pit, and left; and when there was something new and very shocking in the starving of a lion. It was terrible to see; it was awful to hear him die. Day after day the noble beast, bearing with thirst and pining with hunger, struggled to get free; but he only bruised and tore his bleeding flesh against the bars of his iron-bound cage. And his roars—"it seemed to shake the foundations of the prison. It made the prisoners and gaolers fear and tremble. They were afraid of the relief of the suffering beast. His skull was dragged there was something new and very shocking in the цены of the land, to say nothing of the increasing zeal in the cause of the world's conversion, among the most hopeful,
THE MISSSIONARY ADVOCATE.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

OF THE TREASURER OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand by the Treasurer, May 1, 1852 $1,003 67
Receipts by Treasurer from May 1, 1852, to January 1, 1854 $229,909 30
Do. Assistant Treas. do. do. 108,709 95 $338,618 25

DISTRIBUTIONS.

Balance due Assistant Treasurer, May 1, 1852 $4,177 01
Paid by Assistant Treasurer, Incidental Expenses. $748 72
Do. Sundry Drafts 85,529 87 86,278 59
Paid by Treasurer, at follows, viz.:

- Incidental Expenses 12,553 13
- Foreign German Mission 30,000 58
- Oregon and California Conference 28,795 96
- Librarians of Pennsylvania 20,087 54
- China Mission 6,845 94
- Domestic Libraries 90,551 82 107,751 20 $56,565 18

Balance in Treasury January 1, 1854.

$229,309 30 $108,759 09 $338,068 39

The foregoing accounts include twenty months, being the order of the General Conference that the report should extend from the first of May, 1852, to the first of January, 1854, so that hereafter the Missionary Reports will commence and close with the calendar year.

Of the above amount, $109,541 12, was received from the first of May, 1852, to the first of January, 1853, leaving the contributions for the year 1853.

Of the balances in hand January 1, the Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati has __ 18,525 93

The Treasurer has accepted drafts, which are in bank.

Leaving a balance in the treasury at New-York...

Total balance...

$338,068 39

This balance is to meet the demands of the Society for the current quarter ending March 31, when returns begin to come in from the Conferences. The probability therefore is, that the treasury will be in debt by the first of April.

TREASURER'S RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS BY CONFERENCES, FOR 1853-4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference</th>
<th>Received by Treasurer</th>
<th>Received by Assistant Treasurer</th>
<th>Total Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Troy</td>
<td>$12,013 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prov.</td>
<td>$5,820 02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>$12,511 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ohio</td>
<td>$3,109 49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Genesee</td>
<td>$5,486 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$9,731 45  $1,004 47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>$10,731 71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N. E.</td>
<td>$10,731 71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black River</td>
<td>$5,125 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock River</td>
<td>$9,731 45  $1,004 47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genesee</td>
<td>$10,731 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>$7,004 89</td>
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<td>$3,500 55</td>
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<td>$10,731 71</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>$8,614 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeastern Ohio</td>
<td>$9,706 75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$7,767 90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Illinois</td>
<td>$8,787 78</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$3,200 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$4,253 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$730 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$92 55</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

$229,309 30 $108,759 09 $338,068 39

LIBRARIES IN THE EASTERN CITIES.—The public libraries of New-York contain an aggregate of 256,000 volumes. The New-York public library is the Astor Library, which contains 40,000 volumes; the Society Library contains over 30,000; the Mercantile about 40,000; the Historical Library 25,000; and the Apprentices 17,000. Philadelphia is not far behind New-York in libraries. In all the five libraries of Philadelphia, the aggregate of volumes is nearly 240,000, a number equal to that of New-York. The largest in Philadelphia is the Library Company's collection, containing over 65,000 volumes. The Phi­

American Tract Society.—The receipts of the American Tract Society for the month of January were $46,056, including $29,525 in donations. The gratuities circulation of publications from April 1st, 1853, to February 1, 1854, exceeds forty-six millions of copies. The daily issue of newspapers and of other publications, including periodicals, nearly 50,000.

On the morning of the day of the monthly meeting, an unknown donor sent to the treasurer nearly $1,000 as a "thank-offering." Were all who are prospered of Heaven thus to remember our charitable institutions, the Treasurer would speedily be filled.

MORTUARY RECORDS.—The will of the late Eili­

The Treasurer has accepted drafts, which are in bank.

Leaving a balance in the treasury at New-York...

Total balance...

$338,068 39

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