THE JEWS.

The Jews are a people of ancient origin, who have been dispersed throughout the world, and have maintained a separate existence in various parts of it. They are distinguished by their distinctive faith, which is based on the Hebrew Bible, and by their national and cultural traditions.

In the United States, the children of Abraham have, for the first time, found themselves at rest. For this the Jews love the United States and its constitution above all others, and make our most devoted citizens. Here, without let or hindrance, they advance to the places they are able to win, in finance, literature or politics. There are in the United States one hundred and fifty thousand.

In 1899 the first systematic efforts were begun for their conversion to Christianity, though no generation since the Christian era has been without individual converts, by ordinary means. It was called the London Jews' Society, under the auspices of the Church of England. Now this society numbers thirty-nine stations and about one hundred missionary preachers—all converted Jews. In Jerusalem it has one congregation, in London another—Palestine Place, the foundation of which was laid by the Duke of Kent, in 1816. Six or seven hundred converted Jews have been brought into front of the public sentiment in favour of the work of the Church at Jerusalem, Bishop Gobat alludes in these few words only:—

"Preach my gospel to every creature."

Bishop Gobat.—In relation to the disgraceful protest against the work of the Church at Jerusalem, Bishop Gobat alludes in these few words only

As to a kind of protest lately circulated in England, by some persons holding offices in the Church of England, addressed to the patriarchs and bishops of the Eastern Churches, I think that it is a sad mistake, which is in the hands of Him whom we serve. Still I confess the protests has deeply humbled me, by reminding me of my weakness, and of how little I have done toward turning the poor, ignorant, deluded members of the Greek, the Latin, and other Churches, from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God. At the same time, I hope always, by the grace of God, but in such a way as to give me cause to rejoice when thus blamed or slandered.

There are Fifteen Millions of Jews in the World,—we quote from the New-Orleans Christian Advocate, twice the number that were in the palmy days of David and Solomon. The present are halcyon days to them—the safest and quietest they have known since the overthrow of their kingdom. The history of their persecutions is long and startling.

Seven times have they been banished from England—seven times from France. Ferdinand and Isabella made history of their persecutions is long and startling. They were at last removed from their last disability. And in the United States the children of Abraham have, for the first time, found themselves at rest. For this the Jews love the United States and its constitution above all others, and make our most devoted citizens. Here, without let or hindrance, they advance to the places they are able to win, in finance, literature, or politics.

The American Society for promoting the cause of Christ among the Jews employs eight missionaries, three colporteurs, and four students for the ministry attached to this society. The entire expenses of the society last year—agents, missionaries, printing—all, was $13,289. Its Board is made up as its patrons, by the various evangelical Churches.

Mr. Backstrom, a missionary in their service, represents the interest felt in his mission among the Jews, greater in the last three months than any previous period these ten years. They receive him readily in their houses and counting-rooms, and come out to bear his sermons, as he proves from the Scriptures that Jesus is the Christ.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A Methodist Book-store in France.—License has been given, and the store was formally opened at No. 8, Rue-de-Farem, Paris, on January 23, 1854. The Methodist Missionary Society, at a late meeting, made a grant of books for the benefit of the missions under the care of Rev. Dr. Cook, the superintendent of missions in France. His application was for certain books that might be translated into the French; Methodist books by American authors.

Inclusion of Protestant Churches.—Eight churches were opened in France in the course of last year. These, one at Alencon was shut by authorities, two months after the dedication. The priests were afraid, it seems, of its success.

Two New Monthly.—This new year has seen the appearance of two new religious organs. One is "The Christian Review," which promises to be well written and well sustained. Among the contributors are the Revs. Adolphe Monod, De Prèmesse, and others of the best Protestants.

The other periodical is an humble sheet, entitled, "The Friend of the Poor and the Afflicted," and destined to make known French benevolent societies and institutions.

Persecutions and the British Evangelical Alliance.—In France scarcely a week passes without new cases of religious persecutions coming to light. Since I sent my last letter, the Court de Cassation, or Court of Appeals, the highest in this country, has decided that the decree of the 29th March, 1852, against clubs and meetings of all kinds, equally applies to religious services, so that no meeting for religious purposes can be held henceforth without leave of the prefect, and this permission can be withdrawn at pleasure. In consequence of this decision, meetings have already been forbidden in Villefavard and Chasma-Ponceau, where they had been peaceably held for the last ten years! In the first of these localities there is not a single Baptist; and yet the pastor of the academy will not allow a Protestant school to be opened, and has actually sent a Romanist to hold the parish school. This teacher, however, has been unable to begin his school, as he cannot find any lodgings in the place.

In another Department, near Montauban, a pastor has been ordered to appear before the authorities, be sans he had sold a few almanacs and given Bible and Testaments to his flock, without having a bookseller's license. According to the theory now put forth for the first time, a man can neither sell nor give books to his intimate friends, unless he have first taken an oath of allegiance to the emperor, obtained from the mayor a certificate of good morals (!) and received a license from the prefect!

Until lately the Methodists had been exempted from these persecutions, which had fallen on the Baptists, the Protestant Dissenters, and the Free Churches. But we are now at last assimilated to our Christian brethren. At Alais, the second town in the Department of the Gard, south of France, the Rev. C. Filly, who came out last year only as a Methodist minister, has been condemned, a fortnight ago, to fifty francs (ten dollars) for having held meetings, professedly religious, without the previous consent of the prefect. You may infer, you will our Church do it in such a case? Why simply pay the fine and begin again.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE REBELLION—LETTER FROM DR. MEDHURST.

To the Editor of the North China Herald.

Dear Sir,—As overhauling the regulations of the insurgents and the people in their charge has occasioned a degree of interest at the present moment, I beg leave to send you the following account.

Having obtained admission into the city of Shanghai this afternoon, I proceeded to one of the chapels belonging to the London Missionary Society, where I concluded preaching to a large congregation, which had almost immediately gathered within the walls. I was descanting on the folly of idolatry, and urging the necessity of worshipping the one true God, on the ground that he alone could protect his servants, while idols were but pitiful substitutes, destined to be destroyed and swept away; and suddenly a man stood up in the midst of the congregation, and exclaimed, "God is dead; and the idols must perish, and idolatry perish." I am a Kwangsian man—a follower of T'ao-feng-wang. We all of us believe in one God; Shanghai was our native town; while we do our utmost to put down idolatry—every kind of superstition. We are not dreading anything; we are not afraid of what comes from one end of the empire to the other, putting to flight armed ranks of the mandarins—"the whole empire." He then proceeded to exhort the people, in a most lively and earnest strain, to abandon idolatry, which was only the worship of devils, and the Roman Catholic form of Christianity; and it is as remarkable as the Roman Catholics are unfriendly to the Chinese movement. Even the Catholic nations look coldly upon the efforts of the Chinese to revitalize their country, because they see that the movement is, in its spirit, opposed to their own. We would not stop to give an example of the religious element as the predominant motive in the Chinese; but urge the importance of sending out intelligent, prudent, and enterprising missionaries, as to offer opportunities, to give the movement a right direction, and stamp it with the stamp of a genuine spiritual Christianity. It is remarkable that the religious spirit and conduct of the revolutionists are not favourable to the Roman Catholic form of Christianity; and it is as remarkable that the Roman Catholics are unfriendly to the Chinese movement. Even the Catholic nations look coldly upon the efforts of the Chinese to revitalize their country, because they see that the movement is, in its spirit, opposed to their own.
stink, and their bodies stink, and their souls stink, and will make them stink forever in hell, unless they abandoneating the dead bodies—no spirits, no opium, no tobacco, no stuff, no wine, and no kinds of intoxication in any kind. All offenses against the commandments of God are punished by death, and those who dare violate these, while being incorrigible are beheaded—therefore repent in time.

I came upon it today, speaking from the following pages of the book of Tae-ping dynasty, that he was familiar with those records, and had heard the testimony of those who knew him. He was a man, who had not been following the camp of the influences for a considerable time, could have spoken so.

He touched upon the expense of opium-smoking, which is a wasteful one, and the necessity of being careful about the use of it. He is one of the most important people in the community, and he very much admired it. He offered to provide us with food and clothing, which is all we want, so that we are rich without money.

I could not help being struck, also, with the appearance of the man, as he went on in this earnest strain. Bold and fearless as he stood, openly denouncing the vices of the people, his countenance beaming with intelligence, his uprightness and masculinity were very picturesque. While the voice thrilled through the crowd, they seemed petrified with amazement; their natural courage, which usually serves to amuse the people, was not to be seen. When they heard the words of the master, they acted such as would promote the objects we have in view, in putting down idolatry, and furthering the worshipping of the true God. I thought also struck by the name of the man, namely, this is a class of men that can influence with difficulty the people, but if they go right, they can go wrong.

TAE-PING-WON may thus prove a break-up of our way, and prepare the people for a more just appreciation of divine truths, as soon as we can get the sacred Scriptures freely circulated among them.

L. S. W. H. MONTFLOUX.
Shanghaia, Dec. 14, 1855.

GERMANY.

JOURNAL OF REV. L. S. JACOBY.
Gottingen, Kingdom of Hanover, February 29, 1854.

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L. S. W. H. MONTFLOUX.
Shanghaia, Dec. 14, 1855.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

REV. O. P. Peterson.—We have before us letters from this beloved brother, in which he states that he arrived at Fredericstad, Norway, after a pleasant passage, via England, of five weeks from New-York.

Our people will be glad to have some extracts from the letters of this missionary, formerly known as "Holy Temper" among his surroundings.

We have been preserved in a mysterious manner. We had not a single storm from the time we left New-York until we arrived at Christiana, Norway; and in every respect we have been very comfortable, thanks be to God.

We had to stay three days in Liverpool before we could get our books discharged and passed through the customs-house. I had to pay duty on them, which I did not feel free to do; but it was not to be avoided, and I paid £3 6s. From Liverpool we took passage to Hull, but not in this quarter, and that I am going wrong; that I am too drowsy; that I make too small progress; and that therefore God will not accept me; but if I take upon myself to go, I shall be reproved and warned.

I have such attentions from far and near, that it will take a long time for me to determine whether to meet them all. I ask your earnest prayers, that I may be enabled to fight against the spirit of opposition, even from those from whom I had expected the most support.

At the time of our detention, we were to receive a letter from the Bishop of London; but as we were detained fourteen days, and then deprived by the straitness of our finances, our letter was not delivered until we arrived at Copenhagen. The Bishop's letter was of great comfort to me. I have tried to preach several times, and have had large gatherings and good attention, though there is a spirit of discontent amongst us from the idea that some among them are able to give a president something. At least we are able to give a president something.

THE SWEDISH RESIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY. 

The clergy severely oppose dissipation, whether from pure, conscientious motives, or for any other cause, on the part of those who wish to be free from the obligations of the state religion. It is found to be impossible, however, among a people who have an open Bible, to wholly prevent association. Happily it will be the pastor's right to expect better things. I have so many invitations from far and near, that it will take a long time for me to determine whether to meet them all. I ask your earnest prayers, that I may be enabled to fight against the spirit of opposition, even from those from whom I had expected the most support.

THE FRENCH RESIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

We have been repeatedly blessed this year with refreshments. The working classes seems to be moved with a laudable desire to effect the suppression of intemperance.

The clergy severely oppose dissipation, whether from pure, conscientious motives, or for any other cause, on the part of those who wish to be free from the obligations of the state religion. It is found to be impossible, however, among a people who have an open Bible, to wholly prevent association. Happily it will be the pastor's right to expect better things. I have so many invitations from far and near, that it will take a long time for me to determine whether to meet them all. I ask your earnest prayers, that I may be enabled to fight against the spirit of opposition, even from those from whom I had expected the most support.

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a pledge to the world that we are losing none of our
inherited spiritual and human progress and perpetua-
tion everywhere.

LIBRARY MISSION ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The
conference met at Greenivlle, on Slinoson, Tuesday, Jan-
uary 17, 1854. President, Rev. J. W. Burns; Vice Presi-
dent, Rev. J. W. Roberts; Secretary; Rev. S. J.
Matthews, Assistant Secretary. The session was con-
tinued until Saturday, 21st; when they adjourned to
meet at Buchanan, Basin County, on the second
Wednesday in January, 1855. The minutes show an
increase in the number of members and missionists
over those of last year.

Statutes of Trustees for 1854.

MONROVIA DISTRICT.
Rev. F. Burns, Presiding Elder.

New Orleans—Philip Coker,* H. B. Matthews,* G. Simp-

son,* Superintendent.

New Orleans—Philip Coker,* H. B. Matthews,* G. Simp-

son,* Superintendent.

NEW MEXICO.
B. B. Wilson, Presiding Elder.

At a meeting of the official members of St. Paul's
Church, of Milwaukee, Delaware, March 16th, 1854, the following resolutions were unanimously
adopted:

Resolved, That brother Carrow will bear with him our
friendly and hearty prayers for the health and comfort of his family, and the success of his pastoral
labours.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting communi-
cate a copy of these resolutions to brother Carrow, and
also regit their publication in the Christian Advocate and
Journal.

H. B. PRIMSON, Chairman.

EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A sister
missionary society has set apart missionary, giving
him an open commission to visit and report upon the
practicability of opening missions in the South-Ameri-
can States. Another exploration is to be commenced
also, and for different ends, but doubtless the one will
aid the other.

Professor Rainey, of this city,—an ardent lover of
science and an accomplished writer,—will sail this
week, (March 20th, 1854,) direct for the Amazon. He
is a young, active, yet experienced traveller, and is
eminently capable of giving us reliable information of
whatever he observes or investigates, having been a secretar,
of the "American Association for the Advancement of
Science," the author of one or two treatises on Mathe-
ematics, and much addicted to scientific pursuits. He
will visit the whole of the Brazilian coast, from Para to
Manuato, and will keep us in touch with his progress,
travelling and exploring all the regions on that river and its tributaries as far as the city of Manaus. Professor Rainey's
intention is to prepare a complete popular volume of his
explorations, and also a report which will be submitted to
the government. We learn that he goes amply pre-
tared to effect these designs; so that the public will
look with much interest for this American information
for American readers.

It is assayed by observant travellers that the South
American is altogether the more valuable half of the
Western continent. However this may be, it is certain
that the country contains a thousand times as much
and abundance, all the elements of wealth and power, and that the race occupying it, either indifferent to or ignorant of their use, have signally failed in their own development. The La Plata and Amazon Rivers drain a country as circled, valuable, and fertile as the earth; the one embracing every product of the tropical regions; the other traversing the entire temperate zone.

The La Plata has recently opened for navigation and
commerce, for free navigation of the whole world, by the four treaties

Resolved, That we deem it only due to the occasion to
extend our best wishes to the brethren who have now set
sail for the Far West.

That we wish them success in their missionary
work.

That we desire them to remember us in their prayers.

That we pray for the prosperity of the American mis-

sion in South America.

B. W. Tyler.*

NEW MEXICO.

DEAR BROTHER,—I am happy to say that the mis-

sionaries on this district are in a more flourishing
condition than ever before. Desolation, like the
Sabbath school, is hardly a mission on the district but has near a score of
convictions and additions during the past quarter;
and one, the only church on the district, has added
three to its roll, as they have no chaplain. We have organized three so-

mames and intend to organize two more immediately,
and a quarterly conference, by the permission of

Yours truly,

F. T. ROYAL.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS IN IOWA CONFERENCE.

March, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

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Yours affectionately,

H. W. REED.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Shaw.—This devoted superintendent of some
of our Indian missions in Michigan has been taking
up residence and the more personal oversight of missions
under his supervision; and we hope ere long to give
the Church some cheering accounts from that quarter.

THE FIRST CONVERTED CHOCTAW.—The Rev.
David Lowery, writing in the Banner of Peace, says that
Paderi J. B. (of the Choctaw Chief (of the Presbyterian Church),
was the first man that ever preached the gospel to the
Choctaws, and that the mother of the Rev. Israel Fol-
swan was the first convert to Christianity among her
people. After feeling the power of the gospel upon her
own heart, this mother consented that her son might be
sent to Connecticut to be educated. He has now a
Church of over one hundred members, mostly full

Americanism.

To this congregation I preached the first Sub-
batch after my arrival in their country, through their
pastor as interpreter. The singing was all in Choctaw,
and never have I heard more delightful music. My
sermon was followed, after an hour's instruction, (dur-

ing which I taught them our own language, to be
heard with them in the morning,) by a discourse in the
Choc-

tawah Conference, from a license, printed in the Indian
language, who lives in the neighborhood, and promises much
usefulness to his people.

It is reported that when a better organised congregation, or one that seemed more interested in divine worship,
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H. W. REED.
CAPTAIN WEBB.

CAPTAIN WEBB.

In "Bangs's History of the Methodist Episcopal Church," on page forty-nine of the first volume, the following account is given of one of whose portrait we have put before the reader. He was one of the earliest "helpers" in that great work of God, called Methodism, by whom the infant society in New-York was aided, "An event happened about this time [from 1766 to 1769] which tended to bring them more into notice, and to attract a greater number of hearers. This was the arrival of Captain Webb, an officer in the British army, at that time stationed in Albany in the State of New-York. He had been brought to the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins, under the ministry of Mr. Wesley, in Bristol, England, about the year 1765; and though a military character, such was his love for immortal souls, that he was constrained to declare unto them the loving kindness of God. This he did, first to his fellow-soldiers, and afterward to all who were willing to hear him. His first appearance as a stranger among the "little flock" in New-York, in his military costume, gave them no little uneasiness, as they were fearful that he had come to "spy out their land," but not col's. Tonn. Steamers, Tonn.

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<th>Year</th>
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</table>

We were about establishing a paper one half in each of the Scandinavian languages, but it was laid aside for the present, because the brethren were united in committing the editorial work into the hands of the two or three friends in Chicago, Carlsten and Andersen, who have "labour more abundantly," and it was agreed that it must be published in Chicago, if published at all.

I must add that brother Carlson is doing well in Chicago. The Swedes are not col's. Tonn. Steamers.

We have now been able, by the blessing of God, to get a Norwegian and a Swedish Church established in Chicago, the great metropolis of the West.

MISSIONS TO FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

FRENCH MISSION IN NEW-YORK.—There is an increasing exodus from France to this country. In the month of February there was an emigration to this port alone of more than two thousand; and the prospect is that we shall have more and more of them.

We entreat the friends of Christ in behalf of this lively, active people, that their prayers may be offered for our missionaries who labour to bring them to an experimental acquaintance with our holy religion. To bring the French who have been under the instruction of bad priests, who are melding with politeae, extinguishing the lights of the word and spirit of God and every idea of a free conscience; and who, in consequence, have become sceptical in relation to all religious teachings—to impress them, under such circumstances, with favourable views of experimental Christianity, requires, as in all cases, not only the Spirit's presence, but his power in answer to prayer.

SWEDEN IN BOSTON.—Paulus Heldrsten attended the missionary demonstration which was held in Boston, and organized two societies there, one in the city and one in its neighborhood. The society in the city has been divided into two classes, and is at present under the pastoral care of Reverend G. T. Cox, who is a lively interest in this people, and is endeavoring to address all the friends of missions, by the heart with which he engages to watch over those who have yielded as great returns for the labour bestowed on them as any who have ever been entrusted to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. C. H. Willerup, of the Norwegian Mission in Wisconsin. At the last session of the Wisconsin Conference you may find many Norwegians or Danes in New-York, who could come and help with—the harvest truly is great and the labourers are few.

REV. O. Hamre writes to us under a late date, that he now has fifteen members and twenty-five probationers. He preaches every Sabbath at James-town to a congregation of from one to two hundred persons.

REV. S. B. Newman, of Chicago, spent some time in February and March in procuring subscriptions and taking up collections for the churches to which the people intend building for the Swedes in Chicago. He mentions Cincinnati among other cities which he visited, as having shown him great favour.

NORWEGIAN MISSION IN MINNESOTA.—Rev. Dr. Brooks writes:

Quite a number of Scandinavians have found their way to Saint Paul, who were as sheep without a shepherd. Last summer brother Wilgerup, Norwegian missionary from Wisconsin, came to preach among his countrymen the word of life, and pleased the Lord to own it; sinners were converted. They were formed into a class, and have held on their way rejoicing in the faith.

But our brethren are much embarrassed for want of friends among the 'little flock' in New-York, in their military costume, gave them no little uneasiness, as they were fearful that he had come to 'spy out their land,' but not col's. Tonn. Steamers, Tonn.

And now brethren and friends—friends of missions, you who desire to see the cause of God prosper, you who have often prayed the Lord to revive his work, and who, in consequence, have become sceptical in relation to all religious teachings—to impress them, under such circumstances, with favourable views of experimental Christianity, requires, as in all cases, not only the Spirit's presence, but his power in answer to prayer.

We again take occasion to recommend to the attention of all our friends, "Bangs's History of the Methodist Episcopal Church," in four volumes, on sale by Carlson & Phillips, price three dollars; a very cheap work.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

15

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNUAL REPORT.—All who possibly can should read the Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just issued in one hundred and twenty pages, octavo, by the Society.

The pamphlet is one of indispensable necessity for reference to all who take an active part in the good cause of missions. There will be found in this annual publication the Treasurer's report, in reference to the eastern conference, annual report of the Missionary society, a recapitulation of legacies, recaptulation by conferences, incidental expenses, Oregon and California, Germany, China, Liberia, domestic missions, recaptulation of disbursements. The assistant treasurer's report refers to the western conferences.

The report closes with recapitulation and receipts by conferences, general statement of contributions, legacies, patrons, life directors, life subscribers.

We pen these remarks in reference to the Annual Report, for the purpose of urging our brethren in general to obtain a copy, which they will receive gratuitously.

Missouri, 1854.

L. J. JACOBY.

THE SAILOR-BUY'S FAITH.—The report of the Seamen's Friend Society vouches for the truth of the following incident:—A vessel was overtaken by a terrific hurricane, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. After the vessel had been tossed about for some time, and the sailors were at any time glad to hear that the work of the Lord is prospering, and I am glad of this something new in the continent of last week.

THE SCANNING OF SEABECK is by no means a bad sign for their interests; and we are pleased to see in the same paper the fact is stated, that an application has been made for the formation of a school, with a view to educate young seamen for life. A good time has not only come in to seamen, but evidently a better is coming; and "the mouth of the Lord has spoken it," the abundance of the sea shall be converted.

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### The Public Domain—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in reply to a resolution, from which it appears that the amount asked for the United States for schools is nearly 49,000,000 acres land, universities, over 4,000,000; towns of governments, over 57,000; salaries, 415,000 for religious, 4,659,000 for roads, 231,000; canals and rivers, nearly 60,000; railroads, over 17,000,000; wharf and wharves, 45,000; individuals and companies, 200,000; military services, 26,000,000. Aggregates, 134,704,392.

### Statistics of the Lutheran Church in General—They were furnished by Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, of Boone County, Kentucky, in a discourse which he delivered to the congregation of Hopeful Church in that county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Ministrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark, the Faeroe Islands, Jutland and Greenland</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant Germany</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland and Russia</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West India, Ceylon</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South American States</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 42,500,000

### Thinkers of the Age—The total number of Catholic clergy in France is about 42,000, consisting of 12 archbishops, 63 bishops, 173 vicars-general, 961 canons, and 29,337 priests; theological students, 8,500. The archbishop of Paris receives 50,000 frs.; the other archbishops 20,000 frs. each, and the bishops 12,000 frs. per annum. These archbishops or bishops who are not taking orders are: the bishops of Paris, 507 are Calvinists; 249 Lutherans; salaries from the volunteers of religion, 20,000 frs. per annum, and from the students of the Catholic clergy in France is about 42,000, with the same decrease was known: to exist in the Old Testament, owning 554 boats of 126,000 tons.

### Religious Denominations in Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Register states the numerical strength of the different religious sects in Massachusetts as follows:

- Baptists: 32,320, under the care of 25 priests.
- Congregationalists: 37,500, with 50 ministers.
- Episcopalians: 8,200, with 25 priests.
- Methodists: 2,000, with 50 preachers.
- Roman Catholics: 3,000, with 15 priests.
- Jews: 1,000, with 20 rabbis.

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