Return Missionaries in California.—Our Presbyterian brethren have one of their returned Chinese missionaries here, and quite recently our Baptist brethren have sent out one of theirs. May God of missions give prosperity.

Rev. M. C. White.—At the late session of the N. Y. East Conference, Brother White, who was for several years a missionary in China, made a brief statement of his experience among the people of that nation. He had laboured with them, and found them susceptible of receiving the truths of the gospel, and several who had attended his preachings had evidenced a desire of further enlightenment. Some wished to be baptized, but in consequence of peculiar difficulties this could not be accomplished during his stay. His mission was in a great thoroughfare in the vicinity of Shamshae, and as the people of the city became aware of his object, they would come without the gates to listen to him. He concluded by urging the importance of missions in China.

Hon. Elmer Marshall, late United States Minister to China, in a letter to the Louisville Journal, denies that he interfered on the side of the Imperialists in the revolution now in progress in China, and avers that his position was that of a rigid and faithful neutrality. We make the following extracts from his letter:

So far from "flinging the Imperialists in China," my intercourse was confined to social notes as the exception of many in China in regard to the cause of the government's empty treasury. In this way; and the general impression here about the emperor, that now all parties should be quiet and turn round I saw the fellow making his escape

about the importance of missions in China.

A Chinese Carpenter.

January 18.—Distributing books in the city. Generally the people give me no serious annoyance in the performance of this diffident part of my work: they are disposed to get our books, and sometimes even tell me not a little, but usually I am able to select the persons to whom I wish to give books, and can refuse all others. Today, however, a rude, florid, young man rushed out of a public-house as I was passing, and pressing through the crowd demanded a book in a vociferous manner. He followed me a short distance giving me great annoyance, and finally seeing that I would not accede to his demand, he stepped behind me, and with his hand gave me rather a heavy blow on the head. Having on a thick cap the blow did not affect me much, and turning round I saw the fellow making his escape as fast as he could along the street, frequently looking back over his shoulder as he ran. In true Chinese style, each man in the crowd proceeded to denounce most voluminously the unfortunate wight who was not present to defend himself, and then eagerly asked for books, saying, "We are good men, we would not strike you." Telling them, however, that I favored the people who suffered so bad a man to live among them could not themselves be very good, I declined giving them books and passed on, every few seconds hearing one and another of them say, "He says truly; it was very wrong to strike him."
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

CHINESE GENTLEMEN IN MOURNING.

INDIA.

AN ADVISORY OF THE AMERICAN B. C. M. MISSION.—At their June meeting an interesting account was given by one of the general secretaries of a native reformer in India who is prosaically a crusade against idolatry in the, Missionary District. He then stated, that two missionaries and their wives had sailed for the Micronesian Mission, and a third was soon to follow.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.—Dr. Peck, one of the General Secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Union, in one of his letters writes thus of the Kishangarh District

"It was the seat of the ancient "greatest awakening" of 1838, near the close of which six hundred families, comprising about three thousand souls, came forward to embrace Christianity. With very many the change was only external; but it opened a "wide door and effectual" to the ministration of the gospel, and some have received it in its fullness. The Church Missionary Society sustains six principal stations in it, with as many churches, containing about four hundred and fifty members. The Christian population is between four and five thousand. The district is densely populated, numbering, exclusive of the villages and eighty-eight villages, and one million three hundred and thirty-four thousand and two hundred and seventeen souls. The soil is abundantly productive. Its principal export is indigo, of which several thousand mirada (a muslin eighty-two lbs.) are sent every year, one-fourth, perhaps, of all raised in North India.

A great commercial depot, and opening for a missionary station, is thus described by the same writer

"Serangajum is a city, or rather an assemblage of villages, of four and twenty miles distant from Serangajum, and thirty-six miles from the sea, may be difficult to find a superior post for a central station. The great terms with fruitfulness, and is dotted with frequent hedges of bush. The latter is a plant resembling hemp, but superior to it, and used for similar purposes. It grows to the height of ten feet, and sometimes fifteen, and is easily wrought. Large quantities of it are brought into Serangajum and shipped direct for England; where, besides other uses, it is made into "cotton" cloth for the Southern States. It is enjoyed as a monopoly for the present, and must yield a large profit. Hemp is also known to the people, though little is grown. Serangajum has no missionary, yet it might be difficult to find a superior post for a central station. The country around is populous, and the people not strangers to the earthye good. 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MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

SARAJEVO, March 5, 1854.

My Dear Friend,—Than to inform you that our family have been on an itinerary with Mr. Caldwell, who went in a circuit of about four hundred and forty miles, perambulating the province of Bosnia, through Sarajevo, Mostar, Tuzla, Ally-Gork, Agra, Musra, and Delhi. This tour occupied fifty-two days. And we traveled slowly, it would have been too much, but we took leisurely. And during the fifty-two days we visited thirty-four towns, in the course of ten miles of travel, and Missions and societies, in modified space and variety, have sent word of their labours and their intercourse with the people. And in this manner we have come to the conclusion that the idea of going to the people is the surest way of coming to the knowledge of them. And when we contrasted our journey with our own, and when we compared the knowledge we have of the people with the knowledge we have of the people, we found that the idea of going to the people is the surest way of coming to the knowledge of them.

This department of missionary labour is pleasing and very interesting. Should the stations be so provided as to spare at least one missionary and two assistants, to devote their whole time to this pleasing labour, much good might be done to the souls of perishing sinners, and for the extension of the Reformed Church. But it is a sad fact to think that our stations are so poorly supplied, that they cannot convey necessary men for this purpose. But if they do so, the remaining missionary or missionaries are so burdened with affairs, as to render their duty extremely arduous. The word of the Lord is conquering. Koomkapoo Church is very prosperous. The people are most anxious to hear the word of life. May our Lord be pleased to grant them a dispensation of grace.

JAPAN.

A TREATY MADE.—WHAT ABOUT CHURCH MISSIONS?—Two ports are given to trade—Matsumoto in Yesso, and Shio-di-ri— and in addition to these places with trading residents, another location is promised in the south to the coast of the country. At first the Japanese Commissioners spoke of one year for the coal station, and five for the trading places, as periods within which they promised the warm endeavour of their government, to prepare the people for the new regulations. The taxes of the empire they said were very strict against trading of any kind, except at Nang-saqui with the Dutch, and, subsequently, at Amiya and Yesso, Hong-kong. This treaty is expected to bring about an increase of commerce with Japan.

A small Cemetery.—On the occasion of the death of one of the United States Marines on board the sissing on the coal depot at once, and trading port standing only Turkish, are found in the khans situated in and, as some Armenians from the interior, who under-stand the language, are found in the khans situated in that quarter, it was thought that some of them might be gradually induced to attend a Turkish service, should there be one held. On the first Sabbath, a very special effort having been made to secure a good attendance, thirty-one were present. This was more than had been expected, and a large number of the people were surprised, that on the next Sabbath the number would be less. The number, however, was increased, instead of being diminished, and it has continued to grow ever since. We hope that the time is not far off when the number will be nearly double what it was the first Sabbath. Most of the people are in favour of the congregation being at the capital temporarily, and without their families. They are all attention to the word preached; and if the Spirit have regard for this, what a blessing! Let life and light and joy and salvation back with them, when they return to their respective homes. Many of them have already become enrolled as members of the Protestant community, and we hope they will yet be enrolled as members of the society. The rest of the names may be found written in the Laarn’s book of life.

Five weeks since, a letter from an official of the American auxiliary foreign mission society, arrived, announcing its commencement with this service. The first Sabbath there were thirty, and now there are more than twice that number. The average for the last six Sabbaths is twenty-nine. Baron Kirkor, who was at that date at Nang-saqui with the American and British consuls, is said to have been a large town, with fifty thousand inhabitants. It has a flourishing trade.—Malte Perry temperately, though firmly, objected—In the name of this department of labour."
In Sweden there are not more than two Catholic places and one church.

Rev. D. D. Lores wrote us, March 27th, that the effect of his short visit to Montevideo had been most beneficial to his health, so much so that he states: "I have not been so well in physical health I think for two years past. To our heavenly Father be all the praise!" He had not, at the time of writing, received information of the appointment of a successor.

CUBA.

The committee have contemplated a mission to the French of Buenos Ayres.

MIS S I O N A R Y  t o  t h e  F r e n c h  o f  B u e n o s  A y r e s.

In Sweden there are not more than two Catholic places and one church.

On the 11th of April the Presbyterian Board sent out a number of petitions against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States had been presented to the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The committee therefore recommended that all petitions on the subject of annexation be referred to the king.

In 1840 there was a great temperance movement in Sweden. They had a great meeting, which thousands attended, among others the king and queen attended, and were careful listeners to the proceedings during the three days they continued the meeting.

The Kansas Mission Conference.

The committee then examined the above petitions, and find that the matters therein prayed for do not come within the scope of the duties of this House, as prescribed by the constitution; that it is a matter of national and public concern to instruct the pupils attached to the last school.

The Coventry Missionary Society, at its late General Conference, changed the boundary of their Pacific Conference, so as to embrace the whole of the State of California, and all that part of the Territory of New-Mexico lying west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Kansas Mission Conference includes the Territory of Kansas, and that part of the Territory of New-Mexico on the east of the Rocky Mountains.

Rev. E. G. Nicholas, who recently returned from an exploring expedition, with a view to take out his family to New-Mexico as his permanent field of labour, has arrived, and is now a serious. He arrived on his return home (the falling of his mule upon him) been unfitted for an immediate return, but we have been transferred to the Ohio Conference, with a view to labour in that field as his health and strength may permit for the present.

N E W - M E X I C O.

The Church South, at its late General Conference, changed the boundary of their Pacific Conference, so as to embrace the whole of the State of California, and all that part of the Territory of New-Mexico lying west of the Rocky Mountains.

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FRANCE.

Education.—In the beginning of the month of May a public meeting was held in Paris by the Society for the Encouragement of Primary or Elementary Instruction among the Indians. At this meeting Mr. G. Guerin presented a resolution, and delivered his customary annual address. In this address he estimated the number of Protestants in France at one million and a half, and the number of children to be educated not only about two hundred and fifty thousand, but among the Protestants alone, at the same number. He complained of a great want of means for that purpose. Last year the society had had at its disposal scarcely the sum of thirty thousand francs, in lieu of all the subscriptions in Paris and the provinces did not amount to twenty thousand. He men­ tioned these facts “with a certain degree of shame.” These, he thought, should awaken the noise of France throughout France, not among the Protestants alone, but in all religious denominations. It is thought he is mistaken in this. A general real may be remarked with the Catholics and Jews.

The Sabbath.—The Archbishop (of the Papal Church) of Paris issued a voluminous homily, teaching the obligation and duty of a due observance of the Sabbath; and the newspapers relate that a great number of merchants and manufacturers, in the principal streets, had come to a resolution to close their shops and premises on Sundays and religious festivals. On the succeeding Sunday, at about eleven o'clock, an American walked in most of the streets named, and could estimate the number of shops open at some two-thirds. At two, the resolution may have been more voluntary; but the countenances vehicles and pedestrians were to their way to the Chapels of Mars for the races. Their imperial majesties were not present. The prospect of a new year’s festival was fascinating. The em­ press of the ancient and modern world was to preside on the preceding Sunday, in completing the Palace of the Elysées, for the entertainment of Monday, in honour of the Duke of Cambridge.

The Wesleyan Missionary Enterprise.—Correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal

—Our English work, though it has but slight brightness, is not stationary. The class is progressing, both in our cause, which is a proof that it is gaining ground. The members of the Church seem to have a new zeal, and appear more devoted to God than ever. The subscriptions in Paris and the provinces during the past quarter amount to $41 75. At two, the resolution may have been more voluntary; but the countenances vehicles and pedestrians were on their way to the Chapels of Mars for the races. Their imperial majesties were not present. The prospect of a new year’s festival was fascinating. The em­ press of the ancient and modern world was to preside on the preceding Sunday, in completing the Palace of the Elysées, for the entertainment of Monday, in honour of the Duke of Cambridge.

DOMESTIC GERMAN MISSIONS.

In these six states there are upward of twenty as many Germans as at the last report. It is growing every year more favourable to the former, not only in the West, but also in the East. In 1802 there ranked here 113,164 Germans to 153,567 Irish; in 1853, 115,644 Germans to 115,164 Irish; and, during the last month, there were about 30,000 Germans to 9,000 Irish.

From these statistics, together with the alarming fact that the mass of these Germans are infidel, the newspapers published by their countrymen are infidel and anti­republican, or, what is worse, “red republicans,” and would destroy our holy Christianity root and branch, it is plain toPLATFORMS, to win the attention of our Missionary Grounds. The consequences of this state of the population we speak of, is that in the West, as for instance, New Orleans, foreign, anarchic savages, united in infidel clubs, wage war against every species of legitimate reform, and live on political cor­ruption. They number too many to be despised, and are the most probable, if not the only cause of the downfall of the Republican form of government.

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MISSIONARY ADVOCATE

near the same as at this. The statistics are— In full connection, twenty-two; on probation, seventeen; local preacher, one. Total, forty.

The Rev. Walter Wilbur, superintendent, writes as follows, namely:

"At our last conference I was appointed to the work in the Southern District of this conference, and I arrived in April, 1853. Here our work was new and unorganized, extending from the Calapooia Mountains on the north to the mouth of Rogue River. On the south, a distance of about two hundred miles in length, and varying in width from ten to thirty miles. We have organized twelve societies, numbering in all one hundred and eight members, about half of whom profess to have been converted. It has been my object to work with us to enforce all persons convolved of sin, and evidence of a desire to flee out of the wrath to come indomitably as sooners; and so doing, we believe more of the good seed sown has brought forth fruit unto perma

We had one camp-meeting in the Wapoga Valley, near Portland, in which God was pleased to answer our prayers. Our quarterly and two days' meetings have been crowned with salvation.

The population of Southern Oregon has, we believe, doubled during the past year. New mines are being discovered, and to these we may expect others will be added. In consequence of the increase in population, many from five to twelve thousand persons. Here, among these thousands, there is no man labouring, of whom we may say, this is the day that is high and holy, the days of the signs of your fathers for yours."

The First Confirmation.

"At the first confirmation by Bishop Miles, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Southern Oregon, a large and enthusiastic audience was present. The candidates were from southern and eastern Oregon, as well as from the mining districts. The service was conducted by Bishop Miles, and was highly appreciated by the congregation."

Resolved, That the report was adopted, together with the resolutions.

P. S. The report was adopted, together with the resolutions.

T. E. Frake.

Ours Norwegian and Swedish Missions.

From Northern Oregon, (now Washington Territory,) brother Close, superintendent, reports:

"In accordance with my appointment at the last conference of the Northern District of Oregon, I have commenced at once my labours in that capacity. At that time there were ten members in society. We have enjoyed some prosperity; some have been converted, others reclaimed; and still others have joined by letter. On the whole, there is a society number in all.

"The charges of the church in which I have laboured, has a membership of twelve in full and seven on trial, total, nineteen. Our Sabbath school is not in operation; but with a view to the wants of a restless people we began preparation for a religious school."

Our Welsh Missions.

"We have no information at present as to the societies in this country, but we hope to hear from them soon.

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MISSIONARY ADVOCATE. 39.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A LETTER FROM REV. L. S. JACOBY.

To a Young Missionary Society.

My dear Young Friends,—With joy and gratitude to God, I read your communication; for if the children begun to take root, and for the present establishment of his kingdom, then certainly we may hope that our prayer, "Thy kingdom come," will soon be answered. May God bless all my young friends, that they who now only pray and give, may also soon be called to labour as missionaries to the honour and glory of God.

You will have seen from time to time through our Church periodicals how the work of the Lord confided to our hands is progressing. I intend, therefore, only to give you a short glance of the whole work.

Origin of the German Mission.—You know how the Lord prospered the work among the Germans in the United States. Thousands of souls were brought from darkness to light, and made to rejoice in the Lord their salvation; and then certainly they wished to send somebody to Germany, to proclaim to their relations the glad tidings they had received, and by which they had been made happy. That was the great reason why the Parent Missionary Board was requested to send missionaries to Germany.

December, 1849.—When we arrived here in Bremen in 1849, in the month of December, the people looked at us with suspicion, for many were the calamities and also reports that had come from America about the Methodists. But we began in the fear of the Lord, and soon many professed were conformed and souls brought to the feet of Christ. Though there is at present spiritual life in the Christian Churches, and the same has been much quickened since the Methodists have provoked them to emulation and rivalry; still the work is not carried on among them with a view to the conversion of souls.

No Prayer-meetings.—They have no prayer-meetings, neither class-meetings; and the preachers are satisfied with the children being brought from darkness to light, and made to rejoice in the Lord. They have no prayer-meetings, and only two or three teachers, but the children are attentive, and love to come to Sunday School happy that I have thus been able to do a little for the English; owing, as I do, all my earthly and spiritual happiness to a people speaking that language—my American brethren, through whom we became acquainted with religion and Methodism.

Trials to endure.—As to the work in general, we shall have to suffer a great deal. We have many parents and many pamphlets on the Christian religion; but the Lord hath helped us so far; and we believe that the faith we preach will still be a great blessing to Germany.

And now, my dear friends, pray for us. We often remember our beloved America, and get homesick; but we look toward heaven, and know that the Lord hath prepared for us a better country than we can find here on earth—so we try to labour on in the fear of the Lord. May He help us to be faithful.

Ludwig S. Jacoby.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Significant Fact.—Three great religious sects hold their denominational anniversaries next year in the West.—The New School General Assembly at St. Louis; Old School General Assembly at Nashville, and Baptist Missionary Union at Chicago.

Missionary Board.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have determined to transfer the missionary head-quarters of the Church from Cleveland, Ohio, to Chicago.

Death of Mrs. Judson, Widow of the Reformed Church.—Mrs. Judson, formerly so popularly known as "Fanny Forrester," died at her residence in Hamilton, N. Y., June 1, after a lingering illness, at ten o'clock in the evening.

Postage.—The papers announce that Bavaria and Lubec having acceded to the United States and Breton postal arrangements, the single rate to those states is reduced from twenty-two to fifteen cents.

RICH LITERARY COMPANY.—The Boston Athenæum is rapidly becoming one of the largest and most useful libraries in the world. The Perkins family, one of the richest of the solid men of Boston, gave to this society $54,000. Other large and liberal donations were received from different persons, until the society was able to erect a library building, at a cost of $35,000. The library contains fifty thousand volumes of books, 12,000 maps, and 6,000 volumes of newspapers, and is well stocked with musical literature. The society has also a very substantial endowment, which amounts to $55,000. The library contains fifty thousand volumes of books, and is well stocked with musical literature. The society has also a very substantial endowment, which amounts to $55,000.

Progress of the Evangelical Sects During the Past Half-Century.—It is a very prevalent and important tendency in the United States to increase the ratio of growth in our rapidly-multiplying population. Since 1830 the number of our people has increased from about four hundred millions to nearly six hundred millions, being an increase of four-fold, so that our population has increased only four-fold!
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

STATISTICS.

New-York—Providence.—It is morally certain that the next census will show a population of 800,000 souls in the New-York districts of Presbyterian churches, and that, in 1860 will have increased to 40 and the membership to 10,500, there will be one church to every 1,500. In these states, 40 are sufficient for the population. Whereas, if in the year 1857, 54 churches were a supply for 1,000, and 60 supply for 1,000 Presbyterians, churches will be needed six years hence.

Dutch Reformed Church.—Board of Foreign Missions. Receipts for the year 1861.