AFRICA.

The Monrovia Seminary.—This institution of learning is now provided with a respectable home, as appears from the engraving above, from a daguerreotype, taken by a coloured artist in the republic. We are happy to acknowledge our obligations for the use of the daguerreotype to the attention of Wilbur Fisk Burns, the son of our estimable missionary brother, Rev. F. Burns.

Brother Burns, jun., says of the appearance of the building at this time:—"The color throughout is a light green; the bell tower rising twelve feet above the ground, with openings for ventilation under the first floor. The building is two stories high. The first story is twelve feet in the clear, and the second eleven feet; and above is a spacious well-finished attic. A piazza eight feet wide surrounds the whole building. It is of two stories, corresponding with the stories of the main edifice. It is supported by brick columns, extending from the lower to the second floor; and above these are well-turned Doric columns. It is divided within into two suitable rooms, for conducting a liberal school on an enlarged scale. It is probably the most capacious and substantial edifice in the republic.

Rev. J. W. Burns, the indefatigable principal of the seminary, has, like his predecessors, been at great pains to make his labour tell to the best advantage for the youth of Liberia.

No. 118.

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

VOLUME X. NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1855. NUMBER 10.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Meetings held with the missionaries for Africa—Grace-street Church, New-York, was the place of the first public meeting with them, and this was of a purely devotional character, held in the afternoon at the instance, and in company with that first and efficient auxiliary of the parochial society, the Female Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York. The venerable Dr. Bange presided on this occasion, and there were present, and took part in the exercises of the occasion, Rev. J. W. Wiley, M. D., returned missionary from China; Rev. D. D. Love, returned missionary from Buenos Ayres; Rev. C. Jean, presiding elder of the New-York Weserman District; Rev. brother Pearson, of the New-Jersey Conference; Rev. J. P. Heman and Rev. J. B. Wakeley, of the New-York Conference; Bishop Jones and the Corresponding Secretary of the Society; besides brethren in the ministry from several different conferences, with a large assembly of Christian women. The occasion was a truly edifying one.

Mulberry-street Church was the place of our second meeting, Bishop Jones presiding. The opening services of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer, were conducted by the pastor of the Church, Rev. J. B. Hagan. The meeting was then addressed by Rev. D. D. Love; after which Bishop Jones introduced Rev. H. N. Seaver, of East Genesee Conference, as pastor of sister Brown, and Rev. J. Paulson, of the New-England Conference, pastor of Miss Stamton: these brethren gave an account of the early motions of the minds of these young ladies to enter upon the work of missions in the most perilous field. They also gave a brief account of their religious experience and life, and of the interest their respective Falls felt in these members, who, for the love of Christ, had separated themselves to go far hence, and gave assurance that ceaseless prayer would be offered for them and their work. The congregation having united in singing a few appropriate verses, Bishop Jones introduced the venerable brother Lane—yes, everybody's brother Lane—who had been treasurer for the Parent Board through all the period of the seventeen years which sister Wilkins had spent in Africa; and who had, with his estimable wife, sister Lane, been most intently acquainted with her. This "friend of missions" gave a pleasing account of the experience and labours of our devoted sisters, and affectionately commended her and her work to the heart of the Church. The Corresponding Secretary followed with an account of the introduction of the several persons to the knowledge of the society, and the general policy of the Board in relation to all applicants to enter the African field.

The interest of this meeting steadily increased, and although it was somewhat protracted, it was evident that the desire of Dr. Bange to give utterance to his feelings was quite in the spirit of the audience. After his expression of warm admiration of the Christian heroism displayed by these sisters, and of his undiminished attachment to this great work of the Church, the bishop availed himself of the happy state of mind indicated by every countenance to engage the prayers of all present in behalf of the missionaries and their work; and when, for the second time, we would have closed, one of the sisters, emboldened by the truly primitive atmosphere of the place, rose and expressed in behalf of herself and associates thanks for the Christian regard manifested toward them. The services were concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. J. T. Peek, who seemed indeed more as the mouth of the people than for the people; and it is not likely that the services of that evening, for Christ and his kingdom, will fade from the memory of the people until

"We'll praise him again
When we pass over Jordan."

Twenty-seventh-street Church claimed a third meeting,
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

and truly and long the cause of our adorable Lord Jesus Christ, to whose God the Father and the Holy Spirit be glory and honour everlastingly.

The SABBATH SCHOOLS.—These are of too much importance in every sense to have failed in attention from the missionary ladies; but if our adult friends would know more under this head, we beg to turn them to the South and to the North for instruction; as a pleasing thought, they may think, if they will, that they are young again.

The Commercial Advertiser of October 6th gives the following account of the sailing of the barque Estelle, bound to Monrovia—

"The passengers embarked at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a steamer from the Whitehall dock, the Estelle being at anchor in the North River, close to the Jersey shore. They were accompanied on the boat by a large number of friends. The following is a list of the passengers—

Mr. Agus Williams, Miss Brown, Miss Kilpatrick, and Miss Wanstow, who go out to join the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.


Mrs. Anne Williams, Mr. Payne's wife; Miss Isabella Alley, and Rev. Robert Smith, all of the Protestant Episcopal Mission."

Emigrant Passengers.—Our friends may see by the following list who they are that are going to fill up the new population on the west coast of Africa—

Thomas Cook, 4th Class, 7.
Jutta Gook, 4th Class, 7.
David Fock, 4th Class, 7.
G. H. Smith, 4th Class, 7.
Sarah A. Smith, 4th Class, 7.
F. B. Smith, 4th Class, 7.
Hannahetia Smith, 4th Class, 7.
Q. C. Smith, 3rd Class, 7.
Nancy Jane Smith, 3rd Class, 7.
William East, 3rd Class, 7.
Elizabeth Williams, 2nd Class, 7.
O. W. Williams, 2nd Class, 7.
Susan Freeman, 2nd Class, 7.
Martin Fowles, 2nd Class, 7.
Elisa A. Reedy, 2nd Class, 7.
Susan Freeman, 2nd Class, 7.
Mary G. Williams, 1st Class, 7.
Peters T. Derrick, 1st Class, 7.
Harriet M. Derrick, 1st Class, 7.
Larry A. Derrick, 1st Class, 7.
Eugene Derrick, 1st Class, 7.
John Derrick, 1st Class, 7.
Sarah Derrick, 1st Class, 7.

The zeal of a Missionary.—Rev. J. W. Horsen, A. M., Principal of the Monrovia Academy, Liberia, Africa, sent us, by the last mail from that republic, thirty-four dollars toward the foundation of a library in the academy under his care. Who will add something in the way of works of history, biography, travels, classics, &c. &c. to the Mission Rooms, 300 Mulberry-street, New-York, will find his destination.

Cape-town and Cape Colony.—The following statistical account of Cape-town, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, is furnished by Mr. Mason, of the Baptist Burman Mission. It is taken from the August number of the Missionary Advocate.

The population of Cape-town is 30,000, of which 8,000 are Mohammedans of the Malay race. The Elopapuapans have a bishop, with his domestic clergy, and six separate missions. The Dutch Reformed Church have three ordained ministers. There are three Evangelical Lutheran Churches, with four ministers, one of whom preaches regularly in Dutch as well as in English every Sabbath. The Apostolic Union, a secession from the Lutherans, has two clergymen, and there is a Dutch Congregational Church with a pastor. Besides these, the Missionary Society has two missionaries, of the Free Church of Scotland one, and the Wesleyan three; making in the aggregate twenty-five missionary stations for a town with a much smaller population than Mauimal. There are also a Roman Catholic church, with two priests, a Jewish synagogue, and two Mohammedan mosques.

Cape Colony has a population of about 750,000, and the Elopapuapans have a bishop, and thirty-five other clergymen. The Dutch Reformed Church has forty-seven ordained ministers, the Evangelical Lutheran Church has five, and the Wesleyan has six. The London Missionary Society has twenty missionaries within the colony, and beyond twelve more, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society has many more ordained missionaries. The Established Church of Scotland has three ministers. The Berlin Missionary Society has forty-two missionaries, the Russian Missionary Society has twenty-six, and the French Missionary Society fifteen, making two hundred and seventy-four zealous preachers in the colony, besides twelve Catholic priests.

MISSIONS TO SLAVERS IN LOUISIANA.—Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the Western Christian Advocate, said, but a short time since, "The truth must be told though the Missionary, whose influence on the Church, South, is doing more than any and every other agency to improve the condition of the coloured race—"

The missionary report of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gives an account of eight "stations of coloured missions," which are condensed into the following table—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missionary Society</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preston's</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leflore</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodville</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddo</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Ohio Conference.—To this conference pertains the honor of putting forth a vigorous effort to improve and elevate the coloured population in the Western mission. At the last session of this conference, Bishop Payne, of the African Methodist Church, was present, and being requested to speak his views in reference to the project of establishing a literary institution for the education of coloured people generally in the United States, said that the coloured people had already purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land some four miles from Columbus, Ohio, which had been paid for, and a frame building erected thereon at a cost of seven hundred dollars. It was not sufficient for the purpose, but in it were a resident teacher and twelve children.

MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.—We find an item in some exchange paper to the following effect—

That the number of missionaries in Africa 155; assistant missionaries, 27; native helpers, 139; communicants, 16,380; scholars, 16,447. The missionary stations form a cordon around the coast, on the east, south, and west. We have only to say, that in Liberia we number almost or quite twenty-seven assistants among our labourers. There must be a large mistake, we think, in these figures.

CHINA.—Rev. R. S. Maclay writes to the Corresponding Secretary from Pul-Chins, July 5, 1854—

"I feel it a privilege to record my grateful sense of the munificence with which it has pleased God to bless us during the past quarter. The unexpected enjoyment of his gifts has caused us to feel, "How are thy servants blest, O Lord?" and our experience has taught us that—"

"In foreign realms and lands remote, Supported by thy care, Though suffering often, yet bare unsoftened, And breathe in tainted air."

The operations of this mission have gone forward during the quarter without any marked variation from the general course of our labours during the preceding. The only variation has been the omission of my weekly visit to the city within the walls for the distribution of books. I have continued to visit the chapel at long-tang twice a week for discourses to the people and the distribution of books. The attendance at the chapel has been better than during the preceding quarter, and the people have manifested an encouraging interest in our doctrines.

The Schools have given us satisfaction. The number of scholars in the boys school is 253, with 15, or one in five, beyond our expectations. It became necessary to change the teacher of this school, and the school was reopened for about three weeks in May. The girls'
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

The two little Alabama schools in our family. Their parents have recently died. They were carried off by a disease very similar to cholera, and their death was so sudden that we did not offer of their danger till it was too late to render them any assistance. The boys are doing very well, and we are much interested in trying to teach them.

Books and Tracts.—During the quarter we have printed, as the classical style, one thousand copies of St. Matthew's Gospel, and one thousand copies of St. John's Gospel. These have all been distributed. We have also distributed four hundred copies of a tract on original sin, and about one thousand copies of our "Lord's Sermon on the Mount," in tract form.

Sorrows and Transitions.—I have revised our colloquial "Sermon on the Mount," and the work is now in the hands of the engraver. The Epistles of Peter have also been translated into the colloquial, and will soon be handed to the engraver.

"Text-making."—Personal attention to the building of the Island-house has made large demands on my time during the last quarter. I now take, therefore, the liberty of asking you why I may not regard this kind of labour as legitimate pertaining to the office of a missionary. There is a close and direct connection between house-building and "text-making;" and a celebrated missionary, we are told, mingled the latter handiwork with his public preaching in the synagogue during his stay at Corinth. The house is now nearly complete. In the next report I will give an exhibition of the cost.

Our Mission Houses have not undergone any important change since the date of my last report.

The state of public feeling in this city is favourable to the erection of suitable mission houses, and the appointments are sometimes ten to twelve months in advance. We have received many applications for assistance in these respects. While I believe that brother Peterson would be the instrument of the Lord to accomplish this work, I am fully convinced of the difficulties attending this work, and I trust that it will be a blessing to the people, as well as to the Church which has been instrumental in bringing about this result.

Missionary Advocate. — The latest advices from the superintendents of the missions bear date in November, and speak of trials. But they also speak of new fields and open doors, and earnest application for the ministry of the Word in much greater numbers than they have before expected. — "Look, and see the kingdom of God open before you."  

The Exclusion of the Bible from the schools in France is plainly meditated; and in some instances positively required. But, as it is written, "No man lighteth a candle and putteth it under a bushel," so we do not expect the exclusion of "The Book" from a few schools will extinguish the light, but so it will sift the chaff of formalism from the wheat of genuine piety, and we shall not marvel if this word, rejoicing as it does present in one province, should spread the more rapidly through the empire. How long, Lord! As in the case of God's insipid minister, so let it be for his rejected word, that prayer shall be made without ceasing by the Church until the word shall have "free course and be glorified." Amen and Amen.
OFFICERS AND MANAGERS
OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH FOR 1855.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on the 20th of November, and the result of the election for officers is hereinafter given:

**OFFICERS.**

**Rev. Bishop Waugh,** President.  
**Rev. Bishop Morris,** 1st Vice-President.  
**Bishop Jans,** 2d Vice-President.  
**Bishop Scott,** 3d Vice-President.  
**Bishop Simmons,** 4th Vice-President.  
**Rev. Dr. Hand,** Corresponding Secretary.  
**Rev. Bishop J. L. Phelps,** Treasurer.  
**Rev. Mr. John B. Edwards,** Assistant Corresponding Secretary.  

**MANAGERS.**

Bishop Waugh, Francis Hall,  
**Rev.** Morris, Henry Moore,  
**Rev.** Jans, B. W. Skidmore,  
**Rev.** Scott, J. B. Oakley,  
**Rev.** Simmons, D. L. Phelps,  
**Rev.** Baker, R. S. Foster,  
**Rev.** Ames, A. S. Purdy,  
**Rev.** Darby, R. S. Cornell,  
**Rev.** Carlson, J. E. Coon,  
**Rev.** Phillips, T. E. Bond,  
**Rev.** T. E. Bond, O. Loveland,  
**Rev.** T. E. Bond, O. Loveland,  
**Rev.** J. B. Wakeley, Noah Worrall,  
**Rev.** Bishop Waugh, Bishop Waugh,  
**Rev.** Bishop Morris, Bishop Waugh,  
**Rev.** Bishop Jans, Bishop Waugh,  
**Rev.** Bishop Scott, Bishop Waugh,  
**Rev.** Bishop Simmons, Bishop Waugh,  
**Rev.** Bishop Waugh, Bishop Waugh,  

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1855.**

**The Hour of Trial Is Come.**—Everybody is aware of the severe pressure in money affairs, and that everybody is curtailing where curtailing is possible. The question which we have pressed on all sides is, Will not the Church continue in her contributions to the holy missionary cause? The practical application of this grave question came before the General Missionary Committee and Board at their annual meeting in New-York, Nov. 11th and 16th. Their duty, under the authority of the Board, was to provide for the support of the mission of the year 1855.

The preliminary estimates were made by a joint meeting of the General Missionary Committee of seven, and a committee of equal number on the part of the Board of Managers, together with four of the bishops, the Corresponding Secretary, and the Treasurer, as follows, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missionary Field</th>
<th>Estimate (1854)</th>
<th>Appropriation (1855)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Foreign Missions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$184,093</td>
<td>$260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Foreign Missions</strong></td>
<td>$220,093</td>
<td>$260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Domestic Missions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Domestic Missions</strong></td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Appropriations</strong></td>
<td>$285,093</td>
<td>$380,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The collection of funds to meet these appropriations we now commit to the Church through her pastors and missionary committees, according to the provisions of the Discipline.

During the deliberations of the committees a very interesting question arose, viz.: the propriety of any officer of the Church or any individual or individuals taking preliminary steps to institute a new mission in the interval of conferences. There was a general opinion that this should not be done; but that every such project should be clearly presented to the bishop and cabinet for sanction by regular authority and appointment on the Minutes before the Church was committed to it. It was stated that cases had occurred oppressively in which officers in advance of the Church, and individual brethren, in their zeal to do good and enter into every open door, had taken such preliminary steps in the intervals of conference as to compel the bishop and his cabinet to adopt a new field and authorize a new mission against their clear judgments. There was also a deep conviction that the true policy, in the using of missionary funds, is not to cast them by many small appropriations to places which do not give sure promise of growing into self-supporting Churches, but to confine the appropriations and make them larger to such fields as give promise of growth into self-supporting Churches in a reasonable time.

While the General Missionary Committee, acting with a committee of the Board and with the advice of the bishops, would not wish to invade the rights and powers of an annual conference in the matter of instituting missions within their bounds and under their jurisdiction, yet we feel competent to express an opinion on a grave matter with respect to which we judge from our circumstances we may be supposed to be able to form a safe opinion. The General Missionary Committee, and the committee of the Board acting with them, in view of this question, have thought it proper to express their opinion in the form of the following resolution, viz.:

**Resolved,** by this joint committee, That we respect­fully advise our brethren in the ministry and laity to refrain from any measures that will create such expectations as hereunto the committee felt called upon, acting for the Church, to inform you of our troubles and success in the important work committed to our hands.

---

**Germans.**

BREMEN, September 28, 1854.  
To the Corresponding Secretary.  

**Rev. Mr. and Dear Brother,—**Returned from my journey to the north of Germany, I am anxious to inform you of our troubles and success in the important work committed to our hands.

---

**Hamburg.**

I have informed you before that I visited Hamburg on the 19th and 20th of August. Though I felt very feeble, I was obliged to fill in the morning with business and joined with a few members in a late service (the most of them are very earnest in seeking their souls' salvation) the pulpit of Professor Middelhoven. Monday morning going the emigrants came to the room of brother Stein­hard. That we respect­fully advise our brethren in the ministry and laity to refrain from any measures that will create such expectations as hereunto the committee felt called upon, acting for the Church, to inform you of our troubles and success in the important work committed to our hands.

---
blesser our brother Ruehs in his endeavors. He feels much encouraged.

Monday, September 11th.—I left for Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where I arrived Tuesday afternoon. I found brother Ruehs there, a good and zealous brother, who offered to visit the house of one of her sons, who was very glad to see him. He was visiting Permazens, and later in the evening, he visited the house of the lady who gave him the book. She was a very dear friend of the Lord.

The lady who gave him the book, said: "This book has proved to me that I could not resist sharing it with others." And what do you think it was? A New Testament, with Psalms.

When he found that his friend had also become a Christian, he was amazed and said: "This book has made me a Christian." And what do you think it was? A New Testament. So, as you can see, the power of the Word is mighty.

Wednesday morning I went to Illingen, and from there I went to Esingen, and visited the class there. Brother Ruehs was there, and gave a very fine lecture, and expected a large congregation.

The congregation was present, and the brethren and sisters were encouraged anew to continue in the service of the Lord. The last winter has been blessed. In the evening brother Ruehs preached a powerful sermon. The people were encouraged to continue in the service of the Lord. The old landlady did not want to receive any money for her lodging, and I met with good people who were very kind to me.

On Thursday evening I met with the delegates of the several tracts societies in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and had an opportunity to exhort the seamen, and to distribute English Tracts and Testaments. We have had considerable success. The organizers of the society were pleased with the results.

On the 20th of September, I left Bremen for Paris, where I had an important meeting with the brethren. It was resolved to request the authorities to permit preaching in Fredericksdorf, one of his most important centers. He had an opportunity to exhort the seamen, and to distribute English Tracts and Testaments. We have had considerable success.

On the 30th of September, Yours in Christ,

Lucid S. Jacoby.

The Geneva of Calvin and other Reformers—The Presbyterian says that Geneva, near the port of Geneva, has been a center of protestantism for several centuries. It was the home of John Calvin, the father of the Protestant Reformation. Today, Geneva is one of the most important centers of protestantism in the world.

The Missionary Advocate—It was resolved to request the authorities to permit preaching in Fredericksdorf, one of the most important centers. He had an opportunity to exhort the seamen, and to distribute English Tracts and Testaments. We have had considerable success.
ROMANIST MISSIONS

The Emperor of Russia said, within a year, that religion was the predominant element in the movements of the present age. This sentiment is made the pretext, on his part, of the present war in Europe. We may add, that in the progress of its development, it is very marked among the missionary enterprises of the various Churches. These Churches are divided into three great classes, namely, Romanist, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Oriental, of which the Greek Church is the principal. Of these classes only two are missionary, namely, the Protestant and Roman Catholic. The others have two bases of support, namely, the sense of duty, founded on conviction; and rivalry, which takes of the nature of insatiable ambition. From month to month we indicate the progress of the Protestant missions throughout the world. In this number of the Missionary Advocate will be found a view of the Roman Catholic missions, which are supported by only one missionary, namely, Lyon; France, for the Propagation of the Faith. We continue the study of it to the Protestant Churches, and particularly to Protestant ministers. It was prepared for the Church's Missionary Intelligence in England, and was brought to our notice by an intelligent young man, who states that it will provoke to more missionary activity in the Protestant Churches. We hope the readers of the Missionary Advocate will give it a patient and thoughtful perusal.

Origin of modern efforts among Papists.—With the recognition of the order of Jesuits commenced the most recent missions of the Romish Church, which have been put in motion by a group of persons of progress in the heathen, but of constraining, by every possible means, the effect of Protestant missions. The Jesuits were called forth into renewed action on August 7th, 1811, and on May 31, 1822, was founded at Lyons a society known by the name of the Propagation des Missions étrangères de la France. In its official documents, Propagation des Missions étrangères de la France itself is the "instrument prepared by God to support, in these latter times, the Catholic missions throughout the world."

The Institution for the Propagation of the Faith in the Society of Jesus has two important subdivisions, the Congregation, or Society of Jesus, and the Propagation of the Faith. We shall take these great subdivisions of our world in the order in which we have placed them.

Europe is a field of missionary operation to the Church of Rome. The Jesuits and of course, the chief points of interest, are found in Europe, France, Italy, Austria, and Germany. The expenditure on American missions is also considerable, although inferior to that of Asia. It amounts to £1,889,426, (say $200,000.) Of this more than one-half is bestowed on missions in the United States. In doing the Papal Church act with its usual measure of judiciousness. Along the shores of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Church of Rome has succeeded in penetrating these vast regions, and its agents are feverishly engaged in the conversion of their objects. Are they more so than these regions have not yet been visited? But we do not believe it. The records of the East African mission are full of evidence that, in the enduring, but silent patience of the Jesuits, the Church of Rome is not surpassed by any other society.
Africa, a sufferer in other respects, is more free from secular duties or entanglements. This not to overcome Romish superstition by the persevering grace will ever set them free. But much may be done points it contains. Your unfavourable decision as to they offer to the Virgin and Saints. The facilities for ance has been given to opinions expressed by Messrs. it is with great pleasure I now touch on the principal it. in which he alludes to the efforts of the missionaries of much Protestant missionary life, it has kept at a subjected, we trust they will continue to be preserved it. of the sacred Heart of Mary, but they do of preaching to the Spanish population of of much Protestant missionary life, it has kept at a

The following letter from padre Cardenas will be

The following letter from padre Cardenas will be

Your favour of 20th September was received last week, and I trust it is in every respect satisfactory to you. It is to answer your request to publish the whole of my life and work in this country. The primary object of the article was to illustrate the capabilities and prospects of this country, and to afford some information to the public respecting the present state of the mission. I have therefore omitted the more private and confidential parts of my history, and have only given an account of the events which have occurred during the last ten years. I hope this will be satisfactory to you, and I shall be happy to do anything in my power to promote the prosperity of the mission.

I have, however, one request to make, which is, that you will take the trouble of correcting the proofs of the article, as they are printed from the manuscript in my possession. I have done this myself as far as possible, but I am not equipped for the work, and I am sure you will do me the justice to correct any errors that may be found.

I have also to inform you that I have been invited to visit the United States, and I should be happy to accept the invitation if you think it would be for the benefit of the mission.

I shall be happy to receive any information you may have respecting the prospects of the mission, and I shall be glad to be kept in communication with you at all times.

Your truly,

[Signature]

[Date]
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

MISSIONS TO FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

STATISTICS.

General Post-Office, Washington—Here are some figures which will show that if many foreign ideas are sent among us, a great many are returned without doing us any harm. If so many dead letters have to be returned, there must also have been as many which reached their destiny, and been answered with American notions, at least a few.

In the first quarter of 1853 the number of dead letters found by the openers, which contained money, was 1,761—the amount $10,253; second quarter, 1,756 letters, and $3,473. In the third quarter of 1853, 1,759 letters, and $10,169; fourth quarter, 1,612 letters, and $11,713. In the first quarter of this year, 2,391 letters; second quarter, 2,325 letters; third quarter, ended 30th September last, 2,346 letters; fourth quarter, 2,267 letters; total for the year, 9,219 letters. From the above, it appears that we do not receive as many letters from foreign countries as are all returned unopened—evidence of the senselessness of this branch of governmental service is more apparent.

Physicians, Surgeons, &c.—There are in the United States 60,564 physicians, 111 surgeons, 4,140 pharmacists, 463 chemists, 538 dentists, 19 oculists, and 39 patent medicine makers.

The total population of the United States in 1840 was over twenty-four millions; in 1850, about eighteen millions were native whites, over two millions were foreign born, 25,000 were of unknown nativity, and 3,200,000 were slaves. From 1820 to 1830, the average number arriving was only 20,000 a year; from 1830 to 1840, about 70,000. The emigration began on a large scale in 1847. In that year 240,000 strangers arrived in the United States, and 300,000 in 1850. The number of foreigners reaching these shores between 1840 and 1850 was 1,549,850. It is estimated at the present time that the total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, in 1850, together with their descendants, is 3,000,000. The immigration ratios are almost entirely in the free states. Only 305,000 of the foreigners residing in the Union are in the slave states. The wave of emigration travels principally due west, within a space of about eight degrees of N. latitude, from 36 or 37 to 43 or 44. The emigration is chiefly Irish, French, and Irish; the respective numbers in 1850 were: English, 275,000; German, 19,000; French, 275,000. Some of the nearly five-eighths are in the Atlantic free states. Three-fourths of the Irish stay in the northern and middle states of the German, more than one-half are spread over the northwestern states, and more than one-third in New York and Pennsylvania.

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The Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

All communications for the paper should be directed to the "Missionary Advocate."