

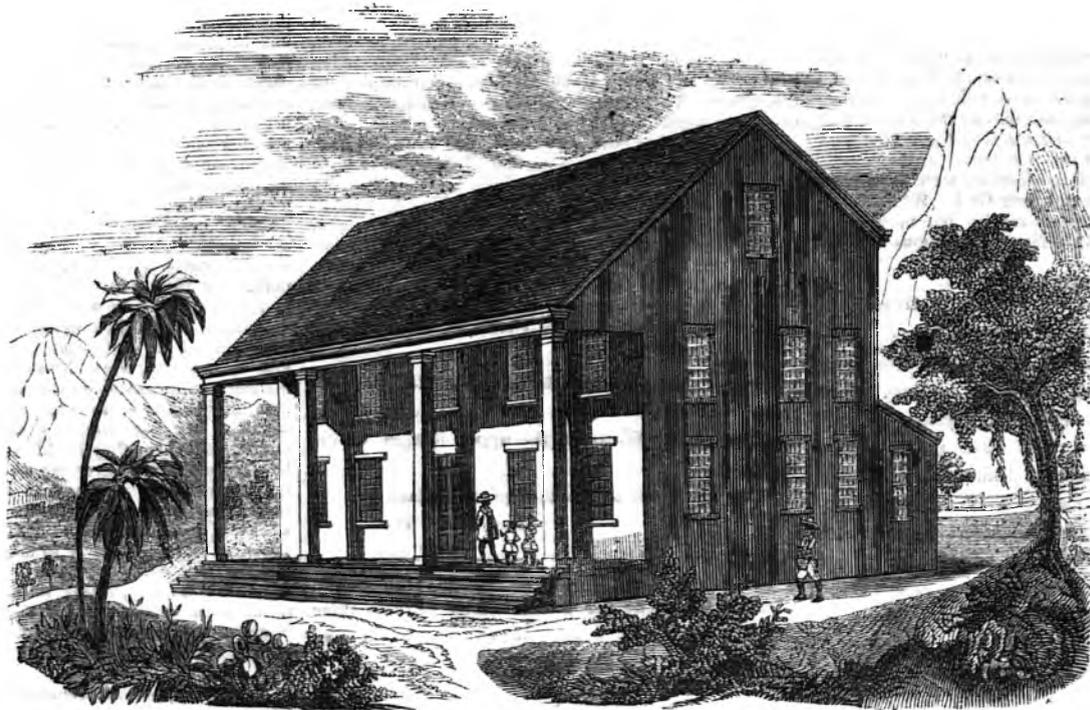
# MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

HIS DOMINION SHALL BE FROM SEA EVEN TO SEA, AND FROM THE RIVER EVEN TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

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CAPE PALMAS SEMINARY.

## AFRICA.

IT IS MARVELLOUS IN OUR EYES.—For the following thrilling narrative of a work of faith and labour of love, we are indebted chiefly to that estimable man, Rev. R. R. Gurley, one of the agents of the American Colonization Society:—

THE GERMAN MISSION-SHIP FOR AFRICA.—A young friend has kindly allowed me to peruse his translation, from a German paper, of a communication giving a most interesting account of the successful labours of a devout German pastor, and of his small and obscure congregation, animated by the divine spirit of benevolence to build and fit out a mission-ship, to be dedicated to the work of conveying missionaries to their chosen field of service to Christ, on the eastern shores of Africa.

Opposite the city of Hamburg lies the small Hanoverian town of Harburg; and here, on the morning of the 26th of September, the writer of the letter from which we make our extracts entered the hospitable mansion of a friend, from which, as soon as the stormy weather permitted, he went to the harbour and surveyed the stately brig, still upon the stocks, but in rapid preparation to be launched the next day. "A noble structure," he exclaimed. "The large copper-bottomed hull, the strong ribs of knotty oak, the slender fir-masts, the fine new rigging, the neat cabin, with its varied colours, all betray the skill and care which have been spent upon the building of this ship. Never has all Germany, great and faithless, brought into existence a German fleet, still less the Temple of German Unity; but a single country pastor, firm in faith, at the head of a poor but believing country Church, has, in the shortest time, happily accomplished the building of this ship, doubted of and derided as it was. Which has most efficacy, political enthusiasm streaming over with words, or quiet faith working by love?"

The stout young captain, who had already made three voyages to the eastern coast of Africa, stood upon the deck rejoicing over the completion of the ship, which he was about to command as a king in his well-ordered realm. He doubted whether the violence of the storm would allow the vessel to be cut loose from her fastenings on the morrow; but the harbour-master, Sturge, who is indefatigable for the kingdom of God, assured us, unhesitatingly, that on the morrow, at two o'clock, the launch should take place. Harbour-master Sturge was already busy in placing on the hinder part of the ship, amid green festoons and decorations, the well-carved image of the Ethiopian queen, Candace. For-

ward on the prow stood her beautifully ornamented figure-head, with her golden crown, and golden bracelets on her swarthy arms, her bosom adorned with thick red coral, and holding in her left hand a parchment-roll. She looked intently down upon the waves, as if she would say, "The time comes of which it is written—'Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.'" This image is the work of a Christian sculptor, and the entire expense (which somewhat exceeded his means) was defrayed from collections which his missionary zeal impelled him to make. More was raised than was demanded for the object, and when at last a rich man brought eighty-five thalers to compensate the artist, he declined the offer, but suggested to the noble-minded giver that the money should be sent to Pastor Harms, of Hermansburg, in aid of the contemplated mission. "Thus," says the writer, "have the givers come forward from all sides; poor and rich have vied with each other to bring an offering to the altar of the Lord; and of the 13,000 thalers which the ship will cost, 12,000 are already collected. The history of the contributions presents many touching traits of devoted love to the Lord. Widows and orphans have presented their last shilling; servants and handmaidens their hard-earned wages. A pious young lady, upon her death-bed, bequeathed her whole property,—three thousand thalers; and a pious landowner cut down all his timber, in order to be able to forward this work of the Lord. Even from America, a gift of one hundred and fifty thalers was transmitted by an unknown hand to Pastor Harms; while most of the amount has been collected in Hermansburg itself, or its immediate vicinity."

On the morning of the next day, September 27th, three flags floated from the masts of the *Candace*, while the ships in the harbour hoisted their many-coloured flags, to welcome the mission-ship. The people began early to assemble, and near twelve o'clock an extra train of cars brought to the harbour the venerable Pastor Harms, with some four hundred members of his pious Church, who were gladly saluted by their waiting friends. The clouds dispersed, and the weather became fine. Great was the enthusiasm of the occasion; and as the good pastor mounted on the little stand which had been erected for him, and called upon the multitude to raise with him *Allein Gott in der Hohe sei Ehr*, the thousands sent up their anthem to the vault of heaven. The good pastor then read, from the eighth chapter of Matthew, the account of our Saviour's voyage on the sea of Galilee,—then spoke in his discourse both of the ark of Noah and of the ship which bore our Lord on the stormy sea. "The missionaries," said Pastor Harms, (among other things,) "cannot go on foot over the wide

sea, nor can they fly like the doves of Noah. What remains, then, but to build a ship? But this was no trifle, and I, myself, was at first frightened at the undertaking. For I am a poor country pastor, in a poor country Church, and had for building not a single penny. But the cause became even more pressing, and in the name of the Lord, I resolved to lay my hand to the work. There was no lack then of the scorn and mocking of the unbelieving world. It has been with me as with the patriarch Noah. But, like Noah, I suffered not my faith to be shaken. Now, opposition is dumb, and men allow it was most rational to build a ship. You mockers, who thought yourselves alone wise, were the fools, for we see here the ship built; but not by my ability has it been built; the Lord hath built it, and it is a wonder in our eyes. Over it every pious Christian must rejoice, and bless and praise the Lord. But to whom shall I commit the new-built ship when she goes forth upon the sea? The storms will not hold back; they will break over this ship too. True, we have a gallant captain,—skilful, determined, capable sailors,—but they cannot help the ship in the extremest danger. The true helper is Jesus Christ, and to him, as keeper, and master, and pilot, we commit the ship. When storms beat upon her, our missionaries shall fall upon their knees, and, as did once the disciples on the Sea of Galilee, cry—'Lord, help us, we perish. Our Lord will hear their cry; he will keep our mission-ship; he can, and, if our prayers be like those of his believing disciples, I doubt not he will, rebuke the winds and the waves, so that there shall be a great calm. Well do I know that God hears prayer, for I have experienced it more than once. Have you experienced it, friends? If so, I beseech you pray henceforth for this ship, bear it daily in your praying hearts, and believe that our united prayer will be heard.' All were then exhorted to kneel down, and implore the divine blessing on the ship and the enterprise. Most fervent was the prayer of the pious pastor, who prophesied that the building of this ship would prove a rich blessing to the whole town; for a place in which a work of God is done, remains not unblest of God. When pastor Harms concluded his prayer, so lifted up was my heart, my eyes of faith so opened, that I seemed almost to see and grasp the promised blessing. Deeply solemn now was the aspect of the whole assembly, when the pastor called on all to sing the hymn—*Nun danket Alle Gott*; and while with full hearts and voices they praised the Most High, the prows were knocked from under the ship, and slowly she descended, amid the huzzas of the sailors, until she rested on the waves, which dashed themselves high around her, as if in a joyous and welcome embrace

The writer adds that the African mission-ship was, in a few days, to take in her cargo at Hamburg; that the missionaries, already examined and commissioned, were to hold a farewell meeting at Hermansburg, and to sail for Africa on the 22d of October in this ship, the Candace. God speed these his servants through the seas of Africa, and open the hearts of thousands to receive from their lips the words of eternal life!

And may I be permitted to ask, whether the Christians of this great and rich country will not be stimulated by the touching example of pastor Harms, and his poor country congregation, in Germany, to give at least one ship to the civilization of Africa? By her rivers, by the graves of many of her missionaries, in the rude dwellings of her untaught children, the men of God have set down, and wept like the captive Jew by the rivers of Babylon. How many of the pious, the gifted, the great, have pleaded most eloquently for her redemption; how many have I personally known, at the South and the North, in Africa as well as in America, among the people of colour and among the whites, who made me feel and know that the fire of apostolic zeal and love is not even in this age utterly extinct; who held not life itself dear, if the sacrifice were demanded by duty to their brethren and their God. Who can estimate the great, the sublime results that may follow the noble deed of pastor Harms, and his pious and benevolent congregation.

Very faithfully yours,

R. R. GURLEY.

**A VOICE FROM WISCONSIN.**—The Board of Directors of the State Colonization Society met recently at the capitol—the president, Chancellor Lothrop, in the chair—and in view of the influence of Liberia in aiding in the suppression of the slave trade, the committee expressed the opinion that the United States should withdraw their principal forces from the African coast, and engage directly in colonizing Africa, by transporting in regular steam-packets, free of cost, such of our free coloured population as may desire to escape from the oppressive disabilities of caste, in this country, to the enjoyment of personal independence and elevated social position in the ancient and proper home of their race.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved, 3.* That the peculiar relations of the people of the United States to the African race, and the presence among us of large numbers of free people of colour, prepared for self-government, and the practical workings of republican forms, as experiment has already proven, imposes upon this country the duty and the policy of adopting, through Congress and the state legislatures, effective measures for planting and fostering colonial settlements at proper points throughout the African coast.

*Resolved, 4.* That as a part of said system of measures, it is, in the judgment of this board, expedient that public aid be extended to the American Colonization Society, to enable said society to establish a line of steam vessels, to ply regularly between our ports and points on the African coast for the gratuitous transportation of colonists, and for the establishment of direct commercial intercourse between this country and the West African states.

## CHINA.

REV. R. S. MACLAY writes to the Corresponding Secretary from Fuh-Chau, Aug. 12, 1854:—

An opportunity offers for sending letters to Hong-Kong by Her Majesty's ship Rattler, which arrived here a day or two since, and I embrace it to send you a few lines. Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong-Kong, &c., &c., is on board the Rattler. He has been spending some time in Shanghai, adjusting the "duty question," which had become greatly entangled. He is now here to make observations with regard to this port, and to do what he can for the development of foreign trade here. We have recently had flying visits from the officers of the United States steamers Powhatan and Sasquehanna, and are expecting a longer visit from the Powhatan, as Mr. M'Lane, United States Commissioner, intends coming in her to visit Fuh-Chau. We were favoured with a visit from Dr. Bettelheim recently. He was on board the Powhatan, bound from Loo-Choo to Hong-Kong. He preached for us on Sunday morning, and seems to be full of faith and zeal. His stay here was so brief, however, that I had no opportunity for conversation with him.

The Rebellion seems to go forward, but our advices in regard to it are not very satisfactory. The movement seems to be losing its unity of purpose and action, and parties of marauders are springing up all over the empire. At present we cannot tell whether this confusion is real, or only apparent. These parties may be acting

in concert with and under the direction of the insurgent chief, but appearances indicate otherwise. While the main army of the rebels is in the north, the Canton Province is now disturbed by parties of rebels, and Canton City is threatened, perhaps taken by this time. The southern part of this (Fuh-kien) province, too, is disturbed, though Fuh-Chau remains quiet. The tea trade here seems to succeed very well, and it is probable the English government will now lay aside its intention of abandoning the port.

We are all well, and busy at work. The increase of foreigners here has filled all our houses. Our "Huan-sanpoa" and "Island" houses are now occupied,—the former by Messrs. Gilman & Co., the latter by Messrs. Jardine, Mattheson, & Co. I had expected to occupy our Island house the coming winter, as my house is very open, and needs repairs. Other parties, however, were so anxious to have the house, that I concluded to rent it, and try to make my house comfortable for the winter. This compels me to commence repairs on my house sooner than I had expected.

Our summer has been very warm, and there has been a great deal of sickness among the Chinese. We have just had a typhoon, or gale, which, however, has not done any injury here. We are now looking forward to the delightful autumn weather, which usually commences in September. Myself and family are well, and we are busy and happy in our work. Our two little sons, Robert Hall and Arthur Collins, are quite well. It is encouraging to us to notice the appointment of two missionaries for China. The Lord bless them!

**CHINA.**—Those friends who desire to address letters to our friends in China, will please observe the following directions:—Write on the upper margin of the envelope—

"Overland via Southampton, England,"

Rev. A — B —,

Fuh-Chau,

China.

Put on three twelve cent postage stamps, or twelve three cent stamps, drop it in any post-office, and you may rest assured it will reach them.

## GERMANY.

THE letter from Rev. L. S. Jacoby, which we give below, contains our latest accounts from our Foreign German Missions. Our correspondence establishes this fact, namely: the people are anxious to hear the evangelical preaching of God's holy word, but the governments are jealous, and take occasion to restrain and oppress. So it was in the days of our Saviour and his apostles. The multitudes were ready to hear, but the rulers opposed, and excited the multitude. As the kingdom of God triumphed then, so will it triumph now. If we cannot build up Churches in Northern Germany now, (outside of the noble little state of Bremen,) we may hereafter, when the rulers shall see, as the British government came at last to see in the case of early Methodism in England, that we are a peaceable and law-abiding people, cherishing the government under which we may live. In the mean time many precious souls are converted to God and saved, and come to America and find a home in our German Churches here. Thus the Foreign German Missions and the Home German Missions assist each other.

It will be seen that our brethren in some parts of Germany suffer even to imprisonment and the spoiling of their goods for the word of God, and his worship and service in their own houses. We have asked the attention of our own government to these matters touching our missions in Germany, and we have good hope that such representations will be made to our minister in Berlin as will obtain us the relief we are entitled to.

BREMEN, October 27, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

DEAR BROTHER,—I have not sent you a third quarterly report, because I gave in the extract from my journals a report of the different fields of labour. I shall now try to send you in about six weeks my annual report.

There has nothing especial happened since my last letter. Brother Peters has received orders from the amtmann in Achim, either to give up his missionary efforts or to leave the country. We could have ap-

pealed to the government; but it would have made expenses, and there was very little hope of a recall of this order. We thought best to fill his appointments from Bremen, and to send him to Brake, a shipping-port on the Weser, belonging to the Duchy of Oldenburg, with about two thousand inhabitants, and without a church; the people have to go a mile to meeting. We would have commenced here long ago, but we could not find a suitable meeting-room. Brother Peters will live here, and will attend to two other appointments in the country. In the summer he finishes there also emigrants, and we hope with the help of God he will be very useful. Here in Bremen we have at present the great nine days' fair, and I have called three colporteurs to work in the crowd that gathers on this occasion. Every morning we hold our prayer meeting, and beseech the Lord to give our brethren power and wisdom to destroy the devil's devices; then one of them takes his stand in the booth which we have erected in the market-place, and the others go into the taverns to sell books and distribute tracts. You have no idea of the enmity against the word of God the people show on this occasion. Crowds gather round the booth, curse and scoff, and mock at others that try to buy. Many begin a conversation with the colporteurs, and try to ridicule religion; but our brethren are in earnest, and the enemy is soon silenced. Some tavern-keepers drive them out of the house; others lay nothing in their way. May the Lord hear our prayers, and make them very useful on this occasion!

Brother Wunderlich writes:—"It has come as we expected. I did not want to pay this unlawful fine; and so one day, when I was not at home, the burgo-master and a constable came and informed my mother that they had to seize from my farm as much as the worth of my fine would be if I would not pay. My mother told them they could take what they liked best, but her son would never pay voluntarily such a fine for holding religious meetings in his house. They seized one of my cows, and said they would sell it in two weeks, if I did not pay in that space of time. They appeared to be very sorry to be sent on such an errand, but they are obliged to obey." Our brother will not pay. We try everything to move the government to recall their unjust law; if they will not do it, our brethren will emigrate to the United States. Some of them did leave in September. I shall go to visit them next week.

Brother Nippert has returned from a round through Wurtemberg. He writes that the work is progressing, and that souls have been converted. Our church will not be dedicated before the last Sunday in March. We are not as fast in Germany as you are in the United States. We have to exercise more patience here in everything, and in this way we have more opportunity to be tried in this Christian virtue than you have there. May the Lord give us an abundance of it, for we need it!

You see then, my dear brother, that the cause of the Lord, in spite of all the persecution and ill-will of our opponents, is still prospering. May the Lord continue to bless it!

Yours in Christ,

LUDWIG S. JACOBY.

## FRANCE AND ITALY.

We have received a long and interesting communication from Rev. Charles Cook, D. D., President of the Methodist French Conference, giving an account of the present state of the work in France. We hope to lay the whole letter before the Church shortly. In the mean time we give below some extracts, as brief indications of the state of matters there. We regret to learn that the local authorities continue to use their power, not their rights, to oppress; but it is a matter of rejoicing that the people bear it patiently, and seem even to grow: they worship God privately and by moonlight, when they may not do it publicly and in sunshine. The work is divided into two principal districts—the North and the South. The nucleus of a third, or central district, is forming; it is hoped. The districts have their superintendents, or presiding elders, and are divided into circuits, with their appointments, and in many cases Sunday schools, and some few day schools. Dr. Cook says:—

"Notwithstanding some hinderances as to the extension of our work, many more souls have been converted to God this year than in any year of our labours in France. Our increase at last conference was 258, besides 167 on trial. The little one has become a thousand, as we now reckon 1,099 members; we have 130 preaching places; 20 preachers; 5 paid evangelists; 29

unpaid local preachers; 31 Sunday schools; 1,562 scholars, taught by 145 teachers."

Speaking of the Southern District, the superintendent says: "We have 7 circuits, 10 regular ministers, 4 evangelists, 8 teachers or Scripture readers, 22 local preachers, and 93 Sabbath-school teachers. We preach in 80 towns and villages, to several thousand stated hearers."

It is incidentally mentioned that the country house of M. Guizot, the great French Protestant statesman, who was a member of the cabinet of Louis Philippe, is in the vicinity of one of the circuits in the South District; and to testify his approbation of the work the Methodists are doing in his vicinity, he sent them one hundred francs.

Speaking of the aid we have rendered them, and also of the Island of Corsica, he says: "We owe these hopeful beginnings, dear brethren, to your generosity; and to you we must look, under God, for the support of this work and its extension. Rimathie, the converted Corsican assistant, speaks of a whole family brought under the powerful operation of God's Holy Spirit. We have family prayer every evening; and when I have visited them unexpectedly, I have found them either at prayer, or reading their Italian Bible."

**THE FRENCH AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.**—May the mind of those French brethren be pleasing to the great Head of the Church, and gain also the favour of the universal Church! We hope the American Churches will not fail to consider this movement:—

The Central Committee of the French Branch of the Evangelical Alliance have, in a letter to the Branch of that association, suggested that advantage should be taken of the Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris next year, by holding a General Conference of Evangelical Christians in that city. The Committee of the British Branch of the Alliance, in reply, state that they cordially approve of the suggestion, and are prepared to lend their aid in carrying it out.

**ITALY.**—In the course of the last year, 110 houses, with 4,000 apartments, were built in Turin. The cause of this unwonted growth of a city in the old portion of Europe is found in the religious freedom guaranteed by the new constitution. While all the other cities in Italy are falling into decay, Turin, under the enlivening influence of the Protestant faith, revives and flourishes like a blooming garden. It is remarkable that the new Protestant temple, the first in Italy, which the Waldenses contemplate building in this city, is to stand on the spot where the martyrs were burned for their witness to the truth.

**ITALIAN JOURNALISM.**—A new journal has just appeared in Turin entitled "La Luce Evangelica," (The Evangelical Luminary.) It addresses itself to Italian patriots, and, while it is purely Italian, aims to overthrow the papal power, to which it attributes the misery and degradation of that beautiful country. It is not committed to any sect. Its watchword is the destruction of the papacy. It admits, however, articles on literature, science, and the fine arts, as an aid in the cultivation of the imagination, the conscience, and the affections.

## NORWAY.

**REV. O. P. PETERSON** some time since wrote us that he had a vast extent of country open to him, and that the people were importunate to receive the word. We published the *want* which our brother felt under these circumstances, and we are happy to report that a brother A. Ennis has remitted to our treasurer, Rev. T. Carlton, 200 Mulberry-street, funds toward purchasing a horse, that he may travel in the primitive itinerant manner of a Methodist preacher.

**ONE SERMON ON SUNDAYS.**—The Bishop of Lincoln, in a circular letter, complains that, without reckoning consolidated parishes, having two churches with one service in each, there are two hundred and seventy-three parishes in which only one service is held on Sunday. Without resorting to compulsion, he intends to obtain a very different state of things.

## INDIAN MISSIONS.

**THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER, G. W. Moneypenny, Esq.,** in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, says of the Indians of Kansas and Nebraska, and of some others of our tribes, what must in the main much encourage the friends of these rapidly wasting people—meantime those now actively engaged to serve them should redouble their efforts. *There are four hundred thousand Indians in the United States and Territories.*

The tribes in Kansas and Nebraska, with whom conventions have recently been concluded, as well as several others within the range of the emigration to those territories, are now undergoing a severe trial, and it is by no means surprising that their moral condition has not improved during the past year.

It is gratifying, however, to notice the fact, that in the midst of these adverse influences, the various mission schools within the central superintendency from which reports have been received, are in a sound, if not flourishing, condition; and the number of Indian youth attending them is equal to that of any former year.

As heretofore reported to you, an association of persons has undertaken to appropriate to their own use a portion of the land ceded by the Delawares, fronting on the Missouri river, and south of Fort Leavenworth, have laid out a city thereon, and actually had a public sale of the lots of the same on the 9th and 10th of October last. These unlawful proceedings have not only taken place under the eyes of the military officers, stationed at the fort, but two of them are said to be members of the association, and have been active agents in this discreditable business. Encouraged by these proceedings, and prompted by those engaged in them, other persons have gone on other portions of the tract ceded by the Delawares in trust to the United States, and pretended to have made, and are now making, such "claims" as they assert will vest in them the lawful right to enter the land at the minimum price under the preemption law of July 22, 1854.

In view of the facts above stated, I am constrained to submit a few suggestions in relation to the emigrated tribes in Kansas territory, who, by the policy of the government, adopted more than thirty years ago, and reluctantly acquiesced in by them, were removed to and became inhabitants of the country now embraced in this territory. Already many of them are called, and it is expected that others will cede the larger portion of their lands to the United States for the use and occupation of our citizens. The faith of the nation was pledged in the most solemn form, before these tribes removed to the region west of the Mississippi, that they should have the undisputed possession and control of the country, and that the tracts assigned to them therein should be their permanent homes. It was called the "Indian Territory;" and the Intercourse Act made it unlawful for white men to go into it, except on a license obtained, and for special purposes; and, in this secluded home, it was believed the efforts of the government and the philanthropist to civilize the red man would be more successful than ever before. Such was not the case, however. Our population advanced rapidly to the line which was to be the barrier, and with the emigration consequent upon our acquisitions from Mexico, and the organization of our new territories, necessarily subjected the Indians to that kind of contact with the whites which was sure to entail on them the vices while deprived of the good influences of civilization.

In the recent negotiations for their lands, the Indians dwelt upon the former pledges and promises made to them, and were averse generally to the surrender of any portion of their country. They said that they were to have the land "as long as grass grew and water run," and they feared the result if they should consent to yield any part of their possessions. When they did consent to sell, it was only on the condition that each tribe should retain a portion of their tract as a permanent home. All were unitedly and firmly opposed to another removal. So fixed and settled was this idea that propositions clearly for their interest were rejected by them.

The residences of the tribes who have recently ceded their lands should therefore be considered (subject, in a few cases, to a contraction of limits) as permanently fixed. Already the white population is occupying the lands between and adjacent to the Indian Reservation, and even going west of and beyond them; and at no distant day all the country immediately to the west of the reserves, which is worth occupying, will have been taken up; and then the current of population, until within a few years following only from the East, now comes sweeping like an avalanche from the Pacific coast, almost overwhelming the indigenous Indians in its approaches. It is, therefore, in my judgment, clear, beyond doubt or question, that the emigrated tribes in Kansas territory are permanently there—there to be thoroughly civilized, and to become a constituent portion of the population, or there to be destroyed and exterminated.

The duty of the government is, in my opinion, plain.

It should fulfil, with the greatest promptness and fidelity, every treaty stipulation with these Indians; frown down, at the first dawning, any and every attempt to corrupt them; see that their ample annuities are directed faithfully to their education and improvement, and not made the means of their destruction; incessantly resist the efforts of the selfish and heartless men, who, by specious plans and devices, for their own gain, may seek to distract and divide them; require diligence, energy, and integrity, in the administration of their affairs, by the agents who may be intrusted with their interest and welfare, and visit the severest penalties of the law on all who may violate its salutary provisions in relation to them. Let these things be done; the cooperation of the civil officers, magistrates, and good citizens of the Territory secured, and the most active efforts of the friends of the benevolent institutions now existing among them brought into exercise for their moral culture; and by harmonious and constant effort and action, a change may, and it is believed will, be brought about, and Kansas become distinguished as a land in which the complete and thorough civilization of the red man was worked out and accomplished.

The roads on the principal routes to the Pacific coast have become very important thoroughfares. Thousands of emigrants and many merchants, who, with their property, to the amount of several millions in value, pass annually over the Plains, are entitled to the protection of the government. The weakness of the present military force operates injuriously in various ways; and it would be much better to withdraw it entirely, and let emigrants have notice that they must protect themselves and their property, and leave the Indians to be dealt with by our agents alone, than to permit the posts to remain in their present weak and enfeebled condition.

In the report last year of the late agent Fitzpatrick, he states that in his then recent visit he found many of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux in a starving condition, on account of the scanty supply of buffalo; and the Upper Missouri agent, in his last year's report, also states that within his agency there were at least four hundred thousand of these animals annually destroyed.

The present agent for the Upper Platte and Arkansas is of the opinion, that although starvation be inevitable, yet the Indians alluded to will never voluntarily abandon their present mode of life; and that, to effect a change and obtain a control over them, the United States must first effectually chastise every band of them.

Although having confidence in the prudence and judgment of the agent, I am constrained to think that the suggestion has not been well considered by him; and, without questioning the beneficial effects which might result from the successful execution of such a measure, it would, in my opinion, if attempted, prove an utter failure. These Indians have no fixed habitations, no houses, no fields, and no property, herds, or flocks, but such as may be moved with great celerity; and in their rapid migration from one portion of the country to another, they leave no trace behind to guide and direct their pursuers.

I am not prepared to suggest any better plan for their domestication and preservation than to make an effort to colonize them in suitable tracts of country, to be selected for that purpose, and there teach them to labour and to cultivate the soil.

The four principal tribes within the southern superintendency—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws—continue gradually to improve their condition. Having generally adopted the habits and pursuits of civilized life, they are probably more prosperous and happy than any of the other tribes within our borders.

The Seminoles within this superintendency are in a much less satisfactory condition, being ignorant, and more or less debased, idle, and addicted to dissipation. The Creeks, within whose boundaries they reside, complain that they are the instruments and agents through whom most of the ardent spirits brought into the country are introduced, and they have appealed to the government to interpose to abate this nuisance, which is attended with much injury to their people.

The Indians in Texas are represented to be now more peaceful and orderly than they have been during a great portion of the year. They have committed many outrages upon frontier citizens, and continue their forays beyond our boundaries, in spite of the military force in that quarter, and the efforts of the agents of this department to restrain them. It is in contemplation to collect and colonize them on three reservations which the state of Texas has granted for the purpose, and where they are to be partially subsisted at the expense of the United States for a year or two, until they can be induced to turn their attention to agriculture and the raising of stock, and thus provide for their own subsistence.

The duty of making the necessary explorations of the country, and of selecting and surveying the boundaries of the reservations, was confided to R. S. Neighbors, the principal agent of the department in Texas, and to Captain R. B. Marcy, of the army, who were instructed to make a joint report of the result of their proceedings, with the plats of the reservation. At the

last accounts the surveys had not been completed, and their report had consequently not been received.

Conventional arrangements are necessary with all the Indians in New-Mexico and Utah, except the Pueblos.

Our citizens ought to have proper protection from Indian depredations, but in the present state of things in these two territories this is impossible. All the military force that could be sent there could not prevent such depredations, otherwise than by the extermination of the Indians. Without implements or stock, and untaught and unassisted in the art of husbandry, they cannot support themselves otherwise than they do. When, as is often the case, the chase does not supply their necessities, they must steal or starve. They must either subsist to a considerable extent by plundering the white inhabitants; or they will have to be exterminated, or else they must be colonized in suitable locations, and, to some extent, be subsisted by the government until they can be trained to such habits of industry and thrift as will enable them to sustain themselves. The system in progress in California, with some prospects of success. It is about being commenced in Texas, and its adoption in New-Mexico and Utah should be no longer delayed.

The governor of New-Mexico estimates the cost of putting this system in operation in the territory at \$67,500 for the first two years, \$40,000 for the third, and \$30,000 for each of several succeeding years.

He reports the amount of losses sustained by the white population of the territory, during the past year, at about \$112,000.

Our Indian relations in California begin to wear a more encouraging aspect. No serious disturbance has occurred there during the past year.

The wonderful growth of our distant possessions, and the rapid expansion of our population in every direction, will render it necessary, at no distant day, to restrict the limits of all the Indian tribes upon our frontiers, and cause them to be settled in fixed and permanent localities, thereafter not to be disturbed. The policy of removing Indian tribes, from time to time, as the settlements approach their habitations and hunting-grounds, must be abandoned. It is believed that by the proposed change advantages will also result to the white population; while the heavy drafts heretofore made on the national treasury, for removing Indian tribes, will be saved.

**EVANGELIZATION OF IRELAND.**—A few of the members of the American Foreign and Christian Union assembled at the Society's Rooms in Chambers-street to meet the Rev. Dr. Heather, Secretary of the Irish Home Missionary Society, who presented some interesting statements respecting the reformation so happily progressing in Ireland. He said that Ireland was not as large now as it used to be; he did not mean geographically, but as regards the number of its population. "In 1841," said he, "the population of Ireland was 8,175,000. That population ran up to 9,000,000 in 1846. In 1851, when the census was taken, the population had come down to about 6,600,000. At that time, by a paper that was carefully prepared, it was ascertained that the Protestant population amounted to 2,000,000. In 1846, when the population of the country was 9,000,000, the Protestant population did not come quite up to 2,000,000. Since 1851 the tide of emigration has flowed from the country continually, and a large proportion of it has come to America. The population of Ireland is now only about 6,000,000, including a Protestant population of a shade over 2,000,000; showing Romanism, since 1846, to have lost about 2,500,000. Since the year 1841 there have been about 20,000 converted to Protestantism. I do not mean to say that the thirty thousand who left Popery were all brought under subjection to the saving truth; but they were so far convinced of the errors of the Romish doctrines as to leave the Church and embrace Protestantism.

**GERMAN DOMESTIC MISSIONS.**

Seven hundred thousand (700,000) Germans in the United States!

**STATISTICS OF GERMAN MISSIONS.**—For these we are indebted to Brother J. Rothweiler, of Cleveland, Ohio:—

The German work being divided among five annual conferences, and considerably mixed up with the English department, there are but few who clearly see the statistical and financial exhibit of it. As it is said by some that "the finances are an index to the religious condition," I would request a place for the following financial exhibit of the German department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is a true one, with the exception of the South-Eastern Indiana Conference, of which I had no report for this year; but I added, as their probable increase, fifteen per cent. to their missionary collection of last year, and ten per cent. to the other items. A few items have been corrected since the

publication of the reports, through the Apologist. The collection for necessitous cases is put with the fifth collection.

The exhibit is as follows:—

	CONFERENCES.								
New-York	\$1,591 99	Missionary collection.							
Channah	1,944 18	Tract collection.							
South-Eastern Indiana	851 13	Sunday-Sch. Union collection.							
Rock River	1,054 53	Bible Society collection.							
Illinois	1,175 88	Fifth collection.							
Total this year	\$6,617 71	Total in all collections.							
Last year	5,157 95	No. of members and probationers.							
Increase this year	\$1,459 76	Amount paid per member.							
	91 51								
	55 75								
	49 30								
	164 95								
	1,821 24								
	1,968								

**BALTIMORE.**—Rev. J. C. Lyon, Missionary.—The delay of my report of this mission will be readily excused when you understand that the cause of it was our expectation for some time past of getting into the lecture-room of our new church on Broadway, near Eastern Avenue. Sunday, the 12th inst., was appointed for the dedication of this part of the church, for which the services of Rev. W. Numbsden, in German, and those of Rev. W. B. Edwards, in English, were secured; but the stormy weather causing a general disappointment, we made another effort on the following Sabbath, engaging Rev. A. Merker of the United Brethren for the morning, and our old friend and colleague, Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, in the afternoon, all of which were kindly rendered and of very beneficial results to the cause. The collections and subscriptions were as good, probably, as we had a right to expect on the dedication of a basement.

The new church, forty-two by eighty feet, though very plain in every part, is, nevertheless, such a building as will make the impression on the German mind here that Methodism is a more important matter and more worthy of their serious consideration than they were wont to consider it from the appearance of our former places of worship in this part of the city. The whole cost of the building, when finished, which will be the case, will be about \$8,500. Of this sum \$2,000 have been paid, besides \$700 on the lot from the sale of our old meeting-house in Ann-street, and about \$500 collected. Besides this, we have about \$1,700 on the subscription-book.

A conversion.—With the dedication of our new basement, I am happy to inform you, commenced evidently also a new era in the work of God among us. On the evening of the stormy Sabbath alluded to, the Rev. H. C. Coleman brought a stranger to my door, whom he had found in the rain in the street, penniless and friendless, with the request that we might furnish him with the means of support over night, and he would call and pay for it in the morning. Of course we understood all this, and acted accordingly. The stranger proved to be a Dane by birth and a Norwegian by raising. We seated him at the supper-table, but he jumped up hastily, beating his breast and crying: "My greatest pain and appetite is here; I am afraid there is no more mercy for me," &c. We talked to him as well as we could about the probable state of his case; and though he was

at first very shy of us, supposing us to be Catholics, yet he soon gained confidence, finding that we understood more about the condition of his mind than he did himself. We took him to the church, and, after sermon, to the altar, and after a mighty struggle on his own part as well as on the part of the congregation in his behalf, the clouds of despondency broke away from his mind, the morning of his redemption dawned upon him, the iron muscles of his countenance relaxed, he raised his head and looked with a smile of unutterable confidence and joy toward the wall, shouting, "I see him, I see him upon the cross; I see him so beautiful and so lovely; he is my Jesus, my Saviour!" and much more to the same effect. He now jumped up to tell the congregation what the Lord had done for him, but, finding himself unable to tell it in German, we told him, "Speak in Norrish; we'll understand it," at which he gave utterance to bursts of triumphant exclamations, which made us more than feel assured that the Lord had indeed dedicated our basement by his saving presence.

Protracted meeting.—We have kept up the meetings ever since, nearly two weeks now, and had penitents at our altar every night, sometimes crowded to excess. The number of souls that profess to have found peace in believing is truly encouraging. On last night a very interesting couple, lately arrived from the fatherland, found the Lord in an overwhelming shower of divine grace. They had, indeed, a long and a hard struggle before the fetters of their legal bondage broke, and their souls were emancipated from the dominion of the fell destroyer.

**DOMESTIC MISSIONS.**

UPPER IOWA DISTRICT, IOWA CONFERENCE.—H. W. Reed, Superintendent.

In making my last report for the Upper Iowa District, you will allow me to be a little desultory. Four years since I commenced the superintendence of this district, when what is now the district embraced only about one-half of its present body. We have had difficulties arising every year to contend with; but, with missionaries disposed to work, and willing frequently to suffer, and that cheerfully too, for Christ's sake, the work has steadily progressed, until now, looking at the past and present, we are constrained to say, "What hath God wrought?" While we would be grateful to God for his great mercy and his good hand upon us, we would not forget the Missionary Society that has so opportunely come to our aid in furnishing the means necessary in carrying on this great work; but for that, no doubt a large portion of this great field would be a moral desert that now blooms as the garden of the Lord. Our missions the last year were as follow:—

1. **Delhi.**—Delhi, the heart of the mission, is the county seat of Delaware County. It is a thriving town and promises to be a place of considerable importance in that part of the county. We commenced the Delhi mission some three years since by taking one or two small appointments from the Cascade circuit, and the rest is new ground. A society was formed by a local preacher at Delhi (brother Wright) some two years ago.

We have now quite an interesting society there, and a new church edifice commenced. Brother Clifford has laboured quite successfully the past year; and the prospect now is, that in a year or two Delhi will constitute a pleasant self-supporting work. There are now sixty-three full members, eighteen probationers, and three local preachers. I suppose two years ago twenty would have embraced the whole number. There are, I think, some two or three Sunday schools with the necessary appendages. They paid to the Missionary Society for the year about \$11 21.

2. **Independence.**—Independence mission embraces the town of Independence, the county seat of Buchanan County, situated on the Wappenecon River, due west of Dubuque some seventy miles; also Quasqueton, some seven miles below on the same river. Both of these are flourishing towns, (or villages, as eastern folks would say.) The mission embraces also several settlements below Quasqueton and above Independence, which together make it an interesting and, prospectively at least, a very important work. The friends at Independence have finished a neat parsonage for the preacher, and a small church also is about being completed. The preacher, by his teaching from house to house, as well as in the public congregation, (for pulpit proper there is none,) has endeared himself to the people as well as rendered quite efficient service to the cause of Christ. We have on the mission some two or three Sunday schools under our supervision, and the general interests of the Church are in a healthy state. There are now ninety-two members, thirty-seven probationers, and two local preachers. Missionary collection some eleven dollars.

3. **West Union.**—West Union Mission is named after the county seat of Fayette County; it also includes several other small towns on the Turkey River and its branches. It embraces a fine country and quite an en-

terprising population. They have a small church and parsonage at West Union, and everything bids fair for a good circuit; indeed, it will support itself after this year if it continues in its present shape and receives the service of but one man. There are several Sunday schools on the work with the necessary appendages, and the prospect of the mission is encouraging. The increase this year is considerable. We held an interesting camp-meeting on the work at the close of the year, the first ever held in those parts. The number of members is one hundred and fifty-one, forty-two probationers, and two local preachers. The missionary has laboured earnestly and with success during the year. Missionary collections amount to \$53 97.

4. *Lansing*.—The Lansing Mission embraces the two north-eastern counties of the state, commencing on the Mississippi, running some twenty-five or thirty miles up and down the river, and then some fifty or sixty miles back. It is a large and laborious work. We were fortunate in getting a good supply with the missionary appointed to the work, and together they laboured, not only efficiently but with marked success. At one revival during the winter some seventy or more were received into the Church, the most of whom were converts of the meeting. At the close of the year we had an interesting camp-meeting. On the Sabbath we stated to the congregation that the deficiency in support was about \$150, and we wanted to raise \$100 from that congregation. In the course of some fifteen or twenty minutes we had from \$100 to \$110 in money, or good houses pledged. I think the cash down was about \$90. The congregation probably was not over five hundred, or six hundred at most.

Arrangements are made so as to make a circuit of the south part of the work for one man, and the north part to be continued a mission with two men. The work in every respect is a very interesting one indeed, and will soon amply repay the labour and expense.

A very pretty parsonage was built on the south part of the work during the year, and prospects are fair for several church edifices. They have several Sunday schools in successful operation. The number of members is as follows: two hundred and twenty members, twenty-four probationers, and one local preacher. Missionary money, \$42.

5. *Elkada*.—This mission is made up of the town of Elkada, quite a flourishing place on the Turkey River, and the county a few miles round. We had rather, from several discouraging circumstances, that the work as a separate mission should be discontinued, and the principal appointments attached to other contiguous works; but the mission has during the year made decided improvements both temporally and spiritually, and with good management, I think, will in a few years make a good circuit. The supply of last year did very well; by his effort a good parsonage is already under way, and things generally look flattering.

The number of Sunday scholars I cannot report; for in this as in the other cases depending on the report to be made to the conference, I have not had access to the statistics. We have endeavoured, however, to establish schools under our own control, where we could possibly effect it.

They have sixty-two members, thirty-two probationers, and two local preachers. For missions, \$3 42; which is a decided improvement on any former year.

6. *The Norwegian Mission* has been supplied by a brother Gardner, from the Wisconsin Conference. From all I can learn his services have been acceptable and useful. There are now about from forty to forty-five members, and a few probationers. The work is now left without a supply; and where the mission will be supplied from another year is more than I can say. The mission seems steadily to increase in numbers as well as in interest. There are some very faithful and excellent souls on the work, and they generally seem quite determined to have a good deal more than the mere form of godliness.

It would be a great pity to see the work languish for want of a missionary.

In conclusion, we would most affectionately commend the entire work "to God and the word of his grace, which alone is able to build them up, and give them an inheritance among them that are sanctified."

Affectionately yours, H. W. REED.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.—*Rev. M. Robertson*, superintendent of the Batesville District, writes to the Corresponding Secretary, Nov. 29, 1854:—

DEAR BROTHER,—We have many reasons to be grateful to the God of missions for his goodness to us in this country of the setting sun. It is true appearances are against us this year in Arkansas Conference. We are reduced from three districts to two. But this is not because we have lost any ground, in numbers or territorial extent. The want of an efficient elder to superintend compelled us to throw several missions together, so that they could be visited quarterly by the superintendents.

We have twelve missions in this district, and some of them are twice as large as they should be, and the

superintendent will perform a travel of six hundred miles every round of quarterly meetings. This is a vast field of labour, but it is a field of usefulness. Here are hundreds who would not have the word of life for some time, if our ministers were withdrawn. We have had, during the last twelve months, two hundred and sixty-three hopeful conversions, and nearly as many accessions to the M. E. Church within these bounds. Our numbers have increased, while many have left for California, Oregon, and other parts. We are at this time enjoying peace in all our borders, and our preachers have gone to work for a general revival. And already we begin to witness signs of better times: the penitent is finding his way to the mercy-seat, and old professors are comforted; and we are all, I trust, praying for a gospel-sweeping shower.

Our missionary appropriations are too small, in view of the labour to be performed. Several of the preachers will be much embarrassed in consequence of this fact. If they could be raised a little for one or two years, our missions, many of them, would be made self-sustaining circuits. But several of our preachers will suffer—yes, really suffer—this year for some of the substantial of life. The crop is very light in this country, and several preachers, with from two to six children, with their wives, have appropriations from fifty to seventy-five dollars; and this year they will get but little more. I deeply feel for them, and if I had it in my power I would relieve them. They will patiently suffer; but the Church should not be willing to have them suffer, if in her power to relieve them.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—*Bangor District*, December 6, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

DEAR SIR,—Agreeably to your request, I forward the following brief report of the English Domestic Missions within the bounds of this district:—

Number of Missions .....	9
" " Missionaries .....	9
" " Church members .....	575
" " Probationers .....	123
" " Local preachers .....	7

One or two of these missions will, probably, become self-supporting charges another year. Two neat and commodious houses of worship—one at Brewer's and the other at Oldtown—have been built and dedicated to the worship of God during the past year, and several of the missions have been favoured with revivals.

We have still a large extent of territory, which might be occupied profitably as missions had we men and means.

C. D. PILLSBURY, Superintendent.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.—*Prairie du Chien Mission District*, Dec., 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

DEAR BROTHER:—To give you a detailed account of all the movements in this district for the past year would occupy more space than would probably be deemed necessary; and yet, were I to speak of all in which I feel a deep interest, it would make a small volume.

I received my appointment to this district in 1853, with ten circuits, one-half of them self-supporting, though in reality but missionary ground, having but few members. But where our people and outside friends are permanently settled for any length of time, they feel disposed and willing to sustain their ministers. Our missions, or those circuits which receive help from the missionary funds, are made up of new settlements, where the people have but recently commenced, and have not yet recovered from the expenses incident to emigration, and beginning their new homes.

*Enlargement and straitness*.—Such was the enlargement last year, from emigration, that my ten circuits grew into eighteen; but for the want of men and means to supply them, three of them, together with eight or ten others in the conference, had to be struck from the list of appointments, and the people, who called loudly for the Word of Life, were left to shift for themselves as best they could. This was painful to one who has been forty-two years upon the frontier, and knows the feelings of those who are thus situated. One circuit, on the west side of the Mississippi, in Minnesota, was attached to Minnesota District, leaving me, this year, fourteen circuits, spreading over a district of country equal in size to the State of Connecticut, and including seven domestic missions.

*Districts too large*.—However well these large districts do in the East, they do not answer the wants of the Church here in the great Northwest. 1. The most of our preachers are young and not in orders, and cannot administer the sacrament; and if the presiding elder does not reach them once a quarter, the people cannot have the pleasure and profit of this ordinance. And as there are not four times fourteen Sabbaths in a year, we cannot get round four times, and have a Sabbath included in the quarterly visitation; and in this country, we cannot collect our people together at such meetings;

even the novelty of hearing the presiding elder will not call them out on a week day.

*Prosperity and privations*.—The work of God prospers generally in the district, on Mushoda, Black River Mission; I left revivals in progress, and since conference near two hundred have been received on the district. But our preachers are obliged to suffer great privations. Two of mine moved their families three hundred miles; one moved two hundred, and could obtain no house, not even a cabin to live in, and was compelled to buy a lot and build one. We were compelled to move some twenty preachers from the southeast to the northwest of the conference, to supply the demand growing out of emigration in that direction; and one or two of them, to the Minnesota District, had to move about five hundred miles.

On this frontier we have the children of Methodists, and of Methodist preachers, some of whom are pious, but others are far from it. Hundreds of our members, who come to the country with or without certificates, finding themselves out of the range and reach of preaching, backslide. This shows the necessity of these frontier missions to be ready to receive the sheep, and fold them on their arrival, or soon after. And our brethren and friends in the East should rejoice that in our economy they can send their missionary money on to the frontier, where the man of God will see to the spiritual welfare of their children, friends, and old neighbours who emigrate thither.

*Losses met and gains expected*.—It may not be of any interest to others for me to add, that in addition to my other personal sacrifices in this work, health, home, and domestic comfort, I have, since last spring, lost about \$300 in horses, by sickness, death, and lameness. And since conference, in September last, I have had to buy two new ones, at a cost of \$250, to be able to get round my district, while the whole amount of my receipts for the year on my district did not exceed \$300. If I were to reason as some preachers do, I might take it for granted that my commission to travel had expired; but my feelings and sense of duty are not so. I cannot stand such losses long; but if I can leave the world as Wesley did, out of debt, and gain heaven, and meet souls there who were saved through my feeble instrumentality, I shall be content.

ALFRED BROWNSON, Presiding Elder.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.—*Report of the Green River Mission District*.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

*Rev. H. M. Curry* took charge of the Nocreek Circuit. One frame meeting-house has been built and completed, except pulpit and seats, and money enough has been subscribed to pay as far as they have gone. There were, I think, twenty-five or thirty conversions, and an increase of six members.

*Rev. J. F. Harrison* took charge of the Green River Mission. He has done well in church building. There was a number of conversions, and I think a small increase in membership. Brother E. C. Black laboured with him, and the Ramsey Mission was supplied by them.

*Rev. S. B. Sheeks* took charge of Henderson Mission. He organized three Sabbath schools, which succeeded well. He reports officers and teachers, 30; scholars, 135; volumes in libraries, 326.

He also reports "near twenty" conversions: members, 81; probationers, 32; coloured 2,—which is an increase of 38 members, but a decrease of five on the whole. He has done well under the circumstances. When he began nearly all were probationers.

*Rev. R. D. Lashbrook* took charge of the Butler Mission. There was a large number of conversions under his labours, and a large increase; but I am unable to give the particulars.

The district is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The financial department is on the gain. I trust, by the blessing of the Lord, the district will soon be off from the mission-list, and pay back the money expended on it, with compound interest.

Yours respectfully, N. F. TOWER.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF MISSIONS AND TO MISSIONARIES.—*Dear Brethren*: I am a little apprehensive that you will fail to send your annual reports to our office in due time and in due form. If you do, it is a delinquency on your part which we cannot make up.

1. Let them be in our office, at the latest, by the fifteenth of January.
2. Let them be written concisely, and in a fair hand, on good paper, and not crowded in the lines or words.
3. Let the matter be well digested and well arranged, and the statistics full, and reduced to the form of a table at the close.
4. Do not go into the history of your mission only so far as it is necessary to illustrate its present condition and prospects.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

REV. D. D. LORE AND THE REV. G. D. CARROW.—We find the following account of the departure of Brother Lore, and of the arrival of Brother Carrow, in the "British Packet," a paper published in Buenos Ayres, South America. It well exhibits the kindly feeling of the community for our missionaries:—

**PASTORAL SEPARATION.**—After a seven years' residence as pastor of the North American Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, the Rev. D. D. Lore embarked with his family, on the 15th August, for his native land. His departure is deeply regretted, not only by his immediate congregation, but by a wide circle of attached friends. His zeal, assiduity, and urbanity in the discharge of his professional duties, and especially the paternal solicitude manifested in behalf of the "rising generation," commanded a respect and sympathetic interest that will long endear his memory with all who had the pleasure and privilege of his acquaintance; enhanced as these qualities were, on his own part and that of his amiable partner, by the courtesies and amenities of private life.

Amid the tears and pangs of a long, and, to many, so far as this world is concerned, a final separation, it is consolatory to reflect that his labours of love have been duly appreciated and adequately acknowledged. The Rev. Mr. Lore and his lady bear with them several expressive and elegant testimonials of esteem, including a substantial memento of fifty doubloons. The congregation, we may say, in mass, with numerous friends and sympathizers, accompanied them to the place of embarkation; while not a few prolonged the convoy, and saw them safe on board the "Hugh Birchhead." But such scenes, between a faithful pastor and an attached flock, are too sacred for ordinary description. Meanwhile our best wishes accompany the voyagers; and in the new home that may await them in the good providence of God, may they long have occasion to look back with unmingled satisfaction on their temporary residence in Buenos Ayres!

Mr. Lore's successor, the Rev. G. D. Carrow, arrived here with his family on the 5th August. We tender him a hearty welcome; and may he experience the same ministerial success and personal appreciation as his respected predecessor!

## CALIFORNIA.

ONE of the preachers writes us:—The Advocate is doing well; the subscription list is running up rapidly.

We have had a year of great prosperity; God is pouring out his Spirit in many portions of the state. The Sacramento charge is sharing largely in moral influence at this time.

The cause of temperance has made wonderful progress this year. This is to be attributed to the active part taken in this work by the ministers of our own Church. We are confidently expecting a "prohibitory" law the coming winter.

## MISSIONS TO FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

**THE WELSH MISSION IN NEW-YORK** continues to prosper, and there have been ten persons added to the society during the past quarter.

**THE WELSH HYMN-BOOK.**—This is now out, and the preachers can send forward their orders to Carlton and Phillips, New-York.

**SWEDISH MISSION.**—Rev. S. B. Newman writes from Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28th, 1854:—

As I returned last night from Indiana, I found a paper stating the news and doings of the missionary department, for which I most humbly thank you. Concerning the state of the Scandinavian missions under my charge, you know of their condition from my late letter; but it may be interesting for you to know that since I wrote that letter the work of the Lord has still been going on in the missions. In Chicago the people still continue to come to the altar for prayer on Sabbath evenings, and as this mission is, in some sense, a child of the Bethel Ship, in New-York, so we are trying to follow our mother (or rather our beloved father and pastor, O. G. Hedstrom) in many things; and truly in this the Lord God most high is blessing us, glory be to his holy name! It is true we sometimes meet with opposition and trials; but we must expect that, and it is wonderful how the grace of God is sufficient for all things. I have gone through a wonderful school, yet I sometimes feel how weak I am; but, glory to God! he

is my strength, and I hope that I shall always feel weak in myself, but strong in God. Yes, brother, in God alone is my strength. I had nearly lost sight of him when our beloved pastor, H., was here. I got so excited, the occasion nearly carried me away because of my anxiety for success. Pastor H. sometimes smiled, and spoke in his usual good, confidential way. (O may God bless him!) I have had many lessons on the providence and dealings of God, and they all seem to say to me, Be calm, trust in God, have faith in Jesus. O yes; God will do all things right. My soul feels like praising him. O he is good!

As I mentioned Indiana in my letter, suffer me to say we had an overwhelming and glorious time in Lafayette yesterday. God was present. I have not experienced or seen such feeling manifested lately in the Indiana mission. It was a melting time—glory be to God!

## YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE following letter is from a native of Africa, of the Queah tribe, named after the late Dr. Pitman. He was educated in New-York, mainly at the expense of brethren in Africa, and is now engaged in teaching a school at Buchanan, in Grand Bassa County. The letter is addressed to Rev. D. Terry, and has reference to his family, with whom he resided for a long time. We publish it as it was written, showing the feelings of the man as well as of the missionary.

Buchanan, Aug. 14, 1854.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—I now steal awhile away from the labours of my school to awhile commune with friends on the other side of the big sea; and be assured that it affords me quite a pleasure in so doing. My silence since my arrival home, except in one or two instances, may be attributed more to negligence than to pressure of business. I am also certain that Mrs. Terry has many times asked, "What has become of Charley? is he dead? Have you heard from him, pa?" In which interrogations David has not been found wanting. Elizabeth has teased Mrs. T. with—"Ma, what did pa say about Charley?" And Miss Martha has not been a careless listener to the results of these inquiries. Mrs. S. Purdy comes up now and then to pay happy New-Year visits; and perhaps, taking up a daggerreotype—"O pa, have you heard anything from Charley?"

This leaves me well, and doing well in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, the place assigned me as my field of labour for 1854. I have the charge of an interesting school, numbering in all seventy, boys and girls inclusive, from the boy in his alphabet to the reader. I have some studying geography, grammar, arithmetic, and a small class of two in astronomy, all seemingly very anxious to learn. And here let me say, that apparently, in my weak and humble opinion, there is quite a difference between the youth of this country and those of America,—that is, so far as aptness is related. Certainly this is not an original idea of mine, for I think I have seen in print this, or similar, advanced; but my own observation enables me to endorse it. There appears to be a decidedly greater degree of susceptibility manifest in favour of the youth here. Having been associated some two years in the same schools with not a minority of the youth of the famous city of New-York, (I went to two of their "tip-top" schools, you know,) I can a little judge of the density of their brains; and, sir, I do say, give our children such chances, and soon we would have men who would throw Douglass so far in the shade that he would turn black, reminding "the astronomer" of the phenomenon in nature called an "eclipse of the moon." I suppose this difference between the youth of this and those of that country, of the same extraction, may be readily accounted for,—the poor children there having nothing lofty or ennobling to incite them to perseverance; here, thank Heaven, they can be and are pointed to such positions, and such glorious prospects of the future, as that they are almost imperceptibly led to the belief in, as well as the pleasing realities of, the fact; and the pleasing "All are ours" leads them to the conclusion that they must equip themselves well for the proper reception and enjoyment of them. But I leave this point, as I am a little missionary now, and must not meddle too much.

Rev. S. J. Mathews, the pastor for this charge, and family are well. I like him much; yea, I love him—love him because he is a missionary, and seems to love the cause of missions. He looks like a workman who needeth not to be ashamed. We have had two or three powerful revivals of the work of God, in the Church under his charge, since I have been here. Many have been added to our number, and still it goes on. These revivals were powerful, so much so that it was a common saying among some of us, "that the town looked changed." Truly, in those times,

"Whenever we met one on the way  
We always had something to say  
About the heavenly union."

For my part, I am glad that I am here, especially in such times as these.

No news that I can write but what you have heard, or will hear, by the "Shirley," through the right channel.

My best respects to your family—Mrs. T., David, Elizabeth, Miss Martha, Mrs. Purdy, Dr. Durbin, all the Book-Room folks, and Mr. M'Pherson's family.

I am endeavouring to discharge my duty, in a weak manner. I get some time to glance at my books, &c. Well, upon the whole, I can't complain.

Miss Reynolds is well; I see her once in a year. O! I was reading in a paper of Dr. Wiley's return from China; I should like to see him. I think of coming to see you all by and by—not now.

As I have no more news of any importance to relate, I must close my short epistle. I may say, that while we hear of contentions, and indeed revolutions in Europe, and as we read from both European and American papers, while Russia is surrounded almost on every side by foes, Liberia, by far weaker than the weakest city in Russia, rests, under the mighty arm of Omnipotence, calm and secure. Cape Palmas has declared her independence as a "separate state." One of their party cries, "No annexation"—the other, "Annexation." I don't know how they will fix it, and I was going to say I did n't care. I want to get from you some books, but I don't know how to fix it; hence I shall wait till you write me how the money is to be remitted to you. But just now, if you will send me an astronomy, with its atlas, like those I studied while there—I think it is called "Smith's"; also some "astronomical cards"—these I need for my private use now—"Smith's Astronomy," the book and the atlas inclusive; and when I shall have received information how funds are to be remitted to you for what little things I may need, then I'll mention the books, &c.

My respects to your little "new comer." I shall call him "Olin," if a boy; but if a girl, I do n't know.

I have added "A" to my name—thus,

Yours, as ever, C. A. PITMAN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The annual meeting of this Society was held at their rooms, in Mulberry-street, on Wednesday afternoon. There is an activity in this new organization which promises more than the mere sale of books; and we shall be much mistaken if its friends do not find something more in its annual report of details which clearly show it to be an agency for great spiritual good in the reviving of the Churches, and the increase of congregations and Sunday schools. Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck, Corresponding Secretary, presented his Annual Report, from which it appeared that since the first of March he has attended twenty-seven annual conferences, travelled nearly fourteen thousand miles, and delivered one hundred and ninety addresses and sermons. There are now twenty-five conference agents, and at least one hundred and fifty colporteurs in the field, reaching from Virginia to Maine, and west to Iowa, and south to Kentucky. It has been ascertained that eleven of these agents have, in the last eighteen months, purchased books and tracts of the New-York Book Concern alone amounting to near \$50,000. To this must be added large amounts purchased by other agents, and by auxiliaries having no agents, at 200 Mulberry-street and 24 Vesey-street, New-York; Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, Washington, &c.

There has been disbursed during the past three months the sum of \$4,554 04, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,889 59.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: The Bishops are Presidents: Vice-Presidents—Hon. John M'Lean, of Ohio; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New-York; Corresponding Secretary, Jesse T. Peck; Recording Secretary, Stephen B. Wickens; Treasurer, John B. Edwards, New-York; Assistant-Treasurer, L. Swormstedt, Cincinnati.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY TRACT SOCIETY.**—This society is probably the agent of more good to the bodies and souls of the citizens and strangers in New-York than any other single agency in existence among us. The widow and the

fatherless—the stranger and sojourner—the passers through this great mart of the nations—do all find in this organization a society that literally goes about “doing good.”

The following is an abstract of it:—

The summary of results reported in the past year is as follows:—28 missionaries, with, on an average, 1,104 visitors, distributed 1,559,403 tracts, in various languages, containing 5,709,333 pages; supplied the necessities, on behalf of the New-York Bible Society, with 1,067 Bibles and 1,233 Testaments; lent from Ward Libraries 6,081 volumes; gathered 1,985 children into Sabbath, and 342 into public schools, and 203 persons into Bible classes; induced 1,570 persons to attend Church; obtained 449 temperance pledges; held 1,254 district prayer meetings; 45 backsliders have been reclaimed; 134 persons hopefully converted; and 105 converts united with evangelical Churches. But in the twenty years that such results have been recorded, the total numbers reported have been as follows: 19,326,446 tracts distributed; 25,539 Bibles, and 30,169 Testaments supplied; 88,726 volumes lent; 48,487 children gathered into Sabbath, and 7,827 into public schools, and 3,901 persons into Bible classes; 35,269 persons induced to attend Church; 23,720 temperance pledges obtained; 31,698 district prayer meetings held; 696 backsliders reclaimed; 5,082 persons hopefully converted, and 3,375 converts united with the evangelical Churches.

The twenty-eight missionaries now engaged are nineteen ward missionaries and three assistants one missionary and an assistant for German residents, one for seamen, two for immigrants, and one for Jews. This is the first year that the Society has sustained a missionary for the Jews. Regarding themselves as the chosen of God, that people suppose Gentiles to be incapable of giving them religious instruction. From infancy they have been taught to regard Jesus of Nazareth as an imposter, and that rejecting him, and watching against Christian influence with the utmost jealousy, were religious acts well pleasing to God. Besides this, a large proportion of the 23,000 Jews in our city came from Bohemia or Bavaria, where Papal idolatry abounds; and this they have mistaken for Christianity. The Jewish field, consequently, cannot be cultivated, or even entered, without encountering great and peculiar difficulties, such as would be insurmountable were it not for the encouragement afforded by the word of God. The person we have appointed to this work is a converted Jew, acquainted with Jewish prejudices, and familiar with Jewish arguments. These he has examined in the light of Divine Revelation, and having clearly seen that Jesus was the Messiah, he has embraced him as all his salvation and all his desire, and now goes among the people of his own nation with advantages that Gentiles do not possess, and tells them of the things that he has tasted and handled of the word of life.

By the annual report of the treasurer, it appears that the receipts of the past year were:—

From donations, \$15,010 82; from Female Branch, \$3,149 48; Churches, \$1,546 89; cash on hand at last report, \$269 85; total, \$17,777 04; which have been disbursed as follows: For missionary services, 14,515 68; for tracts, \$2,778 77; incidental expenses, \$427 73; balance, \$54 86.

OUR COUNTRY—THE EXTENT OF IT.—How much activity is necessary in following up the tide of the people who are pouring into the new states and territories! After looking at the statistics which follow, turn to the letters under the head of Domestic Missions, and carefully peruse them. According to the Census Report, the area of the United States and Territories is 2,936,166 square miles. The following table, taken from that document, but transposed so as to give each its proper rank, shows the area of each State and Territory:—

Square Miles.	Square Miles.
Nebraska Territory 335,882	Alabama 50,722
Utah Territory 269,170	North Carolina 50,704
Texas 237,504	Mississippi 47,156
New-Mexico Terr'y 207,007	New-York 47,000
Oregon Territory 185,030	Pennsylvania 46,000
Minnesota Territory 166,025	Tennessee 45,600
California 155,980	Louisiana 41,355
Washington Terr'y 123,022	Ohio 39,964
Kansas 114,798	Kentucky 37,680
Indian Territory, (Kansas) 71,127	Indiana 33,809
Missouri 67,380	Maine 31,766
Virginia 61,352	South Carolina 29,385
Florida 59,268	Maryland 11,124
Georgia 58,000	Vermont 10,212
Michigan 56,243	New-Hampshire 9,280
Illinois 55,405	New-Jersey 8,320
Wisconsin 53,924	Massachusetts 7,800
Arkansas 52,198	Connecticut 4,674
Iowa 50,914	Delaware 2,120
	Rhode Island 1,306
	District of Columbia 60

The Nebraska Territory is large enough to cut up into seven states of the size of New-York, and leave a surplus of territory large enough for a state of the size of Connecticut; Kansas Territory has an area sufficient to make two states of the size of Ohio, and one of the size of Indiana; Texas will make four states of the size of Alabama, and one of the size of Indiana; and California has a sufficient area to convert into sixteen states of the size of New-Hampshire, and a surplus to make one about the size of Massachusetts.

THE COUNTRY WE LIVE IN—its ability and responsibility should be kept before us in all our meditations and devices for extending and increasing the kingdom of God among men. Read a single item relating to the Cunard line of steamers:—

A statement made by S. S. Lewis, agent of the Cunard line of steamships, that 50,000 passengers had been carried by that line, not one of whom had been lost or injured, has attracted considerable attention. The following is a copy of the statement which was made before the coroner's jury in the case of the disaster to the Ocean:—

Mr. Lewis stated that the line between Liverpool and Boston had been in operation fourteen and a half years next January—the first ship of the line, the Britannia, sailed from Liverpool 4th of July, 1840—7,000 passages across the ocean, of 3,000 miles each, have been made—upward of 50,000 passengers and about the same number of their own people have been carried; that two steamers had been constantly at sea during that period, and that not a single passenger had (to his knowledge) been harmed, nor a pound of baggage lost by the dangers of the sea. That in 1840, the year the steamers commenced running, the whole amount of imports into Boston in foreign vessels was about \$600,000; last year, 1853, the importations in foreign vessels were \$7,000,000.\* The increase yearly had been enormous—the greater part, probably more than two-thirds, had come in the steamers of this line: there had been no loss of cargo, and only one average of \$8,000 to \$10,000 to pay for hauling the Cambria from off Cape Cod.

Mr. Lewis said he did not boastingly make this statement—the line had been peculiarly fortunate—but he simply gave the facts to show that those having charge of the ships had certainly not been reckless, but had used a proper degree of caution and care for the passengers and freight entrusted to them. This statement is made in regard to the Boston Mail Line. The New-York steamers of this line have been equally fortunate.

\* The Custom-House records show the

Imports in foreign vessels in 1840.....	Revenue " " ".....	Imports " " " 1853.....	Revenue " " ".....
\$605,227 00	92,417 47	7,144,059 00	3,178,458 68

REGISTERED SEAMEN.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin furnishes that paper with the following interesting facts:—

The Department of State has in course of preparation an interesting report, showing the number of seamen registered in the ports of entry of the United States during the past fiscal year.

RECAPITULATION.

State where registered.	Nat'ives.	Naturalized.	Total.
Maine.....	937	19	956
New-Hampshire.....	46	1	47
Massachusetts.....	4,067	131	4,198
Connecticut.....	50	—	50
Rhode Island.....	220	3	223
New-York.....	824	29	853
Pennsylvania.....	689	29	718
Maryland.....	296	16	312
Virginia.....	595	11	606
North Carolina.....	10	—	10
Georgia.....	96	3	99
Florida.....	5	1	6
Louisiana.....	782	59	841
	8,617	302	8,919

By this table it is perceived that out of eight thousand six hundred seamen entering the service last year, only three hundred of them were of foreign birth.

FRIENDS OF SEAMEN, read and understand.—Mr. Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., obtained from a friend the following statistics preparatory to a sermon on the loss of the steamer "Arctic":—

The full report of losses of vessels connected with American trade, embracing inland trade, exceeds four thousand in the last twelve months. The whole reported from every part of the world is over ten thousand.

Up to 1850 the average losses reported from every section reach eight thousand. The losses of the last

twelve months exceed those of any three previous years.

Over fifty vessels in that time have not been heard from. Among the missing vessels the last year not heard from are,—

Packet ships Constitution and Waterloo, full cargoes.....	\$200,000
Steamer City of Glasgow, total loss.....	1,000,000
Wrecks.	
By fog—Steamer Humboldt, (Halifax).....	1,200,000
" Steamer Franklin, (Long Island).....	1,000,000
" Ship Montezuma.....	.....
" Ship C. Jerome.....	.....
" A Bremen ship—300 passengers.....	.....
" Steamer Arctic.....	2,000,000
Total.....	\$7,500,000

The steamer San Francisco, with troops, and many others.

The losses paid by Marine Insurance Companies for the last year, in New-York alone, exceeded \$12,000,000.

Two hundred and one vessels were reported in a single week in the Journal of Commerce.

A gentleman who has prepared for me these statistics, assures me that the losses on land, by fire and storms, for the last twelve months, are not less than \$18,000,000, making not less, in all, than \$30,000,000.

This is no minister's tabulation, but a mercantile report—"He that hath ears let him hear and understand!"

CAMP-MEETING AMONG THE LUTHERANS.—We hail every indication of a revival of primitive Christianity, wherever apparent, with praise to God, the author of all our mercies, and hasten to spread the glad tidings as far as is in our power:—

The Lutherans have been holding camp-meetings in North Carolina, with much success. The first was at Frederickton, where upward of one hundred professed conversion; the second at Law's Church, Guilford County, at which the number was fifty or sixty; and the third in the neighbourhood of Frieden's Church, in the same vicinity. About seventy professed conversion, fifty of whom united with the Lutheran Church. At this place there have been three extensive revivals—embracing upward of two hundred conversions in one year.

ONE FEATURE OF BOSTON.—It is estimated that the current expenses of the Churches in Boston will amount to \$240,000 a year. The value of the Church estates is about four millions of dollars. The expenses of the different societies vary from \$1,500 to 5,600 a year. The cost for public worship in the churches occupied by the wealthier portion of the citizens will average about \$100 a Sunday; the clergyman has a salary of \$3,000, the music costs about \$1,000, and the miscellaneous expenses will be from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year. The taxes on the pews vary from \$8 to \$70 a year, according to their value. The Methodist preachers have the smallest average salaries, and the Unitarians the largest.

MISSIONARY deputations we should call them:—

Religious or clerical deputations seem to be the order of the day. It is announced that Mr. Edward B. Underhill, one of the Secretaries of the English Baptist Missionary Society, left England recently on a visit to the Eastern mission stations of that body. Rev. Dr. Anderson and Rev. A. C. Thompson, the deputation from the American Board, were on the same vessel.

"LONG PATIENCE" was seen in those missionaries:—

In New Zealand the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society laboured for twenty years, and made only eight converts. But, in the succeeding ten years, they had over four thousand, who were regarded as true converts, in one district. Now, the whole of the Northern Island is Christianized, and the communicants in the Churches number over seven thousand.

GRAND LIGNE MISSION.—The Montreal Witness announces the destruction, by fire, of the mission premises at St. Pai,—the Grand Ligne Mission.

BIBLES.—It is stated in the "Bulletin du Monde Chrétien," that the offer of the Military and Naval Bible Society, to place a copy of the Scriptures in the hands of every soldier and marine, has been thankfully accepted. In pursuance of this offer, thirty vessels of the fleet of the Black Sea have been furnished with 4,230 Bibles, and forty vessels of the squadron of the Baltic have received 7,522 Bibles. 6,882 Bibles have been distributed among the soldiers of sixteen regiments. The whole number of copies sent to the English troops, on land and sea, since the opening of the war, is 26,575.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTISTS have two mission stations, and two out-stations in India, all of which are in a hopeful condition. The receipts of their society for foreign missionary purposes last year amounted to \$6,245 93, and their expenditures to only \$4,630 23.

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.**—Interesting intelligence was communicated at their meeting in the month of December, from various parts of Europe, Syria, West Africa, Northern India, Siam, and the Micronesian Islands.

Rev. Dr. Barth, of Germany, reports the publication of the 100th edition of his "Bible Stories," and their translation into a dozen new languages. Rev. Dr. Buel, of the Greek Mission, states that the Pilgrim's Progress has been issued in modern Greek, and that a colporteur is successfully employed in Northern Greece. He solicits English publications for the British troops at Athens and the Piræus. Rev. Mr. Hurter, Beyroot, requests appropriations, and writes that works of the Tract Society in Arabic from the Mission press have been called for at Constantinople and Alexandria. "One result of the war," he says, "will be an increased demand for them wherever the Arabic language is spoken." Rev. Mr. Gulick, Ascension Island, Micronesia, acknowledges the timely receipt of a grant of publications, and writes of the conversion of a sailor in that remote region by means of a tract.

The monthly report of the Treasurer showed the receipts to be \$23,618. The number of colporteurs is increasing, and the field of Christian enterprise enlarging.

**CHINESE IN NEW-YORK.**—It is a pleasant thing to record that one of our returned-missionaries from China did, on Sunday, December 17th, address two companies of from fourteen to twenty-four persons each, in this city. We are happy to think that our brother, Rev. M. C. White, M. D., has had another opportunity to sow the seed of the kingdom in hearts so alien to the saving knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

**THE CONVERSION OF AN AGED SAILOR.**—One of our domestic missionaries was relating to us the case of an aged man, thirty years a sailor, who being under awakening influence in one of his congregations, and inquired of to know if he would not give his heart to the Saviour, replied, with evident anguish of spirit, "Do n't talk to me, I wish I was at home." He is now a happy convert, and busy in talking to his neighbours from house to house, declaring what the Lord had done for him, and in endeavours to persuade others also to "taste and see how good the Lord is."

**THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.**—The Associate Presbyterian Church claims to have established the first Protestant Theological Seminary provided on the Western Continent, namely in 1794, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The organization of the earliest seminaries of other denominations is said to be as follows:—Seminary of Associate Reformed Church, 1804; Reformed Dutch Church, 1810; General Assembly, 1812; Andover, 1808.

**THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.**—From reliable correspondents who have visited the new reservation recently established by Col. Henley, in Colusa county, and from other authentic sources of information, we have the most flattering reports of the condition of the Indians to the number of six hundred, who have been collected at that place. Buildings have been erected, and other preparations made for affording comfortable winter quarters, while agricultural operations for the next season are also in a forward state.

By late advices from Los Angeles we hear no less favourable accounts of affairs at the Tejon. The whole number on the reservation is between five and six hundred. The new building for a granary, 142 feet long, is finished, and is well-stored with wheat and barley. Timber for a new mill has been got out.—*Times and Transcript.*

**PROTESTANTISM IN CANADA** has achieved a marked advancement in the last thirty years. Mackenzie's "Weekly Message" states the population in 1820 at 520,000, of whom 380,000 were Catholics and 140,000 Protestants, that is nine Catholics to seven Protestants. In 1853 the whole population of Canada was estimated at 2,000,000, of whom 940,000 were Catholics, and 1,060,000 Protestants, that is eleven Protestants to nine Catholics. The Catholics in thirty years have somewhat more than doubled; the Protestants, in the same space of time, have increased seven-fold.

REV. ELEAZER WILLIAMS has been at Montpelier prosecuting the claims of the St. Regis Indians before

the Vermont Legislature. The Caughnawaga (or St. Regis) Indians claim to have for a hunting ground all that part of Vermont lying north of Otter Creek, and watered by streams emptying their waters into Lake Champlain, and never to have ceded it away. This territory comprises nearly one-half of the state, and covers its most valuable agricultural portions. A legislative report, now being printed, purposes to pay the Indians for the lands.—*Boston Journal.*

**GOOD FOR SEAMEN.**—The ground for the new Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, has been selected; the grounds include fifteen acres, and cost \$11,000. The appropriation for the site and building is \$90,000. The Hospital is to be built of brick, in the form of an H, 96 feet in length by 94 feet in breadth, and three stories in height.

**HIERARCHY OF IRELAND.**—Emigration and other causes are diminishing the Roman hierarchy in Ireland to an immense extent. According to the Rev. R. Bickersteth, there were, about six years ago, upward of 5,000 priests in Ireland; last year, as appeared from a return, there were only 2,336.

## STATISTICS.

**BRITISH PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.**—A parliamentary return has just been issued, giving an account of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom during the years ending the 5th of January, 1852, 1853, and 1854, which shows that in the present year the total income was £58,962,512, derived from the following sources: Customs and Excise, £38,796,210; stamps, £7,135,961; assessed and land taxes, £3,330,500; property and income tax, £5,730,458; post office, £2,592,408; crown lands, £411,445; other ordinary revenue and other resources, £965,629. In the years 1852 and 1853 the total amounts were £56,834,711 and £57,755,571 respectively. The total expenditure was as follows: In 1852, £54,002,595; 1853, £55,229,367; and 1854, £55,769,252. The surplus of income over expenditure, in the present year, is £3,193,260.

**POPULATION OF RUSSIA.**—The following, according to the almanac of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, was the population of Russia at the last census in 1849. The population of Russia in Europe was 60,428,200, and that of the whole of the empire was 66,428,200. It was in 1772, 14,000,000; in 1762, 20,000,030; in 1795, 36,000,000; in 1818, 45,500,000; in 1824, 50,000,000; in 1838, 59,000,000, and in 1842, 62,500,000. These augmentations arise from the conquests of the Crimea, of the Caucasus, Poland, Finland, &c., which additions of territory have more than doubled the extent of the empire in 1722. The augmentation of 4,500,000 between 1818 and 1824 shows an increase of population of one-tenth in six years, and of double in sixty years, according to which calculation M. Stechkaloff affirms that in 1892 Russia will have 230,000,000 of inhabitants.

**COST OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.**—A Washington City paper gives the following estimate of the cost of the National Capitol up to the time of the commencement of the great extension:—

The cost of the Capitol, prior to the burning in August, 1814, was ..... \$788,071 28  
Cost from 1814 to 1830, including graduating, improving, and enclosing square .. 1,868,428 93  
Expended since, in alterations and improvements in the Hall of Representatives, water-works, improving the grounds, recoppering the dome, &c. .... 93,959 21

Making the total cost of the Capitol and grounds ..... \$2,690,459 00

The additions making now to this building, with the extension of the grounds, will add some five millions of dollars to the cost.

**ENGLAND.—Children in School.**—There are in England 1,188,786 scholars in schools receiving support from religious bodies; of this number the Church of England educates 929,414 children, while all other religious bodies, comprising all the dissenting sects, Scotch Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Jews, German and French Protestants educate by their united efforts only 194,678.

**THE "ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH,"** the Catholic Missionary Magazine, is issued once in two months, to the number of 173,000 copies, in nine different languages, namely, French, 106,500; English, 16,000; German, 15,200; Spanish, 1,200; Flemish, 4,800; Italian, 24,300; Portuguese, 2,500; Dutch, 200; Polish, 500. The contributions to the Society "De Propaganda Fide" (for Propagating the Faith) are very liberal. The largest amounts are contributed by France, which gives two-thirds of the whole.

Then come successively, the Sardinian states, Prussia, the British isles, Belgium, &c.

**THE SAMOAN OR NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.**—We extract the following interesting statistics relating to these Islands from the last number of the *Samoa Reporter*, received by the brig Henry William:

Population of Upolu.....	15,587
Population of Savaii.....	12,444
Population of Tutuila.....	3,389
Population of Manua.....	1,275
Population of Manono.....	1,015
Population of Apolima.....	191

Total population of the group..... 33,901

This number consists of 11,736 men, 9,844 women, 6,456 boys, and 5,865 girls. At the harbour of Apia, in Upolu, the foreign residents number above 60. Perhaps there may be 60 other white men scattered here and there throughout the group.

In 1730, when the first missionary visit was made to these islands, all the inhabitants were heathens, and without a written language. At the present time, with the exception of some two hundred, all are professedly Christians, and the greater portion of the Scriptures has been translated and printed. Throughout the group there are 177 chapels: and, as they will accommodate from 150 to 200 people, they form ample accommodations for the whole population of the islands. There are also 170 day schools, and 147 Sunday schools. There are 7 Roman Catholic places of worship, attended by about 500 members.

There can be no doubt—and especially since there is the prospect of a considerable traffic between California and Australia—that the Navigator's Islands will become a very important territory, and will attract a white population, who will invest capital and employ native labour, which can be obtained from the neighbouring islands upon advantageous terms.

**POPULATION OF MEXICO.**—According to the latest census of the population of the republic of Mexico, which we find published in the last Mexican papers, the entire number of inhabitants is 7,853,395, to wit:—

States.	Population.
Aguascalientes .....	81,727
Coahuila .....	66,228
Chiapas .....	161,914
Chihuahua .....	147,600
Durango .....	137,593
Guanajuato .....	718,775
Guerrero .....	270,000
Jalisco .....	774,461
Mexico .....	1,001,875
Michoacan .....	491,679
Nuevo Leon .....	133,361
Oajaca .....	489,969
Puebla .....	683,725
Queretaro .....	132,124
San Luis Potosi .....	394,592
Sinaloa .....	160,000
Sonora .....	147,133
Tobasco .....	63,580
Tamaulipas .....	100,064
Vera Cruz .....	274,686
Yucatan .....	668,623
Zacatecas .....	305,551
Distrito .....	200,000
Baja California .....	12,000
Colima .....	61,243
Tehuantepec .....	82,395
Tlascala .....	80,171
Isla de Carmen .....	12,325

Total..... 7,853,395

There are 85 cities and towns; 193 large villages; 4,709 villages; 119 communities and missions; 175 haciendas or estates; 6,092 farms and hamlets.

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