AFRICA.

It is Marvelous 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. E. R. Gorley, 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 in Christ, on the eastern shores of Africa.

Opposite the city of Hamburg lies the small Hanoverian town of Hamburg; and here, on the morning of the 18th 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 their choicest field of service to Christ, on the eastern sea of Galilee,—then spoke in his discourse both of the Ark of Noah and of the ship which bore our Lord 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, “had been erected for him, and called upon the multitude as the good pastor mounted on the little stand which is the figure-head, with her golden crown, and golden brace- roll. She looked intently down upon the waves, as if she knew that God hears prayer, for, when storms beat upon her, our missionaries shall fall back; they will break over this ship too. True, we have a gallant captain,—skilful, determined, capable seelle, 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 back; they will break over this ship too. True, we have a gallant captain,—skilful, determined, capable seelle, 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.

On the morning of the next day, September 27th, three flags floated from the mast of the Germania, while the ships in the harbour hoisted their many-coloured flags, to welcome the mission-ship. The people began to assemble, and near twelve o’clock an extra roll was sounded. A gallant captain,—skilful, determined, capable seelle, 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 back; they will break over this ship too. True, we have a gallant captain,—skilful, determined, capable seelle, 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.

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The writer says that the African missionary ship was, in 1854, under the care of the Foreign German Mission, and the missionaries, after examining and commissioning, wrote to the editor of the Missionary Advocate in London to say for Africa on the 23rd of October in this ship the Guadancio. God speed these his servants through the trying ocean. They are expected to receive from their lips the words of eternal life.

And may I be permitted to ask, whether the Christian community in this country will not be stimulated by the eloquent example of pastor Harms, and many other colored people, to give at least one ship to the civilization of Africa? By so doing, the writer says, they will promote missions and encourage the establishment of colonies.

The writer says that the Foreign German Mission is, in his judgment of this board, expedient that the United States should engage directly in colonizing Africa, by transporting free colored population as may desire to escape from the oppressions and difficulties of life in this country, and to engage in the production of food for our own use and transportation to other countries.

Firmly yours, R. B. GIBBONS,

A VOICE FROM WISCONSIN.—The Board of Directors of the State Colonization Society met recently at the capital—the president, Chancellor Lathrop, in the chair—and in view of the influence of natives in aiding in the suppression of the slave trade, the committee earnestly recommended the establishment of the United States on the African coast, and engage directly in colonizing Africa, by transporting in regular steam packets, free of cost, such of our colored population as may desire to escape from the oppressive difficulties of life in this country, to the enjoyment of personal independence and the acquisition of property in their native land.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, 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 color, prepared for self-government, and the practical workings of republican forms, as experiment has already proven, imposes upon this country the duty and privilege of sending letters to Hong-Kong, Rev. R. S. MacIay, concerning the following directions:—Write on the upper margin of the envelope—

Overland to Southampton, England,

Rev. A. H.,

Pub-Chan, Chinax.

Pat on three dozen and 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 government is 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 the word of life, but the government was determined that the establishment of the commercial intercourse between this country and the West African states.

CHINA.

Rev. R. S. MacIay writes to the Corresponding Secretary from Pub-Chan, 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 the opportunity to send you a few lines. The Chinese government has extended so far as public aid is extended to the American Colonization Society, to enable said society to establish a line of steamers to carry supplies between our ports on the African coast for the gratutious transportation of colored people to America, and the establishment of commercial intercourse between this country and the West African states.

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 those matters touching our missions in Germany, and we have good reason to believe that such representations will be made to our minister in Berlin as will obtain us the relief we are entitled to.

BAKER, October 27, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

Dear Brother,—I have not sent you a third quarterly report since my last letter, because my returns from the missions have not been so good as I expected. I shall now try to send you in about six weeks my annual report on the state of the missions and the work of the Presbyterian church.

There has been nothing new and interesting in the life of the church, except the -

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 meantime we give you 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 hear it patiently, and seem even to grow in their love and respect for God and his word; 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.
MISSISSIPPI ADVENTIST.

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 of our tribes, what must in the main much encourage the friends of these rapidly wasting people—meanwhile those now actively engaged to serve them should receive the hearty support of the 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 in a state of trial, and it is by no means surprising that their moral condition has not improved.

It is gravitating, 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 herefore reported to you, an association of persons has undertaken to appropriate to their own use a portion of the land ceded by the Delaware, fronting on the Mis souri, and south of Port Lewesworth, has laid out a city thereon for the benefit of the public; sale of the lots of the same on the 9th and 10th of October last.

We have family prayer every evening; and when I have visited them unexpectedly, I have found them either at prayer, or reading their Indian Bible.

The French and the Evangelical Alliance.—May the mind of these French brethren be pleasing to the great Head of the Church, and gain also the favour of the universal Church! We hope the American Church 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 the 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 Missionary Societies, on the 18th of May, to deliberate on the measures requisite to be adopted in the religious history of the French people, and on the means of awakening a religious spirit in the minds of the French, especially in the mass of the people.

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 influence of the French occupation, is becoming more and more peaceful and orderly than they have been during the last fifty years.

ITALIAN JOURNALISM.—A new journal has just appeared in Turin entitled “La Lune Evangelica.” (The Evangelical Moon).—This is a very acceptable answer to the stab to the light, and the daily papers of the papacy, that it attributes the misery it acknowledges, and the most active efforts of the friends of the benevolent associations now existing among the people, the means of their destruction; incessantly resist the efforts of the evangelical movement, and by constant effort and action, a change may and is being brought about.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in his report to the General Assembly of the Central Conference of Congregational Churches, in the United States, states that among the missions in Kansas, where the method of obtaining land for the schools has been adopted, the most active efforts of the friends of the benevolent associations now existing among the people, are calculated to effect a change in the moral and religious condition of the Indian nations.

The Creeks, within whose boundaries they reside, come to the conclusion that the Indians are introduced, and they have appealed to the government to interpose to abate this instance, which appears to be a violation of the treaty.

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 no outrages upon frontier citizens, and continue their trade along our boundaries.

The duty of the government is, in my opinion, plain. It should fall, with the greatest pompousness and dignity, upon the representative body to make the laws which shall control the Indian nations, at the first dawn of any, and every attempt to corrupt them; that see that their ample annuities are directed faithfully to education and industry, and that the means of their destruction; incessantly resist the efforts of the evangelical movement, and by constant effort and action, a change may and is being brought about.

Our one object is the salvation of souls. The means of the government, in the hands of good men, and good citizens, the laws, and the most active efforts of the friends of the benevolent associations now existing among the people, are calculated to effect a change in the moral and religious condition of the Indian nations.
GERMAN DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Some hundred thousand (200,000) Germans in the United States.

STATISTICS OF GERMAN MISSIONS.—For those we are indebted to Brother J. Bethkeley, of Cleveland.

1. The German work being divided among five annual conferences, and considerably mixed up with the English, it is difficult to obtain statistical information as to the number of the people who clearly see the statistical and financial exhibits of it. No one can tell how many of the people are German by birth and a Norwegian by raising. We Seat, besides $700 on the lot from the sale of our old meeting-house, and $20,000 for each of several succeeding years. He reports the amount of losses sustained by the white population of the territory, during the last year, at about $11,000.

2. There are now met two members, thirty-six probationers, and a large proportion of it has come to America. The population of Ireland is now only about 4,000,000, including a Protestant population of a shade over 2,000,000.

3. Our missions the last year were as follows.—

1. Delhi—Delhi, the heart of the mission, is the county seat of Delaware County; it was a thriving town and promises to be a place of considerable importance in that part of the country. We commenced the Delhi mission three years since by taking one or two small appointments from the Cascade circuit, and the work is now growing.

2. Independence—Independence mission embraces the town of Independence, the county seat of Benton County, situated on the Wapacora River, due west of Dubuque some seventy miles; also Quanstrom, some seventy miles below on the same river. It is often the case, the chase does not stop, and after a weary struggle on the part of the Indians, as it is said by the learned department, there are but few who clearly see the Romish doctrines as to leave the Church and embrace Protestantism. It is a progress in California, with some prospects of success.

3. West Union—West Union Mission is named after the town, a place of considerable importance in the county. We have on this mission two or three appointments, and there is a prospect of getting into the lecture-room and make the impression on the German mind here that Gospel is truth, that which together makes it an interesting and, prospectively at least, a very important work. The friends at Independence have finished a new church, both for the preacher, and a small church also is about being commenced.

4. Organ—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 a new church, by the presides of Rev. W. Nunn. 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 local preacher, G. D. Chenowith, 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 plain in every part, is, nevertheless, such a building as will make the impression on the German mind here that the Methodist 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 is now about $8,500, of this sum $2,000 have been paid, besides $100 on the lot and $300 of our old meeting-house in Ann-street, and about 5,500 collected. Besides this, we have about $1,700 on the subscription-book.

5. Pioche.—With the dedication of our new house, many of the people of this region have been encouraged also a new era in the work of God among us. On the evening of the dedication, the Rev. H. C. Coleman brought a stranger to my door, whom he found the rain in the street, and kindness to him, while he was the door with a smile of unutterable confidence and joy toward the wall, shouting, "If you see me, I am here upon the cross; I see him, I am so beautiful and so holy! he is my Lord! my Father! it is my Sabbath! he is my happiness!" The stranger was a man, probably two years old, who had just been baptized and poured into the river of water as a sign of the new birth. He now jumped up to tell the congregation what the Lord was about for him and what God had done for him, and the people were all brought under his saving influence and joy toward the wall, shouting, "If you see me, I am here upon the cross; I see him, I am so beautiful and so holy! he is my Lord! my Father! it is my Sabbath! he is my happiness!" The stranger was a man, probably two years old, who had just been baptized and poured into the river of water as a sign of the new birth.
terprising population. They have a small church and preaching in every respect a very interesting and important one.

Arrangements are made so as to make a circuit of the south part of the work for one man, and the north part for another. It is, in fact, a mission with two superintendents, each in every respect a very interesting and important one. A very pretty parsonage was built on the south part of the work during the year, and prospects are fair for some time to come. They have several Sabbath schools in successful operation. The number of members is very large, and they have had about three hundred and twenty-five persons received as members, or two thousand twenty-four practitioners, and one local preacher. Missionary money, $92.

Mission is made up of the town of Elkhart, quite a favored parsonage on the Turkey River, and the county a few miles round. We had rather, from the influence of the surrounding circumstances, that the work as a separate mission should be discontinued, and that these men be attached to the contiguous works, but the mission has during the year made decided improvements both temporarily and spiritually, and good management. I think, will in a few years make a good circuit. The supply of last year did very well, by his effort, good parsonage is already under way, and plans generally look flattering.

The number of Sunday schools 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 minutes of the subordinate, and have therefore not examined the tabular schools under our own control, where we could report it to you. They have sixty-two members, thirty-two probationers, and two local preachers. For missions, $3 42; for support, what is necessary; and yet, were I to speak of the matter, I should have to speak as if there were no money to be spared. In this year we have the pleasure and profit of this ordinance. And as we are not able to give to our friends in the East what we should, I trust, pray for a gospel-sweeping shower.

One or two of these missions will probably, become supporting charges early next year. To keep them going, is a matter of great import.

C. D. PILLSBURY, Superintendent.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.—From the Chas Mission District, Dec., 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

DEAR SIR,—We are, and have been, in constant communication with the missionary here, and are the more pleased with his industry and perseverance, the more that he has been in our debt; and the more that he has been in our debt, the more it is required of us to support him, and the more of our brethren of the neighborhood have done so. We have some twenty preachers from the southeast to the northwest part of the state, and have been carrying on a good circuit of work with the necessary appendages, and hope to continue it with advantage. We have had, during the last two months, two hundred and sixty-eight baptisms, and nearly as many accessions to the M. E. Church. Our numbers have increased, and many have left for California. Of the present, it is to be expected, that we shall have a few more in the east, and the Rumsey Mission was supplied by a man who has done well under the circumstances. He organized three Sabbath schools, which succeeded remarkably, and he has been a man of the people, and the people have taken him to their hearts. Our missions, or those circuits which receive help from the missionary funds, are making of new settlements, where the people have been recently come, and have not yet recovered from the expenses incident to emigration, and beginning their new homes.

endowment and advantages. —Such was the enlargement last year, from exagmination, that my heart grew into two more; and for the want of men and means to supply them, three of them, together with eight or ten others, who were in the conference, with the list of appointments, and the people, who called loudly for the Word of Truth, and were not receiving it as their hearts could. This was painful to one who has been for twenty-two years upon the frontier, and knows the feelings of those who are under the rule of the circuit, on the west side of the Mississippi, in Minnesota, was attached to Minnesota District, leaving me, this year, five new circuits, spreading over a district of country equal in size to the State of Connecticut, and including seven domestic missions.

District too large.—However well these large districts do in the East, they do not answer the wants of the West. As the Church is in the West, so is it in the East.

The most of our preachers are young and not in orders, and cannot administer the sacrament; and if the preachery abroad does not reach the people, the people cannot have the pleasure and profit of this ordinance. And as there are not more than a hundred, and in a year, we cannot get round four months, 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 have vanished.

PROSPERITY AND PRIVATIONS.—The work of God prospered generally in the district, on Muscadine, Black River Mission; and we have had but few instances of privation among the preachers. Our numbers are increasing, and many have left for California. Of the present, it is to be expected, that we shall have a few more in the west, and the Rumsey Mission was supplied by a man who has done well under the circumstances. He organized three Sabbath schools, which succeeded remarkably, and he has been a man of the people, and the people have taken him to their hearts. Our missions, or those circuits which receive help from the missionary funds, are making of new settlements, where the people have been recently come, and have not yet recovered from the expenses incident to emigration in that direction; and one or two of them, to the Minnesota District, had to move about five miles.

On this frontier we have the children of Methodists, and of Methodist preachers, some of whom are priests, but many of them are converts, who have come to the country with or without certificates, finding themselves out of the range and reach of preaching, backside. Thus shows the necessity of these frontier missions to be ready to receive the sleep, and fold them in their arms as their fathers did in the olden time. These souls were saved through the seedbla instrumential, I shall be content.

ALFRED BROWNLOW, Presiding Elder.


To the Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. E. D. Leake took charge of the Green River Mission District. He has done well in church building. There was a number of conversions, and a large increase in the statistics of a class. Ewen C. Black was supplied with him, and the Ramsey Mission was supplied by him.

Rev. S. C. Abate took charge of Hendrix Mission District. He organized three Sabbath schools, which succeeded remarkably, for the Sabbath teachers, 30; scholars, 135; volumes in library, 396. He also reports "near twenty" conversions; many of the people are particularly interested, and the increase of 36 members, but a decrease of five on the whole. He has done well under the circumstances. When he began nearly all were probationers.

Rev. E. D. Leake took charge of the Butler Mission District. There was a large number of conversions made since his labours, and a large increase; but I am unable to give the particulars. He 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 missionary list, and pay back the money received on their account.

Yours respectfully,

N. F. TOWER.
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 Church, and the increase of congregations and Sunday schools.

Rev. J. T. Peck, Corresponding Secretary, presented his Annual Report, from which it appeared that since the first annual meeting which has attended it, the 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 across to Kentucky. It has been ascertained that eleven of these agents have, in the last eighteen months, purchased books and tracts of the New-Book Concert 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 Malheur-street and 24 Vesey-street, New-York, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and other places.

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. O'Leary, of Ohiv; Rev. Nathan Bangor, D.D., of New-York; Corresponding Secretary, Josiah T. Peck; Recording Secretary, Stephen B. Wickens; Treasurer, John B. Edwards, New-York; Assistant-Treasurer, L. Swornstedt, Cincinnati.

Twentieth-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
fathers—the stranger and stranger—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 present year is as follows: On an average of 1,001,649 visitors, distributed 1,559,403 tracts, in various languages and on different subjects. Missionaries and agents, on behalf of the New-York Bible Society, with 1,067 Bibles and 1,003 Testaments: learned from Ward Library, to the amount of 8,000; 13,580 children gathered into Sabbath schools, and 942 pupils into public schools, and 392 persons into Bible classes; 52,198 persons induced to attend Church; obtained 449 temperance pledges; held 1,254 district prayer meetings; 450 handkerchiefs have been distributed, and 108 converts united with evangelical Churches. But in the twenty-eight mission stations there have been recorded 60,000 total numbers reported as having been as follows: 9,126,446 tracts distributed; 5,259 Bibles, and 2,039 Testaments supplied; 8,726 volumes lent; 8,472 children gathered into Sabbath, and 7,287 into public schools, and 3,901 persons into Bible classes; 52,198 persons induced to attend Church; 3,250 temperance pledges obtained; 8,388 district prayer meetings held; 966 handkerchiefs redeemed; 5,875 persons hopelessly converted, and 3,925 converts united with the evangelical Church.

The twenty-eight missionaries now engaged are nineteen mission station missionaries and three assistants missionaries. Of these German residents are, 220 for seamen, 22 for immigrants, and 12 for Jews. This is the twelfth year that the Society has sustained a missionary for the Jews. When the people of Christ have as the chosen of God, that people suppose Gentiles to be incapable of giving away. From this it is very easy to see why they have been taught to regard Jesus of Nazareth as an imposter, and that rejecting him, and watching against Christianity; they are therefore taught to respect ligious sects well pleasing to God. Besides this, a large proportion of the Jews in our city came from Bohemia or Bavaria, where Papal idolatry abounds; and this they have witnessed for Christianity. The Jewish mission, therefore, has been advanced, or even entered, without encountering great and peculiar difficulties, such as would be, in many instances, unwarrantable on the part of the people, and not for the encouragement afforded by the word of God. The people have appointed to this work a considerable sum from their pews, as a testimony of their fidelity to the mission. As the result, the missionaries, having encountered the Jewish language, and having occasion to assist them in the Hebrew, they have been induced to continue their labors in the language, with the encouragement of the people. The result has been very satisfactory, and the missionaries have been enabled to continue their labors in the language, with the encouragement of the people.

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

From donations—

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
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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 the state of Alabama, and one of the size of Indiana; California has a sufficient area to convert into sixteen states of the size of New York, and 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 preserving the kingdom of God among men. Reading a single item relating to the United States:

A在广州和上海分别设有代表处，用于对外文化交流和合作。
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—Interesting intelligence was communicated at their meeting in the month of December, from various parts of Europe, Asia, 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 other languages. Receiving, however, the result 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 Piraeus. Rev. Mr. Burner, Beyroot, requests apparatus and seeds that works of the Tract Society in Arabic from the Missionaries, have been sent to 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. Gachie, Ascension Island, Micronesia, acknowledges the timely receipt of a grant of publications, and writes of the conversion of a sailor that remote region by means of a tract.

The monthly report of the Treasurer showed the receipts to be $33,851. The number of colporteurs is increasing, and the field of Christian enterprise enlarging.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.—It is a pleasant thing to record that one of our returned missionaries from China died here on Thursday, February 12th, addressing the congregation of 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 influences in one of his congregations, and inquiries of his heart if he would not give his heart to the Saviour, replied, with evident anguish of spirit, "Do not talk to me, I wish I was at home." He is now a happy convert, and busy in telling 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." 

TEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—The Associate Presbyterian Church claims to have established the first Protestant Theological Seminary; provided on the Western Reserve, in 1774, in Beaver, Pennsylvania. The organisation of the earliest seminaries has been examined and is said to be as follows:—Seminary of Academy of Sciences, 1810; Seminary of the old Dutch Church, 1811; General Assembly, 1811; Academy, 1812; Alleghany, 1812;

THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—From reliable correspondents who have visited the new reservations recently established by Col. Henley, in Coconino 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 on the reservation is between five and six hundred, who have been collected from the number on the reservation is between five and six hundred, who have been collected from from fourteen to twenty-four persons each, in this city. Buildings have been erected, and other

GOOD FOR SAKES.—The ground for the new Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, has been selected; the funds include fourteen acres, and cost $110,000. The appropriation for the site and building is $90,000. The Hospital is to be built of brick, in the form of an H, 90 feet in length by 94 feet in breadth, and three stories in height.

HIERARCHY OF IRELAND.—Protestants and other races are 58,000, and the Roman Catholics in Ireland to an immense extent. According to the Rev. R. Buckman, a return, there were only 2,300.

STATISTICS.

BRITISH PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—A parliamentary return has just been issued, giving an account of the British Public Income and Expenditure for the United Kingdom during the year ending the 5th of January, 1850, 1850, and 1854, which shows that the increase of the Public Revenue has been $5,926,451, derived from the sources following: Customs and Excise, $23,795,568; land taxes, $23,580,500; property and income tax, $13,730, 416; post office, $23,566,461; crown lands, $414,445; other ordinary revenue, $23,695, 689. In the years 1855 and 1853 the total amounts were $33,026,311 and $27,753,311 respectively. The total expenditure was as follows: In 1855, $35,022,355; 1855, $25,329,677; and 1854, $25,762,792. The surplus of income over expenditure, in the present year, is $3,458,350.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—The following, according to the latest census of the population of Russia, are: 1851, 1,188,786 scholars in schools receiving support from the government; 1852, $54,022,595; 1855, $35,829,967; and 1854, $25,762,792. The surplus of income over expenditure, in the present year, is $3,458,350.

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The population of Russia in Europe is estimated at 62,500,000. These augmentations arise from the conquests of the Crimea, of the Caucasus, Poland, Finland, and Australia—that the Navigator's Islands will become a part of this empire, and that the population, which will invest capital and employ native labour, which can be obtained from the neighbouring insular-lands.

POPULATION OF MEXICO.—According to the latest census of the population of the republic of Mexico, which was published in the last Mexican paper, the entire number of inhabitants is 7,853,385, to wit:—

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There are in England 85 cities and towns; 193 large villages; 4,769 villages; 119 communities and missions; 175 haciendas or estates; 6,923 farms and hamlets.

The Missionary Advocate is published on the first of every month, for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by S. D. & Phillips, 200 Market-street, New York, and published by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 140 Main and Eighteenth-street, Cincinnati, and may be had of them, or of J. P. Magie, 5 Cornhill, Boston; Rev. J. L. Reed, Book Agent, Pittsburgh; Mr. James Dew, (at Rev. J. P. Cook's, Baltimore; Rev. S. Higgins, 40 North-Fourth-street, Philadelphia; William M. Douglass, Chicago. It is under the editorial supervision of the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

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

TERM.—For eight copies $1, forty-five copies $5, one hundred copies $10 per annum. For a single copy, sent by mail, 25 cents. Payment, in all cases, must be in advance.

THE SAILOR ON HIS NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—We extract the following interesting statistics relating to these islands from the last number of the American Reporter, received by the brig Henry William:

Population of Upolu .......... 15,687
Population of Savaii .......... 8,855
Population of Tutuala .......... 3,589
Population of Manuoa .......... 1,149
Population of Masino .......... 1,015
Population of Apolima .......... 191

Total population of the group: 35,601

This number consists of 9,066 men, 9,846 women, 8,456 boys, and 5,865 girls. At the harbour of Apia, in Upolu, the foreign resident number above 60. Perhaps there may be 60 or 70 others of the Danish, Russian, and there throughout the group.

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 350 people, they form one of the most important establishments for the whole population of the islands. There are also 170 day schools, and 147 Sunday schools.

At the request of the Catholic bishops of Tahiti and the Marquesan islands, there are now 57 Catholic places of worship, attended by about 500 people.

There can be no doubt—and especially since there is the example of a considerable body of Protestant missionaries in the Pacific, in New Zealand, and Australia—that the Navigator's Islands will become a part of this empire, and that the population, which will invest capital and employ native labour, which can be obtained from the neighbouring insular-lands, will increase to an immense extent. According to the Rev. R. Buckman, a return, there were only 2,300.

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