CALIFORNIA.

With the engraving which we give in the present number, we present some account of the temporal as well as of the spiritual state of that "wonder of the world." For the engraving we are indebted to J. W. Raymond, Esq., the respected agent of the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office, 177 West-street, foot of Warren-street, New-York. So many of our readers have personal friends and relatives on the Pacific Coast, and all of them having contributed to the mission cause which has wrought so good a work in that country, we know not how we could better serve them just now, than by putting these matters before them.

Preachers.—We find the names and post-office address of fifty-two preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in California. Having given these in one of our papers of the volume just closed, we think it not necessary to repeat them here.

Post-Offices.—Of these there are one hundred and twenty-nine in the state. We give here their names, the counties in which they are located, and the names of the postmasters as they stood some months since. Doubtless the number is now somewhat increased:

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YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL

New Haven, Conn.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

The California Christian Advocate and Temperance Journal is published at San Francisco weekly, by Revs. N. B. M. Taylor, J. D. Blaisdell, and W. Phillips, all ministers and pastors in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Terms, five dollars per year, when delivered at the office, or by mail.

Education is provided for in common schools—in academies, several of which are under the immediate care of our Church, and we have also the beginning of a University, which it is expected, from the known energy of brother Owen, will be adequately endowed, and every want speedily provided for.

A German missionary—Dr. Augustus Kellner, has been recently appointed, and will go out to California in the month of April, to minister to the great number of his countrymen who are residing in and about San Francisco.

Rev. Dr. Baker expects, with leave of Providence, to leave the port of New-York in the month of April, to visit and preach in the California and Oregon Conferences.

ADDITIONAL MINISTERS.—We are informed by Bishop Baker, that Rev. Eleazer Thomas and Rev. S. B. Boon have been transferred from the Generals to the California Conference, and go out with him to the Pacific Coast in the summer of the 5th of April.

Capital of the State.—The Supreme Court of California have finally decided that Sacramento City is the capital of the State.

Mission to the Chinese.—The Rev. William Spoor, of the Mission Chinese, has just issued the first number of the "Oratorio," a newspaper, half of which is printed in the Chinese and half in English.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Governor Bigler says in his last annual message, that at the time of his former message, but two thousand Chinese in California, now there were sixty thousand. The fact that they generally come without families, and with the design of returning, only enhances the importance of their receiving the gospel, that they may lose not his blessings to their countrymen at home.

CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.—One of the California newspapers says that a late storm was more severe than had been experienced for many years. At Benicia, the Methodist Church and several dwellings were destroyed.

NOTE.—The Governor of California, in his message to the legislature, proposes "restoration of Asiatic emigration"—Chinese, as we understand it.

CALIFORNIA STATISTICS.—Brick buildings.—At the present time there are about eight hundred brick and stone buildings within the city limits; of this number Montgomery-square contains 54; Sasoone, 46; Bat­tery, 50; Front, 60; Kearney, 55; California, 47; Do. do. 1852 .......................... 45,779,000

Asiatic emigration.—Chinese, as we understand it.

Beulah.—A reinforcement has arrived at the mission—gives us some concern, lest changes unfavourable to the mission may be occasioned. The Chinese are doing very well.

Mrs. Maclay is in tolerable health. Our little boys are doing very well. The schools go forward.

Our readers, young or old, feel disposed to do something for the girls. They are thought to possess good capacities for improvement; but as there are no orphan asylums nor charitable institutions among the Chinese, it is not seen how they can even exist if the aid of Christian charity is withdrawn. Should any of our readers feel disposed to do anything for the girls, in their behalf, we will gladly forward their offerings through the missionary treasurer.

The Girls' School—Mrs. Maclay, as we shall be from the following extract from her letter, dated October 29, 1854, writes encouragingly respecting her school:

There is an interesting item of intelligence respecting the girls at this school—When it was first established, we thought it quite too expensive, as well as inconvenient, to give them a dinner each day, sup­posing them a dinner. We, therefore, told them that we should no longer give them a dinner. They come, however, just as well without the dinner as they did with it, and we, therefore, decided to do something for them. They are doing very well.

We have a brief and hasty note from Rev. R. S. Maclay, dated at Fuch-Chan, October 29, in which he says the foreign trade increases rapidly at Fuch-Chan.

This is an interesting fact, as it will increase the facilities of our intercourse both with the mission and with the interior of China by means of the mission. Mr. Maclay rejoices to learn that a reinforcement is on its way to his mission. The weather was fine, and the mission family well.

Rev. R. S. Maclay writes from Fuch-Chan, November 7, 1854, to the Corresponding Secretary.

DEAR BROTHER,—I learn that brothers Wentworth and Gibson are coming to join the mission. For this which is good news to God, who has turned the hearts of these brethren to the perishing multitudes of this city; for we earnestly devoutly do pray that to the laborers in China may be abundantly crowned by the blessing of the Lord.

My house is now nearly finished, and we are gradually settling down in very comfortable quarters; more comfortable, more house-like than any we have hereto­fore had in Fuch-Chan.

Trade here grows rapidly. The foreign community increases fast. Two doctors are expected very soon, and it is thought they will find employment.

Fuch-Chan will doubtless be an important port for foreign commerce. There are now here a goodly number of large mercantile firms, and others are expected.

The Rebels.—No recent word from the rebels. Our people, the Chinese, are so busy trying to get rich, that they seem to forget their nationality. It is fortunate that the Chinese have had full employment, else we should soon have wars and rumours of wars in our midst.

"God the Son forever reigns, And scatters night away."

"All over those wide, extended plains, Silence one eternal day."

Blessed place!

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to the best hopes of good men may be realized. A letter from Canton, of November 25, says,—

The full particulars of the late interview between the plenipotentiaries of England, France, and America, and the Imperial Commissioners, at the North, have not yet transpired. The general result is, that a negro who belonged to one of the United States ships; a native of Africa never having been before seen in that part of China.

A Missionary to the Chinese.—Hear him speak of prayers: 'See if you agree with him—'

Many are praying the Lord of the harvest to send missionaries into his vineyard, while it has been questioned whether they have not already as many as they are willing to support, and, therefore, all they sincerely desire. If so, there is good reason why there are so few; for while God has the ear, fervent prayer of the righteous, he is not mocked. The man who sincerely prays for an increase of laborers, in any particular department, is of course willing to labour there himself, if God there requires his services. He who sincerely prays for more ministers of the gospel at home, to will in the minister at the altar if God require it; and he who sincerely prays for an increase of missionaries to the heathen is eager to send to them himself, if God demands it. But if God does not require him to go, let him do his duty here, to aid in every way others, he is ready to give it, if his prayers are sincere, for an increase of laborers.

AStreamer fromFuzhou to Canton, to Bengal, to Singapore, and other ports.—We hope to hear soon, after the arrival of the steamer referred to, in that the Guang, says:—We hope to hear soon, after the arrival of the steamer referred to, in that the Guang, says:—

In the no, may be searched and

perhaps you do not know, as I am only recently in-
**MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.**

**FRANCE AND ITALY.**

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cook, dated Nimees, December 5th, 1854—

The good work is going on, under the blessed influence of the good Spirit of God, in those parts of the Cevennes which were little affected by the revival of last year. At the Vipon, only last week, thirty-five persons have testified to having obtained the peace which results from a believing apprehension of the great atoning sacrifice. In general the reports of the brethren are encouraging.

We have a good brother in the Puy de Dôme. In a recent visit I waited on the prefect, to introduce and recommend to his protection a preacher, whom we have selected in a colony of Englishmen from Cornwall and Wales. The prefect, who is an old acquaintance, kindly received me, and from him that instructions had been received from Paris, permitting applications for holding religious meetings from dissenters as well as national Church ministers, where he is persuaded that the French will receive them favorably. I have received a letter from one of our agents in the Department of the prefect, in which he states that the meetings have been hindered by the commissary of police. He says, "The prefect received me with kindness, and, after having heard me say, I received yesterday from monsieur le minister instructions respecting religious matters. I suppose the government wishes to hinder the free exercise of any religion. Besides, no man has any right to interfere between God and his worshipper." I wish you will give me your opinion about this matter.

He returned home, and did as directed, and received the following answer—

"Volonté, etc."

In answer to your letter of the 10th instant, in which you ask my authorization to hold religious meetings at Comps, I have the honour to inform you, that as long as you will only preach the word of God, not only your meetings will be authorized by the superior authority, but you may reckon on its protection, &c., &c.

You have probably heard that the emperor has replied to the memorial of the free Churches of France, in which the Petitioners pray for the restoration of the civil and religious liberty in France. You will remember that he disposed of this memorial with that favour which the liberal parties in France would have received had it been well attended. It was simply to inform the emperor that the French Protestants are not terrorists, but desirous of peace.

I suppose these new directions to the prefect were issued at the same time as our service on Sabbath evenings,) and I hope they will advance. Let prayer and aggressive action increase through the Churches.

**NORTHERN CANADA.**

Rev. O. P. Peterson writes us, December 5th, 1854,—

So far as I have been enabled, we have a good prospect among us. I have, as usual, gone from appointment to appointment; and an abundance of people are flocking to hear the word of exhortation.

"I have many calls, far more than I am able to fill.

"We have one class of sixteen serious persons. This is a beginning of better days, I hope.

"These persons all remain in the State Church, though many of them feel very uneasy about it."

About that horse. —This precious brother seems to feel exceedingly that he will be able to buy much too small a horse for his purpose, but he promises that he will go on foot, long and tedious as his journeys are in that cold country. Our readers will remember that a good friend sent us twenty dollars toward the purchase of a horse. Who will add to this amount?

"We were glad, indeed, to hear of the safe return of brother and sister Harris to their adopted country; both himself and wife proved a blessing to us in this country. Our enemies themselves admitted there were good Methodists.

"More laboriously,—For these we have been looking and longing; and now, in answer to prayer, I trust we are to have one: a young man, unmarried, who I really believe is called of God for service in his Church. He is young in experience; but he has a tolerably clear conviction of the truth; is pointed and spirited in his denunciations of sin and Ler the Church. Of this matter I shall likely soon address you at length.

**THE WORK IN THE MISSION.** —A good brother in New-York remarked to me last winter that this station was a success. But what a huge mistake! I never supposed it a sinecure; but I must confess that the work is harder than I anticipated. It is here, as on almost all foreign stations I presume—the incumbent must be a man of all work; and if he meets the demands made upon him, he will be a practical man, if nothing else. Take as an illustration some of the calls of a single day. First, a beggar, with a tale of distress; then a drunken American negro, to ask me to give him a cartful of tobacco for his drunken wife in the house of correction; (I declined in the affirmative;) then a man to ask me to draw up a petition for a poor man; then an old wife, whose husband had just died; then a request to go to an old woman's house on the next day, and the like. The fact is, that all, or nearly all, our country-people, men and women, black and white, who get into trouble, go to our colonel, Colonel Gasham, or come to me; or first to me, and afterward to the consul—so that between us we are often so busy that we have no time to attend to the United States upon our shoulders—I mean that part of the universal Yankee nation that is founded on their policy. How I endeavor to requite myself you are not likely to know; but as to the colonel: if he is a resident of the Ohio peninsula, his farm will probably be increased a thousand-fold—a heart in the right place is a little farm. He returned home, and did as directed, and received the following answer—

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I suppose these new directions to the prefect were issued at the same time as our service on Sabbath evenings,) and I hope they will advance. Let prayer and aggressive action increase through the Churches.

**THE ENGLISH AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES agree in religion and politics.—**

The London Christian Times says that the Emperor of France and the Archbishop of Canterbury have twice been condemned for meeting to worship God. A person who was present at their last trial and condemnation, related in my hearing, a few weeks ago, that the judge, after pronouncing sentence, said, "I hope this will be your answer; you see your meetings are illegal. I hope you will give us no more trouble, and that we shall not see you any more."

To this a present, one of the condemned, a man that cannot read, replied, as follows:—"Mr. Judge, as long as our property lasts we shall meet, and the application of all our members would be received, whether it was approved of by your government or not for political reasons." I suppose these new directions to the prefect were issued at the same time as the above account was sent.

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**SPAIN.**

LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.—Under the new constitution of Spain the Catholic Church is in a flourishing state. The toleration is allowed, and the press is free. This is light in a dark place; the Secuso, which Macaulay says was dry amid surrounding dews, is wet at last.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

or invest as I may judge proper for her benefit, and get
abashed into the bargain.
Said President:—a train of beggars at my
at least; and this, that, and the other sick person to look
after; quartarly to settle accounts with: a sharp-
credence of a proposal for an educational
Bible-class on Monday; class on Tuesday; prayer-
month, and twenty-three times whatever can find time for.
My
musters to learn the language, so as to be able to
in them. Then upon my return, should I be
found unsuited to the promissory congregations of Missouri,
and its select caste of negroes, on the other, you can employ me to
preach somewhere in the north, you shall extend it a great honour, should
God in his providence spare me, and enable me to
preach the gospel of his Son in a foreign tongue.

The Climate.—My opinion is that this climate is,
in the book, much better than that of our Middle
States, or indeed to that of any portion of our
country excepting the Pacific States. It is now a little
beyond mid-season, and were it not so very changeable the
weather would be extremely fine. Business images are
great and very frequent. Yesterday I was almost
melted; to-day I sat in the same chair, with a hat on to
keep my head warm, my white coat buttoned tightly
across my chest, and the door and window of my study
closed. As to cold weather there is none in this cli­
mate. The land yields two crops; fields are green and
flowers in blossom from year's end to year's eed.

Peace.—The misfortunes of Buenos Ayres lie in
her very situation; she is a large city and the only
other Argentine Provinces, under the influence of some
ambitious leader, to invade her. At present the internal
condition of the city and province is peaceful.

In regard to the state of the country at this time, business
becomes less brisk but at the same time the rates of
men are as bright as at any time since the raising of
the vast amount to be paid by about one thousand indivi­
duals.

The Board promptly granted the appropriation, and

the means of grace.

A SAILORS' HOME IN HONOLULU.—One of
the last acts of King Kamehameha III. was to sanction
a resolution of his privy council, granting a valuable lot
of land in Honolulu for a "Sailors' Home." There
have been raised eighteen hundred dollars toward the
fund, which is in a very fair condition. The danger of
war lies in the isolated condition of this province.

Our New Charge, General Pedes, of Floudia, ar­
rived last week. I waited on him, and he came to
church, asking for a Sabbath. The American residence was
tolerably impressed with him. He has the manners of a
person of rank, accepts every compliment, and the appear­
ance of a good moral character.

Buenos Ayres.—The advice received at Boston as
late as December 26, that commissioners from President Urquiza
( the constitutional President of the Argentine Confederation, though heretofore
unknown, the city and province of Buenos Ayres) have reached that city to negotiate a peace, to be the
force during his presidential term, a period of six years.

Should such a peace take place, it would be of inestimable
advantage to the future advance and prosperity of that rich province.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Examples are found in the following facts, which, while they will excite the admiration and thanksgiving of the plans, must call for the most solemn heart
searchings among us who live in the midst of an abundance of temporal and spiritual advantages.

Rev. Mr. Bond, a missionary of the American Board, writes in relation to a revival experienced under his labours:

An indication of the deeper hold that the gospel has
obtained on the people is found in the fact that several hundreds of the town and country poor, that had been
burned, were spontaneously rebuilt by the Church
members of the respective districts ; and several small
houses of stone and mud, which had been destroyed by
the heavy rains, were quickly replaced by members of the
Congregational Church. These buildings continued to be
even for a few weeks, of a place of meeting. The number
of persons engaged in the work of building, and the length
of this period, was one thousand and forty-five.

Many are now seeking religion, and the
prospect before us is continually brightening.

We have now, including two Bible classes, three hun­
dred people.

If we could only have a suitable house, the Church could
continue to worship in the basement until the upper
part of the church was finished, in April last. It was
soon found that the basement was too small, although
it held three hundred persons.

Our church is of brick, fifty by seventy-five feet, with
cellars on three sides, and will seat about eight hun­
dred people.

The ground, edifice, and furniture, cost about twelve thousand dollars of this amount.

Our Sabbath school, upon which we have bestowed great efforts, has cost us about thirty thousand.

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Many poor children have been clothed and gathered into the Sabbath school, and many poor families have
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Our highest expectations have been more than met.

- W. H. FERRIS, Missionary.

vast amount to be paid by about one thousand individ­
duals, living from hand to mouth as Hawaiians do, and
having slight facilities of a market to turn industry into
cash.

Death of the King.—The Polynesian of the 16th
December says:—After a serious illness of five or six
weeks, His Majesty Kamehameha IV. expired at his pal­
ace, on Friday, December 15th, at fifteen minutes be­
tween twelve o'clock. He was born on the 17th of
March, 1815, and was consequently forty-one years and
nine months old.

Proclamation of the new King.—Whereas it has pleased
Almighty God to remove from this world our beloved
sovereign, His late Majesty Kamehameha III.; and
whereas, by his will and testament, and by the ap­
pointment and proclamation of his majesty and of the
House of Nobles, His Royal Highness Prince Liholiho was declared to be his majesty’s successor. Therefore,
public proclamation is hereby made, that Prince Alex­
der Liholiho is King of the Hawaiian Islands, under
the title of Kamehameha IV. God preserve the king.

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MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in the city of Troy, New-York, February 5th and 6th inclusive. On Sunday morning missionary sermons were preached in the Market-Hall, by Bishop Harvey, Missions, Dr. E. M. Book, Rev. J. M. Reid, Rev. M. S. Bassett, Rev. G. W. Osborn, and Rev. Dr. Ayres, where he had spent seven years as a missionary. The latter was assisted by many venerable brethren, and the discourse was accompanied by a most affecting and impressive music. A large number of the most influential citizens of the city of Troy were present, and much interest was manifested by the public in the proceedings of the Society.

The meeting was opened by the President, Rev. W. H. Goode, who gave an address on the history and character of the Missionary Society, and introduced the Committee of Arrangements, composed of Dr. S. Luckey; the venerable father Howe; brother Dr. S. Ayres; the Convention; and the friends in Troy provided homes and gave hospitality to the delegates from the various parts of the country.

The Committee of Arrangements then presented their report, which was read by Rev. Dr. Ayres, and was accepted by the Society. The report contained a brief abstract of the annual report. Rev. D. D. Lawrence followed, showing the decline of the influence of Roman Catholicism in South America, as well as in the states of Maine and Georgia. The proceedings of the Society were then opened, and a brief abstract of the annual report was read by Rev. D. D. Lawrence, the President, who introduced the Committee of Arrangements, composed of Dr. S. Luckey; the venerable father Howe; brother Dr. S. Ayres; the Convention; and the friends in Troy provided homes and gave hospitality to the delegates from the various parts of the country.

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SEAMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

SEAMEN'S BETHLEHEM, PHILADELPHIA.—We spent Sunday morning, January 7th, with this Church, assisting them at their annual missionary collection. This Church, like all our work among seamen, is a regularly organized Church of some one hundred and seventy-one members, and a large congregation composed of citizens and seamen's families. The seamen, when at home, meet with their families as citizens, and not as Jack Tars, and thus enter into the social as well as evangelical spirit of the Church. They are greatly strengthened in the faith which the gospel can address itself to seamen.

For years this Bethem was assisted by the missionary treasury; but it has now become an established self-supporting Church and congregation, and last year contributed over two hundred dollars to the missionary fund, and this current year their contributions will probably be larger. The missionary interests are diligently cared for by the proper missionary committee, of which the pastor, Rev. Allen John, is chairman. If the Churches of Philadelphia Conference will emulate this Church, and Seamen's Bethel, the current year will be fully equal to the last, and the example will be felt in all succeeding conferences of the year.

The NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY.—The number of members admitted during the year 1854 was twenty-four; home members, five; total, fifty-four.

From Brest to LONDON.—The retrospect of the commerce of the port for the month of November last shows that one hundred and forty-six vessels arrived, of which thirty-three were English, thirty-one American, fourteen Portuguese, eleven Swedish, ten French, nine Danish, seven Spanish, five Belgian, five Flemish, five Hamburg, four Norwegian, four Sardinian, two Chilian, three Hanooverian, two Oriental, one Argentine, and one Dutch.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE FIRST THREE CHILDREN BAPTIZED IN BOSTON.—On Sunday morning, January 7th, with this Church, assisting them at their annual missionary collection. They are greatly strengthened in the faith which the gospel can address itself to seamen. They are greatly strengthened in the faith which the gospel can address itself to seamen.

While engaged in this good work, a malignant fever was introduced to them, and a deeply interesting spectacle was being assembled to the number of about sixty, we were thus: Full members in society, forty-nine; probationers, five; total, fifty-four.

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MISSIONARY ADVOCATE

EDUCATION.

Massachusetts.—We invite the attention of Christian citizens to the public schools of this State.

The pamphlet of the Hon. Edward Templeton, on the religious working of the common schools of Massachusetts, is one of considerable interest. The best and most solid arguments of many of our schools, as they are, are, we find presented in the testimony of Hon. F. C. Gray, of Boston. The reasons are, briefly, that in free countries the children of all sects, classes, and conditions, since the school is an instrument of social cohesion, he believes that the religion, like almost everything else, is best taught in a school devoted to that single object. If religion is taught out of the daily school in the church on Sunday, children will be likely to regard it as something apart from their week-day tasks, and more sacred. Sunday-school teachers are benefited by the privilege they enjoy of teaching the Bible to children.

It appears from this document, which affirms nothing except on the evidence of private or written statements, that the great mass of the children of our common schools are not reading the Bible, and that the teachers of the last are three times more numerous than those of the first. The few children that are not in Sunday-schools are schools at large, who are sometimes present in localities where they have no church, priests, or Sunday schools, or the children of Quakers or others who disapprove of Sunday schools or objects, as such an object, or those children who are too young to attend them.

The following statistics of Rev. Dr. Sears, of the Baptist denomination, the present Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, will show the actual amount of moral and religious influences that is exerted in our common schools. In 1845, out of three hundred and eighty cities and towns in the state, the Bible was either used as a reading book, or in the exercises of devotion. Dr. Sears thinks the Bible is read decidedly more than it was at that time, but less as a reading book, and more in connexion with religious exercises. We believe that the testimony in this pamphlet is substantially correct, though we regard it as quite strong enough in favour of the religious influence of our common schools, and entirely adequate for the public, or in the estimation of some persons, a single instance.

The closing words of Mr. Everett's answers are worthy of attention as certainly indicating his estimation of our public schools. "I send my child to the public school in Cambridge, because it is the best within my reach. If there were a private school where he would be better taught, I might think it my duty to send him to it." This pamphlet exhibits abundant proof of the low standard of education among the masses of Great Britain. Take a few facts. As many as thirty per cent. of the men in England and Wales, who married in 1801, signed the Marriage Register with marks only. Lord John Russell has lately noticed a symptom of improvement in the letters of common sailors and soldiers written from the sea of war. Previous to 1854, the whole sum voted by Parliament for the education of the 17,928,768 persons of England and Wales was only £3,333 10s.; in 1859, £3,798 10s.; in 1860, £3,930 10s.; in 1861, £3,800 10s. Half as much as that was raised for schools in the little State of Massachusetts. The amount now raised by the British Parliament for education in the United States is only about $53,000, or £3,000, while in Massachusetts, in 1861, the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne possessed a population of 87,784, and of this number 14,830 were the children of the age of five and under fifteen years. For their education there were but 119 schools, and only 28 of these were returned as public. In all the schools there were only 7,553 children in attendance, leaving 60,687 children at home. Only half of the children could be called poor, the schools were utterly inadequate for the rest.

A good showing.—The donations of the Churches in Boston to the American Board during the last year amounted to $27,491 5s., of which the Mount Vernon Church gave the largest single portion, $3,525 6s.

STATISTICS.

The average per annum.—The Minutes of the Conferences are just published, and are on sale at the Book Room. From these, we learn that the average contribution made to the cause, throughout our Church, is the same as in former years.

The average per German from the German brethren is seventy-seven cents; and we hope will encourage our brethren everywhere to maintain their interest in our German work.

American School-Union.—The City (New York) School-Union, have just completed the establishment of Mission Schools, &c, in this city alone. The "Pennsy Gazette," published semi-monthly by them, has attained a circulation of 130,000, which is constantly increasing.

The English Church Missionary Society has an annual income of $120,000, or about half a million of dollars. Its mission agents now include above two hundred Europeans, of the world, and the testimony in this pamphlet is substantially correct, though we regard it as quite strong enough in favour of the religious influence of our common schools, and entirely adequate for the public, or in the estimation of some persons, a single instance.

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