

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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DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

CONFERENCE SECRETARIES.—The circular issued from the Mission Rooms, in relation to the number of Domestic Missions in each of the Home Conferences, is eliciting some very gratifying information. See the following letter from Dr. Trimble, Secretary of the Ohio Annual Conference :

Four years ago we commenced a mission in the north-eastern part of the city of Columbus. No house, no Sabbath-school or congregation to begin with.

We have now a good brick church, house and lot, worth \$4,000. A debt of \$300 on lot.

A membership of 76, 7 probationers, 1 Sabbath-school, 90 scholars, 300 volumes in library. Paid \$40 missionary money.

For two years, 1861 and 1862, appropriation from parent society \$150; 1863 and 1864, \$300.

The mission is growing, and will be soon a self-supporting charge.

This mission is in Columbus City, Columbus District, Ohio Conference. It is the only mission in our conference.

OUR CHURCH MISSIONS.

The Editor of the *Pittsburgh Advocate* furnishes the following article :

The Church of this nineteenth century is rising to a noble life in meeting and supplying the destitutions of benighted heathen lands. With rapidity, as gratifying as it is unexampled, it is multiplying mission stations in the great commercial centers of heathenism, whose influence is penetrating far and wide and spreading a hallowed leaven through the corrupt and degraded masses. It is impossible to contemplate these agencies and instrumentalities in steady and vigorous operation without being hopeful of the establishment of Christianity from the rivers even to the ends of the earth. They are so many prophets of a better and golden age awaiting the future history of man.

The missions of our own Church are attaining an importance scarcely second to any other among these agencies and movements for the conversion of the world. At home they have attained a wonderful scale of magnitude, proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation to men in five different languages, English, German, French, Welsh, and Scandinavian. In numerical force and efficiency we are here in advance of the domestic missions of every other American Church. Our work abroad is also attaining a magnitude that is most gratifying. In China, in India, in Turkey, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in Africa, and in South America, missionaries sent out by American Methodism are laboring to promote human improvement and the spread of Christ's kingdom. This missionary force, originated and maintained by the Church, is making itself felt in the work No. 240.

of the world's regeneration. Though comparatively in its infancy, its fruits are already visible in many places.

To support our missionary interests, domestic and foreign, it is proposed, during the current ecclesiastical year, to raise six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This in excess of any sum that we have ever yet raised for the greatest evangelical movement of our age; and yet it is clearly within the capacity of the Church. We have about nine hundred and twenty-five thousand Church members. Contributions from these, averaging two thirds of a dollar from each, will give the required sum. This is not only feasible, but clearly a matter of duty. Nearly every member can give this sum. Perhaps the one half of all who congregate at our altars could double it, and then not do their whole duty. And then there are thousands upon thousands who should cast princely sums into the missionary treasury. If all were to do their whole duty our missionary contributions would far exceed the specified sum of six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Indeed, we doubt if the givings of this year will be limited by the amount named.

Pittsburgh Methodism, in proportion to its members, constitutes one of the best missionary centers in the Church. In Pittsburgh we have eight congregations: Christ Church, Liberty-street, Smithfield, Wesley Chapel, Pennsylvania Avenue, Trinity, Ross-street, and Ames Church. The members and probationers in seven of these congregations are given at 1,635. They paid last year for missions \$6,957 69, over four dollars a member. In Alleghany city we have two churches, South Common and Beaver-street. Their members and probationers together are given in the Conference Minutes at 691. And they paid for missions \$1,935 82, nearly three dollars a member. Now, individual congregations excel this; but it is doubtful if it can be beaten by any general average in a considerable community. We will do even better, we think, this year.

WHAT THE SCRIPTURES SAY CONCERNING PROPERTY.

REV. W. T. HILL, of the New York East Conference, caused to be prepared and circulated in his congregation the following instruction, just prior to making his annual collection for the cause of missions.

WHAT THE SCRIPTURES SAY CONCERNING PROPERTY.

To whom does it belong?

The silver is mine and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts.—Hag. ii, 8.

If property is placed in my hands by the providence of God, is it not then my own, to be used as I please?

The kingdom of heaven is as a man traveling into a far country, who called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods.—Matt. xxv, 14.

And said unto them, Occupy till I come.—Luke xix, 13.

Is it lawful to possess much property?

The Lord maketh poor and maketh rich.—1 Sam. ii, 7.

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord. Wealth and riches shall be in his house.—Psalm cxii, 1-3.

What are its advantages?

I know that there is no good in them, but for a man to rejoice and do good in his life.—Eccl. iii, 12.

It is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts xx, 35.

His lord said unto him; well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord.—Matt. xxv, 23.

Many that were rich cast in much.—Mark xii, 41.

What are the evils attending the pursuit and possession of property?

Behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit.—Eccl. ii, 11.

He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; neither he that loveth abundance, with increase.—Eccl. v, 10, 11.

They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil; which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.—1 Tim. vi, 9, 10.

He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house.—Prov. xv, 27.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth.—Matt. vi, 19.

How are we to employ what God intrusts to us?

Honor the Lord with thy substance.—Prov. iii, 9.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate, laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.—1 Tim. vi, 17-19.

Is giving a means of grace?

As ye abound in every thing, in faith, in utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love to us, see that ye abound in this grace also.—2 Cor. viii, 7.

Should the poor use this means?

And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And he saith unto them, This poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury. For all they did cast in of their abundance, but she of her want did cast in all she had, even all her living.—Mark xii, 42-44.

Their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality. For to their power I bear record, yea, and beyond their power, they were willing of themselves.—2 Cor. viii, 2, 3.

Every man shall give as he is able.—Deut. xvi, 17.

What is the effect of giving on the prosperity of the giver?

Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first-fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.—Prov. iii, 9, 10.

There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself.—Prov. xi, 24, 25.

Give, and it shall be given unto you: good measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over, shall men (angels) give into your bosom.—Luke vi, 38.

He that giveth to the poor shall not lack; but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse.—Prov. xxviii, 27.

He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given will he repay him.—Prov. xix, 17.

Should we regulate His benefactions by a system?

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come.—1 Cor. xvi, 2.

Every man according to his ability.—Acts xi, 29.

Of all that thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto thee.—Gen. xxviii, 22.

Bring ye all the tithes (tenths) into the storehouse, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there will not be room enough to receive it.—Mal. iii, 10.

CHINA.

OBITUARY.—On the 7th of October, 1864, another soul, redeemed from idolatry in China, trusting in Jesus, "passed through death triumphant home."

Li Kieng Seng was the youngest brother of our "Blacksmith preacher," mentioned in Mr. Maclay's book. He was twenty-four years old at the time of his death. He embraced Christianity, was baptized, and received into the Church by the writer in 1860. His renunciation of idolatry and all its attendants was sincere and complete. When he embraced Christ he could not read, but he devoted his evenings to study, and soon learned to read the colloquial Testament.

About three years since he became a servant in the writer's family, and remained with us till his last sickness. He performed his duties cheerfully, faithfully, and satisfactorily. He was prudent in the use of his wages, but was always liberal in all Christian charities and in the support of the Gospel. He continued to be a diligent student of the New Testament, and the mission had already thought soon to employ him as chapel keeper, with a view to his becoming a regular helper.

But the "Lord's ways are not our ways." He took Kieng Seng to himself. His sickness was acute dysentery, and he suffered very much, but bore all with Christian patience. His home was at Ngu Kang, and Brother Sites bears testimony to his patience under affliction, his clear testimony for Christ, and his calm assurance in prospect of death.

When I visited him he said: "Teacher, I sent for you that I might see your face once more in time. This sickness has been very distressing, but I do not feel to complain. I am about to die. I am willing to go. My sins are many, but Christ can redeem. I know Christ is with me; I have no fear, no doubt; I am going to the heavenly Father; I am all ready, just waiting the summons to start. I wanted to see you to tell you this, and to thank you for all your care for me. You will thank Mrs. Gibson for all her kindness to me. The money I have in your hands please give to my brothers. I shall never want it."

"Now, teacher, 'good-by,'" and he held out his emaciated hand to give me a final farewell, while a smile of triumphant joy lighted up his countenance. The next day his soul was released, and Brother Sites writes that he triumphed till the last. He exhorted his brothers to spend all their energies in preaching Jesus to their fellow-countrymen, and bid them look forward with hope and courage to the heavenly shore, where all would meet to part no more. Thus died Kieng Seng. Dear boy, he has gone on before us to the land of the pure and the good. May God help us to be active in snatching other victims from the snares of

idolatry and from the power of Satan, and in this land may it prove true that "The death of God's saints is the seed of the Church."

O. GIBSON.

FUCHAU, October 19, 1864.

AMOY.—At the beginning of last year the Church at Amoy, China, under the charge of the London Missionary Society, numbered 311, and at the out stations 39; total, 350. At the Missionary Medical Hospital in Pekin, during the last year, 10,251 cases were attended to, and every patient received more or less religious instruction.

INDIA.

According to the most reliable accounts, the number of converted Hindoos has increased, during the last ten years, from 112,000 to 213,000. The 648 native helpers have become nearly 2,000. Ordained pastors, once idolators, have risen from 48 to at least 183.

AFRICA.

LOSS IN AFRICA.—Our Liberia Mission has suffered great bereavements. Were it not for the divine refreshings in the Churches, and the spread of the work among the natives lately, we would be inclined to say the hand of God was heavy upon us. It was but last week that we announced the death of Rev. B. R. Wilson, one of the fathers of the conference, and this week we have to announce the death of Rev. Brother Wilkinson, one of the sons of the conference, who went to Liberia within a year or two, and had entered on his work among the natives with great zeal and some success. Brother Tyler, who advises us of his death, says: "He died October 31, at Edina: he passed away in peace, saying that he was resigned to God and was going to heaven."

REV. B. R. WILSON.—The following letter from Brother Roberts, dated Monrovia, Africa, November 2, brings to the Church at home the sad intelligence of the death of our oldest and faithful minister in the Liberia Conference, the Rev. B. R. Wilson. He was a pioneer in the colony, was at the foundation of our missions in Liberia, and at his death was, we believe, the oldest man in our mission conference, as well as the oldest minister and member of the conference. He was honored by the bishop having charge of the conference by being appointed more than once president of the conference in the absence of the bishop, and once was elected president by his brethren. The Board of Managers had intrusted him, aided by H. W. Dennis, Esq., with a special appropriation for extending and better sustaining missions to the natives. It was on this work he had gone down the coast, and from which he had just returned. The missions were his last subject of conversation; and we hope Brother Roberts with Brother Dennis will see

that the work he had begun shall be vigorously prosecuted. But to the letter:

These lines convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of our beloved and aged brother, B. R. Wilson, which occurred on the 8th of last month, after a short illness. He had only a few days previous returned home from a tour on the leeward districts, looking after the interests of the work, in apparently improved health. Brother Wilson's activity and zeal up to the time of his illness, though in an advanced age, made his death unexpected to us all; and I may say briefly the Church here, in the death of Brother Wilson, has lost a tried and efficient laborer and the last of the pioneers of Liberia Methodism. To this dispensation of Providence we must bow with becoming submission, trusting that though the Lord "removes his workmen from time to time he will carry on his work," even in this land of moral darkness.

Brother Wilson having expressed a desire to see me, I proceeded to Monrovia and had a short interview with him on the same day he died. I found him as rational as ever, though very weak. He informed me of some pecuniary matters which had claimed his attention while at the leeward, especially in reference to certain appropriations of money toward native work at several points, namely, Cape Palmas, Sinou, and Bassa; also of others which he had designed to make toward the native work at or near Marshall and in the Queah country. These two last-mentioned promises, if properly sustained, favorable results in future; and so far as I can I shall see to it that Brother Wilson's plans shall be carried out. No doubt had he lived you would have received a report embracing native work at some points of an encouraging character.

In this I can only make brief allusions to the general state of the work, and say, so far as I learn, it continues to receive the labor and attention of the devoted missionary of the cross of Christ. The brethren up to the present time have been able, with one or two exceptions, to prosecute their duties uninterruptedly at several points, namely, Monrovia and Marshall. On Monrovia District and Clay Ashland and Careysburgh the societies have been refreshed by gracious showers from above; mourners converted, and members added to the Church. We therefore are encouraged to persevere. You will pardon the brevity of this letter when I inform you I am now just recovering from illness which has confined me to the house for three or four weeks.

I conclude by saying we feel much the effects of the lamentable civil war which now rages in your Christian country. The high prices of provisions and all other necessaries for family use, for which we are so much dependent on the United States, together with the discount on American money, gold and silver excepted, reduces our supplies to not more than half the amount comparatively.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, December 1, 1864.

To the Corresponding Secretary:

DEAR BROTHER,—My last to you was dated from Russdorf, Saxony. Our prospects in Saxony are very good. The work of grace on this mission, in its awakening and converting power, is steadily in progress. Since conference, when I was there, twenty-seven had joined on probation. The chapel-room in Russdorf, the mother church, is by far too small to hold all our members at our quarterly meetings, and the necessity prevails to have a

larger one. Brother Wunderlich labors here with unabated zeal. His health, by excessive labor and much preaching, is often broken down. He needs help which, on account of the want of men, could so far not be given unto him; but our Mission Institute, now pretty well filled, is preparing for it.

In Zeitz and its neighborhood pertaining to Saxony Mission, but belonging to Prussia, the work has now a new start. Brother Furstenberg, a fruit of the Berlin Mission, has lately gone there for a supply for the present. The way seems to open again, a new start has been made, and new appointments are taken up. In Zeitz they are now going to fit up a place for preaching, which a brother, lately converted, offers free of rent.

From Saxony I went to Pomerania. Brother Staiger labors here since conference. He is now beginning to cultivate this field of labor, which his predecessor had first begun to break up. The chief places in this our mission are the towns of Colberg and Treptaco and their surrounding neighborhood. We have here now from sixty to seventy members; about sixty of them were at the sacramental board, and we had an excellent love-feast. The prospects of this mission are very good. There is in Pomerania a hunger and desire after the bread of life. This province for years past has experienced revivals in its midst. The doctrine of the necessity of repentance and the new birth is nothing new to them. We came as entire strangers among them, the most of them having never heard of Methodism, and what perhaps they had heard not much in our favor. Now being in their midst they can see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears. Brother Staiger labors here with acceptability.

In Berlin, under my own charge, the prospects seem to brighten. Vacancies made are filling up again. The members in general are more united, and are praying for a deeper work of grace. New faces appear, their tears flowing show that the word preached is not returning void unto the Lord. Our present place of worship is beginning to become too small, nearly every seat being occupied. Our Sunday-school numbers from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty children. More, on account of the smallness of our room, we cannot have, although with ease from three to four hundred children could be gathered. The chief need of the mission is a permanent home. We hope and we pray that the Lord may provide, and that we may yet be enabled to worship here under our own vine and fig-tree.

Our English service has also commenced again. The attendance is very good, although the number of the Americans present here is not as large as in former years, on account of the circumstances prevailing at home, but also English dissenters are attending our place of worship. With you in America we had, on thanksgiving day, a divine service. Dr. Peppan, well known over there, addressed us on this occasion. Ardent prayers ascended on high for the speedy salvation of our country and for the suppression of this wicked rebellion. That the Lord may hasten this time is the prayer of yours truly,

C. H. DOERING.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH DISTRICT.—Our Foreign German Mission spreads and increases in strength, particularly in Switzerland. It manifests primitive Methodism in its peculiarities and strength. And were it not for the constant drain of the

members by emigration to America, we should not only have a large conference geographically, but in the number of preachers and people also. The following letter from Rev. L. Nippert will indicate the condition and prospects of our missions in the Zurich District, Switzerland:

It has been my intention for some time to give you an account of my district, and to let our Board and the friends of missions know that the Lord is still blessing every branch of our work.

Zurich Mission, which is intrusted to myself and my three colleagues, we may gratefully say is more than ever in a prosperous condition. It is blessed with a continual revival, now on this, then on another of our appointments. Our chapels and halls in Zurich, Thalweil, Horgen, Affoltern, Birlach, Diebendorf, and other places, are crowded with attentive hearers.

Our membership is increasing rapidly, and official brethren in proportion, men true and faithful to our cause, working with their ministers in love and harmony. Our quarterly conference numbers thirty members. We can say that our societies are growing in grace and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, living worthy of their profession and high calling, praising God that our Church has ever been induced to send them the Gospel in the form of Methodism. Our means of grace are much valued; prayer-meetings and class-meetings well attended and richly blessed.

Persecutions.—In taking up new preaching-places we generally have to pass through the fire of persecution: mobs trying to disturb our meetings, beating the people, or drumming after them on their way home, and occasionally pelting in the windows of our friends. But soon they see that all is in vain, and finding no encouragement from the better class of their fellow-citizens they become quiet, and we are permitted to do our work in peace.

Uster.—Although Uster has been set off as a mission for itself with ten appointments, we still have eighteen to twenty left to us to be attended to every week, besides holding prayer-meeting, watching over thirty-three classes, with upward of five hundred members, and taking care of the interests of our Book Depository.

A New Chapel—Our new-built chapel in Thalweil, six miles from Zurich, on the lake, is finished. It is built with solid stones; its length is fifty-two feet, and its breadth forty. The walls are three feet thick. The basement is divided into four apartments and a lecture-room; the parterre contains three dwellings for three small families. One flight of stairs leads into the spacious and comfortable chapel, which will seat four hundred persons at least. Although the building cost 29,000 francs, we were enabled to manage so that we did not find it necessary to apply for help to the Board. Our friends far and near intrusted us with money in smaller and larger sums at four per cent. interest in order to carry on this work. The annual interest will be about 1,200 francs; 600 francs we will draw as rent for the dwellings, and 700 francs will be raised and paid by our members there, who are ready for every good work. In this way we hope to keep out of all difficulties, and to carry on the work under our own fig-tree with still more success. Yesterday the dedication took place. It was a great day in Israel. From far and near the people flocked to Thalweil. Every nook and corner and the aisles and stairs were filled with people. The Lord has been very near and gracious. We all felt his

presence and the manifestation of the Holy Spirit during the dedication, which was conducted according to our new liturgy adopted by the late General Conference. This day will long be remembered, and we pray that such occasions may very often recur, till all our important stations can worship in a house of their own.

Sunday-Schools.—On nearly all the appointments we have had the satisfaction to establish Sunday-schools with marked success, in spite of much opposition from the greater part of the pastors and teachers of the Established Church. Many of the latter go even so far as to punish severely those children that attend the Sunday-schools, either with the rod, or making them stand out on the floor, calling them the nickname "Hundler," or threatening not to pay any attention to their lessons at school, and in many other very mean ways letting them feel their displeasure; yet many children love the Sunday-school so dearly that they will rather endure such treatment than stay away.

Winterthur, St. Gallen Mission, (in former years partly belonging to Zurich circuit,) is also blessed with success, especially in the city of Schaffhausen and the vicinity of St. Gallen. The missionaries on this field, too, are abundant in labors, and yet they cannot by far answer all the calls that are made to come and help with the truth as it is in Jesus.

Uster Mission is still gaining strength and dimension. Within the last three years eight new appointments were taken up, seven Sunday-schools established, and the membership increased from thirty to two hundred and fifty, over four hundred persons taking part at the Lord's table. Still more might be done if a suitable place of worship could be had in the village of Uster. We hope and pray that the Lord may provide. May the Church pray for our work in Switzerland!

SOUTH AMERICA.

This mission still gathers internal strength, and still expands. Under date of October 18, Rev. W. Goodfellow, superintendent, says: "All things are going on well. Last Sunday we had the largest congregation I have ever seen here; and yet it was an ordinary occasion."

After years of toil and expenditure, our South American mission begins to give forth good fruit in the camps around Buenos Ayres, and in the rapidly growing province of Santa Fé. God has wondrously restored the health of Brother Goodfellow, who is our superintendent, and placed men within his reach. And the Board and General Missionary Committee have granted good support to the opening work. Interesting incidents are occasionally occurring in the mission, as in all living Churches. There is one of deep interest mentioned in the following cheering letter. It made a profound impression on the community. Brother Goodfellow says, in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Buenos Ayres, November 12:

Since last mail Brother Carter has removed to Rosario, as I had written before that I thought he would. That is the most hopeful

opening that we have in this country. I have no word from him yet except of his arrival in safety.

Yesterday I returned from a trip of one hundred miles to the camp where I had gone to preach. My health is excellent. Last Sunday I went through what was about equal to four full services, besides making two visits to persons seriously ill; and the week following I traveled, by rail, diligence, and saddle, two hundred and fifty miles, preaching once, and making numerous visits.

Within the last two weeks our church has been fuller than I ever saw it before for preaching. Our Monday's class of catechumens is increasing in interest and in numbers. We are enjoying a series of Sunday-school prayer-meetings, held weekly, that is largely attended, and it promises great good. As many as eighteen have risen for prayers at one meeting.

About three weeks ago one who experienced peace at one of our catechumen-meetings died suddenly in our school. It was our beloved Jennie Thomson, aged 14. While reading her exercise in school she fell, and expired in five minutes, from disease of the heart. It has moved our community profoundly. Her brother is preparing for the ministry at Delaware, Ohio. He was converted in our January concert for prayer in 1860.

We have many causes for encouragement in the progress of our work.

BRAZIL.—There are said to be 3,000,000 slaves in Brazil, who enjoy, however, many alleviations in their bondage. The parliament entertains the plan of emancipating the whole body of them at a period not far distant. Under the present emperor the slaves have decreased 1,000,000, while the products of the soil have increased 35 per cent.—*Macedonian.*

AMERICAN BOARD.

We have been glancing over the fifty-fifth Annual Report of this Board, and find some things in it which will cheer and sustain our own Church in her noble endeavors to carry on without abatement her missionary work, which is rapidly growing at home and abroad. Their committee on their China missions said, in their report to the annual meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, "they would call special attention to the appeal from North China in behalf of a *Chinese press*, to be established at that important center of influence for the whole empire, and to the reiterated and earnest entreaty for *more laborers* to be sent to that field, unequalled in extent of territory and population by any other in the heathen world; emphasized, as it is, by the wonderful providence of God, by which so many Chinese idolaters are now accessible to the missionaries and to the Gospel of Christ. We regard these two subjects as demanding the special attention and action of the Board."

So the committee advises the Board to go forward, without wavering or doubting, and enter these "great and effectual doors" which are standing open in China.

LEGACIES.—We notice that a little more

than one fifth of the funds of the American Board has been annually derived from bequests. These have, for the last ten years, averaged \$70,000, about enough to meet their appropriations and expenses at home. Besides this they require \$265,000 in gold to carry on their foreign work. They look with confidence to their Churches for the equivalent of this sum in currency: making the aggregate requisition in currency \$600,000.

But we allude to this point for the purpose of calling the attention of our Church to the large amount of bequests which the American Board annually receives. Last year it was over \$89,000. The average of the bequests to our treasury would not exceed \$12,000 annually, and yet our people in the aggregate are richer than the Church populations in the aggregate which support the American Board. How beautiful and proper is it for us to leave by will, for the spread of the Gospel, what we can well spare, after providing reasonably for our families, which God requires of each one to do! Let it be the settled purpose of all of us, to whom God hath given fair substance, to make the Missionary Society one of his own heirs, if it be but to the amount of \$50. And by all means let the bequest be absolute, without conditions; for the General Missionary Committee better understands where the money is needed, and how best to apply it. But above all, do not make bequests for investment, that the interest only may be used. Let each generation in the living Church on earth bear its own burden and administer its own missionary funds; as God in his providence sends the world supplies by seasons, thus teaching us to look to him day by day for our daily bread. And in making bequests, make them in money rather than in property, even though the amount be less. Experience teaches that this is the better way. And by all means make the bequest as directed on the fourth page of the cover of any one of our Annual Reports. Speak to your pastor, and he will give you the form. Every year we lose bequests for want of proper form, and the benevolent intentions of the testator are thus defeated. The policy laid down above, in regard to bequests, will not only make a liberal but a living Church.

THE LEAVEN WORKING.—The American Board is beginning to see good fruit of their long toil and great sacrifices in Turkey. The Mohammedan mind is being moved to inquiry, and occasionally one is truly converted. Native Churches, with native pastors and helpers, are being formed in Eastern, Central, and European Turkey, and evangelical experience spreads widely and deeply in Persia. Training schools, or theological seminaries, are being founded; and the one at Kharpoote sent forth its first class in November, 1863, con-

sisting of eighteen young men. Eight of these were formally licensed to preach the Gospel; and the remainder are employed, for the present, as catechists and teachers, occupying out-stations. Native Churches are assuming the responsibility of supporting their own pastors in whole, or with the aid of the Board. With strength to support themselves will come wisdom and experience to govern themselves. Then shall there be diffused through Turkey evangelical Churches, whose people, through commercial and political relations, will come in contact with all the peoples of Central, Western, and North-western Asia, and Persia and South-western Europe; and will speak to them in their own tongues of the wonderful work of the grace of God in the hearts of men. And when the Christian missions in India and China shall have accomplished their work in diffusing native evangelical Churches throughout these countries, and in raising up and training a native pastorate, then may we look for the gathering in of Israel and the triumphs of the Gospel throughout the world.

A GOOD SIGN.—The Report (of the American Board) mentions remarkable activity on the part of the old nominal Christian Churches to protect their people from the growing influence of the evangelical missions. The influence of social meetings among the missions, for the study of the Scriptures, has provoked the old Churches to adopt the same practice in self-defense. In Malatia they appointed meetings for every evening in the week, in each of the twenty-four wards in their part of the city, to have the ancient Scriptures and Church books read to the people. But they would not hear them, and required that the Scriptures in their own vernacular tongue, which the missionaries had prepared, should be read to them. Thus every night the Scriptures are read in twenty-four different places to the common people in their own modern vernacular. The same results have been obtained in India. The Hindoos and Brahmins have found it necessary to establish papers, and to use the press largely in defense of their ancient religions and customs, which they feel are being undermined by the active Christian missions. Thus the true religion and the false religions are brought on the field of battle face to face, and we may well look to the issue with confidence; "for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Blessed be the Lord God of hosts who leads on the Christian army to victory!

INDIAN MISSIONS.

SUPERINTENDENCIES, AGENCIES, AND NUMBERS.—There are at the present time thirteen superintendencies and fifty-eight agencies and sub-agencies connected with the Indian service,

and having the charge of about two hundred different tribes of Indians. The estimated number of Indians within the limits of the United States is 300,000. The number of schools reported is forty-seven, with sixty-one teachers and 1,458 pupils. The Indians have under cultivation 18,989 acres of land, in addition to 2,678 acres cultivated by the government for and in connection with them. The wealth in individual property owned by Indians is reported at \$1,351,404.

ORDINATION OF INDIANS.—An Ecclesiastical Council recently convened in the Baptist Church in Antioch, Indiana, ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry two Miami Indians, J. B. Bruillette and P. Bondy. The *Indianapolis Witness* says: "Their relations of Christian experience, call to the ministry, and views of the plan of salvation were full, clear, and satisfactory to all. Brother Bruillette has taken several trips to Kansas, telling the 'good news' of salvation, and God is building up Churches among the Miami Indian nation. What has God wrought! Nearly two hundred of the Miami nation have embraced the Christian religion since the good work of reformation began, eleven years ago. Brother George Slocum (now deceased) and his wife began the work of civilization among them about eight years before. 'God gave the increase.'"

FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.—Rev. C. G. Forsberg writes from Afton, Washington County, Minnesota: "I have an immense district in this western country. I commence to look so old that I do not think that any of you would know me. This great exposure to all kinds of weather tries a man very much. It is not only exposure to cold and heat, but the care and great responsibility that I think do the most. But I am not too good to be worn out in work like this; better men than I have gone before, and greater will come after. I only wish to do my duty faithfully while I am at it. I expect to have rest hereafter. The Lord is precious to my soul. Bless his holy name!"

A SWEDISH CHURCH.—We write about a new church for our brethren, the Swedes, in Illinois. Rev. V. Witting says: "We dedicated our new house of worship in Andover, Henry County, last Sabbath. Brothers Shogren, from Chicago, and Anderson, from Galeburgh, were present and assisted. This is a good, a beautiful house, and, what is another good, it is free from debt. On the morning of dedication day we were owing eight hundred and thirty dollars, but before it was dedicated to Almighty God the people gave pledges to pay the whole debt. Glory to God! Now we wait, expecting the Lord will visit this

house in great mercy, and that hundreds of souls will here consecrate themselves to his service."

ORPHAN EXCHANGE.

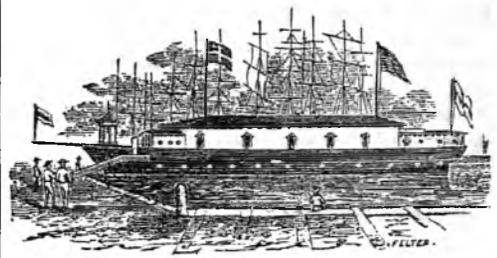
Our friends who have been so good as to become patrons and supporters of orphan boys and girls in our orphanages in India have the thanks of the Church, and will have the prayers and thanks of the orphans who have become and shall become Christians through their beautiful benevolence. But they will not be offended when we say, that the actual expense to the Missionary Society of each orphan has been, for two years past, more than twice as much as the sum named by the Board, and engaged to be paid by the patrons severally. At first the sum was \$25; but it was soon found that this would not meet the expense, and it was raised to \$30. It stood at this until the war broke out in 1861. And, although exchange rose quickly, indeed rapidly, the Board did not think it best to ask the patrons to bear the excess. Hence the Board has met it heretofore, (except in a very few instances lately,) hoping it would soon decline. But at this present writing exchange is about \$2 35, or \$2 35 in our currency for \$1 realized in our orphanages in India.

It has occurred to us that many of the patrons of these orphan children in India were not only able, but would be glad to add the exchange to their payments to support them, so that the original sum might be realized in India, as was the case when the patrons became responsible. Some of the patrons have voluntarily sent the additional sum to meet the exchange on their payments. We think it probable others have not thought of it, but upon learning the real state of the case would be glad to do likewise. But if it is not convenient for any of the patrons to add the exchange to their original contributions, they need not infer that their orphans will be dismissed from their Christian homes in our orphan asylums. Not at all. The Board always stands in between the orphans and the patrons; and having once received the heathen orphan children for Christian education, will fulfill the purpose of the patrons even should they die, or misfortune overtake him, so that he could not pay, annually, even the \$30 for which they first engaged. But those who can add the exchange to their original annual or semi-annual gifts will execute their obligation in its true intent and spirit, though quite in advance of the letter.

We are frequently asked, To whom shall the patrons of these orphans make payment? Directly to the treasurer at New York, Rev. Thomas Carlton; or to the treasurer of their annual conferences respectively, having it noted in the missionary receipts for what and

by whom it is given. Then give notice to the Corresponding Secretary at New York of the payment so made, that he may credit it on the list of orphans to the patron paying it.

The Board cannot engage to find an orphan boy or girl in India or China for any good friend who may wish to become a patron. But we will always, and gladly, inquire whether there is a boy or girl unnamed and without a patron whenever requested so to do, and report to the parties wishing to know. We trust we may expect those who become patrons hereafter will engage to pay the exchange on the sum of \$30, which the Board is bound to realize in India or China for the support of each orphan when it receives one into the asylum.



Seamen's Department.

AMERICAN TONNAGE.—The maritime strength of the country is justly regarded as an important element of our national greatness and unfailing source of our national wealth. The following table shows the aggregate registered and enrolled tonnage of American vessels in each year, from 1855 to 1863, and the total tonnage of United States vessels employed in steam navigation. It will be seen that the figures steadily enlarged during the whole period, with the exception of a falling off from 1855 to 1856, which is accounted for by the fact that many of our vessels were purchased by the English and French governments during the Crimean war. Another apparent decrease of 427,648 tons occurs from 1861 to 1862, the reason of which is that a large number of both steam and sailing vessels were bought for transports at the breaking out of the rebellion, and their tonnage was transferred from the commercial marine to the government service.

Years.	Total Tonnage.	Tonnage of Steam Vessels.
1855	5,212,001	770,286
1856	4,871,652	373,077
1857	4,940,843	705,784
1858	5,049,808	729,390
1859	5,145,037	768,436
1860	5,353,868	867,937
1861	5,539,812	877,203
1862	5,112,164	710,462
1863	5,155,055	575,518

A NAUTICAL SCHOOL IN NEW YORK HARBOR.—We print below an act of the legislature providing a nautical school for the harbor of New York. Under this act such a school can yet be established. If it is organized in connection with the educational system of the state it will be under the proper supervision of the school authorities, who would be responsible for its proper management.

It is not generally known that on the passage of the act, in 1861, certain prominent merchants of New York were appointed trustees

to carry it into effect. The excitement of the war prevented their prosecution of the enterprise, but we have before us a pamphlet containing the plan agreed upon by them for the establishment of a school-ship, and the rules of admission, etc. We hope that during the present winter this important subject will receive the attention of our merchants, and that they will get together the very moderate sum of money necessary to establish the nautical school.—*Evening Post*.

The following is the act to establish a Nautical School in the harbor of the city of New York, passed by the Legislature of this State April 15, 1861 :

SECTION 1. There shall be organized and established in the harbor of the city of New York a Nautical School, for the purpose of educating boys in the learning and duty of seamanship and the science of navigation.

SEC. 2. The said school shall be under the exclusive management and direction of five trustees, to hold their office for the term of five years, and three of whom shall be designated and appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, and two of whom shall be appointed by the governor. The term of office of the said trustees shall begin on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 3. The said trustees shall make such by-laws for the transaction of their business as shall be, in their judgment, expedient, and not inconsistent with the laws of this state, and shall determine the number, station, term of office and duties of the officers proper for the management of said school, and their compensation, and the manner and time of their appointment, and shall appoint the same.

SEC. 4. The said trustees shall have power to receive such funds or property as shall be subscribed or loaned, or bequeathed for the organization or maintenance of said nautical school, and execute all necessary agreements for the faithful application of the same, and to receive such boys as shall be sent to said school by their parents or guardians; and all such boys, when so received into said nautical school, shall be subject to such regulations of conduct and discipline as, in the judgment of the trustees, are best adapted to their proper government, and the receiving and discharging of said boys shall be only in accordance with the by-laws and rules of said school, as may be by said trustees adopted.

They shall have control of the school-ship of said institution, and shall exercise in relation thereto, and its cares, supervision, and management, all necessary powers and duties. They may also send any boy in education at such school on such voyage as they shall deem advisable for his proficiency and welfare, and may declare such sending a discharge of said boy from such institution. The trustees shall also determine what shall be the age at which boys may be taken into said school, with the consent of their parents or guardians, and under what circumstances fees for board in said school-ship, and education and tuition, may be charged and taken, and the rates of said board and education and tuition, and to extend to persons qualifying for stations beyond ordinary seamen the advantages of such school.

SEC. 5. Whenever the trustees shall receive, in valid subscriptions, the amount of thirty thousand dollars, they shall proceed to organize the said school, and they may determine in what manner and at what time such subscription shall be paid, and may appoint a treasurer and determine his specific duties, and

provide for the safe-keeping of the funds committed to his care.

SEC. 6. The said Nautical School shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a full report of its affairs shall be made to said superintendent at such time in the year as he shall designate.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE BETHEL SHIP.—The pastor, her captain, never thinks her complement of men made out so long as an unconverted man remains. He took in ten persons on probation on a late Sabbath morning, and still there come bowing at God's altar in that ship many who have spent much time in ridiculing her as a mean craft and as answering no good end, but coming themselves to be wounded in her, they make hearty confession of their former foolish views.

GERMAN BETHEL MISSION.—Our missionary at the Bethel Ship gives the following account of his work :

We have had quite a lively time the past summer; no less than forty-seven thousand German emigrants have arrived at this port in these eight months. You may well think that I have had my hands full at times, but the good Lord has blessed me with good health, save that I have fainted several times in the street from mere exhaustion; otherwise all went well. I look back now on this amount of labor, and ask, What has been accomplished? and although the fruit in many cases shall never be fully known, except in eternity, still I have many pleasing facts which show clearly that a great amount of good has been done. Most all the emigrants aided particularly have been led under the influence of the Church, and more directly under the influence of the pastors, so my labor has not altogether been strewn on the wayside. Letters from the far West assure me of the aforesaid.

One says: "Shortly after my brother arrived here he was soundly converted, and O how happy he felt! May the Lord bless you, that you may help many more to seek the Lord." Another says, "My sister has come in good time, and is happy." She herself wrote, "O dear pastor, the Lord bless you for what you have done for me."

One of the preachers writes: "Those families you sent on here (twenty-one persons at one time) have requested me to send you their hearty thanks; they are doing well. The Lord bless you in your hard labor." Another says: "Those people you sent on here are doing well; some are laboring in the Sunday-school."

I could give many more, but these are outlines of some of them.

We have some of the fruit here around us; some have joined our Churches in the neighborhood, and some are still with us.

It has also been my pleasure to welcome a good many who had been gathered in by our missions in Germany. They have received the benefit of this mission, and found it a connecting link between our mission in Germany and our missions at home.

Our sailors are doing well; several have sailed for the West Indies; one wrote that the Lord is doing great things for his soul; that three of his shipmates have come over on the Lord's side, and that his brother

in Germany has been converted by the influence of letters addressed to him.

The meetings here at present are very good; we have an increase both in numbers and in blessings. On Christmas-day we had love-feast, preaching, and communion, all in one afternoon, commencing at two o'clock. In love-feast two and three would rise at one time to speak, and in communion the Lord made glad many a heart; happiness dwelt almost on every countenance. A captain and his wife came forward at the close to express their thanks and gladness for the opportunity to enjoy such a meeting.

New-Year's day no less than from thirty to forty persons, not members, arose, making a vow to serve the Lord. True, the enemy is not idle either, for on Christmas-day, after the close of meeting, several persons on leaving the ship were attacked and beaten by rowdies; I myself have been stoned by boys; but, sir, we do not halt; the Lord is with us. Men may try to do us harm, yet the Lord prospers our way.

A WISE CAPTAIN.—Our colporteur for the Scandinavian seamen was about going on board a Swedish vessel when he met the captain coming on shore, who saluted him with, "I am very glad to see you; go on board, and all the books you can sell to the men I will pay for!" The captain knew very well that if they were of his mind they would purchase liberally, and so the event proved; and that captain will find his profit in the operation, for a crew who read the books furnished to them by that colporteur will do their duty on shipboard.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.—Brother E. Q. Fuller, presiding elder, makes the following report of missions on Mendota District:

Mendota is a town of four or five thousand inhabitants. We have here a young, vigorous, and enterprising society, with a house of worship costing \$6,000, on which a debt of \$2,000 will probably be paid this year. If so, we shall ask no more help from the mission funds. Now we are paying back to the treasury \$44 as having been contributed last year. In all probability Mendota will from this year forward rank as a good station. Somonauk is a thriving village sixty miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. "The prettiest village church in the state of Illinois" has been dedicated here since conference; cost, \$3,000, all of which is provided for. Green River is a new charge in a greatly neglected part of our conference, from which little can now be reported.

EAST TENNESSEE.—Rev. W. C. Dailey writes us that we have some twenty-five ministers employed, three of whom have charge of districts. Some of these men are devoting all their time to the work. But our Methodist preachers are still "targets" for the disloyal. To get a support, many of them are obliged to labor with their own hands five days out of seven; this they are compelled to do or starve. We number our members by the thousand. I cannot say certainly how many, but we are increasing all the time, building up our Church mostly from the loyal material

we get from the Church, South; but we get a few from other Churches, and a great many from the world.

Youths' Department.

LETTER TO THE JUVENILES.—*The Savage Island.*—Now let me write you a little about this now anything but "Savage" Island and its inhabitants. This spot stands out all alone in the ocean. There is no other land within two days' sail of it. It is a coral island, but you must not think of it as very beautiful on that account. It has rather a forbidding appearance. The coast is rocky, and what sailors call iron-bound. The waves beat up with fury against its grim gray cliffs, and make a fearful noise as they rush into the caves and holes with which the cliffs abound. As you approach it from the sea it appears covered with a beautiful green, which of course you suppose to be grass and herbage. But it is no such thing. It is a scraggy, ugly bush, useless even for firewood.

About Water.—Savage Island is neither beautiful nor fruitful. It is so rocky that you cannot dig six feet anywhere without coming to solid rock. There is no river or stream on the whole island. You will say, then, How do the people get water? A great many of them do without it, for they have none within some miles of the places in which they live. Other settlements have plenty of tolerably fresh water in caves and deep holes. The place at which we live (Alofi) has very good water, but it is difficult to get. It is in a natural well, seventy feet deep. The opening is too small, and the sides too irregular, to admit a bucket. The natives let down a fan palm leaf, and bring up about a pint of water each time. The natives drink but little: God has given them a substitute for water in the sugar-cane. When they are thirsty they chew a few feet of sugar-cane and are satisfied. They have cocoa-nuts too, but do not often drink their juice, except when on a journey or at a feast.

Six Villages.—There are six villages on the island. Four have a population of one thousand each; one has seven hundred, and another three hundred. It is a new thing for them to live together in villages. They used to wander about, sleeping a few nights in one place and a few nights in another. Were you to come and see us, I scarcely know what fruit we could find to give you. We could give you oranges three months in the year; bananas, always; cocoa-nuts, nice and fresh, all the year round; guavas, sometimes; and always lots of sweets, if you have good teeth. The Savage Island sweets are all of one kind, and grow twenty and even thirty feet long; and no

Savage Island boy would exchange his piece of sugar-cane for a whole handful of English sugar-plums, and he would be a sensible boy too.

The People.—We love the people better than the place, though even the place has become dear to us, and our hearts would be very sad if we were obliged to leave our island home.

Magic-Lantern.—We have just received a nice large magic-lantern from Sydney, kindly given by the children of the Sabbath-school at Redfern. The natives had never seen anything of the kind before. You will like to know, perhaps, something about what they thought of it.

We were just going on a visit to the other side of the island, when the little vessel came from Samoa bringing the magic-lantern. We took it with us, and many were the speculations as to what that great black thing was.

So eager were the people to see it, when I had told them to come, that they could not wait until it was dark, but crowded round the doors in broad daylight. Foremost among these was a troop of boys, as fully resolved as American or English boys ever were, that if they lost the sight it should not be for want of being in time, or for want of elbowing, pushing, etc. As soon as the doors were opened, O what a rush! When at last we had got them all seated, and at a respectful distance from each other, that is, not sitting on, each other, I told them to look and wonder, but not talk. There was little need to have told them. The greater number of them were too amazed, and some too frightened, to talk. Some little urchins squalled out from fright, especially when they saw a horse's head move. They would have sat all night in breathless silence, looking at the wondrous pictures. There was a great hum of disappointment when it was told them they had seen the last picture. Long after we had gone to bed we heard the din of conversation; groups in every house discussing the wonders they had seen that evening. There is not a single boy or girl, man or woman, who will ever forget it. Should they never see it again, they will talk about it as long as they live. Some of our Samoan teachers saw a magic-lantern which the Rev. J. Williams exhibited not long before he was killed. They have not forgotten it, but often talk about it, and could describe what they saw now, even though so many years have passed since they saw it. Nothing pleases the natives so much as pictures of any kind, but especially pictures of foreign animals, houses, customs, etc.

THE GREEK CHURCH AND THE ENGLISH.—It is stated that several Eastern ecclesiastics are expected in England in the early part of

next year. They come commissioned by the Synod of Moscow to make definite inquiries regarding the present position of the Church of England, with a view to restore intercommunion.

Miscellaneous.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER IN PERSIA.—The increased observance of the week of prayer throughout the Protestant world is a matter of wonder, and a cause of devout thanksgiving to God. It was observed in the plains and among the mountains of Persia in 1864 with great permanent benefit. Dr. Perkins says:

Two or three services a day were held in all the villages where we have helpers, and in many of them the greater part of the week was held as a fast. The zeal of the helpers and communicants was greatly stimulated by large congregations of the unconverted, in constant attendance upon all the exercises, testifying, by their manner and words, to the impressiveness of the occasion. Not a few kept fast with the brethren, abstaining from food the whole day until sunset. It was delightful, in going from village to village, to see this new aspect of things, and to preach to these large and deeply attentive congregations. For many years there has not been such a widespread interest in the Gospel, such solemn, thoughtful attention to the words of life. In many places the number who listen to preaching on the Sabbath is doubled or trebled, and there is scarcely a place where there is not a large increase.

WANT OF LABORERS.—"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest." The want of the time is men, living, active, earnest-spirited men, "bold to take up and firm to sustain the consecrated cross."

The German Reformed Church has but few if any unemployed ministers. The number of candidates for the ministry in the German Reformed Church is as large as at any time heretofore. To keep pace with the growing wants of the Church, it ought to be at least twice as large.

Congregational.—Professor Fisk, of Chicago, laments the decrease of the number of those preparing for the ministry in our seminaries of learning; and in view of the imperative need of our own land and the world, he urges to more prayer and effort.

Baptists.—The Baptist Churches of Cincinnati have united in forming a Baptist Mission Union. The object of it is to assist the feeble Churches and establish new interests, and also to inaugurate a system of lay preaching. It is said there are not less than 70,000 persons in that city who never enter a place of worship.

ACTION AND REACTION.—Here are a few lines from one of our foreign missionaries: "In relation to my work here I think I have great reason to praise God, for he seems to order the things designed for our ruin to work for

our best good. The pastor of whom I wrote, as having arrived for the Germans of the three colonies, has thought it to be one of his prime duties to war against me, by telling the people I had no right to preach, baptize, marry or bury, using at the same time hard language against me and the Methodist Episcopal Church, demanding that the children baptized by me should be brought to him to receive his blessing, which the people understood to be to rebaptize them, and they consequently refused to comply. Marriages performed by me he declared to be null and void, but no one concerned paid any attention. Meanwhile the work of grace, which was commenced in the hearts of many last winter, continues to grow, and others commence to attend our prayer-meetings; so the poor pastor's warnings against sectarianism and separation from the Mother Church will turn to his overthrow. In the mean time I continue to live and labor here undisturbed, about two houses from him, and the Germans when they come in town seldom fail to call at my house, and then and there we always have a prayer-meeting together, at which the Lord is always pleased to bless us. I have heard that the pastor has already said, that if things do not go better he will go back to Prussia.

"In Russia proper the work of grace is progressing wonderfully in the hearts of men. O, if we could but enter, what a harvest of souls!"

OUR MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Rev. D. D. Lore, editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, in commenting upon remarks from the pen of Rev. Dr. Porter, of the *Christian Intelligencer*, says:

"Our Missionary Society is a thoroughly digested system. It is simple, yet comprehensive. Its details are so minute that they can be brought into contact with each individual of the ten thousands of our Israel in the remotest corners of our work, and that without the expense of agency to operate it. An agency it has present everywhere in the person of every Methodist minister, who does the work as a part of his ministerial duty, and answers for the performance of it annually to his brethren associated with him. There may be defects in our system, but we do not see how to improve it, and we are not surprised that it attracts the attention and commendation of our sister Churches. With them all the difficulty has been in carrying forward their benevolent operations, to reach every Church, and every member in the Church, without absorbing a large per cent. of the contributions in paying the expenses of collecting. The agency system is inefficient and extravagant. No Church can afford it. It is surprising at what an expense some of these institutions are sustained. There is danger on the

other hand from a too rigid economy, and we have feared this extreme in our own case. Until this year we have not had secretaries enough to conduct the vast amount of business devolving upon them. Our senior secretary has been worked too hard for the last eight years. And now, in our judgment, we need a treasurer who should devote his whole time to the office and service of the society. If our ministerial brethren will only do their duty, and make use of the success of the last year as an argument, example, and inspiration for the present, our next annual meeting will astonish the Church with its figures, more than did the announcement in November, that we had raised the sum of \$558,535 44 during the past year."

Statistics.

IRELAND.—Out of a population of 5,764,544, the Papists stood 4,490,583 strong. Episcopalians and Presbyterians united, (or do these include the Methodists, Baptists, and others? for no reference is made to them,) 1,207,653.

The number of children recorded on the lists of the National Schools last year was 840,569.

RUSSIA.—The sects in Russia are distributed as follows: the Khlysts, who neither receive the sacraments nor acknowledge a clergy, 110,000; the Bezpopovtshini, who acknowledge no priests, 2,000; other inferior sects, nearly 1,000,000; Armenians, 500,000; Papists, 2,800,000; Protestants, 1,960,000; Jews, 1,450,000; Mohammedans, 5,700,000. All these are, of course, exclusive of the members of the Greek Church, the established Church of Russia. Over the plains of Siberia about 500,000 heathen are scattered.

During the last two years—a period of war—a most wonderful liberality has been developed toward our institutions of learning. The following are some of the marvelous figures:

Middlebury College, of Vermont, has rec'd...	\$10,000
Williams College, Massachusetts	25,000
Harvard College, Cambridge.....	44,000
Dartmouth College, New Hampshire	47,000
Andover Theological Seminary.....	50,000
Washington University, St. Louis.....	50,000
New York University, New York.....	60,000
Bowdoin College, Maine.....	72,000
Chicago Theological Seminary.....	80,000
Hamilton College	10,000
Rutgers College, New Jersey	100,000
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.....	100,000
Protestant College, Syria.....	103,000
Amherst College, Amherst	110,000
Princeton College, New Jersey.....	130,000
Yale College, New Haven, Conn.....	450,000
Total	\$1,531,000

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