

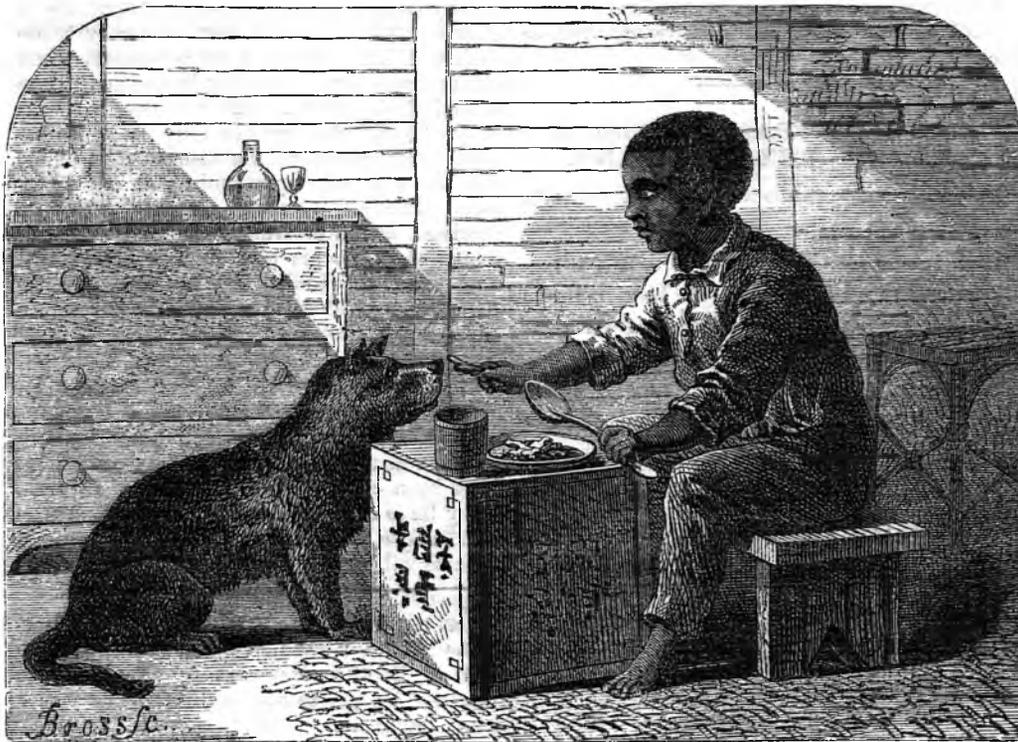
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

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

VOLUME XXIII.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1867.

NUMBER 5.



AFRICA.

THE TWO PETS OF CAVALLA, WEST AFRICA.—You look at the picture and pass it by; only a little boy eating his dinner, and a dog looking up for a bone. Leave off the “only” and the “a,” for it is *the* little boy whom every body at Cavalla loves; *the* little boy who goes singing about the yard, and the mission-house, and the school-house all the day; who rings all the bells that are to be rung, from the large bell in the church to the little bell that stands on the parlor table; who plays with all his might, studies with all his might, talks, and laughs, and eats with all his might, and — O! where would this long sentence end if I attempted to tell in it all the things this little boy does! And now if you look closely at the picture, you will see one thing that I have not yet told you, little George is *blind*!

Not many months ago he lived at his father's house, in a heathen town, not only blind in his eyes, but, like all the poor children about him, with a blind heart, knowing nothing of the good God and Jesus who died for him. Now he lives at the mission-house, goes to school, and has learned much about these things. When he sings, as I have told you he does all the day, it is such

No. 269.

hymns as Christian children love to sing. They are Grebo hymns though, and if I wrote their names you would not understand them. But, let me think! there is one beginning “Hanh bro te eh neo, eh hla ma pinh,” I am sure you all know that; it is in English, “There is a happy land, far, far away.” You see that although Africa and America are very different countries, and far distant from each other, there is one land, that happy land, for children in both places to sing about.—*Carrier Dove.*

FROM HAVANA.—About thirty free persons of color have recently sailed from Havana for the Island of St. Thomas, on their way to Liberia.

THE COLONIZATION SHIP GOLCONDA, which went to sea May 30, had, among other passengers, twenty-seven communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Nine hundred and thirty emigrants have been sent to Liberia within the last six months by the American Colonization Society.

BISHOP PAYNE, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Liberia, says the proper Liberian population is fifteen thousand, distributed through four counties. One half of the whole population or more is in Mesurado. Monrovia, the principal town of the republic, has a population of about two thousand.

The native heathen population of Liberia, taking in an extent of fifty miles into the

interior, the bishop estimates at three millions. All these are accessible, and have constant intercourse with Liberian citizens, traders, and missionaries.

REV. JOHN SEYS, United States Minister to the Republic of Liberia, and resident at Monrovia, received the honorary distinction of D.D. at the late commencement of the Indiana Asbury University.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BROTHERS IN CHRIST.—This is a communion of Germans chiefly, who, in giving an account of their missions, domestic and foreign, say:

“We are now giving support to twelve mission conferences, in which are employed about eighty missionaries, to whom we give on an average about \$150 each, leaving them to collect from their fields of labor, and otherwise get the means to live. Aside from these mission conferences, our principal mission is in Africa. This was located by the first Board, which embraced all the then acting bishops of the Church, and other men of unquestionable piety and discretion. These are the men who, after much consideration and prayer, decided to open a mission in WEST AFRICA. It is possible, though not very probable, that in this they committed a grave blunder. At all events, no one is prepared to demonstrate this to be so, as we have not given Africa a fair trial yet. All told, up to this date we have expended \$20,771 67; and this could have been more profitably laid out if we could have had more help on the ground at the same time. All other organizations operating in Africa have spent much more money in proportion to the time they have been laboring; and, as a matter of course, they had a greater force at work at the same time than we have ever had.

“The Basle Missionary Society has seven stations in West Africa, at a cost last year of \$233,438, or nearly \$32,000 to each station. This society commenced its labors many years before we did. The same year our first laborers went out it had sixteen missionaries there. After these years of labor, and thousands of expense, they have now at all their stations only five hundred and twenty-eight communicants. If our people will give us annually \$32,000 for five years, and the results do not show as great, or greater progress than this, or any other missionary society now operating there, then we shall vote to discontinue that work. But until a fair trial is had we cannot do it; that's all.”

INDIA.

REV. E. W. PARKER, presiding elder of the Moradabad District, reports at the close of his last quarter:

The work of the Moradabad District has,

we trust, been moving slowly forward during the quarter just past.

From Paori Brother Thoburn writes:

"The year has opened auspiciously, and the work in the Garhmal mission is in a satisfactory condition. I am at present engaged in building a boarding-house for the boys' school at this place. The school is to open on the first of April, and the prospect is that a dozen or more boys will be enrolled as boarders.

"The Sreenugger school has also been formally made over to me by the inspector, and I expect to visit it once each week during the coming season. I am also happy to report that two girls' schools have been established at Sreenugger, one public, and one zenana.

"I have distributed about a hundred tracts during the past six weeks, and have preached to large crowds at Kotdwara and Sreenugger."

Bijnour.—Brother Mansell, one of our most successful missionaries, is at Bijnour this year, instead of Brother Hauser. He has during the quarter paid special attention to bazar preaching, and has met with some encouragement. He has also taken an important step in advance in placing Christian helpers at each of the cities, Nageenah and Nugeehabad, where our schools are, so that regular religious exercises and instruction may be had in the schools. Brother Mansell is also making earnest efforts to train and build up the little Church, which has become so weak here.

Sumbhal.—All the work of this station is in a prosperous condition. There are many encouraging inquirers in the vicinity, and there is an interest manifested, and a knowledge being acquired among a certain class, that must in time tell much for God's glory, if the work goes steadily on.

At one place, under a large tree, in the midst of one of the outer squares of the city, Brother Cawdell holds a regular Sabbath service and Sabbath-school, which are well attended. We believe that God is building for himself a Church here.

Amroha and Babukhera are this year under the charge of a native member of conference, assisted by a local preacher and four leaders. A number have joined on probation, and another little class has been formed during the quarter; also another little school for native Christian children has been opened, making four in all in the circuit. It is perhaps an experiment placing a native preacher over a work of such importance, yet thus far the work has apparently been well conducted.

Moradabad and Chandausi.—The new work that most encourages us in this circuit is the little class at Harauru, a village about eighteen miles from here. This class was formed on January first, and now numbers about twenty, most of whom have been lately baptized. The work is still spreading in that village, and is extending its influence to villages around, where our native helpers regularly preach, so that the knowledge of Christianity among those ignorant people is as astonishing as it is encouraging.

The few Christians are learning to read the Testament, and their earnest, consistent lives are a light to those around. We believe that a work has commenced there that will result, in a few years, in a large Church. Our Christians there have been perseveringly opposed and persecuted both by friends and foes, so that they know how to prize their new religion.

The native preacher, Andrias, who has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this work, was formerly a traveling priest among this class of people to whom he now labors. He is now a very good man, and one of the most eloquent speakers I ever heard in any language. He has no education, except that he understands thoroughly the follies of his old religion, and the blessings of Christianity. Yet as he labors among a class of people who can neither read nor write he passes among them for a very learned man, as he can read and can repeat so much from the teachings of both religions.

All of our other work is prospering as usual.

OUR NEW PARIS MISSION AMONG THE GERMANS.

The mission established a year ago among the Germans in Paris is proving more successful than we ventured to hope. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. William Schwarz. The following letter, from Rev. Dr. Jacoby, superintendent, will give the Church an insight into the people to whom the mission addresses itself, and some of the difficulties under which it is prosecuted. The wily policy of the Roman Catholic Church is indicated with great clearness and force. It is well to have a burning and evangelical light in the most remarkable capital in Europe. Read the letter with care, and then, in your prayers, do not forget our young mission among the Germans in Paris.

PARIS, June 11, 1867.

To the Corresponding Secretary:

DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here last Thursday from Bremen, in the evening of the day when the attempt happened on the life of the Russian emperor. He was saved, not by all the care that had been taken by the police of Paris, but by the Almighty God the emperor's life was saved.

But I do not wish to report of the great exhibition, of emperors and kings who are here at present, but of a small work which, by the mercy of God, has commenced here among the German population. I can give you the assurance that Brother Schwarz has not labored in vain, but has had better success than I did expect.

Many thousands of young men and girls are here in Paris. The latter serve especially as house-servants, or have to occupy themselves with the children and to teach them German; or they are "*femmes de chambre*," when they have to dress the ladies three times a day, make the dresses, and wait till two o'clock in the night before they can go to rest. They very seldom get time to go to church. If such a young girl is a Protestant, and the priest finds it out, every way and means are tried to bring her over to the Roman Church. Let me give you the experience of a young and very intelligent girl, who was converted a few weeks ago, and joined last Sunday our society.

She had been engaged in Germany for a noble family in Paris, to attend to the children and to speak German with them. She had to accompany the children to the church and to the catechismal instruction, and the priest soon found out that she was a Protestant, and now she was pressed to become

a Catholic. One evening, when she brought the eldest daughter, about twelve years old, to bed, she wanted the promise from the young girl that she would turn Catholic. She told her that she would get a gold watch like the girl had received that was with them before she came, and had consented to become Catholic. As she did not consent the child got nearly mad, and said, "I shall not go to bed before you give me the promise." She left her finally, but she had also to leave the house, and was now in Paris without any assistance; but she soon got a place where she did not get time to go to church. Here one of our sisters got acquainted with her, and on a Sunday, when her madame was traveling in Germany, she attended our service, and was deeply awakened. Next Sunday her lady had not returned, by reason of the disease of a child, and she was able to attend again our meetings. The same week Brother Schwarz received an interesting letter from her, in which she informs him that the Lord had converted her soul. She has changed her situation, and lives now with a family where she has permission to attend our service on Sunday.

Brother Schwarz has, by God's help, been able to get acquainted with young Germans of both sexes, and they attend his services as often as they are able, and several of them have been converted and joined our Church. They have also been faithful in assisting the good cause, as the report from Paris at conference will show.

Last Sunday morning (Pentecost) I preached, at ten o'clock, to a small number of Germans in the "*Salle Evangelique*." At two o'clock Brother Schwarz preached in Rue Demour Chapel to about thirty hearers that come regularly. At four o'clock I preached at our principal place, Rue Roquepine Chapel, in the lecture-room, which was filled, though many of our members and hearers have already left with their mistresses for the country, where they stay till November. After the service about twenty-five persons joined with us at the communion table, among them a Roman Catholic, who wishes to serve God, and joined therefore our society. Six persons joined. It is a pity that till now we could not get the chapel for service, but had to crowd in the lecture-room, where we are so much disturbed by the noise of the carriages on the streets. In the evening Brother Schwarz had to preach once more in Valois to about twenty-five persons. You see there are three appointments in the three chapels of our Wesleyan Brethren, but Rue Roquepine is in the midst of the city, and best attended.

To pay the chapel rent, a colporteur who labored a part of the year, and other necessary expenses, Brother Schwarz collected some money among the American friends that live in Paris, and we are especially obliged to our former ambassador, the Hon. Mr. Bigelow, for the encouragement he gave to Brother Schwarz, and also to Gen. Dix, our Minister in Paris now, and the Rev. Mr. Lamson, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In reviewing the first year of our labors in Paris we have reason to feel encouraged for the success the Lord has given to Brother Schwarz. We have not been able to labor much with the poorer class, as we expected; we could reach them if we had plenty of money to support them; but we have been able to labor among a more intelligent class of people; and though it will be always a floating population, we have prospect to get a good society, and the

members that leave Paris to return to Germany will be a salt wherever they go.

I go to-morrow to Zurich, and pray God to give us a blessed conference meeting.

Yours faithfully, L. S. JACOBY.

FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL, as it is called in Paris, because designed for the worship of all denominations, is the one formerly under the care of Rev. Dr. M'Clintock, and now under that of Rev. Dr. Eldridge. He has recently organized a Sunday-school numbering one hundred scholars. A large congregation is usually in attendance, and they have the best singing of any English Church in Paris.

The Wesleyan Church is under the care of Rev. Wm. Gibson, who seems a most zealous man, prosecuting his work in truly primitive Methodist order. Our missionaries at home and abroad will be pleased to read an account of it.

"Brother Gibson's Christian zeal and earnestness led him out into the suburbs and vicinity of the great city, where he has established six little stations in which public services are held every Sabbath. Having the general oversight of these little chapels, he also sees that they have worship held in them regularly once a week. To this end outside assistance is necessary, and he accordingly presses into the gospel service every Methodist minister or local preacher who comes to reside in Paris any length of time. He has at present about six assistants of this kind, who preach every Sabbath at these different stations, making the rounds of them somewhat like a presiding elder would over his district. Quarterly plans are printed, which indicate to each one his Sabbath appointments. Having worked nearly six months on this plan, was enabled to see not only the good which had been done, but also to foresee what by earnest efforts and prayers can yet be done. However, it is erroneous to suppose that the establishment of all these little stations was an easy task, or that the people living in the vicinity of them willingly attend the preaching of God's word. It is to be remarked that these chapels were first opened for the English, but that the French Wesleyans quite appropriately hold weekly service in them also. In such a voluptuous and sinful city as Paris, with its thousand attractions and temptations, it is difficult to induce a worldly man or woman to attend divine service. Nevertheless the workers on Brother Gibson's plan, with him always at their head, have used every means possible to draw the people out to these places of worship. We have given them personal invitations, exhortations, and Sunday-school and missionary tea parties, and have been somewhat encouraged by the results of our labors. Still our work is among a hardened and lukewarm body of people, and frequently, after having traveled from six to twenty

miles on Sunday to our little stations, we have found but five or six persons out to hear us. I remember once of preaching to two French women and a young English girl. The opportunities for discouragement are abundant, yet with God all things are possible. During the winter we held a revival in the little chapel at Asuieres. A young English brother and myself, tearing ourselves away from our other duties, labored a number of nights in the little chapel. Ten or fifteen persons were deeply convicted, and, besides our labors were blest of God by the powerful conversion of one young lady and two boys. I simply mention this to show what might be done if one earnest worker were employed by the Church to devote all his time to these six little stations, as at present organized. We might then hope for a series of conversions, for the way being open the harvest now is great, which will all be lost, however, unless some more systematic means be taken to save it. God grant to send into this part of his vineyard some active and pious workmen, who shall yet be instrumental in the salvation of these here at present in darkness and sin!"

TURKEY.

REV. A. L. LONG, D.D., is superintending a translation of the Bible in Bulgarian, spoken by six millions of people, and in the ancient Slavonic, the classical language of the whole Slavonic race, embracing ninety millions.

OUR VISITORS.—Our missionary friends would be pleased to drop in and see us, but many have little hope of doing so, they live so far away. They may, however, see some of those who do call. Here comes Brother Long, our missionary from Bulgaria; he is on his way to his daily work, which is chiefly within the walls of the Bible House, superintending the printing of the Holy Scriptures in the ancient and modern Slavonic, the language of the Bulgarians and many tens of thousands of people. But who is this he has in company with him? Why, he is none other than a veritable Bulgarian youth from Tirnova, just arrived in this country, June 28, after a perilous voyage of four months; a young man, one of several who, at Brother Long's instance, were admitted to free scholarships in a college of the East. This one, now just turned of 21, comes to America to learn some trade by which he may benefit his countrymen; he aims also to acquaint himself more familiarly with the usages of our Church, and we trust that in the good providence of God he may be so guided that when he returns to his native land, in whatever sphere of life he may labor, he may indeed be a preacher of righteousness to his countrymen. His is an interesting case for the prayers of the Church.

REV. WALTER H. GILES, a missionary of

the American Board, died at Bebek, Constantinople, May 21st. He was a graduate of Amherst College, and went to his missionary work in 1864.

PROGRESS.—Letters from the mission in Eastern Turkey report remarkable progress at many of the stations.

RUSSIA.

REV. J. M. THORNBURN, one of our missionaries in India, is making some communications to the press of this country, equaling certainly any that reach the Churches from Asia. We use a part of his late letter to the "Western," concerning "Russia in Central Asia:"

Very few persons in the United States, or even in Europe, have appreciated the rapid advance which Russia has made toward Central Asia during the past twenty-five years. Accustomed to think of Asia only as it appeared to them in the school atlas, and forgetting the very great difference between the scales of a map of Asia and one of the same size of North America, the great majority of even the more intelligent observers have looked on Russian movements in this remote quarter in the same light as the interminable Indian wars of our Western borders are viewed by foreigners. Russia has been engaged in no petty business of this kind. She has not cared to let the outer world know all the details of her progress; but she has ever kept a fixed purpose before her, the extension of her empire toward the sunny south. To understand how well she has succeeded, let any reader hunt up an old school atlas, say twenty years old, and compare it with the latest editions. Let him remember that an inch on that little map represents about five hundred miles, and then note how far the Siberian line has been pushed southward; how much seaboard has been added; how the once almost unknown Caspian Sea has become a lake; and then when he is told that the next edition will move the boundary an inch or so south of the sea of Aral, he will be able to comprehend the colossal proportions which the Russian empire is assuming. It would seem, indeed, by no means improbable, that before the close of another generation, Asiatic-Russia will surpass the European part of the empire, both in territorial extent and population. When once the line of advance begins to infringe on China, that result will soon be reached. . . . No government in the world is more earnest in its efforts to extend civilization throughout its whole limits than that of Russia. The plans made for developing the resources of Central Asia are on the most gigantic scale, and bid fair to rival our own attempts to bind together the Pacific and Atlantic slopes with bands of iron. Omitting all mention of the steamer on the Caspian, the commerce that has been developed, and the roads which are to be opened, it will suffice to look simply at one scheme. The Amoo, or Oxus, which now flows into the Sea of Aral, formerly emptied itself into the Caspian. It is now proposed to turn the whole river back into its former bed, and by joining to this new river the waters of the Sihon, a very large, navigable stream will be formed, affording a highway for commerce like that of our own magnificent western rivers. To understand the comprehensiveness of this scheme, let the reader look on the map and note that St. Petersburg is connected by rail with Nijni Novogorod on the Volga, that steamers on the Volga connect with all ports

of the Caspian, and that from the Caspian River steamers can ascend the — to a point within about two hundred and fifty miles of the British frontier. No enterprise of the present century has proposed more than this, unless it be our Pacific Railroad, the Suez Canal, or the Atlantic Telegraph. Engineers have pronounced the project feasible, and the traveler Vambéry, who followed the empty bed of the river, has seemingly put the matter beyond doubt. The very mention, however, of such a scheme is enough to show that Russia has higher aims than that of merely gaining territory.

Missionary Advocate.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1867.

THE OPENING.

"THE MISSION ROOMS," 35 Union Place, were formally opened on Monday morning, June 10, by the calling to order of an assembly of more than one hundred ministers by the chairman of the meeting, Rev. J. S. Inskip. Bishop Janes being present, Brother Inskip invited him to conduct the opening exercises, previous to which Dr. Durbin addressed the president on the pleasure with which he could welcome the pastors to this place of gathering, and on the peculiar fitness of the presence of so large a number of the pastors in the "Rooms" of a society of which they are the principal agents and steadfast friends. Bishop Janes commenced the devotional exercises of the occasion by reading the 35th chapter of Isaiah. The assembly then united in singing the first hymn in our collection, "O for a thousand tongues to sing;" after which the bishop offered prayer, in which he was most marvelously drawn out in supplication for the spiritual renovation of our city, our country, and the heathen world. The hymn commencing "See how great a flame aspires," was sung, after which Dr. Foster led in prayer. These opening services, engaged in with great fervor by an unusually large company of pastors from various and distant portions of our work, made the occasion one of extraordinary interest for the cause of missions.

THE FIRST MEETING.—The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in their "new rooms" for the first time, and held their regular monthly session, on Tuesday afternoon, June 18, E. L. Fancher, Esq., vice-president, in the chair, assisted by vice-presidents D. L. Ross and M. D'C. Crawford. The devotional services, the reading of the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, and prayer, were led by Rev. J. M. Tuttle, of Newark Conference. The treasurer's report having been read, reports from the committees on South America, China, Western Europe, India, and on domestic missions,

were made and considered. Among the conclusions reached was a recommendation to reinforce the mission in South America by sending out two additional men; also, to extend aid to certain destitute localities in the South, both by increasing the number of the missionaries and assisting in the erection of churches. A report was made by the special committee in relation to the decease of Mrs. Jackson, of the mission in India. On motion, a cordial invitation to the use of the Mission Rooms was ordered to be sent to the Sunday-School Union and to the Tract Society of our Church. The building in which we are domiciled is thirty feet front by seventy feet deep. The room in which the secretaries have their desks, and in which the board hold their meetings, will comfortably seat some one hundred and thirty or more persons. In addition to this there are two rooms which will serve for committees, and an extension, which will also answer for the same purpose.

CHINA.

A RE-ENFORCEMENT.—Rev. E. S. Todd and Rev. H. H. Lowtey, with their wives, having been appointed missionaries to China, will leave the port of New York for the field of their future labors on or about the tenth of August.

TWENTY-EIGHT BAPTISMS IN CHINA IN ONE DAY.—The Church will read the following letter from Rev. Dr. Maclay, superintendent, with thanksgiving to God, and with increased hope in the China Mission, which bore no fruit of personal conversion for ten years from the time it was instituted. In our closet devotions let us not forget the China Mission.

I am thankful to say that we continue to enjoy God's blessing on our work. At the time of my last visit to Kucheng City I administered the ordinance of baptism to one adult and one child. On Sunday, April 14, I was in the southern portion of our work. In the forenoon of that day was at a village on the seashore called Hait'an, where I baptized fourteen adults and two children. At the close of these services we "took up our carriages and went up to" Hokchiang City, a distance of about twelve miles, where we held an afternoon service, and I baptized eleven adults and one child. *Twenty-eight baptisms in one day!* I am aware that these figures will not seem large to those familiar with the "Acts of the Apostles," or even to those acquainted with the glorious triumphs of Methodism in the United States; still I assure you they do seem large to us here in China, and they thrill our souls with the cheering hope that the "night of toil" is closing, and the morn is at hand when "a thousand shall be born in a day."

REV. L. N. WHEELER.—The following is extracted from a letter received at the Mission Rooms, from Rev. L. N. Wheeler, dated at Foochow, April 28:

On the 16th inst. I left Foochow with Rev.

S. L. Baldwin, to accompany him on a visit to the city of Lienkong. About twenty-five miles of our journey was to be performed by boat on the river Min, toward the sea. Wind and tide being against us, we were compelled to stop for some hours off a village. Improving the opportunity we went on shore, visited two temples, and Brother Baldwin preached to the people. Having passed the night in our little boat, we awoke early in the morning, and found ourselves surrounded by a fleet of native craft, opposite a large market town, where we were to land. After partaking of a hasty meal, and returning thanks to the heavenly Father for his protecting care, we proceeded on our way.

A brisk walk of two or three hours brought us to the point of destination. Lienkong is a populous district city, surrounded by a substantial brick and stone wall, and situated in the midst of a vast natural amphitheater. Mountain ranges in every direction, their towering heights almost overshadowing the valley with its teeming villages, cultivated fields, and gardens intersected by river and canals, constitute a scene of rare beauty.

Entering one of the four gates of the city we soon found our way to the parsonage, which is occupied by Brother Sing Mi, a name known to many New York Methodists, and his interesting young wife. As our chapel accommodations are very inadequate as yet, we were under the necessity of preaching on the streets or in other public places. At one time we stood under the wide-spreading branches of a noble banyan, a little outside of the west gate, while Brother Baldwin and Sing Mi talked to the men, women, and children that gathered about us, and I distributed books. At another time we stationed ourselves on a large stone bridge, over which pedestrians were constantly passing to and fro. Here a crowd soon assembled, eagerly receiving books, and listening to the gospel message. The throng became so great that the highway was obstructed, and I feared we would be precipitated into the stream below; but happily this did not occur. During the day the people at other points were addressed in a similar manner. On one occasion a hearer manifested a remarkable and intelligent interest in what was said, and told us he had a Christian book in his house, and that he read it every day.

Brother Sing Mi, who was appointed to this station at the last annual meeting, seems to be heartily engaged in his work. He speaks with pleasure of his sojourn in America, and remembers with gratitude those who manifested a special interest in him while there. His wife was educated in Mrs. Bonney's Mission School, Canton, and promises to make a worthy helpmate and useful missionary.

OUR PRESS IN CHINA.—We have before us a copy of the New Testament, three and three quarter inches thick, in the Foochow colloquial, bound by a member of the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city. We have also a copy of the Book of Job, and a copy of the Annual Register of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China for 1866. The Register contains twenty-eight pages, and the Book of Job one hundred and twenty-six pages, all from our mission press in China.

REV. YOUNG JOHN ALLEN, of Shanghai, China, sent out by the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, has been put in charge of the government school at Shanghai. It consists of about forty pupils from the age of ten to twenty years, representing the higher grades of Chinese society, the object of the school being to supply each of the respective officials (?) with an interpreter of the English language. This missionary, in behalf of himself and associate missionaries in Shanghai, have expressed to our mission in Foo-chow their gratification and sympathy with the publication of the *Missionary Recorder*, and of their purpose to co-operate with the publishers. This monthly, the fourth number of which is now before us, is in octavo form, and is designed to be "a repository of intelligence from Eastern missions, and a medium of general information." Published at the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission Press, at one dollar per annum.

SIXTEEN MISSIONARIES.—A band of missionaries under Rev. Mr. Taylor, sixteen in number, have entered upon their labors in the interior of China. They adopt the native dress, and attract much attention.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS IN CHINA.—This is the title of an article in the *Missionary Recorder*, published by our mission in China, for April, 1867. The article strongly recalls our thoughts to the *preparatory fruits of missions*. These are the most valuable fruits of missions at the present time. They are the forerunners of the glorious harvest that will be gathered in due time. Already India is penetrated by Christian influence, and China is becoming so. The article mentioned above is occasioned by a report of a tour made through the interior of China by Albert S. Bickmore, A. M. Our *Missionary Recorder* in China says:

Every true friend of China must hail with delight any indication of real progress which may be developed, either on the part of the government or of the people. Mr. Bickmore's article, in our present number, goes to show that just so far as European influence has made itself felt, there has been an unmistakable progress both in the ideas and the manners of the Chinese. This view is supported by his personal observation of the character of the people in those interior regions which have not yet received the impulse of foreign influence, as contrasted with that of the people in the neighborhood of the coast ports. The establishment of government schools at Shanghai, Canton, and Foo-chow, for the instruction of young natives in foreign languages, and in western science, adds strength to the theory. But the most striking evidence that has yet appeared in corroboration of this position is a memorial recently addressed to the emperor by the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking, presenting arguments in justification of the establishment of a school for the study of European sciences. After referring to their previous memorial in favor of such a school, and the imperial decree to carry it into effect, the memorialists continue:

"Your servants now proceed to observe

that the proposal for inviting candidates to examinations for the study of astronomy and mathematics does not in any wise imply a study due to mere curiosity and love of strangeness, or deriving its impulse from the arts and science of the men of the West. It is simply that, inasmuch as the methods followed by Europeans in their manufacture of machinery are in every case derived from the knowledge of mensuration and numbers, now that China has formed the desire to study the principles of the construction of steamships and machinery, unless western teachers are made use of as guides to expound the fundamental principles of construction which form the basis of mechanical skill, and the attempt be made to be our own instructors, a useless waste of the public money, without advantage to the actual necessities of the time, may be apprehended as the result. Your servants have accordingly weighed this subject with repeated deliberation before setting forth the statement of their views. If, however, the matter be viewed without careful reflection, there will, doubtless, be some who will hold that the undertaking mooted by your servants is a matter brought forward without urgent necessity, and others who will deem it wrong to abandon the methods in vogue in China for the purpose of following in the footsteps of Europeans; while there will even be some who will maintain that for men of China to apply themselves to study under European instruction is a thing deeply to be ashamed of. Such views as these, however, only spring from lack of discernment in the questions of the day. The necessity that China should devise means for giving strength to herself has by this time reached its highest extreme, and no man of discernment believes otherwise than that the way to strengthen ourselves consists in pursuing certain of the European studies, and in the manufacture of foreign appliances. Among the provincial viceroys, such men as Tso Tsung-t'ang and Li Hung-chan have been able clearly to appreciate this principle, and to adhere firmly to its enunciation; and in their memorials they have constantly dwelt at length upon the subject. Last year Li Hung-chang established a factory at Shanghai, to which officers and men selected from among the troops of the capital have been sent for purposes of study; and quite recently Tso Tsung-t'ang has also requested permission to set on foot an Institute of Arts in Fukien, to select youthful and promising students, and to engage foreigners as instructors of spoken and written languages and of mathematics and designing, to serve as a stepping-stone to the future construction of steamships and machinery. When the subject is thus regarded, it is plain that it is impossible to do otherwise than pursue the study of western knowledge, and that this is not by any means the mere unsupported opinion of your majesty's present few memorialists."

They then refer to an objection made, doubtless, by some of the anti-foreign party at Peking, that there is no need of studying foreign sciences with a view to the construction of steamships, etc., inasmuch as they can readily be bought whenever needed. This is answered by saying that China needs other studies besides those pertaining to steamships, muskets, and artillery; but that even with reference to these, to make purchases, and neglect the appropriate studies, would make China constantly dependent, by leaving the art of production forever in the hands of others.

Another objection, namely, that "it is

wrong to abandon Chinese methods, and to follow in the steps of Europeans," is ingeniously met in such a way as to save the national pride, by asserting that "the germ of western sciences is in fact originally borrowed from the heaven-sent elements of Chinese knowledge." This germ has been developed by Europeans, and China has now only to take back her own in another form. A finer sugar-coating for the inevitable pill could not have been devised. The example of the Emperor K'ang-hi is also urged in support of the school. Even the appointment of foreigners to official position by the emperor is mentioned with approbation; the memorialists stating, with evident satisfaction, that "in its comprehensive largeness the imperial wisdom knew no distinction of country."

The fact that it would be a far greater disgrace for China to remain ignorant, than to consent to be taught by foreigners, is well set forth as follows:

"The proverb runs: 'The philosopher is disgraced by ignorance of a single thing;' and a man of letters who looks up to heaven as he leaves his door, without being able to give an account of the stars in their courses, has also cause to be ashamed. Thus, even were this college not proposed to-day, it would still beseech us to devote study to such matters; and how much the more, then, when invitation is distinctly held forth?"

"As regards the assertion that it would be disgraceful to study under European teachers, this saying is even still more devoid of truth. Of all the disgrace under heaven there is no shame (as Mencius says) greater than that of being inferior to others. Now, the nations of Europe, for thirty or forty years past, have devoted study to the construction of steamers, mutually learning from each other, and new methods of construction are daily developed. Japan also has of late despatched persons to Great Britain to study the English language and investigate mathematical science as a permanent basis for acquiring the art of steam-ship building, in which, before many years are past, they may be expected to have attained proficiency. Without dwelling upon the various powerful and leading maritime nations of Europe, which mutually treat each other as equals, if a mere insignificant state like Japan shows itself capable of eagerly striving to build up its power, while China alone adheres immovably to the routine of her long-descended ways, regardless of fresh activity, where, we would ask, will then be the greatest occasion for shame? If, on the contrary, we, though not holding ourselves disgraced as the inferiors of others, strive diligently to bring ourselves on a par with others, it may be, perhaps, in the future that we shall actually outstrip them. If, on the other hand, simply holding that to learn from others is disgraceful, we remain content in our position of inequality, will refraining altogether from study be the means of freeing us from disgrace?"

It is evident that the statesmen composing the Foreign Board have had a jealous eye upon the enterprise and progress of Japan; and that the fear of being excelled by that "insignificant state" has much to do with the zeal displayed by them in favor of the study of foreign sciences.

A further objection, that "the art of construction is the business of handicraftsmen," is warded off by showing that the "Ritual of Chow," "a book which for hundreds and thousands of years the schools have revered as a canonical work," devotes a chapter to the "Investigation of Handicraft." The

reason of this is asserted to be that "while the handicraftsmen exercise the art, scholars elucidate the science."

The memorial closes with six regulations for the school. It received the imperial sanction on the 30th of December last. We regard it as decidedly the most gratifying sign of progress that has yet appeared, and welcome it as an omen of good for China's future. It must, however, be confessed that in China progress as yet moves at a snail's pace. We very much regret the failure of Dr. Macgowan to secure the immediate construction of any one of the proposed lines of telegraph. Let us hope that his better success in Japan will again arouse the jealousy of China, and lead her statesmen to a determination not to be outstripped by their island neighbors in the race of progress.

We are indebted to the "China Mail" for the translation of the memorial from which our extracts are taken.

GERMANY.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.—Rev. Dr. Jacoby sends us from Zurich, June 26, 1867, the following account of the proceedings of the late session of their Conference, including appointments and statistics:

"One of our most important conferences we had before us has passed. Bishop Kingsley presided with great satisfaction, and the brethren will remember as long as they live his counsels and admonitions. Now most of the brethren have left for their respective fields of labor. I use this afternoon to give you a short report of our doings. You remember a committee was appointed last conference to compile a new hymn book. This committee met a week before the session to revise the work which our dear brother Gebhardt, our poet and our musician, had prepared. It was a hard labor of five days, but the Lord was with us in our consultations. Brother Gebhardt will long live in the hearts of the Church in Germany and Switzerland, for he has prepared a hymn book of our best and most spiritual German hymns, and of the best English translations. It was with gratitude received and adopted by the conference. The second question was of great importance for our young institute, which received such a princely gift from our highly-esteemed friend, John T. Martin, Esq., of Brooklyn. The question was, "Shall our institute remain in Bremen or not?" The conference decided, by a large majority, that it should be moved to Frankfort-on-the-Main, if we should be permitted by the government to hold it there, and a committee of five brethren, with the superintendent, will be a building committee to execute the wishes of the conference. Friday evening Brother Nippert preached the conference sermon, after which eight brethren were ordained deacons, and Sunday morning, after preaching, five brethren were ordained elders, by Bishop Kingsley. The presence of Revs. Dr. Fox, A. C. and C. D. Foss, from the New York Conference, and of Brother Sawyer, of New England Conference, was not only a great pleasure to the preachers, but

it did strengthen also the link which unites us with our American brethren, and the earnest wish was expressed that we would receive every year visitors from the other side of the Atlantic. Brother Sawyer was especially received with great sympathy by preachers and members, being obliged to use crutches, having lost one leg in the great struggle of our country. Our meetings were in power. Three souls were converted to God, and the members edified. The Lord was with us, and the love and the union of the brethren were strengthened. The past year was not without fruit, as you will see by the statistics. Our increase is 397 members in full connection, 161 on trial, in all 558 members; 22 Sunday-schools with 604 scholars. We have now 4,302 full members and 1,626 on trial; 139 Sunday-schools, 5,868 scholars. The collections we raised last year amounted to \$14,880 in gold. A brother who did not wish to give his name, presented through Brother Nippert, for the Preachers' Aid Society, 332 thalers, probably about \$240 in gold. May the Lord continue to bless our work! Bishop Kingsley has already left with brother Nuelsen to visit his district; he will then go to the West Switzerland and South District, and when he returns from Scandinavia he will dedicate the church in Berlin, July 28, and then visit Bremen and neighborhood. May the Lord preserve his health and life! The following are the appointments:

BREMEN DISTRICT, *C. H. Doering, P. E.*—Bremen, C. H. Doering, one to be supplied. Buntenthor, one to be supplied. Vegesack, to be supplied. Delmenhorst and Neerstedt, J. Staiger, one to be supplied. Bremerhaven and Brake, Johann von Oesen, one to be supplied. J. F. Hurst, Professor, and F. Paulus, Teacher of the Missionary Institute.

OLDENBURG DISTRICT, *L. S. Jacoby, P. E.*—Oldenburg and Varel, H. Gerdes. Edwecht and Westerstede, G. Goss, one to be supplied. Aurich, F. Kluesner. Hannover, one to be supplied. Hamburg, J. Spille. Flensburg, one to be supplied.

EAST DISTRICT, *C. Achard, P. E.*—Berlin, C. Achard, one to be supplied. Pomerania, A. Luering, one to be supplied. Saxony, F. Wunderlich, two to be supplied. Goesnitz and Zeitz, B. Schroeder and T. Schenkel.

SOUTH DISTRICT, *L. Nippert, P. E.*—Ludwigsburg and Bietigheim, A. Rode-meyer, C. Girtanner. Marbach and Bielsstein, F. Haerle, one to be supplied. Vaihingen, J. Locher. Heilbronn, L. Nippert, J. Breiter, one to be supplied. Pforzheim, Calv, and Karlsruhe, E. Gebhardt, H. Mann, one to be supplied. Mannheim and Pirmasens, A. Sulzberger. Lahr, C. Weiss. Frankfort-on-the-Main, E. Pucklitsch. Dillenburg, A. Baedeker.

EAST SWITZERLAND DISTRICT, *H. Nuelsen, P. E.*—Zurich, Buelach, and Aarau, H. Nuelsen, J. Schneebeli, two to be supplied. Horgen and Thalweil, G. Bruns. Uster, J. Messmer, and one to be supplied. Winter-

thur, C. Raith. St. Gallen and Chur, H. Gisler, one to be supplied. Schaffhausen, C. Dietrich.

WEST SWITZERLAND DISTRICT, *E. Riemenschneider.*—Basel and Listal, E. Riemenschneider, F. Koechli. Biel and Bern, G. Hauser, E. Diem. Lausanne and Geneva, C. Glaedli. Paris, (under the supervision of the superintendent,) W. Schwarz.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

REV. V. G. BOYNTON, having charge of the missions within the bounds of the Grand Traverse District, Michigan Conference, reports:

1. *Pine River*, Rev. Isaac Greensky, Indian missionary. This mission is in a healthy condition. The third quarterly meeting was held at Bear River, and was full of interest. A camp-meeting for this work is to be held, commencing July 24, and close on the 31st.

2. *Point Iroquois, Detroit Conference.*—Brother Marksman writes that he preaches twice on the Sabbath, and meets the classes after morning service. In the afternoon at two o'clock he opens Sunday-school, having forty-four scholars, twelve Bible readers, and six teachers. One of the Sunday-school scholars was converted at the New Year's meeting, and made very happy.

One of the adult members of the Church, a sister named Charlotte O-mun-oo-mun-ee, departed this life at the close of the year. Her departure was made a blessing to many, for she died in the Lord. Many of the members commenced a more active religious life, and several have returned from their wanderings. They made confession of their faults, and are now striving to enter the strait gate.

"Our late communion season was a most happy one, and greatly blessed to the members. We had good meetings all winter, and also during the spring.

"We are proposing to hold a camp-meeting, commencing July 2.

"Present number in society in full connection fifty-one, and thirty-five on probation."

REV. G. I. BETTS, presiding elder, writes that the Kewawenon mission is in good condition, and promises further information at the close of the camp-meeting.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

REV. JAMES PECK, presiding elder of Rappahannock District, Washington Conference, gives the following account of his work:

The work in Alexandria is on the increase in every way. . . In Lynchburgh we are laboring hard to relieve ourselves from debt, and at the same time are increasing our membership and Sabbath-school. They have not followed my advice in building, though I must confess they have done better than I expected, and I do not fear the evil which some have anticipated. They have a lot containing a half acre of ground, with a brick church 52 by 75 feet. . . On Northern Neck circuit they expect to build two small churches this year. They have bought an acre of land, and a gentleman has given them another, some fifteen miles distant, and they want to build on each. . . For Loudon circuit there was no man last year. I

fixed it myself. This spring they say they must support a preacher. They have two churches, and the third is building.

REV. V. G. BOYNTON, presiding elder of the Grand Traverse Mission District, Michigan Conference, gives the following account of the missions under his care. The attention to Sunday-schools is the feature of this report.

1. *Traverse City*.—A church edifice of wood, 36 by 52, is to be completed for this mission, and dedicated about the last of August. This charge is in good condition.

2. *Monroe Center*.—Rev. Thomas Cogton is doing well. It will be necessary to divide this work at our next conference.

3. *White Water*.—Rev. E. G. Hollister still has the affections of the people. Sabbath-schools and all other interests of the Church faithfully looked after.

4. *Old Mission*.—All right on this charge. Sabbath-schools well sustained. The church purchased of the Presbyterian Board is undergoing repairs. When these are completed the house will be again dedicated to its sacred purposes.

5. *Antrim City*.—This work is extending into the regions beyond. The pastor is doing all he can to meet the wants of that growing country. The Sunday-schools are well sustained. This work *must* be divided.

6. *Northport* is, all things considered, doing well. All the interests of the charge are looked after by the pastor. The Sabbath-school is flourishing.

7. *Empire*.—Reports are good from this mission. This is a very large work, and a division is imperative. Several Sunday-schools are well sustained.

DELAWARE CONFERENCE.—Rev. James Davis, presiding elder, writes that his district (the Odessa) is in a good condition; the Sabbath-schools are also reviving. He also represents that in collecting missionary money they are doing well.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.—The report of Mr. Chalfant, presiding elder, up to the date of March 31, shows that in fourteen months the mission district organized by Bishop Clark has developed the following results, namely: 4 presiding elders' districts, 57 regular traveling preachers, 100 local preachers, 50 of whom are actually engaged in the work, 67 exhorters, 8,769 members, 45 churches, 56 Sunday-schools, 307 teachers, and 3,641 scholars. Will our missionary friends take note of the above, and see what returns are coming from their offerings?

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.—Rev. Dr. Goodfellow writes under date of May 29:

"On last Sunday night Brother Thomson delivered his first sermon, in this city, in Spanish. The church was full. Of course not many of our own people were present but a large number of natives were there, who heard their first protestant sermon. There was marked attention and every prospect of good.

We have no Spanish Hymn Book, but we had the hymns printed on slips of paper as a programme, and the organ and choir led the large concourse to the tunes of Hebron, Mozart, and Old Hundred. Brother Thomson's fluency and self command with a new language on his lips, surprised every one, and only the most critical could detect the fact that he was not using his native language. Next Sunday night is our missionary meeting night, and after that we hope to occupy Sunday evening with Spanish preaching."

A LAY member of our Church has just arrived from Buenos Ayres, a Brother Martindale. He has been many years a merchant there. He desires, as a matter of course, to see the Fays and Mr. Van Blarcom, of Brooklyn; his old pastors, Rev. W. H. Norris and Dr. Lore; and if time permits he will see them, as well as Rev. Brother Shanks, who recently returned, to the great grief of the people, on account of broken health, which he is seeking to repair at the house of his parents, and the mineral springs near their residence in Schoharie County, New York.

FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

FIVE THOUSAND AND SIXTEEN Scandinavians came into the port of New York in 1866, to make this land their future home. It is said that greater numbers are coming this year.

There is one daily paper in New York, the *Skandinavick Post*, the only daily in the country devoted to their interests. They have several weekly papers published in the northwest, among which is the *Sandebudet*, published by *Poe & Hitchcock* at Chicago. The Scandinavians in New York number from forty to forty-five thousand. They have four houses of worship, including the Bethel Ship; one literary society, one dramatic society, two mutual associations, singing societies, etc.

In Brooklyn there are supposed to be five thousand Scandinavians, but we doubt if there be so many; in Chicago twenty thousand, in which place the Methodists have two congregations and churches.

The whole Scandinavian population in the United States is about one million. Among these people our late annual report shows that we have twenty-six missionaries, twenty-nine local preachers, two thousand and two Church members, thirty church edifices, valued at \$52,200, and eleven parsonages, valued at \$5,100. The greatest number of our members was in 1866 in Illinois.

A VOICE FROM KANSAS.—A pastor in that distant field writes for copies of the *Missionary Advocate* to supply each of the families under his care, and puts in this satisfactory argument: "We are doing more for the Missionary Society this year than usual."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

REV. S. L. BALDWIN writes to the Church and congregation of Windsor, New Jersey, concerning a visit which he made to them when in America. All our Churches and their children will read it with pleasure.

"On that day you made one of our native helpers, Hu Young Me, a member of the Missionary Society, and I promised you a letter from him, in return for his certificate. Doubtless you have been thinking that the letter would never come, and have given up looking for it; but herewith you have a fresh illustration of the promise, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, for after many days thou shalt find it again!' In this case the 'many days' have extended to five years, but now comes your 'bread' back again, in the shape of a letter from Brother Young Me. I think I remarked that Brother Lutes might translate it for you; but for fear it might take him some time to spell it out, I have written out a translation of it. I have made it very literal, which is the same as saying very awkward, but I thought you would like to have your Chinese brother's letter as near as possible in the idiom in which it is written; and you will be able to see what he is driving at all the time, though the language may seem a little strange to American ears.

"Now I have no doubt some of you want to ask, 'Why have you not sent this before?' Well, that is a hard question to answer. It was written four years ago, and partly translated, and then it got into a pile of documents requiring attention, that I look at with a despairing sigh every little while. By some good impulse or other I got it out from the bottom of the pile some days ago, finished the translation, and to-morrow it shall start on its long journey to you. It must go down the China Sea to Singapore, then through the Straits of Malacca and the Indian Ocean to the entrance of the Red Sea, then over the bones of Pharaoh and his host to Suez, then across Egypt as a railroad, then through the entire length of the Mediterranean Sea, out through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Atlantic, up to Southampton, thence to London, thence to Liverpool, thence across the Atlantic to New York, until at last that far-famed Camden and Amboy Railroad will bring it to you. It will leave Hong on the 29th of April, and ought to be in London on the 19th of June; and if it is not read in your church on the first Sunday in July I shall be disappointed. Brother Young Me is now my helper at Ching Sing Ting, or the 'Church of the true God.' He is one of the very best, if not the best, of our native preachers. Two of his brothers are also preachers. His father died a Christian. His mother, with six sons and three daughters, are all members of the Church.

"Our work is very prosperous at present. We have now two hundred and forty members connected with the mission, and over one hundred probationers.

"Our native members gave about one hundred dollars as a centenary collection for the new Mission House. They feel that they owe a great deal to the Missionary Society.

"If you wish to make another native helper a life member of the Missionary Society, I will give you the name of Lee You Me, and promise that your 'bread' shall be hurried up a little faster next time.

"Mrs. Baldwin has a day-school, in which about fifteen girls and four or five boys receive Christian instruction. We are well, and happy in our work. Our Christian salutations to you all."

"Translation of a Letter from Hu Yong Me to the Methodist Church at Windsor, New Jersey."

"I respectfully acknowledge that on the 11th day of the first month I received one foreign picture. Teacher Baldwin kindly translated its meaning, and enabled me to understand it. Your younger brother seeing that picture, and understanding its excellent meaning, my heart was filled with gladness.

"Your younger brother knew that your affection, great and virtuous brothers, was truly very great. I reflected that though I had not seen these brothers' faces, they thus greatly loved me, resembling the love with which our Lord Jesus Christ loved us. I greatly love you, good friends. Your younger brother desires to learn to imitate your deeds, as you imitate the deeds of the Saviour. You, good friends in the great excellent kingdom, separated from the great pure kingdom by more than twenty thousand miles of sea, kindly remember me, who, among the members of Jesus Christ's Church, am a small one, a disciple without name, an unprofitable servant, who dares not aspire to be the friend of your affectionate brethren, yet have obtained you as my friends. First, I thank our Lord Jesus Christ for his grace. Secondly, I thank these many affectionate friends for thus loving and showing respect to me. My heart is full. Your younger brother received from you a present, intended to remind me of the excellence of eternal life, from a very distant country, sent truly with great trouble.

"I receive this picture as a proof of your loving remembrance, which I desire may continue forever. Because so many good friends pray for me I will be stronger hereafter not to disregard the grace of the Lord, and not to be ashamed before your faces. I call to mind that your love is not only of to-day; but when I did not yet know the Lord, you pitied and loved me.

"How do I know that my words are not false? I would not dare to speak after that manner, were it not that my Lord Jesus Christ's Holy Spirit, who regenerated me, enabled me to discover the truth of the doctrine. I thank my Lord Jesus Christ, who has enabled me to know that you before earnestly prayed for me. I am grateful to the Lord for hearing your words, and enabling me to obtain that infinite grace. Is not this the result of your labor?"

"I very greatly thank the triune God for his great mercy. I also thank you, affectionate brethren, for assisting me, earnestly praying and beseeching for me; because I, though a great sinner, had not yet besought that the Lord's grace might be given to me: not yet invited the Lord to manifest himself to me, enabling me to know that in heaven and earth there is only one true God, who is Jehovah, the Lord.

"Further, affectionate brethren, it is important for us to pray that the Lord's doctrine may everywhere prevail, and may obtain the highest reverence, as in your midst. This is most truly that which my heart desires. I have other words to say. I hope in the Saviour Jesus Christ's everlasting kingdom we may see each other, and together praise the heavenly Father. My heart truly desires this. Only this is respectfully addressed to you. All the brethren affectionately join in salutations to you, and desire that the grace of the Lord Jesus may be with you forever.

"Your younger brother,
"HU YONG ME.
"Letter of respectful salutations."

SEAMEN.

A FAITHFUL MESSENGER.—A friend, recently from our mission in Buenos Ayres, says: "A few weeks before I left a Swedish captain arrived in our port, and he quickly found out where our mission was. Not a meeting for religious services, Sabbath-day or week-day evenings, but he was present; and though he could speak but little English, he let us know that he had been converted in the Bethel Ship at New York, and never did he fail, between English and Swedish, to stand up for Jesus at our meetings."

ANOTHER VISITOR.—Early one morning last week a lady (of the Marys and Marthas) from within the bounds of the Newark Conference called in, saying she wished to leave some money for the foreign missionary cause. She shrank from giving her name, put the roll of money in our hands as if fulfilling a vow, and hasted away.

MR. SHUBAEL HUTCHINGS, who died recently at Providence, left legacies to the amount of \$35,000, including \$10,000 for the education of the colored people of the South. He left \$5,000 each to the Bible Society, Tract Society, and American Board, and \$5,000 to his native town of Killingly, Conn.

RECEIPTS OF TREASURER OF MISSIONARY SOCIETY

FOR JUNE, 1867.

Estate of L. D. Dresser.....	\$150 00
Emory S. S., Ellicott City, Md.....	20 00
Schenectady German Church.....	16 50
Juv. Miss. Soc., Parkersburgh, West Vir.....	4 00
Tioga Circuit, Wyoming Conf.....	8 38
Central Church, Newark.....	22 00
Summerfield Sunday-school, Milwaukee.....	125 00
Newton Barr and wife, Monmouth, Ill., (\$60 gold).....	81 90
York Springs, E. B. Conf.....	2 10
Tioga and Lawrenceville, E. Gen. Conf.....	5 00
Asbury Church, Rochester, E. Gen. Conf....	100 00

North-street, Rochester, E. Gen. Conf.....	\$20 55
Pittsburgh Conf. Miss. Soc.....	1,312 85
Bedford Cir., N. Y. Conf.....	27 00
Missionary Society, Albion College.....	42 11
Pawling and South Dover, N. Y. Conf.....	60 00
Trinity Church, New York, of which \$343 69 from Juv. Miss. Soc.....	1,167 34
Castile, Gen. Conf.....	26 00
Unadilla, Oneida Conf.....	87 00
South Canton and Pierrepont, R. E. Conf....	35 00
Newark Conference Missionary Society.....	30 00
Sunday-school, Weedsport, B. R. Conf.....	35 65
Mrs. J. S. Carpenter.....	1 00
Fayette-street, Baltimore, Md.....	458 00
S. S. of Mercersburgh, Pa.....	18 00
S. S. Miss. Soc., Asbury Church, Rochester, E. Gen. Conf., in part.....	78 00
First Place M. E. Ch., Brooklyn.....	\$465 74
" " S. S., Brooklyn.....	684 26
Rev. J. P. Newman, unexpended appropriation for 1866.....	2,900 00
Union Miss. Soc., Mohawkville, N. Y.....	4 00
Bequest of Jos. Burchenal.....	50 00
Mrs. Ireland, New York.....	50 00
Amount of Receipts.....	\$8,032 38
Amount of Expenditures.....	57,564 46

RECEIPTS BY ASSISTANT TREASURER FOR JUNE, 1867.

Rev. William Leutz, Ligonier, N. Ind. Conf..	\$200 00
Marysville Colored Ch., Ky. Conf.....	1 15
Williamsburgh, N. Y., E. Ger. Conf.....	1 00
Bryan, Central Ohio Conf.....	44 00
Fairmount Sta., Clarksburg Dis., W. Va. Conf.	8 00
Captain's Creek, Kansas.....	5 00
Morris Chapel, Cin. O., Cin. Conf.....	10 09
Bishop T. A. Morris, cont'n for 1866 and 1867	200 00
Morris Chapel, Cin., O., Cin. Conf.....	25 00
Newark, New Jersey, E. Ger. Conf.....	5 00
M ^r Arthur Sunday-school, Ohio Conf.....	50 00
Whitewater Ct., Mich. Conf.....	10 00
Rev. A. Semple, Treas. Ill. Conf.....	97 50
Unexpended missionary funds.....	25 00
Morris Chapel, Cin., O., Cin. Conf.....	30 00
Carlisle Ct., Cin. Conf., for conf. year 1866..	187 68
Vevay S. S., S. E. Ind. Conf.....	25 00
Cannelton, Ind., C. G. Conf.....	25 00
	\$949 42

THE MISSIONARY ADVOCATE

Is published on the *third Tuesday* of each month by the MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is under the editorial supervision of the CORRESPONDING AND ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE SOCIETY.

TERMS.—One copy will be given monthly to each family in our Churches throughout the connection, on application of the respective missionary committees. The application in every case must be in writing, and must set forth that the committee ask for but one copy for each family, that they will scrupulously take care of the papers and see that they are properly distributed, and that they will provide for the postage or freight on the same. The missionary committees in the several Conferences west of Erie and Pittsburgh will make their application to Poe & Hitchcock at either Cincinnati or Chicago, and the committees in the several conferences east of the Pittsburgh and Erie, but including these two Conferences, and the Conferences of the Pacific, will apply to the Secretaries at No. 35 Union Place, New York. Let each application state particularly to whose address, and by what mode of conveyance, the papers are to be sent.

POSTAGE.—The postage is twelve cents a year for any number of copies not exceeding five, when sent in a single package to one address, and at this rate for any greater number sent in the package, and must in all cases be paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the post-office of the subscriber.