# American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867.

### RESIGNATION OF MB. BARNES.

Rev. Albert Barnes, yielding to the urgent representations of his physicians, presented his resignation as pastor of the First Church of this city, on Sabbath morning last. However long this event has been anticipated, its actual occurence is a blow more painful than we can describe. We defer what we have to say upon it to another

We have to report two more Presbyteries of the other branch, as reversing the record of their Commissioners at Cincinnati, in favor of Reunion: Schuyler (Illinois) and Long Island, making five in all which have taken this course. Crawfordsville Presbytery, which was divided in its Assembly, now votes against the Committee's plan. Peoria, W. Lexington and Missouri River vote no, and New Albany votes yea, as before.

CALLS.—Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D. D., has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Jamestown, and is to be installed there on the second Tuesday of November.

Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley has received a call to the Presbyterian church of Le Roy.

REV. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., 35 years pastor of Rutger's St. Church, New York, died at 11 o'clock A. M., on Sept. 30th. He was Chairman of the re-union committee of the other branch.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. Spring assisted Rev. Dr. Tyng in the services of St. George's P. E. Church, on Sunday Sept. 29th. Dr. Spring appeared in the church with a black gown on, and said the closing prayers at the request of the rector.

THE PRESBYTERY OF WILMINGTON.—The Wilmington Presbytery held its semi-annual meeting at Felton, Kent county, Delaware, Sept. 17, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Edward Webb, of Glasgow. Rev. Chas. Holloway was dismissed to the Cortland Presbytery. Mr. John P. McLear, elder of Hanover street Church was made the Presbytery's Standing Committee on Sabbath schools, and the committee was directed to call a general convention of Sabbath-school superintendents and teachers at Middletown in November next. The Church at Felton being without a session by the death of its only remaining elder, the Presbytery through a committee received eight persons by certificate into its membership, ordered an election of elders, and apbership, ordered an election of elders, and appointed a time and made arrangements for an early administration of the Lord's Supper.

A committee was appointed with powers to organized with the kinarpoor the missionaries and the partial support of the seminaries, is met by the disbursement would have a tendency towards pensions. The character of the claimants could not be held by a religious society, as it would become the occasion of alienations and strife; and the partial support of the seminaries, is met by the disbursement would have a tendency towards pensions. The character of the claimants could not be held by a religious society, as it would a man shall be impossible for a man sh Wednesday addresses were made on the subject been established the present year, nine single ladies been established the present year, nine single ladies have been sent out. Two are to engage in direct mis-Messrs. Aikman, Webb, Allison and Severance: on Foreign Missions by Mr. Webb; and on them the story of Christ. Home Missions by Mr. Gaylord. The next stated meeting on the third Tuesday of April, was appointed to be held at Port Penn. The order of exercises to be-opening sermon by Dr. Patton; Wednesday morning, addresses on "Systematic Beneficence," by Messrs. Webb, Aikman and Matthews; afternoon, addresses on "Family | thered to hear the gospel-in one instance eighteen Religion," by Messrs. Shaw, Patton and Crowell: Thursday morning, addresses on Sabbath-schools. by Messrs. Webb, Schofield, Gaylord and Emer-

## FROM OUR OHIOAGO CORRESPONDENT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27, 1867.

DEAR AMERICAN: The Presbytery of Chicago convened on Monday evening last, at the Westminster Church in this city, for the purpose of installing Rev. David Swing over said Church. The sermon usual to this service was delivered Christians pledge one-tenth of the remainder to Christ. by Rev. J. A. Larimore, of the Seventh; the Six ordained missionaries and one missionary physicharge to the pastor by Rev. Arthur Swazey, (I been sent out during the year to reinforce the five wonder some institution does not do itself the missions of Western Asia. Three of the single ladies honor of attaching the "semi-lunars" to this name), of the Third, and the charge to the people by the former pastor, Rev. E. A. Pierce, of the Calvary Church of this city. The charge to the new pastor was a model of its kind in thought, in expression, and manner, though somewhat lengthy. The office of the "Prophetes" under the New Testament dispensation was analyzed and illustrated, and the qualifications and work of the prophet admirably set forth and enforced. And I may add that it is exemplified each Lord's Day in the pulpit so well filled by this esteemed

Mr. Swing is a recent acquisition to our ranks from the O.S. body. May they send us many more of the same order! During the few months he has filled the pulpit now his own, he has gathered around him, in addition to those already worshipping there, a fine and intellectual congregation of persons whom his brilliant talents as a preacher have attracted to him. Were this church more eligibly situated, it could not fail to speedily outgrow its present accommodations.

NORTH WEST.

## The American Board.

ANNUAL MEETING AT BUFFALO.

This venerable organization commenced its Annual Meeting in Buffalo, on Tuesday, Sept. 24th, at three o'clock, P. M.

First Day.—Tuesday.

At the hour appointed, a goodly number of the members of the Board and of the friends of Missions, were already in attendance at the place of meetingthe North Church, and the President, Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., of William's College, promptly called the meeting to order. The session was opened with prayer by the venerable Dr. Aiken, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. W. M. Cheever, of Terre Haute, Ind. was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary. The Minutes of the last meeting were read by Rev. Jno. O. Means, the Recording Secretary, after which Dr. Walter Clarke, Heacock and others, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

At this point Secretary Treat moved that a Com mittee be appointed to nominate the various standing Committees, fifteen in all. These Committees have generally been appointed by the President, which makes his duties very arduous at the commencemen of the meeting. The President preferred that this service should be performed by others, or that the nating Committee.

Secretary Treat next presented an abstract of the Report of the Prudential Committee in the Home Department.

Nine corporate members have died since the last nnual meeting, to wit: Jeremiah Day, D D., LL D., Rev. Sylvester Holmes, Joel Hawes, D. D., William Jenks, D. D., Hon. Charles W. Rockwell, Hon. John Aiken, William H. Brown, Esq., Rev. Thornton A. Mills, Lewis H. Delano, Esq. Thirty persons have been engaged in the missionary work, for the first time, within the past year, including four children of missionaries; and twenty-one have re-entered upon the service after visiting this country for a season. The income of the year has been as follows: From donations, \$850,672.08; from legacies, \$74,428.44; from 1975. other sources, \$12, 784.25; making a total of \$437, 884.77. There was a balance in favor of the treasury September 1st, 1866, of \$6,206.97; now there is a

balance against it of \$4,432.34. A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Ithaca, at the conclusion of which N. G. Clark, D. D., read the report of a general survey of the

from which we condense the following:

Seven members of the missionary circle have been called to rest from their labors; two of the fathers after long and successful labor. Dr. Goodell, Mr. Emerson, Miss Crawford, Mr. Walker, at Diarbekir Mr. Giles, of Cesarea; Mrs. Adams, of Aintab; and Harding, of Sholapoor, in the Mahratta Mission.

For the same cause, in a great measure, aggravated by the lack of reinforcements in past years, a larger addition of twenty-four, however, is reported to the working force in the field during the past year, and eight or ten others are expected to go out within a few weeks. Eleven new churches have been organized, twenty-two native pastors settled, and the force of native laborers enlarged from eight hundred and fifteen to nine hundred and twenty-eight. The additions to tive ministry, and their entire educational system, with the exception of a single female boarding school, and have their own foreign mission to the Marquesas Islands, besides co-operating with the Board in its work in Micronesia. In Eastern Turkey, one half of the entire expense of carrying on the work in the fiftyfour villages and cities connected with the Kharpoot sionary labor, going from house to house, gathering women and children about them as they can to tell

Gaboon Mission -Our brethren have barely been able to hold their own this year.

Zulus.—The past year has witnessed greater religious interest than ever before, and a more general esire for religious instruction. Greece.-Dr. King has just returned to the scene of

his former labors. Western Asia.—Large accessions have been made to the Christian community; larger audiences have gahundred to attend a concert of prayer. At one station there have been eighty addditions to the churches at another forty. In Western Turkey, the promise of last year is being fulfilled. The work among the Bul-garians has reached, a point requiring a large reinorcement. From Constantinople, during the year, more than thirty thousand copies of the Scriptures have been distributed, till Dr. West, of Sivas, finds the Scriptures in most of the Armenian houses to which he is called, and the Bible is taking its proper place in thousands of homes. In Eastern Turkey, few little churches of yesterday, with a membership of less than five hundred, besides the charge of their own religious and educational institutions, have undertaken the support of seven young men, with their families, at the Theological Seminary in Kharpoot, to labor, when ready, amid the mountaineers of Koordistan. After paying to the government and their landlords eleven twentieths of all their income, these cian, with their wives, and four single ladies, have have gone as teachers.

Mahrattas. - The mission has suffered greatly from the ill health of its members, and for want of reinforcement. One new missionary has just gone out; and one has been obliged to return. The 23 little churches report an addition of 38 members; total, 620.

Madura.—The famine and the cholera have sadly interrupted our labors. Many of the native Chris tians have died. One new church has been organized, but the addition of eighty-four members to the churches but little more than covers the losses of the

Ceylon.-Reliable indications of a great change are now given in the happy establishment of a self-supporting church, with its own native pastor, at Batti-

China.—The way is now open, as never before, for the amplest missionary labors. Peculiar circumtances have seemed to make it necessary to discontinue the mission in Canton. Other societies can more conveniently carry on the work at that point; while abundant opportunity is open in Foo-Chow and North China. There seems to be no limit to the circulation of the Scriptures and other Christian books, but the inadequate supply.

Sandwich Islands.—Seven new pastors have been ordained, making the present number 27, and 735 additions have been made to the churches, making the whole number 18,174—nearly one half of the entire population, exclusive of the Romanists and the Reformed Catholics. Their contributions for the year reached the highest style of human excellence. What were \$27, 129. The circulation of 20,000 copies of the entire Bible, and 35,000 New Testaments during

American Indians .- The efforts of the Board have been continued, but with no special encouragement.

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	Missions.	
1	Number of Missions 18	l
e (	" Stations104	ı
۱ ت	" Out Stations482	ŀ
1	Laborers Employed.	
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e	Number of Ordained Missionaries, (6	ŀ
١, ا	being Physicians,)148	l
1	I hysicians not ordained	l
-	" Other Male Assistants 5	Ì
=	" Female Assistants176	l
1	Whole number of laborers sent from this	l
	country 336	l
h	Number of Native pastors 84	l
,	" Native Preachers and Cate-	۱
	chists272	l
"	" School Teachers349	l
e	" Other Native Helpers228-928	l
١.	Whole number of laborers connected with	Ì
	the Missions1264	1
	The Press.	ļ
d		Į
ľ	Pages printed, as far as reported23,611,860	١
_	The Churches.	ł
~	Number of Churches, (including all at	Į
g	the Hawaiian Islands,) 205	١
е	" Church members, (do. do.)	١
h	so far as reported 25,502	١
t	Added during the year, (do. do.) 1,467	١
S		ŀ
е	Educational Department.	١

Free Schools, (omitting those at Hawaiian Islands)...... No. Puils in Free Schools, (omitting those at Hawaiian Islands)...........12,564
No. Pupils in Training and Theological Whole number of Pupils.....

This was preached on Tuesday evening, by Rev. P. Thompson, D.D., of New York. The house was crowded, so as to be uncomfortable, and many were standing around the doors, unable to get in or to hear. President Brown, of Hamilton College, read the Scriptures, and offered prayer. The text was John i. 4—In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. The sermon was an hour and a quarter long; was considered very able; was analytical, logical, and profound; but was almost too elaborate for the highest popular effect.

The Sermon.

### Second Day.

The meeting commenced at 81 o'clock, the first hour being spent in devotional exercises, led by Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., of Chicago. At 9½ o'clock the business of the day began. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Patton, of New Haven. The Treasurer's Report was read and referred to the appropriate  ${f Committee}.$ 

### Missionaries Children.

Secretary Wood read a paper on the condition of the children of missionaries, giving a history of what had been done by the Board since its organization, and made a statement of the rules in force now, and also made many valuable suggestions in regard to the best method of educating the children. The sub ject of providing for the support of the aged missionaries and widows and children of those deceased was discussed. A Missionary Home was spoken of. A special fund was suggested on some of the plans which have, from time to time, been discussed by the Board for the support of superannuated and disabled missionaries, and for the education of the chil-

He reviewed the arguments in favor of a relief fund. the various churches amount to 1,467—nearly a half more than during the previous year. The Hawaiian Christians build their own churches, support their nather the difficulties; the applications for assistance are the difficulties; the applications for assistance are not now adequately met, and in the third place it is most painful for the missionaries to receive and use for their support what has been given for the

The objections to a permanent fund were, that be-yond what is needful for a basis of credit, money should not be held by a religious society, as it would become the occasion of alienations and strife; and ize a Church at Lincoln. On the afternoon of native pastor, marks a new era in the history of the have a strong interest in opposing a special fund, because its influence would be to sever the ties of consanguinity; and the missionaries were in no poore condition than many ministers in our own country. Dr. Wood moved that the matter be referred to a

special committee, to be appointed by the Chair. Rev. Drs. Wisner and Patton (of New Haven,) and Gen. Williams opposed the proposition of creat ing a separate fund.

President Chapin, of Beloit College, thought that possibly the facts obtained might be reported privately to persons known to be interested in the cause and the needed provision made.

This paper was referred to a special committee consisting of the following gentlemen: Ex-Gov. W. A. Buckingham, Rev. Drs. Chickering and Sweetzer Rev. J. W. Dulles, Wm. H. Jessup, Wm. Alling, and Horace Stillman, Esqs., who subsequently reported in part, and were continued, with the addition of five other names, Hons. H. W. Taylor, Wm. Strong, Wm. Haile, and John B. Page, to consider the matter and report more fully at the meeting next year.

## The Claims of China

These were presented in the following strong and compact paper by Secretary Treat:

The Prudential Committee are constrained to ask he attention of the Board to a country which makes a stronger appeal to its sympathies than any other. Of the five great missionary fields, four are are receiving a culture in some measure proportionate to their wants. But the land which lies farthest from us as we turn to the east, and nearest to us as we turn to the west, is comparatively unsupplied. With one half of the pagan world, it has scarcely one fifteenth of the missionary force.

If we look at the empire of China as a whole, we

find it, with one exception, the largest which has ever existed. Its position, moreover, is singularly felicitous. Lying on the eastern slope of the great plateau f Central Asia, and for this reason ever looking toward the Pacific. it has resources of inconceivable di versity and richness. Embracing, as it does, thirtyeight degrees of latitude and seventy-four degrees of longitude, occupying every conceivable altitude from the sea-line to the snow-line, its soil has yielded for ages whatever is needful, whether for the comfort or uxury of man. On the other hand, with a single river, that bears upon its bosom the commerce of one hundred and seventy millions; with a canal, finished before the birth of Columbus, and yet twice as long as the one which some of us have crossed so frequently on our way hither: with a coast-line thousands of miles in length,-it has advantages for traffic with other

lands almost without a parallel. It was to be expected that such a country would eem with rational life. But the reality has transcended the boldest thought of earlier times. A recent work of high authority makes the population of the empire 500,000,000. The common estimate for China Proper, as it is called, is 400,000,000; so that a country smaller than the United States is to be counted ten times as populous.

It becomes a question of the gravest import. "What is the spiritual condition of these hundreds of millions?" Dwelling among these highlands and low lands, looking out upon this peerless sea, surrounded sence, and hearing such constant calls to every noble and reverent thing,—surely they ought to have reached the highest style of human excellence. What is the fact?

Development there has been, in certain directions, the last thirty years, places the work here on a Bible surprising development; and we discover also a strange tenacity of life. Before the founding of Rome, prior it into effect.

to the first monarchs of Israel, China had attained to the dignity of a settled State; not, indeed, with its present greatness, but with all the germs of that greatness. Not only has she grown as the other States have grown-that which shortened other histories has lengthened hers. "She has spread," says Medhurst, "not by conquering, but by being conquered." And there has been, moreover, something higher and nobler than barbaric force. Long ago there was steady, patient industry—attested, for example, by the Great Wall, hoary through the lapse of twenty centuries, but to-day the mightiest defensive structure in the world; a rare capacity for organization-attested by its marvellous system of government; an open eye for the phenomena of nature—hence the mariner's compass; wonderful aptitude for useful discoveryhence the art of printing, gunpowder, porcelain, known first to the Orient, and then loaned to the Occident. In the days of Alfred the Great, this remote country, in mere civilization, took precedence of all others. And much further back, when the old Britons were simply unclad savages, "the very plebians of China were clad in silks.'

But this civilization has always been a heathen civilization. Upon the entire edifice, from top-stone to foundation stone, we must write, "Alienated from the life of God." In truth we might also affirm that in the first chapter of Romans, the Apostle to the Gen-tiles as God's seer, had these hundreds of millions directly before him. No sun-picture of yesterday is truer to the life. It is for such people, so sinful, so needy, that the Prudential Committee ask the gospel

[We have space only for three of Mr. Treat's arguments for China addressed to American Christians.]

3. China has become our western neighbor. When we first turned to the farthest Orient, as a possible field for our efforts, we were obliged to look across the entire eastern continent. The land of Sinim was to us the "Ultima Thule." But no sooner did it begin to ples, and the best methods of reaching them with the surrender its policy of isolation than our relations to it began to change; as if God had sealed up its gates till we should be ready to enter them. Five years to secure proper comforts for missionary families. All from the treaty of Nanking, China was ours. At that this was to be done, and in great measure has been date, however, San Francisco was farther from us practically than Canton; and hence the iron track crossed the Isthmus of Panama eight years later, making the time to the Golden Gate only three weeks. But there remained still a longer voyage to China, and few ships were sailing thither. Hence it has come to pass, since we met at Pittsfield, one year ago, that a line of steamers had undertaken to bridge the Great Sea; and a missionary brother, who left New York on the 10th of August, is now, we may hope, drawing near to the land of his adoption. In a very short time we shall hear of unresting railway trains passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and then a single month will take a reinforcement from Massachusetts Bay to Shanghai. Who can fail to interpret this rapid march of events? Surely, the God of missions has brought this empire, so populous, so idolatrous, nearer and nearer, that we may accept the field which He has as-

4. As China is destined to enrich us with her commerce it becomes us, a Christian people, to enrich her with the words of eternal life. The best which she can give she will pour into our lap with ever-increasing profusion. Be it ours to say to her, "Silver and gold have we; and you shall receive them from us with no stinted measure. But such things perish with the using Better than all else, we offer you treasure in heaven. This were an interchange of values worthy of the name which we bear,—carnal things received, spiritual things given in return. It would do something, moreover, to repair the wrongs which the greed of wealth has inflicted upon the Chinese. For hundreds of years men have gone to their shores, eager for gain; but too many have left for the dollars which they made, the vices which were their shame.

5. In evangelizing China, we shall do much to raise our country to the proper level of a Christian State. If we compare the life of any consistent believer with what may be called the life of any existent nation, the contrast will fill our hearts with sadness. What the keep heaven to themselves? former would scorn to do, the latter, perhaps, will not scruple to do. Many an Englishman has blushed for the opium war. Many an American has blushed for the injustice done to the red man; and we hang our heads to day because the times of this costly wrong-doing still linger. Hence it should be our constant aim to bring the life of the State into harmony with that of the individual, so that whatever dishonors

"According to the ability which the Lord has given us, we will send the gospel to China." It is an honest purpose; it is faithfully kept. Every steamer that day lasts. With a just view of the greatness of the crosses the Pacific is freighted in part with missionaries. Those who remain behind, account themselves them, Drs. Van Dyck, Jessup and Riggs decline the simply home-partners; and so their aims and their most important positions in the Church at home, that hearts are always going forth to the common work. Wherever the glad tidings are preached, therefore, whether in the temples of Boodh, or the dwellings of the poor, whether on the shore of the sea, or far back among the mountains, they become the power of God unto salvation. Converts are multiplied as the drops of the morning; and in the fulness of their young, and in the fulness of their young, the Divisor by of the morning; and in the fulness of their young, joyous life, they turn to us and invoke the Divine benediction upon us.

Mr. Treat moved the reference of the paper to a special committee. The motion was adopted, and the Chair named

the following gentlemen to serve upon the Com-

Dr. J. B. Condit, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Dr. Blodgett, Rev. Dr. Russell, Hon. C. N. Olds, Rev. Dr. W. . Buddington, Rev. A. C. Adams. This Committee subsequently made the following

report:

In view of the facts embraced in this paper, and so forcibly urged, the committee would call for the special consideration of the claims of China at this time,

and submit the following resolutions: 1. As China constitutes so large a part of the inheritance given to Christ, there is a peculiar obligation on the Church to evangelize it. There is no good rea-

son for directing our efforts chiefly to the little islands that dot the ocean, or to small kingdoms with their one hundred thousand or five hundred thousand inhabitants. While we are impelled to seek the salvation of these by the great argument for missions, founded on the cross and the command of Christ, this argument presses upon us with augmented power in respect to that land where four hundred millions of souls wait for the gospel.

2. The character of the Chinese people gives special interest to their claims. A barbarous people needs the gospel as much as those who are civilized. It is idapted to them, but we cannot help turning with deep sympathy and strong hope to a land where in-tellect is working in the established forms of political and educational organizations, yet destitute of Christianity. It is not our first work there to "teach the people to think." There is a mental capacity in large portions of the people, developed and applied both in literature and the arts. This civilization is indeed "heathen," but it is ready for the infusion of Christianity to purify and direct its forces in a sound religious culture, so that this empire may become a mighty power for the maintenance and propagation of

This Board, with reliance on God, does now accept the work which Providence throws upon it for the evangelization of China. And your Committee, assured of the abundant ability of the Churches, and of the favorable response of the devoted young men in our Theological Seminary to the appeal that shall be made to them, do recommend a speedy enlargement of the nissionary forces in that empire.

These resolutions were supported by most earnest and eloquent addresses from Rev. Drs. Condit, Cox, Budington, and Hon. W. E. Dodge, after which they were not only adopted by vote of the Board, but the vast assembly present were called upon for an expression of opinion by rising. Almost every one in the house stood, thus concurring in the decision of the Board, and pledging themselves to aid in carrying

The following special paper was presented by

The Necessities of the Foreign Field.

The labor of detail, characteristic of the home work, the carrying of the gospel into every bousehold and neighborhood, is not the work of the missionary. It belongs to the native agency he shall train up; and the support of churches and schools, after they have been once established, belongs not to us, but to the native Christians. Our work is purely evangelistic. Hence its economy of men and means; hence, too, the possibility of its early success. One man, upon the average, throughout the whole foreign field, for a population of 100,000, is perhaps all we need, all that it may be really desirable to have, for the best success in training up independent, self-supporting churches of Christ. The Eastern Turkey mission ask for but twelve men and a physician for a field of 160,000 square miles—four times the size of the State of New York, with a population of from two and a half to York, with a population of from two and a half to three millions, and say they would have no more if we had a hundred to spare. The progress that is making in that field, upon the faithful carrying out of this principle, proves that they are right. To carry forward this work upon the apostolic plan, requires, of course, the best minds of the Church, and offers them the largest field for the exercise of all their powers. The time of harvest has come. Hitherto, except at

the Hawaiian Islands, it has been a season of preparation—of seed-sowing. The barriers which ages of false worship had reared, were to be thrown down; the prejudices of the people were to be overcome by practical illustrations of the power of the gospel, and of the unselfish aims of the missionaries. mean time, explorations were to be made; the best centres of influence selected; native languages mastered; the Scriptures given to the people in their own tongue; a Christian literature created; a knowledge acquired of the manners and customs of different peogospel; also of the peculiarities of climate, and the means necessary for the preservation of health, and for the grand army to advance and take possession in

the name of its Great Leader. The manifest blessing of God upon the labors of the past year, in the establishment of new churches, in the development of the native pastorate, in the larger ad. ditions than usual to the native churches, in opening new fields to the efforts of the missionary,-all call for an enlargement of our operations, and promise the richest returns. Yet the work has been sadly hindered for want of men to follow up the advantages gained. Station after station, won by years of labor and the sacrifice of many lives, has been given up. Almost every mail brings us tidings of new openings for the truth, of new and important centres that should at once be occupied. Cheered as we have been by the privilege of sending out thirty new laborers the past year, they have gone to help carry on the work already in hand; not a single new post is to be taken. The most urgent necessity of the different fields only has been met. Not a man for Micronesia, Africa, Ceylon, Foochow, and only one, a missionary physician, for North China, where we would gladly send twenty each year for the next dozen years.

Mr. Snow, in Micronesia, seven hundred miles away from any Christian brother of his own race, in the midst of a work already rich in results and of yet richer promise, as it spreads from island to island, toils on alone. Our good friends, Walker and Bushnell, faint and weary, after more than twenty years of patient watching and waiting, holding one of the gateways to Central Africa, beg us to send men, white or colored, as we can, to preach Christ to the multitudes within, who are ready to perish. Among the Zulus the instructions of the missionaries are eagerly sought in neighborhoods hitherto indifferent or op-posed; and the anxious inquiry is made, why the white men across the ocean do not come and tell them of the way of salvation? Is it because they want to

While diplomats are digesting protocols and ultimata, and the armies of ambitious monarchs are waiting marching orders, the missionaries of the Board are rapidly settling the Eastern question. Give them but a few years more, and twenty more men to help them, with the same divine favor that has crowned these efforts for the last ten years, and they will hope to make sure the evangelization of the Turkish Empire. But no time is to be lost. The awakened interest in the truth, the remarkable progress of the last few years, the attempted reforms in the Armenian Church, the comparative freedom to labor now enjoyed, which the great political changes impending may seriously interrupt, urge us to the most strenuous efforts while the missionary work, and the opportunities now open to they may accomplish a greater work for Christ among the Arabs and the Armenians.

And what shall we say of India, now in process of moral and religious disintegration? The vital forces mind and corrupted the heart, are giving way before the light of truth. Twelve men are needed at once to work the fields left to our exclusive occupation in India and Coylon. \* \* \* \*

But the great field, and soon to be the nearest, is China. The way is open for the most extended labors. Twelve years ago the number of converts scarcely exceeded the number of missionaries; now it is twenty o one, and rapidly increasing. Mr. Chapin writes of crowds of more than two thousand persons gathering about him on a recent preaching tour. Mr. Goodrich reaches daily to large audiences a few miles from Pekin. Mr. Gulick, from a pass in the Great Wall, ooks out northward upon the rural population of Mongolia, now accessible to the heralds of the cross. Such is the field now waiting for the gospel, with its four hundred millions of human souls, supplied as yet by missionaries of all evangelical denominations, at the rate of one missionary to four millions of people.

The Prudential Committee ask for eighteen new missionaries, (including those now under appointment,) and three missionary physicians, to reinforce the stations already occupied; and for forty new missionaries to occupy new and inviting fields,—sixty-one men, apostles all, for the proper carrying forward of he work committed to their care.

This paper was referred to the Committee on the Home Department, consisting of Rev. Drs. W. A. Stearns, J. G. Atterbury, and Ray Palmer, with J. Marshall Paul, M. D., Hon. H. P. Haven, John Fisher and S. Lockwood Brown, Esqs., who subsequently reported recommending that the Secretaries of the Board be instructed to visit our Theological Seminaries and Colleges and call for men, not waitng for missionaries to offer.

Rev. S. J. Humphrey, of Chicago, spoke well on this question. There had been a great quickening at the West on the subject of Missions. Five young men of the Theological Seminary at Chicago, had recenly been ordained at one time for this purpose. He knew of thirty more at the West. of thirty more at the West, in various stages of pre-paration for the Missionary work. He told a touching story of the interest of a poor German woman in this cause. She gave one silver dollar in change, which she had gathered by hard work, also a silver medal, lated 1812, with Luther's motto on upon one face, "God is a strong tower;" also three silver spoons, worth about seven dollars. If others would give in like proportion, there would be no want of funds for this

reat work The venerable Dr. Wisner of Ithaca, told of a Joung man who wanted to be a Missionary. His mother made him promise not to go so long as she lived—she could not spare him. But her life was soon taken away. His father than father then offered him a farm if he would slay at home. He said twelve such farms could not turn him from his purpose. He was ordained and went to the heathen. If our young men generally had such a spirit of consecration, there would be no want of Missionerical

sionaries. Dr. Helbrook said it was not enough to visit the Colleges and the Seminaries; there were not pinds students enough in them to meet the world's wants.