

country to her yoke. Let the British churches rouse themselves to an effort worthy of the occasion, that China may be saved from falling a prey to Anti-christ.

That the reader may see what the Church of Rome has done, and is still doing in China, and how confidently she looks on that empire as already won, we append the following from the *Tablet* taken from the *Cape Colonist* of July 17:

"We hope that, ere long, the empire of China will be thrown open to European commerce, that the obstacles which have hitherto been opposed to the Christian faith will be removed, and that the Church will have free liberty to preach the gospel of Christ to the innumerable inhabitants of that empire. I consider it will be interesting to a portion of your readers to hear something of the history and state of Catholicity in that country. There are some persons who think there are scarcely any Christians in China, with the exception of a few in the cities, which have been open to the commerce of the Western world; but we are happy to say they are mistaken, for there are some millions of Catholics in the Chinese empire.

"After the year 1735, the Jesuits were allowed some liberty to assist the Christians, which they did with their natural zeal (*Vide* "Morder, Univer, His. and Let." Edt., tom. 28). Since then till the present time, though there have been persecutions against Christians in China, yet their number has wonderfully increased, for there are between two and three millions of Roman Catholics in that empire. This, though small in comparison to the number of inhabitants, yet if we take into consideration the numbers of infants who have been baptized, we must consider that the Church of Christ has done a great deal in that country. Not long since, we read in the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," a letter written by a priest, who stated that he and a catechist baptized annually about 1,000 infants who were in danger of death. We hope that ere long there will be many native Chinese prepared for the priesthood, who with great facility, will be able to instruct their countrymen in the faith of Christ. In the year 1834, we met on board the French steamer *Casini*, in this bay, two intelli-

gent young Chinese going to Rome to prepare for the sacred ministry; they were then about seventeen years old; they had their Latin Testaments, and were able to translate them into their own language. We are happy to state, that there is a great number of Catholic clergymen in China; there are Jesuits, Dominicans, Lazarists, and many priests of the Congregations of Foreign Missions. There are also at least fifteen bishops.

"The vicarate of Koeni-Tcheon was vacant at that time, and there was a prefect of the Lazarists at Peking, and two procurators of Foreign Missions at Hong Kong, and a flourishing mission in Canton. There are also Sisters of Charity in China, who do a great deal of good, and are highly respected by the Chinese. When a Catholic considers how his faith has spread throughout the world, how it has triumphed, notwithstanding the obstacles it had to encounter, the opposition it met with from the world and the devil, the persecutions its followers had to suffer in different ages and many countries; when he sees that it daily increases, that it is becoming more and more respected even by its enemies; when he hopes that the days of persecution have gone by, and that an era of toleration has commenced even in Pagan countries—his heart must rejoice."

#### ORDINATION OF POPISH MISSIONARIES.

The *Paris Court Journal* of Saturday, September 5, describes the following designation of missionaries, which it calls an army of martyrs:

"The fashionable and religious world was convoked on Friday last to one of the most curious ceremonies which take place in Paris, that of the departure of the Missionaries for their various destinations to all parts of the globe. On this occasion an unusual number of these bold and enterprising young men, willing and ready to suffer all things for Christ's sake, were presented at the altar of the "Missions Etrangères," and a most touching sight it was to behold this assemblage of pale devoted youth, and their small wallet and knotted stick—which constitute, according to strict rules, the whole of their baggage—ready armed for the good fight, about to sally forth into the unknown