

heard our Missionaries, but I was wicked and tried to forget God's Word. I do not want to do so any more. I will wait for no one else, but I will go to God and ask Him to take all evil from my heart."

A SISTER said, "I have been raised up from sickness this quarter and God deserves to have all my heart. I have had many trials. God has taken many of my children and I too want to be ready to go and meet Jesus."

MRS. SALASSALTON, the mother of the late David Salassalton, and until recently a heathen,—“Praise the Lord I am here. My heart is but weak and the devil is my enemy.

I want the Lord to make me strong. My heart is warm to-day; it belongs to Jesus. It is time to get ready for His coming."

MRS. WESLEY,—“When I go to sleep I think about God. I dreamt I saw my sainted children in heaven the other night, but instead of sitting up to lament and wail, (as is customary among their heathen neighbours at such times,) I looked up to God and asked Him to prepare me to go and see Him and my children when He sends for me."

I found twenty-four names on the class-book, sixteen of whom were present, and the above is a sample of their general testimonies.

JAPAN.

Letter from the REV. G. COCHRAN, dated Tokio, August 8th, 1877.

OUR STATIONS.

We occupy, at present, three stations, viz.: Tokio, Shidzuoka, and Numadzu. In the present state of the country only one of these can be regarded as a place of permanent residence for the foreign missionary. We can reside in Tokio without asking anyone's permission. But this is not the case with regard to Shidzuoka, or Numadzu, or any place outside of the Treaty Ports. You are aware that no foreigner can reside outside of the Treaty Ports except in the service of the government or under contract with a native by permission of the government; and no contract with a foreigner can receive the sanction of the government except it be drawn in accordance with the form of words prescribed by the Office for Foreign Affairs, and all such forms are carefully guarded with the condition that the contract may be closed any time, on short notice being given, at the option of the employer or of the government. There is, in Japan, no such thing as a purely private contract between a native and a foreigner.

Every contract must be with the knowledge and consent of the government. Therefore, though a contract may be made for a term of years, there is no certainty that it may not cease suddenly in a short time. Most contracts, however, are carried out faithfully to the end, but there can be no certainty beforehand. As all this is known to the foreigner, and as he has the same liberty of closing his contract at short notice, it is considered that no injustice is done to anyone when, for some reason that one of the parties may think sufficient, an engagement is suddenly cut off. The native jealousy of foreigners, and the unsettled condition of the country, have determined the government to this kind of policy toward foreigners entering into any kind of service with them. Indeed, all relations with foreigners not regulated by treaty stipulations are kept strictly and absolutely under government control.

I am thus explicit that no doubt may remain upon your mind as to the uncertainty of the tenure by