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## CHINA AND CHINESE MISSIONS.

(CONCLUDED.)

Protestant missions are but of yesterday. The trumpet tones of Luther and Zwingli, Calvin and Knox, which aroused the west to do battle for religious liberty, and contend for the faith once delivered to the saints, awoke no responsive echoes in the far off land of China. During three centuries of Protestantism, it was left to Franciscans and Dominicans, Jesuits and Lazarists to work their will with the Chinese. At last in the year 1794 "a small but glowing and harmonious circle or ministers of various connections and denominations" met in the city of London, to take into consideration the subject of foreign missions, and in the following year they established the London Missionary Society. Although Polynesia first attracted the attention of the directors of the new society, the claims of China were soon felt, and in 1807 the Rev. Robert Morrison, the father of Protestant Chinese Missions sailed for Canton. He landed in September of the same year at Macao and created a good deal of suspicion among the Romish clergy. In Canton he lived during that season in a godown, where he studied, ate and slept. He let his nails grow, that they might be like those of the Chinese, wore a tail, and became an adept in the use of chopsticks. In the factory he walked about in a Chinese frock, and wore Chinese shoes. But seeing that his wish to conform to the prejudices of the natives had not the desired effect of conciliating their affection, he abandoned their customs and dressed like a European." He gave to the Chinese, in 1814 a translation, (the first) of