

ladies of particular churches, and also by the Sunday schools; and all these lesser meetings partake, more or less, of the same enkindling spirit as the larger, and are proportionably well attended. Such a general awakening has never before occurred in this city, and its progress is watched with increasing interest every day."

The signs of the times indicate that the present religious interest, in common with that of President Edwards's day, may hereafter be known as "The Great Awakening." Certainly since the revival era commencing with 1831, there has been nothing like it. The movement seems to be confined to no sect, section, or class. There has been a simultaneous waking up of the people of God everywhere, and in all branches of the Church, and also a very remarkable turning of the unconverted mind to the consideration of eternal things, which can be attributed to nothing less than the all-pervading and all-powerful workings of the Holy Spirit.

Amongst the most extraordinary of these manifestations is the prominence and importance which the movement has assumed in the City of New York. It has become a common topic of comment there in the daily papers. The revival seems to divide the public mind with the excitement of the stock-market. Men of business turn aside, in the midst of their race for gain, to spend a few minutes at noon, of each day in meetings for prayer.

These daily meetings have grown and multiplied, until they have become perhaps the most striking feature of the movement. The first of them was at the outset only a weekly meeting, and was begun some time last fall, during the commercial panic, in the North Dutch Church. The location was convenient for business men, for whom it was designed, and the invitation was extended freely to all, without distinction of denomination. At the opening meeting, we believe, but six persons were present; at the second twenty, at the third forty, and so on increasing, until recently the Consistory building has been duly crowded on three floors, and according to the *Commercial Advertiser*, "the attendance was so great, and the interest so absorbing, that it has become necessary to open as many as eleven of these places for daily public prayer."

From the accounts we have received of these meetings, we imagine that there may be some undue excitement, and perhaps not the strictest regard to those proprieties which many would desire to see maintained; but the extraordinary pervading of the public mind with religious things, is a fact too palpable to be mistaken. There must be something uncommon abroad, when such a paper as the *New-York Tribune* occupies an entire page in small type, of one day's issue, with an account of the revival, and when the *saturne Herald* finds occasion to make it day after day the topic of blasphemy and ridicule, as well as to furnish its readers with verbatim reports of some of the prayer-meetings. The *Tribune* say:

"The 'Great Revival,' as all men call it, is now an absorbing topic even for ordinary conversation. The religious meetings that are held in various parts of the city during every day, are matters of common and street talk. Notices of meeting for prayer and other religious exercises have been publicly placarded in many of the places where handbills are usually posted. In many counting-rooms and stores, similar printed advertisements have been hung up, calling the attention of business men and others to the devotional convocations. In ad-

dun to these, tracts have been distributed in the cars, in the omnibuses, and in the ferry boats, calling the attention of the chance reader to the subject of religion, quoting passages from the Scriptures, and giving notices of the meetings. Such tracts have even been dropped on the pavements of the streets, for passers-by to pick up—so that "he who runs may read." The attendance, on the Sabbath, at the Churches has been for several weeks past, unusually large. It is a time of encouragement for ministers, and they are preaching with more than usual vigour and earnestness."

We trust that God may grant to those who control this movement, wisdom and grace righteously to manage and direct it, so that it may not degenerate into mere excitement and wild-fire. —*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

## Jewish Missions in Foreign Lands.

### I. GERMANY.

The Rev. Mr. Sutter, our devoted missionary at Karlsruhe, has, as the accompanying extract from his latest communication will shew, resumed with his wonted zeal his labours in this field. May the increased hopes of success which he cherishes be speedily realized, and his faithful labours be crowned with a yet more abundant success.

In my intercourse with the Jews of late, I have been cheered with pleasing experiences. I am treated with much confidence and kind affection; and my visit to Jerusalem and the East forms, as it were, a new bond of friendship between them and me. If a Jew or a heathen esteems and loves the messenger of the Gospel, it is, I think, a very good sign that the influences of the Spirit of God are felt in his heart.

I desire to labour for eternity. May the Lord endow me each day with His effectual grace, and with His blessed Spirit, that I may be ever fresh and undefatigable—patient in hope—instant in prayer.

### II. TURKEY.

#### 1. *Salonica and Branch Stations.*

The plans submitted by the deputation for the re-organization of these stations have been sanctioned by the committee, and are now being carried out. The Rev. Mr. Marcussohn has been temporarily transferred from *Salonica* to *Cassandra*, and, along with a Greek agent, will take charge of that interesting district. The movement in favour of Protestant truth continues to advance, and the persecutions to which its friends were for a time subjected have, for the present, been abated. Our missionary entreates for himself and his fellow-labourer the prayers of the Church, that their efforts may be yet more abundantly blessed to the conversion of souls, and the more extensive diffusion of the knowledge of the truth.

Mr. Rosenburg, along with a subordinate agent, will shortly proceed to occupy the branch station at *Monastir*, where the same favourable disposition towards the truth is said to exist both among Jews and Greeks, and it is our earnest hope,

and prayer that "their labour may not be in vain in the Lord."

The charge of the work at *Salonica* itself will, in the meantime, be devolved on the Rev. P. Crosbie and Dr. Wolfe, who, it is hoped, with the aid of the teachers and colporteurs, may, for a time at least, be able to overtake the whole work at that station. They have lately had the privilege of reporting that another of the sons of Abraham has made open profession of his faith in Jesus, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the rabbis to counteract their labours, they continue to have free access to those whose souls they seek.

#### 2. *Smyrna.*

A great and effectual door appears here also to be opened to our missionaries, and, though there are many adversaries, we trust that none of them shall be able to shut it. We commend to the prayerful consideration of our readers the following cheering letter from the Rev. A. Benoliel:—

The commencement of a new year naturally suggests serious reflection on the past. How many opportunities for doing good have been let pass unimproved! How much more good might have been done! How many souls have during the last year passed into eternity unprepared! How many more are hastening to the grave without God and without hope in the world! Hardly had the year begun, when, even in the small Protestant community of *Smyrna*, three souls took their departure into another world. On the 31st, 1st, and 5th, I was called upon to attend to their long home the mortal remains of three Englishmen. But, if a review of the past produces feelings of humiliation, on account of the little fruit that has been gathered from this extensive field, the close of the year has raised one's spirit and encouraged hope, as if to prognosticate better things for the future. Sixteen Greek and three Jewish souls have been providentially placed under our care, and many more, of both nations, give signs of a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and take refuge in Christ. The door is wide open among Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The people are willing, and in some instances anxious, to listen to the message of salvation, and to learn the truth as it is in Jesus. Oh, for more faith, zeal, and the grace of perseverance! Oh, for a rich outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and for tongues of fire!

It is not my intention to detail particulars so fully as in my last report. Suffice it to say that scarcely a day passes that I am not visited by inquirers, mostly Jews and Greeks. A young intelligent Israelite has come almost daily for instruction. The circulation of the Hebrew Scriptures has been revived lately, and a considerable number sold.

Thus my duties multiply, and by the grace of God I am enabled to attend to them, although the weather has been very severe lately. There is a great deal of sickness in the place, especially amongst the poor, but I am deterred from visiting them by my inability to minister to their wants.

The year, then, has commenced with many tokens of God's blessing, and good prospects for this Mission. May we have grace to pursue the work earnestly, prayerfully, and in