

In Greece, our Missionary is pursuing his laborious task with wonted zeal and patience, and by the blessing of God, laying the foundation (as the Foreign Committee hope) for a mighty religious reformation in that ancient kingdom, when the hour appointed of God shall come.

In Africa, God has revealed the fact that, within easy reach of the coast, there are mountainous regions, comparatively healthy, filled by hundreds of thousands of heathen, superior in intelligence, and thirsting for christian instruction. This fact will have a decided influence upon all future missionary efforts on that continent. The Bohlen legacy has enabled the Foreign Committee to thoroughly organize a plan for preaching the gospel, where not only has Christ not been heard, but the face of a white man rarely seen. To encourage that movement, late advices from

Africa inform the Church of a visit of a deputation of one hundred and fifty natives from an interior tribe, noble looking men, but to whom the civilization of Cape Palmas seemed a miracle. They had never seen a white face. They besought that a white teacher might be sent among them. Thus up towards the source of the Cavalla river, and back from Bassa Cove and Clay Ashland, our missionaries will soon be pressing towards the interior. Others from the Gaboon and other quarters have already entered the interior; whilst under the lead of Livingstone from the East, and the Church Missionaries from the South, the whole country will soon be traversed by the glad tidings of salvation. And yet, when going interior, they will leave on the coast fifteen thousand African converts, sixteen or eighteen thousand scholars, and the gospel within reach of at least five millions.

In China, and Japan, God has shown his wonder-working power preparing the way for missions with a distinctness which has aroused the church from its apathy. For the first time in the history of missions, God consecrated diplomacy to his purposes; and gave to two Protestant Episcopalians the opportunity of securing an opening for christianity by treaty. I will not repeat the story with which you must be familiar. At one stroke two millions and a half of heathen in Japan have been laid open to judicious advances of the gospel; and thirty-five millions in the single diocese of our Bishop in China, a diocese not larger than Virginia, made ready to welcome the preachers of Christ crucified.

But I cannot be silent as to a Providence, the notice of which may have escaped your attention, in respect to Japan. Almost at the moment when the Foreign Committee were directing one of their missionaries to remove from China to Japan, the Providence of God was causing him to remove thither in search of restoration to health, which had been disturbed by his sufferings from a lawless mob in the Chinese city where he had been labouring; so that the directions of the Foreign Committee actually reached him in the very place to which he was ordered, and when fairly commencing the work they deemed of vital importance. With a class of eight government interpreters, and occasionally higher officials, he has begun to labour there for Christ.

What hath God wrought! A world opened in every part to the proclamation of the Gospel. Evidences of the genuineness of missionary work returned from every part of the field. An Anglo-Saxon race, formed for the missionary work, through the trials of long centuries, tutored by God into patience, energy, toil, and unconquerable perseverance. A people to whom he has committed the two centres of influence round which the affairs of all nations are revolving. Their mind enlightened under the gospel; their heart imbued with love of Protestant truth; their

spirit roused to accept the adventure for Christ's sake, which God had laid open to them. At this moment, to a people so formed and prepared, God gives untold wealth. In six years Australia pours into the lap of Great Britain more than four hundred millions of gold; and in ten years California contributes to the United States a still larger amount. Within ten years this Anglo-Saxon race has become the treasurer of nearly nine hundred millions of gold. As God opens the fields, then, he provides the means, and in every quarter is sending missionaries into the field, and rousing the churches to action. Our own Church, eminently fitted for this work, must not be the last to enter into it heart and hand. If Divine intention can be manifested to a Church, by signs, God calls us to large labours at home and abroad.

Never before has our Church accepted such responsibilities as in this year. Six Missionaries sent at one time to Africa; twelve missionaries in one ship for China; an enlargement which will require that twelve thousand dollars should be added to the annual means of the Foreign treasury. New Dioceses in Minnesota and Kansas, which must be sustained, whilst increasing at every point the Domestic Missionary work. If opportunity be the measure of a Church's duty, then ours calls for every energy, demands the exercise of a faith which will work, on the part of every member of the Church.

We need Ministers, who will be intelligent advocates of this cause, making themselves acquainted with the facts, knowing whereof they affirm, and therefore deeply interested. They should be as bold as they are intelligent, never afraid to ask their people for what the cause of Christ demands. The people who love Christ, long for an opportunity to give intelligently. We need such people, full of zeal for a Saviour whom they personally know and rejoice in as their Saviour from sin. We need men, and women, and children, in every parish, whose hearts shall be all on fire with the love of Christ. The world for which he died as yet rejects him. Can we be in earnest in our christianity, when our souls are so little alive, and our heads so laggard in promoting the cause nearest to our blessed Saviour's heart? Are you in earnest, Brethren?

Pardon me, if in the zeal of an advocate, I overstep the limits of a stranger; but my heart is fixed on the great end of giving the Gospel to every creature. You pray for it; then labour for it, and give towards it as if you meant your prayers to be answered. Take large and intelligent views of this mighty enterprise. Large views make large endeavours. Large hearts make large charities. Large love makes ready a people mighty in prayer and in gifts for the glory of our beloved Master. Take in the great idea, that we are bound to Christ for the salvation of the world; bound to watch the stately steps of his Providence; bound to prepare the glorious way of his grace in every land, among every people. Ah! we want, above all, an outpouring of the Holy Ghost into our own souls, surcharging them with love to Christ. Mightily has God the Spirit wrought among us in this last wonderfully privileged year, touching hearts with live coals taken from the altar where Jesus offered himself, a living sacrifice. But we need more of it. The Church is but half awake. Even those who love the missionary cause, seem to have hearts but half enkindled. Let the Church pray for such a melting of the ice of selfishness and sin, as will throw out a freshet of charities. Let the Church pray for such a subduing of the souls of her members by the love of the Spirit, as will bring every man, and woman, and child, baptized into the fellowship; to a whole consecration of themselves to

Christ, at the foot of the Cross. Then will the blessing come down, according to Christ's most true promise, upon our work at home and abroad. Then will our missions feel no lack, either of your wisdom to guide, your zeal to animate, your love to inspire, or your alms to bring them to a successful result.—*Spirit of Missions, Jan. 1860.*

CHINA.

LETTER FROM REV. E. W. SYLE. SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN SHANGHAI.

(Postscript), August 1st, 1860.

We have been called to pass through a time of great alarm and anxiety here the last few days. The exultation of the people at the recent disastrous repulse of the British from the Peiho, has had an occasion afforded for its manifestation by the reported misconduct of some foreigners connected with a French coolie ship now attempting to load here. The popular excitement against them and against all foreigners indiscriminately became very great, so much so as to make the whole community feel alarmed for their personal safety. A guard from the ships of war, British, French, and American, is stationed all through the settlement; so that, for the time being, we are more in the condition of a garrison than any thing else.

This I suppose is but a part of the process which must be gone through in different parts of the country before the state of things becomes at all settled.

Our help is in the name of the Lord, therefore we continue unharmed, and are enabled to possess our souls in peace.

As ever, yours very sincerely in the Lord.

SECOND LETTER FROM REV. E. W. SYLE.

Shanghai, August 16th, 1860.

The following letter furnishes particulars in regard to the outbreak at Shanghai, referred to in the foregoing postscript to Mr. Syle's letter: I must now give you some account of the singular course of events which has resulted in the attack on our church in this city, by a band of lawless fellows of the baser sort, and a general unsettling of our previously good understanding with the people of this city and its surrounding parts.

The first disturbing cause undoubtedly is the grudge which is cherished by all Canton men against all foreigners, especially the French and English allies, on account of the capture and occupation of their city. These Canton men are, almost exclusively, the brokers between the native and foreign merchants, and have the moulding of public opinion very much in their own hands in all places where Chinese and foreigners come into commercial contact.

That they cherish and disseminate a strong antipathy to foreigners there can be no question. From this class also are drawn by far the greater part of the domestic servants by whom the foreign mercantile establishments in China are overburdened, and this must continue to be the case so long as the Canton serving boy will, and the young gentleman from home will not give, himself the trouble to learn the language of the other party.

Between these two parties there is no love lost. The Canton comprador, broker, or serving boy, is tolerated as a very disagreeable necessity, and the foreign merchant is served and disliked, fawned on, flattered, and plundered, ad libitum.

This is the inheritance which the five parts have received from Canton, and is the result of that education of the east which the Leadenhall-