

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The *Missionary Herald* for January, publishes the annual survey of the missions of the Board from which we learn that "the Gospel has been regularly preached the past year through the agency of the American Board, in twenty-one different languages, in 568 different towns, cities and islands in various portions of the globe." "The educational work of the Board is represented by twelve training-schools and seminaries, and ten station classes for the education of young men to become teachers and preachers of the Word, including over three hundred pupils; twenty-one boarding-schools, in which six hundred and seventy girls and young women are receiving instruction under the personal influence of Christian women, trained in our best institutions; one normal school with fifty-seven pupils in Eastern Turkey, and two others in India, in part supported by grants in aid of pupils; and five hundred and fifty-one common schools, with an aggregate attendance of over twenty thousand—an increase of three thousand upon last year." "Twenty-five ordained missionaries and sixty women, including several of the wives of missionaries, are devoted to the work of Christian education, and the American Board, as an educational society, is expending, in various ways, not less than 90,000 dollars a year." "The Board has also rendered assistance in the erection of ninety-five places of worship during the year, in sums ranging from \$25 to \$2,000, according to the peculiar necessities of each case. The entire amount thus expended, as nearly as can be estimated, for 1873, was \$18,596." The number of missions is 19, with 72 stations and 496 out-stations, employing 377 agents sent from the United States, and 1,018 native pastors, preachers, catechists, school teachers, and other helpers. The number of churches formed is 224, with 10,665 church members, of whom 1,079 were added during the past year. In Northern Mexico there are now ten churches with 220 members. Western Mexico—"A church has been organized, with 17 members, at Guadalajara, and quite a

number of persons Ahualulco, where Mr. Stephens fell, are anxious to join the organization." In Japan two churches have been organized with more than twenty members, and more than half of these wish to become preachers of the Gospel to their own people. Mr. Leavitt, writing from Osaka, on the 14th September, says of one native convert, 19 years old, who occasionally conducts the religious service, "His development has been wonderful. I cannot but feel, when with him, that he is a veteran in the service,—so modest, so wise, so self-possessed, and so capable as a preacher. When he is to take a service, we take no further care about it. He prepares his discourse either from a text of his own choosing or one which we give him. He studies his authorities upon it (reading English quite well), and comes prepared for a presentation better than any of the missionaries here can give at present." In Southern Hindostan, Pastor Rowland at West Madura, received to the church one of the leading Romanists in that part of the city, at his last communion season. These Romanists are of the Goa party, and the pastor hopes very many of them will soon unite with us." It is feared that one of the Bible colporteurs labouring in Tyrol, has been murdered. Mr. A. B. Steinberger, appointed in March, 1873, special agent of the U. S. Government, to visit and report upon the Samoa or Navigator's Islands, transmitted to the U. S. Senate a report which contains gratifying testimony:—"The adherents of the London Missionary Society and the Wesleyans are interspersed throughout the entire group. It is safe to say that there is not a single Samoan who has not accepted Christianity, though more devout and zealous in some districts than in others. I cannot speak too highly of the intelligence, patience, fortitude, and high moral attributes of the missionaries of Samoa. By their religious instructions and godly lives, and the practice as well as inculcation of the domestic and social virtues, they have exerted over the natives a wonderfully transforming power, in less than half a century changing, in many important respects the whole moral aspect of the Islands. Indeed, it is not possible to estimate the