

image, to represent, as we are told, the sage himself. It is the figure of a pious and venerable old man, with a long white beard, depending on his chest, and a large arm-chair. "There are," it is low upon the breast, and not seen in the arm-chair. "There are," it is in China towards of 1500 terms dedicated to Confucius, and at the spring and autumn sacrifices, there are offered to him, 6 bullocks, 27,000 pigs, 5,000 sheep, 20,000 deer, 27,000 rabbits, making a total of 62,000 animals annually immolated in the name of Confucius, besides offerings of 37,000 pieces of silk. These are provided by the emperor. We have no means of calculating the amount of the offerings of private individuals. How should we pity the people who thus erect temples, make sacrifices, and offer prayers to a man, who were he living, could not bestow the benefits they seek from him. But the honours designed for him will do him no good. For man; he died as other heathens die. With the words, he was "without God, without Christ and without hope," where then is he now?

Boys, whom their parents design for literary pursuits, when about commencing their studies, are conducted to the temple of Confucius, where they present offerings and implore the aid of their patron in the prosecution of their undertaking. Alas! they know no better of their work; nor can they know until the Church discharge her duty towards them.

The literati of China are commonly ranked as Confucians, and they very frequently speak in terms of contempt of the sects of Fou and Buddha; but, as was remarked in another place, they are often, like others of their countrymen, so under the influence of superstition, that they have no objection to bow down and adore the idols of these religions. Generally, however, they are like athletes, living only for this world without care or thought about a future existence.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON EPISCOPAL JEWS' SOCIETY, FOR 1850-51.

The Annual Report presented at the meeting of the Society in London, on Friday, May 20th, presents varied features of interest, and sets before us the difficulties opposed by the remarkable state of the Jews to the labours of the missionary, as well as the success, which, under the Divine blessing, has attended the preaching of the Gospel of Christ; and we find that a few extracts from the report, will be of interest to our readers. In reviewing the history of the past year, the Committee gratefully acknowledge the goodness and faithfulness of God towards the scattered sons of Judah; and then proceed to say:—

"Our missionaries find that a great and effectual door is opened to them. We have been permitted during the past year to occupy four stations in Great Britain (London, Glasgow, and Belfast), and to employ twelve faithful labourers in the missionary field. Eighty-four agents are at present employed by the Society, of whom thirty-seven are believing Israelites; and Missions are maintained in the following places.—At home—in London, Manchester and Bristol,—abroad—in Jerusalem, Safa, Cairo, Olan, Baghdad, Selim, Aty, Adrianople, "Trafalgar, Erzerow, Constantinople, London, Newcastle, Perth, Paisley, Ipsa, Danzig, Koenigsberg, Berlin, Breslau, Gothenburg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Strasburg, Gruznaeh and Amsterdam.

"At no period of the Society's existence have its funds been in so prosperous a condition. The total receipts are £32,231 16s. 11d., presenting an increase of nearly £1000 over the preceding year; the expenditure for the year was £29,378.

"The Scriptures issued from the Society's Depository, in whole or part, amount to 14,537 copies, and other publications and tracts to 23,922. The Society has printed during the year 5000 copies of the Hebrew Bible, 12mo, 14,000 of various editions of the Hebrew Pentateuch, 2-00 of the Judeo-Polish Pentateuch, besides 34,000 copies of other publications and tracts."

The Report announces the realization of the plan mentioned at the former anniversary, for seeking out the remnant of Israel in the Chinese empire. Under the direction of the Bishop of Victoria, two converted Chinese were sent on a mission of enquiry to Kae-lung-ko, and have brought back some interesting information respecting the 200 Jewish individuals still left in that place, though in very reduced circumstances.

The Report gives an encouraging account of the increased demand for the HEBREW NEW TESTAMENT, and states that the demand for the Holy Scriptures by the Jews, is GREATER THAN IT EVER WAS BEFORE. We can only find space for the following summary:—

While from Jerusalem we received information through the Bishop about an extensive secret reading of the New Testament, the reports from Salonica state that the New Testament is gladly received by most who can read. On the occasion of the last journey by the brethren at the latter station, a Jewish Rabbi happened to arrive at some places soon after their departure, and he afterwards related to other brethren that he found both the New Testament and tracts in the hands of the people. What particularly struck him was that they liked the books and were unwilling to part with them. At Oran, New Testaments and tracts are freely circulated. The 'Old Paths' are read by the Jews in Holland with great avidity; the translation of that work into the Dutch language, has proved very useful. The Rabba enure desirous to treat with our circulation, and without effect; as the new are desirous of reading and judging for themselves. At Amsterdam more New Testaments were circulated last year than in any preceding year. Mr. Stockfeld relates that in Bavaria a Colporteur met in an ascen-

ly of Jews, a Jewish schoolmaster, who mentioned that he had once witnessed a house in which there was a most beautiful and inimitable prayer, and that he would readily pay a large sum to obtain possession of that book, which somebody must have taken from him. On leaving this the Colporteur opened the New Testament, and showed him the sixth chapter of St. Matthew, asking if that were the book and prayer referred to. The schoolmaster at once joyfully exclaiming, "Yes," he handed it over. And this incident is mentioned in the Jews present. Mr. Hirsmann at Breslau, refers pointedly to the great change produced in the Jewish mind by the reading of the New Testament, and is also anxious for an increased circulation of the Hebrew translation of the Scriptural Liturgy of the Church of England, which the 'Old Paths' and Council most useful in his labours. From Danzig we learn that the New Testament, during the past year have been more in request than formerly, and can now be received in the presence of others, and taken away without concealment. At some places, hundreds of tracts were distributed at the urgent request of Jews and Jewesses of all ages; they continually ask for tracts in the German language, whereas, in general, do not understand Hebrew. The missionary at Koenigsberg has made explicit mention of the acceptance which the New Testament, the 'Old Paths' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' meet with from the Polish and Russian Jews. He has often found them quoting passages from memory.—The Jews who called on the missionaries at Warsaw and Sawaiki, to purchase the Hebrew Bible, and the 'Old Paths' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress' for their friends at home. Interesting information has reached the Committee from other sources, which shows that a work is silently going on among the Jews of the great Russian empire, of the extent of which we can form no idea, but have the satisfaction of knowing that the publications of this Society have been the blessed means, though its mission, has not been permitted to be the visible instrument. Jews themselves have reported that in the heart of Russia many written copies of the 'Old Paths' are in existence, and are used in secret by the Jews, and that such a Hebrew M.S. of that work, was known to have sold for about £2; and that there are also such written copies of the Hebrew New Testament in circulation. These are remarkable facts, and indicating the signs of the times.

CHURCH AND MISSION STATE OF THE JEW TOWARDS CHRISTIANITY.—The Report abounds in proofs of the success which has been produced on the great mass of the Jews, by the operations of this Society.

From Cracow we learn, "that the Jews have begun to entertain more correct views of Christianity, and are less vehement in their hostility against it than formerly, while they in general evince a kind feeling towards it. The missionary report from Cracow reports, that while it cannot be said that there is an open door for the Gospel in that city, in his district for reading the New Testament, there is this difference, that they do not now feel a horror as formerly, when spoken to respecting its saving doctrine, and are more readily induced to accept it, and it is read much more than in former years. They read with pleasure tracts respecting the Gospel, and especially those published among Jews or Heathens, and like especially to hear of what is going on in Jerusalem and Palestine; and this is a token that they have not yet lost all interest in the land of their inheritance, and that at the appointed time this feeling will be quickened within them for the Lord's own purposes. And respecting the work, silently but extensively, going on in Jerusalem itself, the Bishop writes:—"What, in the midst of many disappointments, gives us the best hope for the future, perhaps not very far distant, is the fact that the prejudices of the Jews against the Gospel are weakening very fast, and the knowledge of the contents of the New Testament is spreading rapidly and widely among them, so that it needs only the breathing of the Spirit of God to restore them unto life; he means, the Gospel, waiting on it were, without their minds to be breathed upon, in order to become life and power for their restoration." The missionaries at Sawaiki report that it has been encouraging to them to notice, and their journeys in Poland, an increasing study of the Bible, and a growing friendly feeling towards Christianity, in proportion as a more correct knowledge of its tenets takes the place of their former prejudices. The Rabbi at Gruznaeh died last summer, and our missionary who had shortly before visited him, and preached to him Jews of Nazareth as the only Saviour, was invited to the funeral, on which occasion he met with a cordial reception from those present, among whom were Rabbin from neighbouring districts. On more than one occasion, when the colporteur attached to the Berlin Mission (himself a proselyte), has been surrounded by large numbers of Jews, waiting on it were, without their minds to be breathed upon, and success directed against himself, the mission and proselytes generally—some Jew present has lifted his voice in defence of the Gospel against the attacks of his brethren, exhorting them to search the Scriptures and read the New Testament for themselves. At the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, London, no occasion of public worship passes which is not marked by the attendance of Jews, and by the absence of any party inquiry. The place itself is an object of interest, which especially many both English and foreign Jews, to visit it, and this more in consequence of the celebration of their own great festivals. These are doubtless indications of a state of mind which calls for increasing prayer and faithfulness in ministering the word of life unto the house of Israel, and which has certainly the effect to render the promise that blessed promise, that the word of the Lord should not return Him void.

The schools for Hebrew children at home, and in our various stations have continued their useful course. Twelve additional labourers have