

# FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL.

Published Monthly by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

"ALL POWER IS GIVEN UNTO ME IN HEAVEN AND IN EARTH. GO YE, THEREFORE, AND TEACH ALL NATIONS."

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OUR RATES are plainly printed in every number, and are put just as low as we think compatible with the necessary cost of publication. To ask further reduction in any case is in effect asking us to furnish the paper at less than cost; in other words to fall back with a deficit on the treasury of the Board, to which we cannot consent. And yet hardly a week passes but we get a letter enclosing, it may be \$1, and four separate names, instead of three, or some other similar proposition, which vexes the soul of the good brother who keeps the account and mailing books, and leads to an unnecessary correspondence. Please notice the terms and conform to them strictly, as we also shall try to do.

1885.

In entering the threshold of a new year, we naturally look forward and seek to forecast the future. What will these twelve months, as they shall roll rapidly around, bring forth? To some they will be laden with sorrows, which shall burst thick and fast upon unsheltered heads; to some they will be freighted with joys, lighting their pathway to higher and better things. How comforting the thought that Jehovah reigns; that, come what may, his purposes will work themselves out, and that "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose heart is stayed on thee."

The future of individuals is hid by an absolutely impenetrable network of possible incidents and accidents. The drift of masses of men, nations and peoples, can be more easily discerned. Looking at these, one may say that the year promises to be eventful. In the United States we are soon to try a change of executive administration, from one political party to another—it will very certainly not bring all the benefits its advocates have hoped, nor all the ills its opponents have feared, yet it will cause more or less of movement and change from Maine to Texas. The Southern States will look on with peculiar interest, and watch for the outcome. In Europe there are signs of popular commotion. There is restlessness everywhere, and especially in England and Ger-

many and Russia. The foundations of society seem to be tunnelled and charged with explosives more powerful than dynamite, and more dangerous, since they destroy both soul and body. In western Asia the Czar is pressing southward and eastward, and the Sultan is more and more constrained. On the eastern coast the barbarous war between France and China, suspended now for winter, is likely to be renewed with increased ferocity. In northern Africa the war against the false prophet still drags along with uncertain issue. To the central southern part, the magnificent valley of the Congo, with its 5,000 miles of navigable water, the eyes of all Christendom are turning.

We may surely anticipate that 1885 will be an eventful year, and that many of its events will have a direct bearing upon the spread of the gospel. All of them ought to appeal in tones as of thunder to every Christian to give to his perishing fellowmen the only solace for the ills of a sinful world, the only satisfaction for its restless cravings, the only peace which can be lasting.

Southern Baptists ought to do more this year than they have ever done before to sustain the faithful preaching of a pure gospel in their own homes and churches; to send it to their kinsmen and fellow-citizens through their established agencies for State and Home missions, and to hold up the hands of their Foreign Board, not only in sustaining the few already laboring among the heathen, but in sending them prompt and liberal reinforcements. If we are to do a year's work, it behooves us to begin it at once.

The JOURNAL may be expected this year to follow on in the quiet path it has hitherto pursued. Letters from the field will be the chief attraction in its columns. It is proposed also to give in successive numbers brief sketches of each of our missions. Some other improvements we hope to introduce, but cannot now definitely promise. For one of them we must rely on our subscribers—that is, an enlarged circulation. Many subscriptions expire this month. In renewing at the reduced rates now offered, please be prompt, and try to get some others to join you, so that the JOURNAL may continue to be self-supporting.

"The future of the JOURNAL," we wrote not quite a year ago, "is assured." Then there was some talk of an effort to suspend its publication. But from all over the land came numerous protests in the shape of renewals and new subscribers. A little concerted effort added largely to our list and encouraged us to reduce the price. A different sort of danger threatens now. We can but fear that success will be the occasion of lukewarmness to some who stood by us in our struggles—they will think the paper can get along without their help—and some, perhaps, will not appreciate it so highly, since the cost is reduced.

Read in connection the letters of brethren Yates and Hunnex, ponder on the picture they present, of their loneliness amidst the millions in Central China, and offer one earnest prayer for more laborers. Two young men that we know of are expecting before long to join the Shanghai Mission. Who else will volunteer for an expedition into the very heart and centre of heathenism?

The Livingstone Inland Mission, of which we spoke last month, as turned over to our brethren in Boston, has two steamers, one below, the other above the falls. Our English brethren have a similar equipment and nearly as many laborers on the waters of the same stream. They call theirs the "Congo Mission."

### STATE OF THE TREASURY.

We have several times of late congratulated the brethren on the increase of contributions. Unfortunately the ratio has not been maintained during the last six or eight weeks. We find that a comparison with the figures of a year ago shows an advance of only a little over \$2,000, and that is due to the special collections made by brother Powell and reported in the July number of the JOURNAL.

For the sake of comparison we put below in parallel columns the sums asked for the several States for the current year, and the aggregate of amounts contributed in the eight months already elapsed. A subtraction of the second from the first will show how much the Board still needs to carry out its enlarged operations and come to the end of the financial year without embarrassment.

	Asked.	Received.
West Virginia.....	\$ 500	\$ 105 10
Florida .....	500	372 75
Arkansas.....	1,000	474 40
Louisiana.....	1,000	545 40
Maryland.....	4,500	1,750 27
Alabama.....	5,000	1,375 88
Tennessee.....	5,000	1,569 18
Mississippi.....	8,000	2,100 37
North Carolina.....	8,000	2,930 78
Missouri.....	8,000	3,202 95
Texas.....	8,000	4,090 85
South Carolina.....	8,000	4,793 62
Georgia.....	12,500	3,471 95
Kentucky.....	12,500	4,338 17
Virginia.....	12,500	5,151 91
Other sources.....	5,000	323 63
	\$100,000	\$36,669 43

In reference to these figures it is proper to say that the amount asked from some of the States, as e. g. Texas and South Carolina, is smaller than the brethren there ought to or will be satisfied to raise. In some others, as perhaps in Georgia, it is larger than we can hope to realize.

The contributions of last year from January 1st to April 30th were over \$45,000. For the same period this year we need over \$60,000, and this we expect to receive before the meeting of the Convention. The largest remittances are commonly sent just as the year closes. If some of them could be forwarded earlier, it would be better. The need is pressing. A dollar sent on now is worth more than the same amount the last of April.

Attention has been called by Dr. Yates in letters to the Board, and by Dr. Ashmore, in the *Examiner*, to flagrant violations of solemn treaties in the recent persecution of Chinese Christians. The treaties it seems provided for the recognition of Christianity as a moral religion, and guaranteed for its adherents, whether native or foreign, freedom from molestation, as long as they were good citizens. We fear, however, that any remonstrance on the part of the U. S. would be greatly weakened by the "anti-Chinese" legislation of a few years past.

### "KIND WORDS."

We have had several letters suggesting the consolidation of the *Foreign Mission Journal* with the excellent children's paper, published at Macon, Ga. They come, of course, from persons in no wise connected with either paper. We appreciate the compliment of being thought worthy to associate with our esteemed brother Boykin. He makes a first-class paper for the little folks, and sprinkles through it a deal of foreign missionary news—this is well. We try to make a paper for the grown people and sprinkle through it some seasoning for younger readers. A good reaping machine will cut any grass or flowers in its path as well as grain. A good mower will take down heads of wheat as

well as grass. But a combined reaper and mower is not a first-class implement for either purpose. We therefore thank the good brethren for their kind thoughts and beg them to help us fill the grand sphere for which the JOURNAL is intended, and at the same time help our brother to scatter his "kind words" through every Baptist Sunday-school and family in all the land.

### OUR QUESTION BOX.

FURTHER ABOUT THE TELUGUS.

LA FAYETTE, ALA., Dec. 9, 1884.

I notice in answer to questions about the Telugu missions, no reply is furnished as to the number baptized in any one day. The largest number in one day was 2,222, but I do not remember the day in August that it occurred.

Truly yours,  
GEO. E. BREWER.

### THE FIRST MODERN MISSIONARY.

Was William Carey the first modern foreign missionary? Please answer in full.

This must be answered according to the precise import of the phrase "first modern foreign missionary." If the querist wishes to ask whether Mr. Carey was the first, who in these modern times was sent out to carry the gospel to heathen people, we say, unquestionably, no.

The Jesuits or *Society of Jesus* was established by papal bull in 1540, and the next year sent one of its founders, Francis Xavier, to the East Indies, where by ten years of unprecedented labor and success, he won the name of "Apostle of India" and the honor of canonization as a martyr. The missionary labors of this order have been in their way among the most notable of modern times and are still continued—the last estimate we have seen puts their present force in foreign lands at over 700 men. But it may be said that these men are sent to preach, not the gospel, but Romanism. There were, however, at least three organizations, antedating the time of Carey, which devoted their efforts in part at least to foreign missions. These were the "Society for the Propagation of the gospel in foreign Parts," (organized 1701,) the Moravian church, (1732,) and the Wesleyan Society, (1769.) To the period preceding Carey, belong the illustrious names of Ziegenbalg and Schwartz in India, Vanderkemp in South Africa, Eliot, Brainerd and Zeisberger, among the aborigines of America.

But if the querist wishes to ask whether the sending out of William Carey in 1792-3 was the beginning of that intelligent, earnest and wide-spread interest in the cause, which is sometimes called the "modern missionary movement," we answer confidently, yes.

The Jesuit Missions, as already indicated, are quite different both in aim and in methods from Protestant Missions. The societies above mentioned were working almost exclusively in the foreign colonies of European nations. Whether for this reason, or because of comparative obscurity, or most probably because the Christian world was not yet ready for a general advance, they seem to have exerted but little influence outside of their own small circle; while the organization effected at Kettering in 1792 and the mission of Mr. Carey, began a great awakening of Christians to a sense of their obligation to the heathen, and was followed in rapid succession by the London Society, (1795,) the Scotch, (1796,) the Netherlands, (1797,) Church of England, (1799,) and then by the great Bible Societies and the hundreds of other organizations which are to-day at work in heathen lands. We shall therefore consider it appropriate for all English-speaking Christians, eminently so for Baptists, to observe the year 1892 as the centennial of modern missions.

## FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., JANUARY, 1885.

## OUR MISSIONARIES.

## SOUTHERN CHINA.

CANTON and vicinity.—R. H. Graves, Mrs. Graves, Miss Lula Whilden, E. Z. Simmons, Mrs. Simmons, Miss Sallie Stein, Miss Emma Young, F. C. Hickson, Mrs. Hickson, and twenty-four native assistants and Bible women.

## CENTRAL CHINA.

SHANGHAI.—M. T. Yates, Mrs. Yates, Miss Ruth McCown; assistant pastor, Wong Ping San, chapel-keeper.—A. H. H. Yates, Wong Ping San, pastor.  
Kien Sin.—See "Yat San" pastor.  
Soochow.—Tse-tse-shang, chapel-keeper.  
Chinkiang.—William J. Hunnax, Mrs. Hunnax, and Tse-tse-shang, chapel-keeper.—A. H. H. Yates.

## NORTHERN CHINA.—P. O. CHEFOO.

TUNG CHOW Mission.—T. P. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. S. J. Holmes, Miss Lottie Moon.  
Wang Hsin Mission.—N. W. Halcomb, Mrs. Halcomb, C. W. Pruitt, Mrs. Pruitt, J. M. Joiner, Mrs. Joiner, E. E. Davault, Mrs. Davault.

## AFRICA.

LAGOS.—W. J. David, Mrs. David, P. A. Eubank, Mrs. Eubank, C. E. Smith.  
Abbeokuta, (P. O. Lagos).—W. W. Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, and S. M. Cook.

Ogbonowah.—Moses L. Stone, native pastor.  
Gann.—S. L. Milton, native evangelist.  
Hassler Farm.—Albert Ell, native evangelist.

## ITALY.

ROME.—George B. Taylor.  
Naples.—J. H. Eager, Mrs. Eager, Sig. Basile, Torre Police.—Signor Paschetto.  
Faveroia.—Signor Ferraris.  
Mion.—Nicholas Papengouth.  
Fence.—Signor Bellandi.  
Fogogna.—Signors Colombo and Torre.  
Modena and Carpi.—Signor Martinelli.  
Bari and Bariola.—Signor Volpi.  
Island of Sardinia.—Signor Cossu.

## BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO and Santa Barbara.—W. B. Bagby, Mrs. Bagby.

BAHIA.—Z. C. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Sen. Teixeira.

## MEXICO.

SALTILLO.—W. D. Powell, Mrs. Powell, Miss Annie J. Mayberry, Miss Addie Barton, Miss M. C. Tupper, Sen. Rodriguez.  
Progreso.—W. M. Flournoy, Mrs. Flournoy.  
Potosi and Duraz.—F. M. Myers, Mrs. Myers.

NOTE.—Letters addressed to our missionaries in China should be endorsed "Rio San Francisco. Those to Africa via England. Those to Rome, 27 Via del Teatro Valle.  
The postage to each of our missions is five cents.

Dr. H. A. Tupper left Richmond December 8th, accompanying his daughter to Saltillo. He expects while there to examine further into the condition and prospects of the school enterprises, and to take part in the organization of our four churches into an Association.

Mr. and Mrs. David expect to sail about the middle of January for Lagos. The Board has authorized him to purchase and take with him timbers and roofing for a chapel, which he will build as soon as he returns.

## QUARTERLY REPORT FROM RIO.

Three months have now passed since my arrival in the imperial city of Brazil to begin work where our lamented Bowen commenced in 1859. I was occupied the first week after my arrival in looking for a temporary house for my family, to be occupied until I could secure permanent quarters. I commenced preaching in English in a private house soon after my arrival and continued preaching there several weeks.

I made a diligent and thorough search throughout the city for a suitable house for mission purposes and home. This I secured at length in the heart of the city, excellently situated for access to all parts of the capital. I moved my family hither immediately, and opened a hall for preaching. Here I have continued since the last of August, and am preaching three times a week to the Brazilians. I no longer preach in English, as the work among the natives is fully enough to demand all my time, and as we now have a young brother from England whose work is devoted to his countrymen. He is a thorough Baptist, (is a member of our church), and is doing good work as sailor's missionary, and also endeavoring to reach English and American residents.

My congregations are yet quite small, and will likely be for some time, as it will require much labor and time to draw a large number here in the whirl of the great metropolis. There is much indifference on all sides, and sin has fearful power with its adhering pleasures and varied temptations. I yet know of no one who seems to be especially interested for the salvation of his soul. A majority of those who have attended worship here are members already of the Presbyterian and Evangelical congregations. The Presbyterians who have attended, however, have done so against the repeated protest of their pastor, of the Northern Presbyterian Board, who has bitterly opposed my settling in Rio, and urged his people not to attend my preaching. He denounces Baptists as a narrow and uncharitable and bigoted set, and refuses to have anything to do with them.

Mr. Santos, the pastor of the Evangelical church of Rio, (independent,) was educated in Spurgeon's College, and is more liberally inclined. His congregation rejects infant baptism, but sprinkles instead of immerses. In other points they are nearly one with Baptists. Mr. Kennedy, the Methodist pastor, welcomed us to Rio and has been very brotherly. I have had little time yet for visiting among the people, and still less opportunity, my acquaintance with the people being yet limited. To gain access to Romish families requires much time and labor in some places.

I have preached during the quarter some 36 sermons in Portuguese and English, conducted Sunday-school every Lord's Day morning, and lately have been teaching a class. My labors during the last month have been interfered with by the sickness of my little boy, who was quite ill for four weeks, but is now nearly well. Mrs. B. and I and little Ermine have continued to enjoy excellent health in Rio.

We are full of hope for the future here. The work is now in the "day of small things," but we trust that the Lord will show His power ere many months have passed. I am in great need of a helper, and hope that my appeal for a fellow-worker can soon be answered. I understand that several young men in the Seminary at Louisville are preparing for this field. I hope one of them can come to my help immediately. I am very desirous of establishing worship in one or two new localities in the city, but know not yet whether I can secure halls for this purpose.

The expenses of the mission in Rio will necessarily be proportionally more than in Bahia, for house-rent and living are very much dearer than there.

Before I close let me urge the importance of a young lady worker for Bahia. Brother and sister Taylor really need such a helper, and I hope that their appeal will not be in vain.

Yours in the gospel,

W. B. BAGBY.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 14, 1884.  
(Caixa 384.)

## FROM BROTHER EAGER.

ROME, December 6, 1884.

Dear Dr. Tupper.—Your letter to Dr. Taylor and myself, containing the resolutions of the Board, reached Rome just in time. On Saturday I went to Naples with the intention of taking a house and settling there. The letters reached Rome Monday morning, and Dr. Taylor at once telegraphed me. Fortunately, I had made no contract for a house, and in two hours after the telegram reached me, I was on my way to Rome. After consultation with Dr. Taylor, it was agreed that I had better abandon the idea of going to Naples, and remain in Rome, as suggested by the Board. For some time I rather had my heart set on establishing myself in Naples, it being the largest city in Italy, and our work there being greatly in need of reinforcement. However, in view of later developments since the death of Mrs. Taylor, I have felt quite doubtful as to the path of duty, and hence I was glad to have the question settled for me. To Dr. Taylor and myself it will be a mutual blessing to be together another winter.

I have taken a house for three years, and have just moved into it. For several days I have been quite busy, trying to bring order out of confusion. Housekeeping alone is not the best thing in the world. I feel that I have been greatly blessed in finding a healthy, sunny apartment, quite near our church. Such a thing in Rome, at anything like a moderate price, is quite rare, but essential to our health and comfort. The position is classic, being just at the foot of the Capitol steps, and a little more than a stone's throw from the Roman Forum. Had I been living here about two thousand years ago, I might have heard the echoes of Cicero's voice when delivering his orations against Cataline.

I am contented and thankful, and by God's grace hope to make this place a true Bethel. When you make your trip to the mission stations, if I am in Rome, you will probably find me here, for I feel now that, as long as I am in Rome, I shall have no desire to change.

I am longing very much for the return of my family. As I write, I suppose they are on their way to New York, as they expected to sail the 7th or 8th of December. If they have a prosperous voyage, they will reach here about the last of this month, nearly a year, and a long year it has been since they left Italy. About the 1st of January you may consider me one of the happiest and most contented men living. Dr. Taylor and his family, with whom I have been living since the 1st of August, have been a great blessing to me. They are all well, including Miss Mary, who is now completing her education in Leipsic. A young lady still in her teens, speaking four languages fluently, is not to be met with every day. The joy I feel at the prospect of so soon seeing my

wife and children, makes me grieve all the more for Dr. Taylor in his loneliness. How mysterious sometimes are the ways of an all-wise Providence! Dr. Taylor is greatly blessed in having with him his niece, Miss Janie Prichard, who has proved herself most efficient in every duty she has to perform. She came to Italy to recuperate her health after a long and very debilitating spell of typhoid fever, little dreaming that an unseen hand was guiding and leading her here for another and a higher purpose. God afflicts but he does not abandon. He takes away one blessing, but he gives another.

We have all read with tender interest the news of Miss Mamie's giving herself to the work in Mexico. Yes, it is the alabaster box, and will be remembered not only among men, but among the angels in heaven. God has honored both you and her. I am anxious to have further news about the disturbances in Mexico. It is plain to me that the spirit of Catholicism is the same everywhere. The Inquisition or St. Bartholomew's day would be renewed again if it were possible. Of course there are good men in the Catholic church, but the bad predominate and rule.

With love and best wishes, I remain

Your brother in Christ,

JOHN H. EAGER.

## FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

I wrote you last month of having secured a house for our mission purposes in the centre of the city. I soon after bought enough chairs to seat the hall comfortably at present, and began public services in Portuguese. Have now preached three successive Lord's Days, and on Tuesday nights. The attendance has been small. It will take time to build up a congregation and get a hearing. Though there are thousands around us who have never heard the gospel, many of them are indifferent, many are given up to pleasure and sin, and many are blinded by superstition and fanaticism. I suppose that there is less fanaticism here than in Bahia, but some other influences are in their turn stronger against the gospel here than there. We shall work on, however, trusting that God will give us the harvest in His own good time here, just as he has done in Bahia. "He is faithful who has promised."

I have the cheering news to communicate of the reception of two new members to our little church. One of these is a Scotch lady, who has been for years a member of a regular (strict-union) Baptist Church in Scotland, and the other is an English gentleman who was converted here two years ago, and now having been convinced of the scripturalness of our views, wishes to be baptized and cast in his lot with us. This man is an earnest worker for Christ, and is now giving some twenty-five dollars a month toward the support of a missionary for sailors visiting this port. The young missionary arrived last week from England, and has already begun work. He is also a Baptist, and expects soon to join our church. He is a young man, of apparently much zeal and energy, and will, I am satisfied, do great good here among that large and neglected class of men whom he aims especially to win to Christ.

How I long for a young man to aid me in my own field among the Brazilians! Will some one not be sent immediately? I sorely need a helper.

I suppose that Brother Taylor has already written you regarding the stoning of the house where Senhor Teixeira was preaching, in an inland village of Bahia province, and of the successful trip of the three native brethren, sale of scriptures, &c. Senhor Teixeira writes me that he received a letter from a province north of Bahia, informing him that in a certain town there are a number of persons who already believe and wish to be baptized and formed into a church! What glorious news! the gospel is spreading!

Yours faithfully,

W. B. BAGBY.

Rio de Janeiro, Sep. 30, 1884.

## AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

CANTON, October 23, 1884.

Dear Dr. Tupper.—As I got quite run down through the tension during the troubles here, Mrs. G. and I accepted the invitation of some friends and spent a fortnight in Hong Kong. A week of this time was spent on the Peak, some 1,700 feet above sea level, where one had mountain and sea air, and a temperature 10° lower than that in the town. The change of air and the rest have been of much benefit, and I now feel much stronger.

As our preachers cannot work now that the chapels are closed and the people are so excited, brother Simmons and I arranged for them to spend their time in study. The class began October 13th. I have been going over the Prophets with the brethren. This is a portion of the scriptures that I do not usually take up in detail in our ordinary course, though I give them the exegesis of

one of the prophetic books. We have now taken up the general subject of prophecy and prophetic interpretation as well as the exposition of the separate books.

None of the Canton chapels are opened for preaching to the heathen, as the temper of the people will not bear public preaching. An attempt was made two weeks ago, but a mob of roughs soon gathered and began to make a disturbance. All that we can do is to wait. At San Hing, one of Brother Simmons's stations, the chapel has been recovered from the landlord, who had taken it back, the mandarin insisting that he should carry out the terms of his lease. Brother Lo Kwok, the native pastor at Tsing Yuen, has returned to his church, but no public services for the heathen are held.

The French seizure of Formosa does not seem to have made much excitement in Canton, and things are comparatively quiet here. We go through the suburbs without impunity, but hear much insulting language at times. The Viceroy has promised passports to enable us to enter the city gates, but has not yet issued them.

There are one or two applicants for baptism, who expect to come before the church next Sunday. As we cannot go into the city, brother Tso Lume, the native pastor, does all the preaching to the Christians, and attends to church matters.

Mrs. Graves joins me in sending Christian love.

Yours fraternally, R. H. GRAVES.

## CANTON JOTTINGS.

## DESTRUCTION OF CHAPELS.

Since the Canton mandarins fired the popular heart by their foolish proclamation, offering rewards for the capture of enemies, eighteen Protestant chapels have been destroyed or robbed by the rabble in Kwang Tung province. This was frequently done with the connivance or knowledge of the officials. In some cases they have been merely entered and robbed, in most the furniture has been destroyed or broken, and in some cases the buildings have been left with only the walls standing, or have been entirely razed to the ground. Ten of these chapels belong to American missions, seven to English, and one to the Germans. Three of them are in the neighborhood of Swatow and the rest in the vicinity of Canton. Most of the missionary societies have suffered. Two chapels were Am. Southern Baptist, two belonged to the Missionary Union, five to the Am. Presb. Mission, one to the A. B. C. F., one to the Eng. Church mission, three to the Eng. Wesleyans, two to the London mission, one to the Eng. Presbyterians, and one to the German Lutherans, (Berlin mission.)

No arrests have been made as far as we can learn, for the rioting and robbing.

News has just come of a riot at Wen Chow in Chek-kiang province, where all the chapels and foreign dwellings in the place have been destroyed.

I have not mentioned the Roman Catholic chapels, as it is not strange that the Chinese should attack the chapels belonging to the French, who have so ruthlessly and causelessly attacked them.

## BARBAROUS ACTS.

The sympathy of the civilized world was with China and against France at the beginning of the present troubles, but the Chinese have acted so as to alienate many of their friends. They have shown that they are in many respects still barbarous. The highest officials in Canton put out a proclamation offering rewards of money and official promotion to Chinese in the Egyptian colonies who would put poison in the food of Frenchmen, and devise other secret means of injuring the enemy. It is true on the protest of the English government these officials have been reprimanded from Peking, but the fact remains.

In the Hong Kong riots the people, encouraged and backed up by many of the so-called respectable Chinese merchants, attacked foreigners without any provocation whatever, simply because they were foreigners.

When the French landing party were repulsed at Tam Sui, in Formosa, the Chinese cut off the heads of the dead and even the wounded, it is said, and placing them on poles, marched through the streets with them. The French have been accused of committing so many atrocities that the Chinese may feel themselves justified in being as savage as their enemies, still these things have tended to excite a feeling of disgust against the Chinese. All war may be cruel, but the Chinese have not learned what is conventionally accepted as cruel among Western nations, and what is considered allowable.

The Chinese barbarities to the dead bodies of their enemies puts them on a level with the Greek heroes exulting over the corpses of their foes at Troy, while the French massacre at Hue places them on a level with American Indians. Everything seems to betoken a savage war between heathenism and infidelity. R. H. G.

## DEATH OF MRS. PRUITT.

TUNG CHOW, CHINA, Oct. 23, 1884.

Dear Dr. Tupper—You will be pained and weep with us when you hear of the death of our dear sister Pruitt. She was taken with the typhoid fever on the 6th of September, the second anniversary of her wedding day. The fever, in spite of every effort of her physician and friends, continued to rage till about the 13th of October, when it was checked and she was supposed to take a turn for the better to the relief of our anxieties. Though very weak she seemed to improve slowly till the evening of the 19th of October, when unexpectedly to her husband, who was holding her in his arms, she appeared to faint, gave one or two slight gasps and was gone. She went without a word, calmly as befitted that holy Sabbath evening, at about 8 o'clock P. M., not quite three years after her arrival in China.

Thus God has seen fit in his providence to suddenly remove from her husband and our mission one of the best and most lovely characters I have ever known. On yesterday morning we laid her, with many tears from every member of our little community, among the other precious ones on the "Hill overlooking the sea," till Jesus shall come.

Mrs. Pruitt was surely called of God for the work of missions. Her piety, judgment, cheerfulness and loveliness of character in every respect seemed specially to fit her for the place she was so successfully filling when God, in his inscrutable wisdom, saw good to call her away from earth to heaven.

Brother Pruitt seems almost crushed by the terrible blow. May God give him strength and grace to bear his loss and deep disappointment. They were devoted to each other, and their home was the manifest abode of love and happiness, as well as of prospective usefulness in the Master's service. By her death all our plans of mission work are for the present disarranged, and we know not yet what direction they will take.

The house in Hwang-hien has not been secured, as the most determined opposition was manifested against it by a few powerful families of the city. It also becomes us to act very prudently in these excited war times. God is, however, opening a wider door for the gospel than ever before, and at the proper time we shall enter in and possess the land for the Master.

At this date all others are in usual health, and still appear to be in no danger from the war. May God be merciful to us.

Yours in the Lord,

T. P. CRAWFORD.

## BROTHER HALCOMB'S NOTE.

TUNG CHOW-FU, CHINA, October 20, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Yates—When I wrote you on Saturday that we had hopes that dear Mrs. Pruitt was improving, I did not think I should so soon be called upon to inform you of her death. Last evening about nine o'clock a messenger came to Dr. Crawford, stating that she was dying. Mrs. Crawford, Miss Moon and myself went at once to Dr. Neal's, where Mrs. Pruitt was moved some time ago, but when we reached there it was all over. Our dear sister's sufferings were ended. She died at eight o'clock, almost before any one knew that the change was coming. She herself did not suspect that her end was approaching. She wished until the last to get well, so that she might engage in the work that was so dear to her heart. We all learned to love her dearly, and feel her loss deeply. But, of course, our dear brother Pruitt's loss and bereavement are unspeakable. Yet he knows that she is better off than while here. His faith is in the gracious Saviour. He asks a constant interest in your prayers, that he may be strong, and receive the lesson this providence is meant to impart.

I cannot write fully at this time. Her death came as a shock to us. Only yesterday she was thought to be better. A few hours after we had received that report she was gone. But is she not better? Truly "blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Very truly your brother,

N. W. HALCOMB.

## MRS. IDA R. PRUITT.

IN MEMORIAM.

The sad death of this young and gifted missionary has been announced in the weekly papers. The committee on China missions, (Dr. Pollard, Chairman,) have prepared the following minute for entry on the records of the Board:

The Board has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Mrs. Ida R. Pruitt, consort of Rev. C. W. Pruitt, of the Whang Hien mission. In the arms of her husband she breathed her earthly life away on Sunday, the 19th of last October, at Tung Chow, China.

Giving up for Christ's sake the endearments of a Wisconsin home, she sailed for the foreign field in December, 1881, under

appointment of the Presbyterian Board. In September, 1882, she was married at Chefoo. A few months thereafter she was buried with Christ in baptism, and from that time became fully identified with our work in the Chinese Empire. She was young, cultured, pious. As a missionary, she was consecrated, earnest, hopeful. We had fondly anticipated for her a long career, crowned with that usefulness of which her character gave a promise so gratifying; but the same God who called her to the work has seen fit to give her an early discharge, and it becomes us to cultivate the spirit which shall enable us to say, "Thy will be done." She has fallen in the noblest endeavor to which human energies can be devoted, and her reward through grace is sure.

To our missionaries in China, whose ranks are thin at best, and now suffer this sad reduction, we proffer our prayerful sympathies, and especially to the stricken, lonely husband, we extend our condolence, invoking on him all needed grace for the trying hour.

## FROM DR. YATES.

SHANGHAI, October 27, 1884.

Dear Dr. Tupper—Death has invaded our ranks. Our dear Mrs. Pruitt, of whose severe illness I made mention in a former letter, departed this life on the night of the 19th inst. I enclose brother Halcomb's note to me that contains all the particulars I have. She succumbed to a six week's attack of typhoid fever. Mrs. Halcomb has been ill, but is up again.

I am sorry to say I am in the hands of the surgeon again. I was operated on the ninth time just a week ago to-day. The mule-litter ride that I took, in attempting to visit the mission at Tung Chow in July, so bruised the cicatrices of my old trouble, as to cause serious inflammation. All through summer I fluctuated between hope and despair. Soon after my return home, early in this month, it culminated in another terrible abscess, which necessitated, as mentioned above, another operation. That was successful, and the wound is nearly healed; but the doctor, in manipulating that, has discovered a remnant of the old sinus. That, which was doubtless the cause of the recent trouble, may necessitate another operation, and a much more serious one for a man of my age. We are in the keeping of the Great Head of the church, and he will direct all things well for the good of his cause and the glory of his name. We will, therefore, take no thought for the morrow. Christ is our leader.

Considering the work under way, and the facilities for doing it, there ought to be ten men for this mission. For Kwin San, Soochow and Chin-kiang should be independent missions as soon as they are occupied by men who can take charge.

I am so anxious to see these fields occupied before I am called upon to lay aside my armor that nothing but my own impecuniosity, caused by the existing war, prevents me from embarking for the United States in search of men for my field, in which I have labored alone for 20 years. But now I cannot do that. I must wait. But to me, in my affliction, it seems a great pity that the work I have labored so hard to set in motion, should come to a dead stand-still for the want of men to keep it going. But it cannot be helped. When in condition for vigorous work, I can be at but one place at a time.

The Southern Methodists are to receive by the city of Peking, in November, 14 men and women. O! that our people would awake, and realize their opportunity. Now, while the heathen rage and the officials imagine a vain thing, is the time to put forth our greatest strength and determination. This is the day of the evil one in China; but his power is limited. The mission property that was destroyed by the mob at Wen Chow, \$35,000, is all to be paid back by December 31st. The instigators and perpetrators will have to foot the bill.

One man baptized yesterday by assistant pastor Wong. Watchman tell us of the night. I asked for 7 men this year. How many am I to receive?

Fraternally,  
MATTHEW T. YATES.

## A PLEA FOR MORE LABORERS.

CHIN-KIANG, CHINA, October 22, 1884.

Dear Dr. Tupper—I notice in looking over my letter-book that some time has elapsed since I wrote to you, but I have sent any items of information which I judged might be of interest to the readers of "THE FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL."

I am just getting ready for a week's work amongst the villages and hamlets in the immediate vicinity of Chin-kiang. Mrs. Hunnex will accompany me. We have a small portable organ which we sometimes make use of to attract the people to come together to hear the gospel. I never return from these itinerations without feeling distressed and grieved to the heart. The poor perishing multitudes all round you, with none to

tell them of the way of salvation—surely this is a sight grievous enough to fill with anguish the heart of every child of God who is brought in contact with it. The utter insufficiency, too, of one lone, solitary worker to make much headway against this gigantic mass of heathenism, exerts at times a very depressing influence upon the heart and mind, and Christ's ambassadors in heathen lands, I imagine, almost without exception, know from painful experience what this means.

I see from the September number of "THE FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL," that some of the brethren and sisters at work in this land invite you to come and see what is being done for the salvation of this great heathen people. If you could come I believe that your visit would be productive of much good to the cause of Christ in China. When you saw how little was being done you would feel, as we often feel, deep sorrow and humiliation, that those who have been redeemed by the precious blood of Christ should have hitherto done so little for the spread of the gospel of salvation in China; and then when you returned to your native land, where Jesus is known and loved by many, you would lift up your voice like a trumpet, and plead in thrilling tones on behalf of those who are dying in darkness and sin. You could not help doing so after you had seen the need. I cannot express on paper the feeling of my heart as I thus write. I feel an unutterable yearning and desire for the salvation of this people, but I can do very little during the few fleeting years of my earthly pilgrimage to bring this about. O, may our gracious Saviour in His infinite love and compassion raise up many more devoted and earnest laborers for poor, perishing China! Such is the prayer of Your fellow laborer in the gospel,  
W. J. HUNNEX.

## FROM BAHIA.

One of the last baptized, a lady of thirty years, was some ten months ago a most devoted idolater. On succumbing to Christ, she had destroyed about \$100 worth of idols. She is a single lady. Her uncle, who is a member of many Catholic fraternities, gives her monthly \$10, with which, by her little shop, she gains a living for herself and sister. Her experience was very clear. The fourth sister of another family was baptized at the same time. We now number 44.

Our appointments have had to be made every other week at out-stations, on account of the number of them. We have preaching nearly every night. We are preaching at night now in Plataforma, where brother Bagby was knocked down. All quiet and orderly. The people treat us very differently from what they did a year ago. The circulation of so many Bibles and tracts, no doubt, has been the great instrument in bringing about this change. About 800 Bibles, in the last five months, have been sold, and some 15,000 tracts distributed.

Our church had our "Government, officers, regulations and covenant" printed, of which I send you a copy. At our last communion 38 of the 42 participated, the congregation numbering some 120.

A Dr. Ogden, of Ky., spent a week with us lately. He said his ideas of missions were much changed by seeing the work in practice. Brother Bagby is collecting the Baptistical material together in Rio. The Pope's nuncio has been expelled from the Argentine Republic. We are enjoying tolerable health. Yours in Christ,

Z. C. TAYLOR.

## QUARTERLY REPORT.

October 31st, 1884.

Rev. and Dear Brethren:

I am happy to report our mission in a healthy condition. Three out-stations have been maintained, at all of which places prejudices have died out, and we feel perfectly safe, where a few months ago we received constant annoyances. I attribute it largely to the wide circulation of Bibles and tracts lately made.

Our hearts have been carried out to the regions beyond. Sr. Teixeira has made two trips here in the province and is now in Macio, some 300 miles north, to which place we had received an invitation. It is the capital of the Province of Alagoas, the home of Sr. Teixeira.

The church devotes its offerings to preaching outside the city. We now number forty-seven. Two substantial men, heads of families, were baptized last night. One was Sr. Lage, who lives at Itapirica; was converted during my stay there some three months ago. In giving in their experiences they directed themselves to the audience, telling their change of heart and life.

Besides extension, I have labored to bring the existing members up to a higher plane of Christian life and activity. Two show aptness to preach. I have them often direct the services at out-stations.

I have published this quarter some 30,000 tracts, preparatory to our summer work,

they have been divided with brother Bagby, in Rio. Our colporters continue to sell large quantities of Bibles.

Mrs. Taylor's health is better. We hope by some means to commence the school by next rains.

The great question before us now is the erection or buying of a building for worship, of which I wrote you in my last report. The progress of our principles certainly requires that we come before the public in an independent way. Nothing could give us more stability with all classes than to possess our own house of worship.

I have examined faithfully, and found three places, any one of which would serve our cause. I send you a sketch showing the positions of two. The one marked No. 1, is comparatively new, somewhat dear, but will require less reconstruction to prepare it for use. The price is \$2,000,000 or (exchange \$2,000) \$8,200.00. The other marked No. 2, is about 40x300 ft., extending from street to street. The price is \$14,000,000 or \$5,384.00. It fronts on an inclined, or triangular street, a great thoroughfare. No. 1 is near the principal square, but is on a cross street. No. 2 has a large building in front; gardens, &c., in the rear. My judgment is that No. 2 is the bargain; its locality and low price are at once clear. Buying it at the earliest date, we could use for one or more years the present building for worship and mission home. Then at a future time the inner walls could all be taken out, and the whole building thrown into one large hall or church.

I received a letter from Gen. Hawthorne a few days since, to whom I have sent sketch, prices, &c.

May the Lord guide you in your decision. Your missionary,  
Z. C. TAYLOR.

## SPECIAL OBJECTS.

In the *Biblical Recorder* of December 17th appears a trenchant letter from Dr. Yates, on what he calls "A Growing Evil." What it is, and why he thinks it wrong, will appear by quoting some sentences.

"It has become quite a common thing for associations, missionary societies, and young men's Christian associations to desire special work abroad. Some want to support a native pastor, some a native assistant, and some a Bible-woman. And as they want to become acquainted with their protégés, they desire letters from them to excite an interest in their several organizations. These letters, of course, must be translated. Some want to know if they can send funds directly to me without going through the Foreign Mission Board, and how? Some mission boards appoint native missionaries or assistants, and fix their monthly allowances at home. Now, the effect of each and all of these schemes upon the individuals who receive appointments, and upon the spiritual growth and best interest of genuine mission work abroad, is evil and only evil. \* \* \*

"A calm consideration of the best interests of the work at home and abroad and loyalty to my Lord and Master, will not allow me to advocate any scheme—however encouraging it may appear—that has an evil tendency. Hence, I have advised against special work being undertaken by societies and associations, independently of the Foreign Mission Board, for two reasons: It savors of a degree of opposition to, or want of confidence in the Foreign Mission Board. \* \* \*

"Secondly, the native pastors, assistants and Bible-women, who are recipients of the products of these special efforts, are liable to be demoralized by their elevation to what they will consider is a grade higher than others; simply because theirs is special, and consequently extra. \* \* \*

"The last, but not least evil to which I wish to call attention, is the practice of Foreign Mission Boards assuming the responsibility of appointing Chinese found in America—who can speak English to a certain extent, and are dressed as Americans—as missionaries or assistants, and fixing their monthly allowance, without regard to what other natives on the field, who cannot speak English, are receiving.

"Any one can see what a source of evil this must be among a people, who think more of the things that are seen than they do of the things that are not seen. All these evils work together to create in the churches a spirit of worldly mindedness, from which, good Lord, deliver us."

News has reached us of the safe arrival of brethren Harvey, Cook and Smith on the coast of Africa.

The Corresponding Secretary is in Mexico, and the editor is confined to his room by a severe attack of rheumatism. No wonder if this number appears rather lame.



Dr. Geo. B. Taylor has been elected Chaplain of the University of Virginia for a term of two years, beginning next October—a position which he filled once before with very great acceptance to Faculty and students. The Board consents to his return for that purpose, and request him to use his vacations and other spare time in raising an "Italian Chapel Fund," an object on which his heart has been much set for these many years.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Letters are commonly appreciated in proportion to our acquaintance with the writers and their surroundings. We gave some months ago brief introductions to the missionaries on whom we rely to make these columns interesting. We purpose to give in this and some succeeding numbers short sketches of our several missions, their location and history. For the facts and to a large extent, also, for their arrangement and expression, we shall, of course, rely upon Dr. Tupper's "History," down to 1870, and since that date, upon the annual reports of the Board and a file of the FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL.

##### I. THE CANTON MISSION—BEGUN IN 1844.

Canton, the chief city and the capital of the Canton or Kwang Tung province, is at the head of a broad river or estuary, one hundred miles from the ocean. The three streams which combine to form this river, drain 150,000 square miles of fertile country, and are all navigable for some distance inland. Besides these are numerous canals and bayous, giving it water communications unsurpassed by any other city. It lies just within the tropics—at midsummer the sun passes vertically over head, and the weather is, of course, hot. The population of the province is estimated at over 20,000,000; of the city, one and a half millions. They have had commerce with Americans and Europeans longer than any other Chinese, and know, therefore, more of the vices of our civilization. They are, also, strangely enough, far more enterprising than their fellow-citizens, who live in the northern parts of the Empire. From Canton have flowed the streams of emigration to the islands of the Pacific, to South America and to our own western shores. The city is, therefore, turbulent, and has an unusually large proportion of men predisposed to raise a riot or to join a mob. These facts, together with its proximity to Annam and its exposure to attack by the French fleet, account for the disturbances there during the past year.

The London Missionary Society sent out Dr. Morrison to Canton in 1807. His dictionary and grammar laid the foundations for systematic study of the language. The American Board of Commissioners established a station here in 1830; the American Baptists followed six years later; the Presbyterians, Wesleyans and Lutherans not many years after.

Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, a native of Alexandria, Va., educated at the Baptist Seminary, now Richmond College, gave himself to the cause of missions. In company with his wife, *nee* Henrietta Hall, of Lancaster county, Va., he sailed September, 1835, and the next year landed at Macao, a Dutch settlement on the river seventy miles below Canton. In 1842, he moved to Hong Kong, on an island off the mouth of the river, which just then passed into the possession of England. The "opium war" of that year resulted in opening of Canton and four other Chinese ports to the gospel. So in 1844 the missionaries moved up to the great city, and organized a church there. The converts at Macao and at Hong Kong have kept up their churches, which are now under the supervision of our brethren at Canton. In 1845 Mr. Shuck returned to America, accompanied by Yong Seen Sang, whom some of our older readers will remember. On going out again in 1847, he was sent to Shanghai, afterwards labored among the Chinese in California till the war, and finally died as pastor in Barnwell, S. C., August 20, 1863.

Rev. S. J. Roberts went out in 1836, and preceded Mr. Shuck to Canton in 1844. This cosmopolitan brother was born in Tennessee, ordained in South Carolina, married in Georgia, and resident in Mississippi. He went out as an independent missionary, labored at Macao, Hong Kong and Canton, came into connection with the Southern Baptist Convention soon after its organization, dissolved this relation in 1851, joined the leader of the Tai Ping rebellion, who had been a student with him of the Christian religion, was soon obliged to flee for his life, then returned to America, and died December 28th, 1871, at Upper Alton, Ill.

Prior to the division of American Baptists, North and South, in 1845, there were two stations in China. By amicable arrangement Canton was turned over to the Southern Convention; Swatow remained under the Boston Board. The first work of our Board was to send out, in 1846, Rev. S. C. Clopton, a native of New Kent, Va., educated at Richmond and Columbian colleges and at Newton Seminary, with his wife, *nee* Turpin, of Richmond, and Rev. George Percy, of Bedford county, also educated at Richmond and Columbian colleges, and his wife, *nee* Miller, of Pittsylvania county. They arrived in October, 1846. Mr. Clopton died in less than a year, and within another year the failure of Mr. Percy's health, required his removal to Shanghai, whence, in 1855, he was obliged to return to America, and here died July 24th, 1871.

Rev. F. C. Johnson, a native of Greenville, S. C., was selected with special reference to his rare ability as a linguist, and his fitness for a teacher of the native ministers. He sailed in March, 1847, arriving just after Mr. Clopton's death. In less than two years his health gave way, and he returned to this country.

Rev. B. W. Whilden, a native of Charleston, S. C., was ordained in 1841, married Miss Martin, of Union, and was pastor at Camden. With his wife and two little daughters, he sailed in October, 1848. Two years later he returned with his motherless children, married again in 1852, went back, and after three more years of work, was compelled to return finally.

Rev. C. W. Gaillard was also a native of South Carolina, though educated at Union University, Tenn., and residing, when appointed, in Mississippi. He married Miss Mills, of Albion, New York, sailed in May, 1854, and labored with great zeal and abundant success till crushed to death under the timbers of his house, blown down by a typhoon July 27, 1862. Mrs. G. subsequently married Dr. Graves, but she also died in 1864.

In April, 1856, Dr. R. H. Graves sailed for Canton, and is the honored and beloved senior member or archbishop of the mission. A sketch of him and his present co-laborers was published last August, and need not be now repeated. The year 1860 should be mentioned as one of great prosperity—thirty-seven persons were baptized, and the church came to number fifty-eight.

Rev. John G. Schilling, a native of Bavaria, resident at Cumberland, Maryland, was appointed for Africa in 1850, but was induced by the Board to go instead to China. He married a Miss Lowther, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and sailed in the spring of 1860. The death of his wife caused his return in 1864, and he, of course, could not, in the then condition of the country, be sent back again.

Rev. E. Z. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons, of whom see sketch in October number, went out, as there stated, in 1870.

Rev. N. B. Williams, of Wetumpka, Ala., married Miss Jumelle Whilden, one of the two children above mentioned, and accompanied also by the other, our Miss Lula Whilden, sailed from San Francisco May 1, 1872. His wife's health compelled a return in 1876.

For the other members of the mission, viz., Miss Stein, who sailed in February, 1880, Miss Young, December, 1883, and Rev. and Mrs. Hickson, November, 1884, see the August number of JOURNAL.

The Canton mission, besides chapels at Hong Kong and Canton, has established many places in the interior, as e. g., at Ito Nam, Ng-Chow, Sai-Nan, San Hing, Shek Kok, Shiu Hing, Tsung Fa, Tsing Yuen, and perhaps others. They have been supported largely by the native church. They have, also, dispensaries, at which, from 1875 to 1880, over 18,000 patients had received medical or surgical treatment. Besides regular preaching, our brethren have made numerous excursions up the rivers, addressing congregations or selling tracts or portions of Scripture. They have also engaged systematically in the instruction of native preachers. Two flourishing churches among Chinese emigrants, one in Demerara, the other in Oregon, are in some sense offshoots of the Canton church.

The statistics in 1880 reported baptisms, 52; members, 230; contributions, about \$255; scholars enrolled, 202; patients, 4,514. The last report showed a total membership of 386. This mission has suffered most severely in the destruction of property, persecution of Christians and interruption of preaching, on account of the war with France. Our brethren are exposed to peculiar perils, and should have our constant, earnest prayers in their behalf.

#### FROM SENOR GARZA.

[The desire to correct a little mistake into which we fell last month and at the same time to interest our readers still more in the two Mexicans at the Seminary, must be our apology for printing the following private letter, which will explain itself.]

LOUISVILLE, December 8, 1884.

Rev. Dr. H. A. Tupper:

I wrote to you thinking that you will have pleasure in receiving my letter, and very ready to forgive all my mistakes in your language. I arrived here the fourth of the last month, and you see that is very little time to learn the language. However, I studied it in Mexico, my own country, under my own care, the greatest part of the time.

I am very much obliged that you wrote in the "FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL" something about us, but I am sorry to tell you that they do not spell my name right. I never was pastor at Patos, but I went sometimes to preach there. I preached the gospel in Monterey and in many towns around, and also at Saltillo, in the church and in the jail.

I reckon that Mr. Powell is in great affliction and danger in Saltillo. God will help him. "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you," \* \* \* for great is your reward in Heaven." I preached the gospel in Mexico five years and eight months, and never they persecuted me—perhaps I am unworthy of such a thing.

My companion, Jose Maria de la Fuente, is improving rapidly in the language, and we hope God will be with us in the obstacles we meet to overcome them.

I am in the class of Dr. Broadus, in "The Words of Christ." I intend to pass through that study if God help me in this session.

Now, God be with you in your works always, and bless you and your family, is the wishes of your brother that respects you,

MARGARITO FOSCANO GARZA.

#### LOCATED AT RIO.

RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL, Aug. 20th, 1884.

You will be pleased to learn that the First Baptist church of Rio Janeiro was organized on last Lord's day. We organized with four members, Mrs. B. and I; a young English woman, who was a member at Bahia, and a Mrs. Williams, an English Baptist. We adopted the Philadelphia Articles of Faith. We hope that our little band here will soon increase in numbers and strength, as has the church in Bahia, (organized with five members,) and be a great power for good in this great city. Mrs. Williams, who entered into the organization with us, has been a member of Spurgeon's church, London, and, consequently, an open communist, but has lately, (since my arrival here,) been convinced of our views regarding the Lord's supper, and very heartily joins us. She is a most excellent, warm-hearted, Christian woman.

I long to commence preaching to the Brazilians, and the coming week I hope to begin. I have now found an excellent house in the heart of the city, finely located for our work and for living. It is on a large square, and just back of it is an immense population. It is connected by street car lines with all parts of the city. I believe it is just such another place as we have in Bahia, as regards situation for the work. I move into it to-day.

I have been preaching twice a week for the last three weeks in English, in the house of Mrs. Williams.

I do not think that the Board will ever regret occupying this great capital, with its tens and hundreds of thousands, who are without Christ. Surely God has much people in this vast multitude.

Yours faithfully,

W. B. BAGHY.

#### SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

As the Treasurers of the Missions draw on the Board quarterly in advance for the funds appropriated to their respective missions, a duplicate of the receipt sent by the Board to the donor of each specially designated contribution, not known to be covered by the annual appropriation of the Board, is sent to the Treasurer of the mission to which the designated person or object belongs, with the following direction printed on the receipt:

"N. B.—This amount the Treasurer of the above mission will include in his next draft, if the amount is not covered by our appropriation to his mission, drawn quarterly in advance."

Treasurers of our mission stations drawing quarterly for funds for their missions, will let their drafts cover contributions acknowledged in the JOURNAL, as specially for persons or works of their respective missions, in accordance with the rules of the Board for special contributions.

#### RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

From November 17th to December 22d, 1884.

ALABAMA.—Mrs. S. J. Rugeley, Hayneville, for a contribution from her father, the late Rev. J. L. Jaggs \$2.45; Talladega ch., by J. D. Renfroe, V. P. \$41 by T. M. Bailey, Cor. Secy. \$288; L. M. Soc. Tuskegee ch., by Mrs. M. M. Smith, Treas. \$43.10. Total, \$354.10.

ARKANSAS.—J. A. Johnson, Houston, \$5; by R. M. Thrasher, Saline Assn., \$15; and Philadelphia ch., \$1.50; Arkadelphia ch., by T. L. Fulbright, pastor, \$3; Arkansasaw, \$2. Total, \$32.50.

FLORIDA.—By W. N. Chaudon, Cor. Secy., \$149.75; by H. H. Moseley, of which \$2.40 from L. M. Soc., Providence ch. \$15. Total, \$154.75.

GEORGIA.—By J. H. DeVette, Treas., (of which \$1.30 from Woodville ch. for African mission, and \$5 from Jno. D. Sharp, for Mexican mission,) \$460; Joseph and Salem chs., New Smyrna Assn., by Lewis C. T. bean, Treas., \$7.55; by S. M. Campbell, Elberton, \$10.05; Miss Ada M. Robinson, deceased, through Quilman S. S., (of which she was a scholar,) by Jno. Tillman, supt., \$1.60; Cotton Hill ch., by T. H. Stout, \$4.55. Total, \$492.65.

KENTUCKY.—T. H. Pettit, Arlington, \$4; Leitchfield ch., \$24; East S. S., Louisville, by T. B. Duncan, \$3; Henderson Co. Assn., by C. W. Hare, Sec. Dist. Bd., \$15.23; Mrs. S. W. Thomas, and others, members of Georgetown ch., for Mexican Missions, by R. L. Thurman, Agt., \$11.50. Total, \$60.73.

LOUISIANA.—Second ch., Mansfield, by C. W. Tomlin, V. P., for Mrs. R. H. Johnson, \$5; and Mary Lee Johnson, \$1. Total, \$6.

MARYLAND.—Y. L. M. Soc., Immanuel ch., Beltsmore, W. M. to W. by Mrs. A. F. Crane, for education of Mexican girl at "Madero Institute," \$21.53; by Joshua Levering, Eutaw Place ch., \$20.62; George Bradford, account subscription to Mexican mission, \$50. Total, \$94.15.

MISSISSIPPI.—By B. H. Whitfield, Secy., \$132.40; Macedonia ch., by L. B. Miller, \$2; First ch., Meridian, by R. H. Gill, Treas., \$11.26; Chickasaw Assn., by F. C. McGee, clerk, \$17.55; Mt. Olive ch., Tishomingo Assn., by L. R. Burgess, \$16; by W. T. Rutledge, Central Assn., \$125.00; and Raymond ch., \$10; S. S. Carrollton ch., to aid bro. Easer in translating sermons for Italian children, by S. Boykin, \$2. Total, \$312.28.

MISSOURI.—Members of F. M. Soc., Lexington, for Miss Emma Young, \$10; F. M. Myers, missionary, collected from sundry parties, \$55.02; by R. S. Duncan, Agt., (of which \$14.40 for "Homeless Chinese Christians, in care of Miss Emma Young") \$137.53. Total, \$202.55.

NORTH CAROLINA.—York Assn., (of which \$10 from children of Berea ch.) by H. D. Smith, Treas., \$62.

NEW YORK.—By Mrs. Augusta Carter, teacher, from Chinese class Trinity ch., N. Y. City, for Kum Sing, with R. H. Graves, at Canton, \$25.

OHIO.—First ch., Columbus, by Mrs. M. J. Parker, \$20.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—D. W. Willis, Valley Falls, \$1; churches Saluda Assn., by E. B. Murray, Secy and Treas. Ex. Board, \$981; Mt. Zion ch., by W. B. Shaw, \$6; Chester ch., by J. T. Atkinson, Treas., \$4.10; sundry parties, by A. P. Abell, Treas., Greenville Assn., \$6.50; by F. B. Jones, Treas. Fee Dee Assn., (less expenses), \$49.75; Mt. Joy ch., by T. J. Taylor, \$9; Savannah ch., by Jno. T. Morrison, Treas., \$261; by Geo. W. Melver, Treas., Charleston Assn., \$38; Fork Assn., by J. W. Stribling, Treas., \$17.83; sundry parties, by C. Manly, V. P., \$7.30; Johnston ch., by W. T. Hundley, \$20; Twelve Mile River Assn., by C. Manly, \$3; collection at mass-meeting S. C. Convention, by J. Wm. Jones, \$15.10; a member of Bethel ch., Spartanburg Assn., by A. B. Woodruff, (through same), \$5; Chester ch., by T. J. Irvin, \$3.00; Citadel Square ch., Charleston, by G. W. Melver, \$50.68; Welsh Neck Assn., by J. L. Wilson, Treas., \$145.20; by C. Manly, V. P., Cedar Grove ch., \$1, and Miss A. C. R., \$3; Providence ch., Broad River Assn., by H. Moore, \$1.20; Beech Island ch., by H. L. Mayson, Treas., \$2.20; Greenville ch., (of which \$27.05 for Mexican building), \$73.50; Corinne and Lena Homan, each \$25, by B. W. Whilden, \$6; Vancamaw Assn., by A. M. Noble, \$10.55. Total, \$675.90.

TENNESSEE.—Ocoee Assn., by G. O. Oate, Treas., \$24.65; by Mrs. Sallie Duncan, S. S. 3d Baptist ch., Nashville, for girl in Miss Stein's school, \$12; and for Italian mission, \$1.65; and from ladies, for foreign missions, by same, \$5.45; Miss Jessie Blackburn, Nashville, \$2; Big Hatchee Assn., by S. F. Thomas, Tr., \$102.85. Total, \$148.60.

TEXAS.—A. T. Farrar, Rogers' Prairie, \$3; by A. T. Hawthorne, Agt., \$310. Total, \$313.

VIRGINIA.—G. H. Corey, Richmond Institute, \$1; by Norvell Ryland, Tr., \$200; Y. L. Miss. Soc., 1st ch., Richmond, for Miss Stein, by Miss Annie G. Wathery, Treas., \$75; Mattaponi ch., by R. N. Pollard, \$1. Total, \$284.

WEST VIRGINIA.—W. D. Carden, Enon, Nicholas county, \$1.

AGGREGATE, \$3,504.19.