

FOREIGN MISSIONARY CHRONICLE, 1832-1849.  
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# The Foreign Missionary.

## Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

### Ordained Missionaries and Licentiate Preachers

#### IN THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Names.	State from which Appointed.	Station.	Country.	Time of arrival in Missionary field.
Amos, James R.	<i>Penn.</i>	Harrisville	Liberia	1859
Amos, Thomas H.	<i>Penn.</i>	Niffau	Liberia	1859
Barnes, George O.*	<i>Ky.</i>	(Danville, Ky.)	India	1855
Blackford, Alexander L.	<i>Ohio</i>	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1860
Brodhead, Augustus W.	<i>N. Y.</i>	Futtehgurh	India	1859
Burt, Robert J.	<i>N. J.</i>	Decatur, Nebraska Ter.	Omaha	†1860
Caldwell, Joseph.	<i>Penn.</i>	Roorkee	India	1838
Calderwood, William.	<i>N. Y.</i>	Saharanpur	India	1855
Carleton, Marcus M.	<i>N. H.</i>	Ambala	India	1855
Clark, Walter †	<i>N. Y.</i>	Corisco	Africa	1861
Condit, Ira M.	<i>Penn.</i>	Canton	China	1860
Danforth, Joshua A.*	<i>Ga.</i>	—	China	1859
De Heer, Cornelius*	<i>Ohio</i>	(New York City)	Africa	1855
Dodd, Samuel.	<i>N. Y.</i>	Ningpo	China	1861
Dougherty, Peter.	<i>N. Y.</i>	Omena, Michigan	Chippewa	1838
Erskine, Henry W. †	<i>Va.</i>	Kentucky	Liberia	1849
Farnham, John M. W.	<i>Me.</i>	Shanghai	China	1860
Folsom, Arthur	<i>Ky.</i>	Canton	China	1863
Forman, Charles W.	<i>Ky.</i>	Lahor	India	1848
Fullerton, Robert S.	<i>Ohio</i>	Futtehgurh	India	1850
George, Samuel C.	<i>Penn.</i>	Bangkok	Siam	1862
Green, David D.	<i>Ohio</i>	Ningpo	China	1859
Happer, Andrew P.	<i>Penn.</i>	Canton	China	1844
Herring, Amos †	<i>Ga.</i>	Monrovia	Africa	1854
Herron, David	<i>Penn.</i>	Dehra	India	1855

\* At home for health.

† Among the Choctaws, 1858.

‡ Appointed in the mission field.

ORDAINED MISSIONARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Names.	State from which Appointed.	Station.	Country.	Time of arrival in Missionary field.
House, Samuel R. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Bangkok .....	Siam .....	1847
Irvin, Samuel M. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Highland, Kan. ...	Iowa .....	1837
Janvier, Levi .....	<i>N. J.</i> .....	Sabathu .....	India .....	1842
Johnson, William F. ....	<i>Ohio</i> .....	Futtehpore .....	India .....	1860
Loewenthal, Isador. ....	<i>N. J.</i> .....	Peshawar .....	Afghanistan...	1859
Loomis, Augustus W. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	San Francisco, Cal. ...	Chinese in Cal.*	1859
McDonald, Noah A. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Bangkok .....	Siam .....	1860
McFarland, Samuel F. ...	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Petchaburi .....	Siam .....	1860
McGilvary, Daniel. ....	<i>N. C.</i> .....	Petchaburi .....	Siam ..	1858
McLaren, William E. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	(Alleghany City, Pa.) ..	New Granada..	1860
Mackey, James L. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Corisco .....	Africa .....	1850
Martin, William A. P. ....	<i>Ind.</i> .....	Shanghai .....	China .....	1850
Mattoon, Stephen A. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Bangkok .....	Siam .....	1847
Miller, Armistead. ....	<i>N. C.</i> .....	Mount Coffee .....	Liberia .....	1859
Mills, Charles R. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Tungchow .....	China .....	1859
Morrison, John H. †. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	(Oxford, Ohio) .....	India .....	1838
Morrison, William T. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Ningpo .....	China .....	1860
Nassau, Robert H. ....	<i>N. J.</i> .....	Corisco .....	Africa .....	1861
Nath, Golok †. ....	<i>India</i> .....	Jalandar .....	India .....	α1847
Neander, John .....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Williamsburg, N. Y. ....	Jews in N. Y. ...	1848
Nevius, John L. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Tungchow .....	China .....	1854
Newton, John .....	<i>Ohio</i> .....	Lahor .....	India .....	1834
Orbison, James H. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Rawal Pindi .....	India .....	1850
Owen, Joseph .....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Allahabad .....	India .....	1840
Preston, Charles F. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Canton .....	China .....	1854
Priest, James M. ....	<i>Ky.</i> .....	Greenville .....	Liberia .....	1842
Rankin, Henry V. ....	<i>N. J.</i> .....	Ningpo .....	China .....	1848
Roberts, John S. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Shanghai .....	China .....	1862
Rudolph, Adolph †. ....	<i>Prussia</i> .....	Lodiana .....	India .....	1846
Sayre, Edward H. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Futtehgurh .....	India .....	1863
Schneider, Francis J. C. ...	<i>Penn.</i> .....	San Paulo .....	Brazil .....	1861
Scott, James L. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Futtehgurh .....	India .....	1839
Simonton, Ashbel G. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Rio de Janeiro .....	Brazil .....	1859
Thackwell, Reese †. ....	<i>England</i> .....	Ambala .....	India .....	1859
Thompson, David .....	<i>Ohio</i> .....	Yokohama .....	Japan .....	1863
Ullmann, Julius F. †. ....	<i>Germany</i> .....	Etawah .....	India .....	1848
Wallace, Thomas F. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Bogota .....	New Granada..	1862
Walsh, John J. ....	<i>N. Y.</i> .....	Allahabad .....	India .....	1843
Wikoff, Benjamin D. ....	<i>Ohio</i> .....	Mynpurie .....	India .....	1860
Wilson, Jonathan. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Bangkok .....	Siam .....	1858
Woodside, John S. ....	<i>Penn.</i> .....	Kapurthala .....	India .....	1848
Wylie, Theodore †. ....	<i>India</i> .....	Saharunpur .....	India .....	α1859

\* In China, 1844. † At home for health. ‡ Appointed in the mission field. α Date of ordination or licensure—previously connected with the mission as a teacher.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

Names.	State from which Appointed.	Station.	Country.	Time of arrival in Missionary field.
Hepburn, James C., M. D.	<i>Penn.</i>	Yokohama	Japan	*1859
Kerr, John G., M. D.	<i>Ohio</i>	Canton	China	1853
M'Cartee, D. Bethune, M. D.	<i>N. Y.</i>	Chefoo	China	1844
Newton, John, Jr., † M. D.	<i>India</i>	Kapurthala	India	1860

\* In China, 1841. † Appointed in the mission field.

No letters nor reports have been received for two years from the Rev. Messrs. Byington, Copeland, Hotchkin, Kingsbury, Lilley, Loughridge, Pratt, Reid, Stark, Williams, Winslett, and Wright; all but two of whom were connected with the missions in the South-western Indian Territory.

Twenty-six Years in the Iowa Mission.

THE readers of the following paper will not complain of its length, and will give thanks to God for the favourable change which it describes in the condition of the Iowas. Their former state was a wretched one, and apparently one that could not be made better. But the Christian religion, and the civilizing influences found only in Christian countries, can work wonders.

*Iowa Mission, March 7, 1863.*

Twenty-six years ago to-day the writer set out from his home in Western Pennsylvania, to commence his missionary work. Nearly a generation has passed, and having obtained help of God, he remains even unto this day. His missionary work has been mainly among the Iowa Indians, and a brief notice of what was the condition of this tribe then, compared with what it is now, may be interesting to some of your readers.

I had never seen an Indian. From tradition, and books, however, I had fixed in my mind an idea of his appearance. The picture was badly drawn, and on the 10th day of April, 1837, it was taken down and well corrected, or rather reconstructed, by a vivid impression from the true object. On that day, as I was drawing near the Indian encampments, in what is now near the centre of Buchanan County, Mo., I was met by six Indians, on their way to the whiskey shops. The oldest in the com-

pany, a man of sixty years, drew near, as they met me, and, throwing his blanket from his right shoulder, and extending his long, naked arm in the direction I had come, said, in a loud tone, with broken English — "How many miles— whiskey?" His long hair, bald forehead, high cheek-bones, muscular form, dark skin, and imperious black eyes, made an impression on my mind not to be forgotten, and scattered all my previous notions about beautiful Indians. The next that I met were two squaws, or women, mounted on an Indian pony, with two kegs, one on each side of the pony. They, too, were on their way for whiskey. Their few and tattered garments were extremely filthy, hair uncombed, hanging in mats over their shoulders; head, arms, hands and feet, naked and unwashed. These were fair specimens of the Iowa women of those days.

By a treaty made with the government that year, the Iowas were to have their lands in Missouri, and move to a new home on the "Great Nemaha," which is now within the State of Kansas. The nation was in an uproar. Some were unwilling to go to their new homes; many were weeping over the graves of their fathers and children; some were sceptical as to the faithfulness of our government in carrying out the new treaty; and some were reluctant to leave the whiskey shops so numerous and convenient about them. These difficulties were, however, overcome, and about the middle of April they set out for their new homes. They crossed the Missouri

learn, most of these nuns (and there are several hundreds) belong to families in this city, and will not suffer much. Oh! that many of them may yet see the day that will cause them to rejoice that they have been thus forcibly emancipated from these houses, that have been to so many "the way to hell." There are some amusing sights to be seen to-day; men and women servants may be seen in every direction, with beds, bedding, clothing, and moveables of every description on their backs, and not a few may be seen with pictures and images of the saints, the Saviour, and Mary. They will not give up these "household gods" and their idolatry.

. . . Judge — said to me yesterday that he had all along thought that perhaps —, after bringing this people to terms, would turn around and try to conciliate them by yielding, or at least showing some respect, to their fanatical ideas; but now he has changed his opinion, and thinks he is going to "put them through."

And now the question comes up, What does God mean by allowing a party to arise here which has already routed from their dens of error, sin, and corruption hosts of the emissaries of the Devil, and has taken away from the priesthood much of that influence they have for so long a time had over this people? It does seem to us that, if he means to give to this country a pure gospel, that which has been done during the last few years and is now being done looks very much like "preparing the way." Truly, with these signs of the times before us, it is a matter of no small importance to interpret aright the indications of Providence. If God does "open doors" for the church, if he does by his dealings with any people call his own people to "go up and possess the land" for him, it would appear that this is what he is doing in this country now; at least, to me it looks so much that way that now I would be far from advising any course that looked like taking the gospel away from them. And, were it not that the church just now is so straitened for means, and it requires all that she can do to keep the work going on in other fields, I would rather urge that greater efforts than ever before be made for the Christianizing of this land.

. . . Since writing the foregoing, I

have been at the book-store, and find that we are "out of books" most called for. As the demand for books seems to be increasing, I have concluded to send a list of those most needed; we should have some of them at least with as little delay as possible. Only the other day a man from Antioqua bought over ten dollars' worth of Testaments, "Noches," and other small books. He took the last of the Noches. More than half the number of Bibles and Testaments sold during the last year were sold in the last two months.

[Under date of February 9th, Mr. Wallace adds: ]—The feeling manifested for the nuns has apparently abated greatly. . . . This evening quite a strong, sensible article came out in a "boletin," in defense of what has been done.

#### Mission in Brazil, 1862.

We are indebted to the Rev. A. G. Simonton for this report. He is expected soon to return to Rio de Janeiro.

To appreciate the report which we now send you, it should be recollected that it was only in the spring of 1861 that public services in the Portuguese language were undertaken in Brazil. It was not then known with certainty whether the public authorities would tolerate so direct an effort to propagate a religion different from that of the state. Our present report, therefore, covers the second year of active and direct labour in bringing the Gospel to bear upon the natives of Brazil. We feel constrained to speak cheerfully of our prospects, and to record with gratitude God's faithfulness and goodness in permitting us to see, during the year now past, many proofs that we have not been sent in vain.

No obstacle has been interposed to the full and free preaching of the Word in the city of Rio. Any disposition on the part of an intolerant priesthood to interfere with our efforts has been held in check by the decided attitude of the government in favor of religious toleration. The number of those who attend the regular service in the Portuguese language has greatly increased, and most satisfactory and earnest heed is given to the Word preached. Not a few are heartily convinced of the truth of the

saving doctrines of the Word of God, and, as an inevitable consequence, have lost faith in the practices and pretensions of the Church of Rome. At each communion season applications have been made for admission to church privileges, and of these applicants several have given such clear evidence of a change of heart and life that they have been joyfully admitted to membership in the church of Christ. The influence, example, and direct efforts of these converts for the conversion of their countrymen contribute powerfully to enlarge the sphere of our labors and to procure us a constantly increasing circle of hearers. The blessing of Him with whom is the residue of the Spirit is all we need in order to reap a plentiful harvest of souls. For this we pray; and, as we pray, we delight to think of the church at home, engaged in the ministry of intercession for the plentiful outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon us and our labours.

Encouraging success has attended the feeble efforts we have been able to make for the dissemination of printed truth. The colporteur, mentioned in last year's report as supported by the liberality of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has continued to labour under our supervision during the entire year. The hopes we had conceived of his usefulness have been realized. In addition to the sale of many copies of God's Word, he has found frequent opportunities of explaining its meaning and enforcing its claims upon the conscience. In an extensive tour through the province of Sao Paulo, he was often cheered by encountering individuals who listened with the greatest interest to his simple presentation of the gospel message, and who warmly thanked him for praying with them and pointing them to the only Redeemer and Saviour of sinners. During a part of the year another labourer in this department has been employed at the charge of the mission treasury. There is great encouragement in this work. The field is immense, and funds alone limit the number of labourers; and, though immediate results may not follow this broadcasting of the seed, it is not all lost—some of it may yield an early harvest. A faithful colporteur, acquainted with the habits, prejudices, and language of the people, can render efficient service in Brazil in preparing the way for those

who shall follow him to preach the Gospel fully and statedly. It is our earnest desire to do far more in the coming year toward disseminating through this agency the Word of God and a Christian literature.

With the beginning of the year, Mr. Schneider began his labours among the Germans of the province of Sao Paulo. By locating himself at Sao Joao de Rio Claro, he has been able to visit and preach statedly at several colonies, containing from ten to one hundred families, of whom the larger proportion are nominally Protestants. He has been diligent and faithful under circumstances fitted to put his faith and constancy to a severe test. It is encouraging that he has received a welcome among them, that no obstacles have been interposed to his preaching to Protestants and Roman Catholics alike, and that so many of this neglected people have heard from him the saving doctrines of the Cross. Their ignorance, immorality, indifference, and infidelity have proved in most cases an effectual hindrance to their conversion. They differ from the Roman Catholic population by which they are surrounded chiefly in name. Vital godliness is little understood or relished by them, and the only religious interest they discover concerns the barren forms of a lifeless Christianity. German Lutheranism, transplanted to Brazil and modified by the social and religious life of Brazilian Christianity, does not bear the fruits of the Spirit. It is not to be wondered at that, living without church or educational privileges and exposed to contact with a demoralized Roman Catholic population, they have either become like their neighbors or relapsed into infidelity. The condition of these people and the influence they are destined to exert in Brazil give them a claim upon the sympathies and help of the church. How far Mr. Schneider's labours shall be confined to this German population, and the place to be selected for his permanent location, are questions to be settled in the light of the experience he is acquiring and by the indications of God's providence—constantly keeping in view that the great aim to be secured is the planting of the Gospel in the soil of Brazil.

A free press offers advantages for disseminating evangelical truth that can not

be too highly appreciated. The most thoroughly Protestant books and tracts can be published, without let or license from the government; and even the daily papers of the large cities readily insert a religious article upon the payment of the ordinary rates charged for the insertion of an article upon any other subject. The expense of using the newspaper press is considerable; yet, as several of these papers circulate all over the empire, saving truth is by them scattered broadcast over an immense field.

The printing of books and tracts in the Portuguese language is a work of the greatest necessity. Not only are these of the greatest service as a means of interesting, enlightening, and converting the unconverted, they are no less needed to build up and thoroughly indoctrinate those who are already followers of Christ. In order to the training of a native ministry—and without a pious, intelligent native ministry Brazil will never be evangelized—it is essential to have a good Christian literature in the native language. Our knowledge of the language justifies us in now urging you to give us the means of entering upon this department of labour.

God has helped us, and that right early. In Him we put all our trust for all the years to come. May he put it into the hearts of his people to furnish us with means to do his work.

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#### Mission Schools at Canton.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

It is my privilege to report that one additional school has been in operation this year, and that there has been a very gratifying increase in the attendance at all the schools. There have been five schools in successful operation: of these three are day schools for boys, one is a day school for girls, and the other is a small boarding-school for girls. The whole number of pupils on the rolls has been one hundred and eighty: of these one hundred and thirty-three are in the boys' schools, thirty-seven are in the girls' day school, and ten in the girls' boarding-school. The one hundred and thirty-three boys are arranged thus: sixty-four in Backus School, thirty-five in Clark School, and thirty-four in the

West School. In the day schools about one-fifth of the pupils are old pupils from last year.

The attendance of many of the pupils has been very good, but many others are very irregular. The same remark also may be made in regard to their attention to their lessons and to their general conduct. With a view of improving the character of the schools in these respects, the mission has resolved to establish some well-considered system of rewards for regular attendance, good conduct, and attention to lessons. The studies in the several schools have continued the same as in former years: in the boys' schools, their own classics and the daily study of the Sacred Scriptures and summaries of Christian doctrine, daily prayers, with the reading and explanation of the gospels, have been continued; in the girls' schools various kinds of needlework are taught in addition. The use of Brown's Catechism for Children, translated into the colloquial, has given great satisfaction. We would repeat the request for some simple school apparatus for the use of the schools.

In receiving the new pupils into the boarding-school, the stipulation has been inserted in the agreement, which is made with the parents, that Mrs. Happer is to be consulted in regard to the betrothal of these pupils. Formerly we could not get any to consent to such a stipulation. Many parents are still utterly unwilling to agree to it. But a sufficient number to fill up the school have agreed to it, and a very pleasant company of children have been collected, as you will see by a photograph of the school which I have sent to the Rooms.

The crowning blessing to the schools during the year has been the granting of the Holy Spirit to work faith in a few souls, as we trust. Two teachers and two of the eldest pupils were received into the communion of the church on the last Sabbath of December, 1861. We have had to mourn the early death of one of the teachers. He left us the pleasing hope that for him to die was gain. The other teacher continues to be employed. Part of the time he has acted as assistant teacher in the Backus School, and part of the time as tract distributed. The two pupils are still in school, and receive special religious instruction with the view to fit them to be useful assist-