

## **A Narrative of Some of the Lord's Dealings With George Muller - Part 6.4**

### CHAPTER IV.

*Matters more particularly connected with my own personal affairs, or those of my family,  
from June, 1874 to Dec. 31, 1885.*

The eleven years and a half of the evening of my life, which are embraced in this chapter, are very different from former years, as by far the greater part of this time was spent in Missionary Tours in three-and-twenty countries in Europe, America, Africa and Asia. There are also some other points, which make this period of my life not without instruction to the reader. I now refer very briefly to some of these events.

At the end of the Third Volume of this Narrative, it has been already stated that in March, 1874, my beloved wife had been laid very low by typhoid fever, and that, in consequence, we went for change of air to Burnham, in Somersetshire, in May of that year. She derived benefit from this, but in August it became manifest that a further change was necessary, and we therefore spent September and October at Ventnor and Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. Whilst at Ventnor, I preached in one of the Nonconformist chapels several times. On the evening of the last Lord's Day, in doing so, the excellent Christian brother, for whom I had been preaching, and who had for very many years laboured in Word and doctrine, said to me, "Dear Mr. Muller, I do not wish to flatter you, but I consider it my duty to tell you, for your encouragement, that this has been the happiest day of my whole life."

Ever since coming first to Bristol in May, 1832, I had almost exclusively preached in Bristol, but had often said to myself, that I ought to seek to help on churches out of Bristol, by the measure of experience I had; and to preach the simple Gospel in other places also. Moreover, I had again and again been asked to go to other places; and I now determined, after this statement at Ventnor, I would no longer confine my labours in the Word merely to Bristol, but go to other places likewise, as soon as the Lord made my path plain.

In the former parts of this Narrative, I have more than once referred to the deep importance of giving of that, with which God has blessed us in temporal things, *systematically*, and that, in doing so, we are blessed, both temporally and spiritually; and, at the end of Volume 3, I have, by my own experience, sought to illustrate this *practically*. I now do this again in the last chapter of the Fourth Volume.

Dec. 31, 1874. During the past year I received by presents in clothes, provisions, &c., the value of £30. By anonymous donations, placed into the Chapel Boxes, £128. 3s. 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. The reader of the former volumes knows, that in October, 1830, I gave up my stated salary, as pastor and minister of the Gospel, and that, since then, I have had neither as pastor of a large church, nor as director of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, any salary, stipend, or fixed income at all. Nevertheless, God has put it into the hearts of some of His children, in almost all parts of the world, to remember my temporal necessities, and to send to me, entirely unsolicited, help in money as well as in clothes or provisions. Thus, with regard to the £128. 3s. 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., little amounts in copper, silver, or gold were placed into the boxes for the poor, or missions, or expenses of our chapels, wrapped up in paper, and my name written on them. There was also sent to me by Bristol and Clifton donors, £201. 10s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. On January 1, 1874, I also received the payment of a legacy of £400. (less duty=£360), left to me by a Christian lady at Worcester, whom I had seen but once. In addition to all this, £1,420. 1s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. was sent to me by a great variety of donors, residing in various parts of the country and the world. Thus, altogether, my yearly income amounted to £2,139. 15s. 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. A goodly sum, esteemed reader! Do you not say so? How few Nonconformist ministers have as much; and not one out of twenty of the clergy of the Establishment have such an income. All this abundance I received simply in answer to prayer. For I have neither directly nor indirectly asked for anything for myself from man, since October, 1830. But I am also fully assured, that God had again abundantly verified His word: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall man give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again," Luke vi, 38. I believe the statement of this divine testimony. Many hundreds of times this verse had been fulfilled in my experience. I had GIVEN, and God had caused to be GIVEN TO ME AGAIN. During the year 1873, as in previous years, I had *given*, and now I *received back again*, and bountifully. This is not said to my praise (for I am far from being what I ought to be); but to encourage the reader, to act on the same principles, that he also, both temporally and spiritually, may reap as I have done, and far more abundantly.

Now, what did I do with this £2,139. 15s. 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., my income for the year 1874? In all simplicity, dear reader, I tell it out for your benefit.

£213. 2s. 6d. we gave to relatives, who either habitually or occasionally needed help.  
£151. 19s. 1d. we gave to the poor believers under my pastoral care; and £2,557. 15s. 4d. we gave to the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, except about £8., which was given to other branches of the work of God: in all, therefore, £2,922. 16s. 11d.

The reader will say, your whole income for the year was only £2,139. 15s. 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., and you gave away £2,922. 16s. 11d. within the year? Yes. The explanation is this. During the

year 1873 I had received the payment of six legacies, making in all £1,035. 0s. 10d., the greater part of which money had been received only at the end of the year. Now, as I do not consider it sinful to have some money, until I clearly see, how God would have me to use it for Him, as I am only His steward; and as I had no clear light how to use it; I continued waiting on God, and not long after received light, and gave in one donation £980. 9s. 7d. for the Missions of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution; and thus the means I had in hand were expended for the Lord, and I remained a poor man, as I had been 45 years before, and thus also made room, to Him, to intrust me with more. If the reader enters into the word of our Lord, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," he will not be surprised at what I did. I BELIEVE what I find in the word of God, and, by His Grace, seek to ACT ACCORDINGLY; thus I am blessed abundantly, and my peace and joy in the Holy Ghost increased more and more. This blessing I desire the reader to share with me, if he is yet without it, and this is the reason, why I relate all these particulars. The readers, who have long been acquainted with the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad, may remember, that there was a time, which lasted above ten years, when my faith was greatly tried by the lowness of the funds of the Institution, and when, from August, 1838 to April, 1849, there was very rarely any considerable amount of means at my disposal. By the grace of God, however, I was enabled to trust in Him in the darkest days, and, with unshaken confidence, habitually to rely upon Him. Now in May, June, and July of last year (1874) the appearance was, that those days were coming again. I transcribe what I wrote in my journal under July 28, 1874, and the following days, for the comfort of the reader, and that he may see how God honours those who honour him, and be encouraged to look to God alone and to trust in Him under all circumstances, even the most trying.

"July 28, 1874. For the last three months the income for the various Objects of the Institution has been so little, in comparison with the expenses, that within these three months our balance in hand has decreased about £6,500. Moreover, for several years our expenses have been more than our income. This does not arise from the fact, that our income has been decreased, but that our expenses have more and more increased, on account of the enlargement of the operations. Our income from May 26, 1873 to May 26, 1874, was as good as in any previous year, but the balance left was comparatively little. On May 26, 1871, our balance in hand for the first four Objects was £2,417. 4s. 4½d., and for the support of the Orphans £14,726. 2s. 5¾d. On May 26, 1872, the balance for the first four Objects was £844. 14s. 0½d., and for the support of the Orphans £10,673. 13s. 11d. On May 26, 1873, the balance in hand for the first four Objects was £110. 11s. 3d. and for the support of the Orphans £7,570. 15s. 11¼d. On May 26, 1874, the balance for the first four Objects was £167. 1s. 3½d. and for the support of the Orphans

£4,057. 12s. 9½d. Compare this with the balance for the support of the Orphans, 3 years before, and it will be seen, that we had then about £10,700. more in hand. When, however, yesterday, July 27, 1874, I had the accounts made up, for the last two months, I found, that there was a balance of £222. 4s. 9d. for the School—, Bible—, Missionary— and Tract Fund in hand, but that there were bills to be paid to the amount of about £220. for Schools, Tracts, and Bibles, so that we might say we had nothing at all left for these Objects, whilst our weekly current expenses, after the rate of last year, are £317. As for the balance of the Orphan Fund, it had still further been reduced since May 26, 1874, so that, instead of having then £4,057. 12s. 9½d., we had now only £2,869. 8s. 1¼d. left, an amount so small, as that, if the income is not much more, than it has been for the last 3 months, we shall have in 6 weeks nothing at all left. But how did I feel, the reader may ask, under these circumstances? The answer is, calm and peaceful. It has for months appeared to me, as if the Lord meant, by His dealings with us, to bring us back to that state of things, in which we were for more than ten years, from August, 1838, to April, 1849, when we had day by day, almost without interruption, to look to Him for our daily supplies, and, for a great part of the time, from meal to meal. The difficulties appeared to me indeed very great, as the Institution is now twenty times larger, than it was then, and our purchases are to be made in a wholesale way; but, at the same time, I am comforted by the knowledge, that God is aware of all this; and that, if this way be for the glory of His name, and for the good of His church and the unconverted world, I am, by His grace, willing to go this way, and to do it to the end of my course. The funds were thus fast expended; but God, our infinitely rich Treasurer, remains to us. It is this which gives me peace. Moreover, if it pleases Him, with a work requiring about £44,000. a year, to make me do again at the evening of my life, what I did from August, 1838, to April, 1849, I am not only prepared for it, but gladly again I would pass through all these trials of faith, with regard to means, if He only might be glorified, and His Church and the world be benefited. Often and often this last point has of late passed through my mind, and I have placed myself in the position of having no means at all left, and Two Thousand and One Hundred persons not only daily at the table, but with everything else to be provided for, and all funds gone; 189 Missionaries to be assisted, and nothing whatever left; about one hundred schools, with about nine thousand scholars in them, to be entirely supported, and no means for them in hand; about Four Millions of Tracts and Tens of Thousands of copies of the Holy Scriptures yearly now to be sent out, and all the money expended. Invariably, however, with this probability before me, I have said to myself: "God, who has raised up this work through me, God who has led me generally year after year to enlarge it, God who has supported this work now for more than forty years, will still help, and will not suffer me to be confounded, because I rely upon Him, I commit the whole

work to Him, and He will provide me, with what I need, in future also, though I know not, whence the means are to come."

Thus I wrote in my journal on July 28, 1874. The reader will now feel interested in learning how we fared under these circumstances. I therefore make further extracts from my journal.

"When I came home, last evening (July 27), I found letters had arrived, which contained £193., among which there was one from a Missionary in Foreign lands, helped by the funds of this Institution, who, having come into the possession of some money, by the death of a relative, sent £153. 0s. 4d. for Foreign Missions. This morning, July 28, came in £24. more, so that, when I met this afternoon with several of my helpers for prayer for means and various other matters, such as spiritual blessing upon the various Objects of the Institution, for more rain in this very dry season, the health of our fellow-labourers, etc., we had received, since yesterday afternoon, altogether £217. We thanked God for it, and asked for more. When the meeting for prayer was over, there was handed to me a letter from Scotland, containing £73. 17s. 10d., and a paper with 13s. This was the immediate answer to prayer for more means.—When I came home in the evening, I found £30. arrived from Reading, and £14. came in besides."

"July 29. This morning came in about £50. by the first delivery, and an Ottoman bond for £100., anonymously, from Warwickshire, to be sold. On making up the account books for the past week, it was found that the income for the various Objects of the Institution, since the evening of the 22nd, has been £662. 5s. 10½d., a proof that we do not wait on the Lord in vain, though even this is not nearly enough to meet the average expenses of one week.—July 30. 6 p.m. Since last evening at this time, came in altogether £55. 2s. 7d.—July 31. 1 p.m. Since I wrote last evening, the Lord has, in answer to prayer, given altogether £95.—Aug. 1. 10 a.m. Since yesterday afternoon, the Lord has kindly sent in, for the various Objects, £233.—Aug. 5. During the week, since last Wednesday, July 29, came in altogether £566.—Aug. 6. £50. came in today.—Aug. 7. £112. Came in today.—Aug 8. £550. was received today.—Though the outgoings are so immense just now, £200. or £300. daily, yet the Lord helps day by day, more or less.—Aug. 10. The income since Saturday afternoon, Aug. 8, to this afternoon, has been £85.—Aug. 11. Since yesterday afternoon has come in £15. For more than 3 months we have had to haul water, 3 carts, 2 or 1 having been daily needed for this purpose; for a long time 3 carts. We have day by day prayed for more rain. Now the Lord has answered fully our requests in this respect. Last Saturday, Aug. 8, we were able to take off the last cart.—Aug. 12. The income since yesterday afternoon has been £82., and there has fallen still more rain. The income for this whole week, since Aug. 5, has been £897. 15s. 6½d.—Aug. 13. Since yesterday afternoon we received £65., and there has been further much rain.—Aug. 14.

Income £50.— Aug. 15. Income £42.—Aug. 17. Monday. Income since Saturday £50.— Aug. 18. Income £60.—Aug. 19. Income £105.—Aug. 20. Income £117.—Aug. 21. Income £85.—Aug. 22. £18.—Aug. 24. £62.—Aug. 25. Income £173.—The Lord be praised for it!—Aug. 26. Income £650.—Aug. 27. Income £44.—Aug. 28. Income £103. Three of the masters out of four, in the New Orphan House No. 4, are ill. This is a great trial and occasions much difficulty.

I have an object in view, why I give to the reader these extracts from my journal, and for that purpose request him to read a little more, that he may see to what I refer.

Aug. 29. Income £28.—Aug. 31. Income £102.— Sept. 1. Income £140.—Sept. 2. £200.—Sept. 3. £333., of this sum came £100. from a clergyman.—Sept. 4. £100.—Sept. 5. £90.—Sept. 7. £250.—Sept. 8. £170.—Sept. 9. £180.—Sept. 10. £90. 15s. 10d.—Sept. 11. £112. 7s. 0½d.—Sept. 12. £85. 2s. 6½d.—Sept. 14. £94. 17s. 5½d.—Sept. 15. £67. 16s. 2d.—Sept. 16. Just after having again prayed for the payment of legacies, which have been left, I had a legacy receipt sent for the payment of a legacy for £1,800. The income today is £106. 2s. 2½d.—Sept. 17. Income today £136. 13s. 1d.—Sept. 18. Income £1,845. 7s., including the payment of the legacy for £1,800.—Sept. 19. £83. 19s.—Sept. 21. £183. 5s. 7d.—Sept. 22. £16. 12s. 10d.—Sept. 23. Income today £5,365. 13s. 6d., of which there was sent in one donation £5,327. 7s. 6d. The Lord be praised!

I have given these extracts from my journal, to show the blessedness of waiting upon God. That, which came in from one prayer meeting to the other, which I had with some of my fellow-labourers, is recorded in the previous pages. Besides this we received many answers to prayers for rain, for helpers in the work, for the restoration to health of the labourers in the work, and for the recovery of the children, also for spiritual blessing upon the various branches of the Institution, etc. One particular point I have especially in view in giving these extracts, is, to bring before the reader, that in April, May, June and July, 1874, while the income for the funds of the Institution was so exceedingly small, my soul was, THOROUGHOUT, without the least wavering, stayed upon God, believing that He, who had through me begun the Institution, enlarged it almost year after year, and upheld it for forty years in answer to prayer by faith, would do this still, and not suffer me to be confounded! I believed that He would help still, and supply the means; but I was willing, and THOROUGHLY in heart prepared, if necessary, to pass again through the same seasons of trial, through which I had passed from Aug. 1838 to April, 1849.

On March 26, 1875, I began my Preaching Tours, regarding which I had been much in prayer since the previous October. We began with Brighton, where I preached many times, and once also at Lewes, to which I went from Brighton. From Brighton my dear wife and I went to Sunderland, that I might preach for some time in the chapel of my old

and valued friend, Mr. Arthur Rees. On our way to Sunderland, I preached once in the large Metropolitan Tabernacle for Mr. Spurgeon. After I had held meetings some time at Sunderland, we went to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where I preached 18 times and held a large meeting for Christian workers, in order to encourage them in their work, and to benefit them by my long experience in the Lord's service. After leaving Newcastle-on-Tyne, we went to London, to be present at the Mildmay Park Conference, to which I had been again and again invited, but this was the first time that I could accept the invitation. At this Conference I spoke three times to about 3,000 hearers. After the Conference I preached four times at Talbot Road Tabernacle, London, for Mr. Gordon Furlong, and on June 5, 1875, addressed about 1,500 Christian workers for an hour and a-half at the "Edinburgh Castle," London. This brought my first preaching tour to a close. From March 27 to June 5, I spoke seventy times in public.

After Mrs. Muller and myself had been in Bristol five weeks and four days, we set off again on a second missionary tour. That which guided me in my movements this time in particular, was a desire to help forward the work of the devoted brethren, Moody and Sankey, who, by that time, had left again for the United States. These dear brethren, from having been able to stay only a comparatively short time in each place, were unable to lead on the young converts in knowledge and grace; I therefore sought to follow up their labours, and, in my feeble measure, to do what I could to supply this lack of service. I had already been in York, Sunderland, and Newcastle, where they had laboured, and I now went to London, where I held 14 meetings at Mildmay Park Conference Hall, during the 15 days we were in London, which meetings were especially intended for young converts. This was only the beginning of this kind of service, for I went afterwards from city to city, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, where these brethren had laboured, staying from one to six weeks in each place, with the above especial object before me. From London we went to Kilmarnock, Scotland, where I preached seven times, also once at Saltwater, in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock. In September we were at Dundee, where, in 15 days I preached seventeen times to from 1,000 to 2,500 people at each meeting. After leaving Dundee, we went to Perth, where I preached five times, and then proceeded to Glasgow, in which city I began my labours in addressing a Convention of about 5,000 persons; and, as all could not hear me, I was requested to give the address again to an overflow meeting of about 1,200, in a neighbouring church. We stayed in Glasgow 36 days, during which time I preached 38 times. Every Lord's day evening, for 5 weeks in succession, I preached at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, to about 3,000 persons each time. On the week days, when this theatre could not be rented, I held meetings in various large churches in the city, especially for young converts, and had from 1,500 to 1,700 at a time present. The very first time I preached in the theatre in Glasgow, about 20 persons were

led to care about their souls; and meeting after meeting brought blessing. While in Glasgow, I preached also once at Kirkentilloch to about 1,000 people. Many times I gave the address at the Noonday Prayer Meeting, at which generally, among the 800 or 900 hearers, 30 or 40 ministers were present. I also addressed on Nov. 9, 1,600 Sunday School Teachers and other Christian workers, for about one hour and a quarter.

Our tour through Scotland, at this time, was interrupted by a pressing invitation from Dublin, by a special deputation, that I would come to the Dublin Convention, which I accepted, as I was particularly desired to address about 400 ministers, chiefly clergymen, at this Convention. We left Glasgow on Nov. 19. On Nov. 21 I gave an address at the breaking of bread at Merrion Hall, Dublin; and in the evening preached to about 2,000 persons, in that Hall. On Nov. 22, I addressed, by request, at the Convention, an assembly of 400, consisting of ministers only, on "What is holiness, and how is it attained?" and in the afternoon addressed about 2,000 hearers, at the same place, on "Faith, which worketh by love." Both these meetings were of a weighty character, and, I doubt not, were great]y blessed. On Nov. 25 I spoke again at the Convention, and gave also an address at the Noonday Prayer Meeting on the 26th, and immediately, after closing it, gave it over again, by particular request, to an overflow meeting. Dec. 3 I preached at the Metropolitan Hall, and in the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 5, at the Exhibition Palace, where I addressed about 2,500 persons at least. This was a precious meeting, and the power of the Spirit was felt. During the 20 days we were in Dublin, I preached 21 times. On Dec. 10 we left Dublin for Leamington. Whilst there, 27 days, I preached day by day in that town, as also once at Warwick, once at Kenilworth, twice at Coventry, and once at Rugby, altogether 46 times during the 27 days, including the expositions of the Scriptures given at the Arboretum, a large Hydropathic Establishment.

Dec. 31, 1875.—During the past year we had sent to us articles of clothing, provisions, etc., worth to us £25. 10s. Through the boxes in the Chapels we received £81. 9s. 4d., from Bristol and Clifton Donors, £175. 7s. 8½d., and from donors out of Bristol, £1,740. 10s. 7½d. Altogether, therefore, in the course of the year, £2,022. 17s. 8d.

During the year 1875 my dear wife and I gave away out of the £2,022. 17s. 8d., which we had received, £150. 10s. to relatives who needed help. £125. 15s. 7d. to the poor believers under my pastoral care; and £1,590. 14s. 2d. for Missions, etc., to the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad.

The reader will see that I went on acting steadily as to systematic giving, upon the same principles according to which I had acted many years before. It is just this, which brings blessing, both temporally and spiritually; for I was not only thus further and further blessed in my inner man, but the Lord also continued to make me His steward, and over

more and more.

On Jan. 7, 1876, we went to Liverpool. I had been invited to preach some time at the immense Victoria Hall, which had been built for Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Here I preached day by day twice, viz., at noon and at seven in the evening, also on the Lord's day afternoons and evenings. On Sundays I had from 5,000 to 6,000 hearers, and on the week-days from 2,000 to 2,500. We stayed at Liverpool from Jan. 7 to Feb. 15, with the exception of three days spent at a Convention in York, where I preached 3 times. During the 35 days we were in Liverpool and 3 in York, I preached 58 times, and during the whole of this service I was greatly helped. The very first time I preached at the Victoria Hall, one of the former Orphans, a commander of a large merchant vessel, was converted. And thus, time after time, God gave blessing. On Feb. 15 my dear wife and I went to Kendal, where the Society of Friends kindly lent me their meeting-house to preach in, as it was the largest place to be obtained in the town. I preached also in the Sand Area Chapel. On Feb. 21 we went to Carlisle, where I addressed on the same evening about 400 workmen of the Messrs. Carr. The day after, we started for Annan in Scotland, where I held a meeting on Feb. 23, at the United Presbyterian Church. From Annan we went to Edinburgh, where we remained six weeks. As soon as we arrived, the large General Assembly Hall of the Free Church was very kindly placed at my disposal, to hold meetings in every Sunday evening, also as often as I desired on the evenings of the week; and I generally spoke every day at the Noon Prayer Meeting, whilst in that city. I preached in many of the Churches also; and in all 53 times, during our stay in Edinburgh. It was a precious time altogether in a variety of ways. I had a meeting, likewise, with a great number of pastors, whom I addressed for about an hour, and spoke to the theological students also of the Free Church College.

On April 6 we left Edinburgh for Arbroath. Here and at Montrose I preached 8 times; and at Aberdeen, which we reached on April 16, held 31 meetings during the 21 days we were there. In Aberdeen also I addressed a large number of pastors; but as my dear wife has written an account of my Preaching Tours,<sup>11</sup> in which many interesting details are given that cannot be recorded here; I only add, that, after I had further preached at Ballater, Crathie, Braemar, Inverness, Wick, Canisbury (near John O' Groat's House), and Reading in Berkshire, this second preaching tour was brought to a close on July 5, 1876, after we had been absent from Bristol since August 14, 1875.

Dec. 31, 1876.—During the past year, were sent to us presents of clothes, provisions, etc., worth £20. 8s. 6d., and through the chapel boxes I received £64. 10s. 5d. From donors in Bristol and Clifton, besides, £139. 2s., and from donors in other parts of the country and the world, £1,517. 9s. 6d. There was also a legacy of £1,000 left to me (less duty £900). In all, therefore, our income, during the year, amounted to £2,641. 10s. 5d. Is it not again

a large sum, dear reader? Now what did we do with it? We continued to lay up treasure in heaven; for we believe in the value and blessedness of prayer for our temporal supplies. Of this £2,641. 10s. 5d. we gave to relatives £158., to poor believers £102. 11s., and to the Lord's work £2,018. 7s. 6d. This last sum went to the Mission Fund, etc., of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, and thus we made room for other donations, that we might be used still further in our stewardship.

May 26, 1877.—During the greater part of the past year, accompanied by my dear wife, I have been absent from Bristol on a preaching tour on the Continent of Europe, and preached repeatedly in Paris. In Switzerland I preached at Berne, at Zurich and the neighbourhood, at St. Gallen and various neighbouring places, at Herisau and the neighbourhood, at Glaris and the neighbourhood, at Schaffhausen, at Winterthur and at Basle and various places in the neighbourhood. In Alsace I preached at Mulhausen and Strasburg. In the Kingdom of Wurtemberg I preached at Stuttgart, Kornthal, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Ober-Urbach and Heilbronn. In the Grand-Dutchy of Baden, I preached at Carlsruhe, Constance, Gernsbach, Heidelberg and Mannheim. In the Grand-Dutchy of Hesse Darmstadt, I preached in the Capital Darmstadt. In the Kingdom of Prussia, I preached at Frankfort on the Main, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Wesel, Mülheim on the Ruhr, Gladbach, Reyd, Viersen, Crefeld, Duisburg, Essen, Elberfeld, Barmen, Cassel, Halle, Berlin, Stettin, Hanover, Bielefeld, Soest, and Ruhrort, I preached also in the free town Lubeck. In the Kingdom of Holland, I preached at Nimwegen, Arnheim, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Zeist, Haarlem, Leyden, the Hague, and Rotterdam. Altogether I preached 302 times in sixty-eight places, most of which were large towns. To every place I had been invited by letter, as through my labours and writings I have been for more than thirty years as well known on the Continent as in England.

I have referred to this preaching tour, in order that the Christian friends, who read this, may follow my past labours on the Continent with their prayers, that the Lord would be pleased abundantly to bless them; for the Continent of Europe, as a whole, greatly needs such labours. I also do so, because I intend, if the Lord will, after some time to go again to the Continent, to labour there further in this way, as I have yet 63 written invitations for various parts of Germany, Switzerland and Holland, which I have not been able to accept. Yea even from Vienna and St. Petersburg I have received letters, to request me to go there.

The abundant blessing, which the Lord has been pleased to allow to rest upon these my labours everywhere, encourages me, to go on with this service, and to spend the evening of my life in going from city to city and country to country, as long as the Lord gives me health, and otherwise makes my way plain. My next sphere of labour, out of Bristol, will

be America, if the Lord permit. I have had for many years very many invitations to the United States and Canada; but of late they have been more pressing and more urgent than ever; and, after much prayer and consideration, I have decided to comply with these requests, as I shall have vast spheres of usefulness in those countries, not only among the English speaking population, but also among the millions whose native language is German. We purpose, if the Lord will, to leave Bristol about the 10th of August, and I commend myself and my beloved wife, who will accompany me, for this service.

While my dear wife and I were absent from Bristol, all went on as satisfactorily in connection with the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, as if I had been present; thus the Lord confirmed, by this also, that I should be engaged as I was. In cases in which my counsel or judgment were needed, it was given, as I received every week, once or twice, reports from Mr. Wright, who had the direction of the Institution during my absence.

It is necessary that I distinctly state, that my preaching tour on the Continent had no connection whatever with the Scriptural Knowledge Institution. It was not undertaken for the purpose of collecting money for it, nor even for the purpose of bringing it before my hearers on the Continent; but solely that by my experience and knowledge in divine things, I might benefit Christians, and especially younger believers, and that I might preach the Gospel to the unconverted. I did not even refer to the Institution, except when especially requested so to do.

Dec. 31, 1877.—During the past year we received presents of clothes, provisions, etc., worth £20., and through the chapel boxes £49. 10s. 8d., from donors in Bristol and Clifton £170. 9s. 2d., and from donors not residing in Bristol and Clifton £1,436. 7s. 9d. A legacy was also left to me, by an entire stranger, of £45. 9s. 1d.; and another of £2,538. 3s. 9d. See how God is willing to work for His children, who really and truly trust in Him! The total of our income for the year was £4,260. 0s. 5d. More even, than we had ever received during one year. Of this £4,260. 0s. 5d., we gave to relatives £349. 3s. 6d.; to the poor saints under my pastoral care £290. 1s. 6d.; and to Missions, School—, Bible and Tract Fund, etc., of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution £3,465. 4s. 11d.

July 10, 1878.—When I began this Institution, and especially the Orphan Work, my hope was, that, by means of it, the Lord would be pleased to lead the Church at large increasingly to see the importance and value of prayer, and that by this Institution the faith of the children of God would be strengthened, and to the world would be shown the reality of the things of God. This my expectation (God be praised for it!) has been realized above my largest expectations. Thousands of instances were brought before me, through letters, or by personal intercourse, during very many years past, how God had been working in this particular; but all that I had witnessed before was as nothing, in

comparison with what has come before me during the last three years and three months, whilst I have been labouring in Word and doctrine in preaching tours in England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, the German Empire, Holland, Canada, and the United States of America. In every one of the hundreds of places where I preached (generally in large cities), I met great numbers, who through reading the yearly Reports of the Institution, or the Narrative of the Lord's dealings with me, had either been converted, or had had their faith strengthened, or were more entirely made to commit all their affairs into the hands of God by prayer and faith. Thus it came, that wherever I appeared, in these hundreds of different places, I was welcomed as an old friend, who had been loved for 20, 30 years or more; great numbers desired to see and converse with me and to listen to me whilst preaching the Word of Life; and hundreds of thousands came thus in these various countries for further instruction.

During the past year, as intimated in the last Report, I have been on a preaching Tour in the United States of America, in order that I might comply with the oft repeated request to labour in the Word for a time in that vast country also. This earnest request I at last considered, after much prayer, to be God's call; and, accordingly, sailed for America with my dear wife on August 23, 1877, where we remained until June 27, 1878. After having preached a few times at Quebec, where we landed, we proceeded to the United States, in which I preached about ten months. In the State of New York I preached in the City of New York, Brooklyn, Hudson, Harlem, East New York, Staten Island and Williamsburg. In the State of New Jersey, in Newark, Bloomfield, Orange, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Morristown, Camden and Haddonfield. In the State of Massachusetts, in Boston, Wellesley College, Charlestown, Cambridge, Newburyport, Amherst College and Mount Holyoake Seminary. In the State of Rhode Island, in Providence, In Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Germantown, Howard University and Gettysburg. In the State of Maryland, in Baltimore and in Washington (District of Columbia). In Virginia I addressed the Students of Virginia Episcopal Theological Seminary, preached at Salem and addressed the students of Roanoke College, and of the Theological Seminary. In the State of South Carolina, I preached at Columbia and addressed the students of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and preached in Charlestown. In Georgia I preached at Savannah. In Florida at Jacksonville. In the State of Alabama I preached at Montgomery and at Mobile, and in Louisiana, at New Orleans. I also addressed the students of Lealand University and of Strait University, and preached many times at St. Louis, Missouri. In California I preached at San Francisco, Oakland, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Santa Clara, Stockton, Yo Semite and Sacramento. In the State of Utah, at Salt Lake City. We went out of our way, in going to Salt Lake City, that thus, at the very seat of the fearful errors of Mormonism, I might deliver a testimony for God, and strengthen the hands of

Christians who are sound in the foundation truths. I preached both among Congregationalists and Methodist Episcopalians, and had also many Mormonites to hear me. In Illinois, at Chicago; and in the State of Ohio, at Cleveland.

In many of the largest cities I addressed, by particular request, the pastors and ministers of such cities and the neighbourhood, and had seventeen meetings of this kind, which were attended not only by 100 or 200, but once by about 300, and on another occasion by 500. To these meetings came the pastors and ministers of the various evangelical denominations. I addressed the ministers generally for an hour or more, and then they asked me questions afterwards. These meetings I reckon to have been the most important part of all my service on this preaching tour. I addressed also, by the particular request of the presidents and professors, the students of fifteen Universities, Colleges, or Theological Seminaries. For this important service, which I was permitted to render, I desire to be especially grateful to my Heavenly Father. In addition to these Universities, Colleges and Seminaries, I gave addresses in five other higher educational establishments by request of the Principals. I had also in several large cities especial meetings for Christian workers, who varied in number from 500 to 2,500. In all I preached during this last preaching tour 299 times, and we travelled, by land and water, above nineteen thousand miles. Many thousands of tracts and little books were also given away, which service was chiefly accomplished by my dear wife, who very frequently added a few words privately in giving them. My preaching was not confined to the English-speaking population, but I ministered also many times among the natives of Germany, of whom there are several millions in the United States; nor was my service merely amongst the white population, but often I ministered also to the coloured people, and had generally then also immense congregations. I did not labour among particular denominations, but, as I love all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, and as I habitually seek more and more to promote union amongst all the children of God, I preached among so-called Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregational Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopal Methodists, Lutherans and Baptists. I had among them all many open doors, which I gladly entered, as nothing was required of me by any one, which I could not do with a good conscience; and as I had to break off my preaching tour through the United Kingdom of Great Britain with 104 written invitations to places, to which I have not yet been able to go, and my Continental preaching tour in Switzerland, the German Empire, and the Kingdom of Holland with 63 written invitations for preaching in places, which I have not yet been able to visit; so we had to leave the United States with 108 written invitations, many of which are for large cities, to which we could not go on this tour, as for various reasons it is important that I should every year be for a time in Bristol, especially that thus my dear son-in-law, Mr. Wright (upon whom rests the responsibility

of directing the Institution in my absence), and my dear daughter, should have some rest and change of air. If, however, the Lord Jesus tarries, and life and health are continued to me and my dear wife, the Lord willing we purpose to go again to the United States, in order that I may accept these 108 invitations, to preach where I could not now; and as for the 63 invitations on the Continent of Europe, if the Lord permit, I purpose to accept them during this autumn and the coming winter, when I hope again to labour in Switzerland, Germany and other countries.

I have referred to this preaching tour in the United States, as I know that many of the Christian readers of this Narrative feel interested in my labours, and in order that they may follow this service intelligently with prayer.

While I was absent from Bristol, all went on most satisfactorily, so that when we returned I could only admire the kindness of God.

It is important that I state, that my preaching tour in the United States was not set about for the purpose of collecting money for the Institution, nor even to bring it before my hearers, but only that by my experience and knowledge in Divine things I might benefit Christians, and particularly younger believers; and that I might preach the Gospel to those who knew not the Lord. I did not even speak about the Institution, except when especially requested so to do. The statements which have appeared in some public papers, that I have obtained very large sums for the Institution in America, are entirely false; for all the donations handed to me for the Institution would not meet one half of its average expenses for *one single day*, as I did not receive as much as £60. This did not disappoint me, for spiritual blessing for believers and unbelievers, was the object of my labours in the United States, and not the obtaining of money either for the Institution or myself; and this spiritual blessing the Lord was pleased to cause most abundantly to rest upon my labours, wherever I preached.

Dec. 31, 1878. During this year it pleased the Lord to give to us, through Christian friends, presents in clothes and provisions worth £21. 10s.; through the chapel boxes, in money, £64. 4s. 11½d.; through Bristol donors, £107. 1s. 4d.; and through Christian friends residing in various parts of the world, £1,136. 15s. I say "in various parts of the world," for we receive donations for ourselves from India, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, France, Switzerland, Canada, &c. During this year we received likewise from a lady, an entire stranger, a legacy of £45.; and from a gentleman, as a legacy, 8 cottages, which were sold for £1,350. Our total income during the year, therefore, was £2,724. 11s. 3½d. You see, esteemed reader, how bountifully God provides for us!

Out of the £2,724. 11s. 3½d., which the Lord had been pleased to give to us in the year 1878, we were enabled, by the grace of God, to give to relatives £175. 15s. We also gave

£87. 8s. to the poor believers under my pastoral care; and £2,407. 12s. 2d. to the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Missions, &c., and entered again upon another year—July 10, 1879—trusting in God alone for our temporal supplies.

When on July 8, 1878, I returned to Bristol from the United States, I found that there was only a small balance in hand, comparatively, for the support of the Orphans, and for the first four Objects of the Institution, the School—, Bible—, Missionary— and Tract Fund, we had nothing at all in hand. Yet we were not cast clown, but hoped in God, being assured, that all we had to do was, to seek to walk in His ways, and to carry on His work according to His will, and that then more prayer, and more exercise of faith and patience, would at last again bring more abundant pecuniary supplies, even as we had found so many times before. Looking at things naturally, we had indeed little prospect of brighter days with regard to the income, on account of the great depression of mercantile affairs almost everywhere; but, as we really trusted in God, and not in friends, nor circumstances, we were above these difficulties by faith, expecting, day by day, help from God; and, at the same time, seeking this help, day by day, earnestly in prayer. What follows will show how abundantly God has again honoured our trust in Him, by giving to us, as the result of prayer and faith, after having brought us so low, during the past year more means than we have had during any one of the previous forty-four years of the existence of the Institution.

After having stayed in Bristol from July 8 to Sept. 5, 1878, I set off again, with my dear wife, for the Continent of Europe on a preaching tour, with the purpose of seeking in the greatest simplicity to preach the Gospel of the grace of God, and to lend a helping hand to Christians, especially younger believers, by the experience I have had during the fifty-three years I have been a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. To prevent misapprehension, I state distinctly, that this was not a collecting tour with reference to the Institution; for I never even referred to it, in my ministry, except when especially desired so to do; but having laboured in Word and Doctrine, almost exclusively, for 43 years in Bristol, I have dedicated the evening of my life to the precious and most honourable service of going from city to city, and country to country, to preach the Gospel and to build up believers in the faith while the Lord Jesus tarries, and life and health are continued to me. Having most efficient fellow labourers in the Church in Bristol, whose pastor I have been for 47 years; and in my dear son-in-law, Mr. Wright, a co-director of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, I am able to do, what in former times I could not have done; for now all goes on as well in the Church, and with reference to the Institution, as if I were habitually on the spot. I also return every year for a time to Bristol, to help, by counsel and otherwise, in the Church and in the Institution, as may be desirable. Moreover, in all difficult matters my advice and judgment are habitually sought, as once or twice every week I receive

accounts from Bristol.

My ministry on the Continent was in English and German, and after I had become again by practice more familiar with French, in French also; while in Spain and Italy I preached in one or the other of these three languages, and if necessary, with translation into Spanish or Italian. The blessing, which God has been pleased to bestow upon this preaching tour, has been very great; but the day of the Lord alone will show the full result. In the meantime I praise God, for condescending to use a poor unworthy servant as I am, for such precious service. I have had in this way, not only opportunities of bringing the truth before the middle and poorer classes, but also before many in the higher ranks of life, and before some of the nobility and aristocracy of different countries, who, chiefly on account of health, were in the cities on the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, where I preached. After I had preached three times in Paris, we went again, as two years before, to German Switzerland, where we were most warmly received in Bern; and after I had preached *there* ten times, three times at Gurzelen, twice at Interlaken and twice at Thun, we went to Neuchatel, where the truth was set forth eight times to the English, German and French speaking population. From Neuchatel we went to Lausanne, where, as in the other places mentioned, we met with many excellent Christians, and where the German, English and French speaking population had an opportunity of hearing the truth twelve times. The brotherly intercourse I had with many Christians was particularly pleasant in that city. The same was the case at Vevey, where I preached four times, at Montreux six times, at Bex twice, at Aigle once, and at Yverdun twice. In these places the preaching was in English, or German, or both. At Yverdun I saw the widow of a dear brother in Christ, gone to his rest many years ago, whom I knew on my first beginning to minister in the Word at Teignmouth, at the commencement of the year 1830; and I learned from the widow only then that he was converted through my instrumentality. Thus, after more than 48 years, I heard for my encouragement of another instance of blessing through my early labours in the Word in England. From Yverdun we went to Geneva, where I preached twelve times, and again German, English and French speaking persons had a testimony for the Lord delivered in their hearing. In this city, where there are many true Christians, much love was shown to us. We were also deeply interested in seeing at Geneva a large, good, and very exact model of Jerusalem as it is at present. From Geneva we went to Lyons, where I preached four times, thence to Marseille where I preached six times, and afterwards to Nimes, where I held six meetings. At Nimes we had not only the mournful sight of a temple, built to the honour of the Roman emperor Augustus, but a vast Roman Amphitheatre, in which many centuries ago most fearful scenes took place, as the early Christians had to fight there with wild beasts. At Nimes, too, after the Reformation, believers, who had left popery, had greatly to suffer. But these very

sufferings have brought spiritual blessings to the Christians there, and also to those at Montpellier, to which town we went next, where I preached five times. From Montpellier we went to Spain, as I desired greatly with my own eyes to see the Schools, which have been entirely supported for a number of years by the funds of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, and also, that I might see as much as possible of the Mission work generally, in aid of which we had sent so many thousand pounds to Spain, within the last ten years. We reached Barcelona on the evening of the second day, December 13, 1878. Here we stayed a fortnight, and I gave altogether twenty-three addresses, which, with the exception of a few in English and German without translation, were chiefly in English with Spanish interpretation. At Barcelona we had most happy intercourse with a number of brethren who labour in the Gospel, and our ten Day Schools, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Payne, we found in a most satisfactory state. There were in these ten Day Schools, when I inspected them, 756 pupils, almost all the children of popish parents, who so greatly value these Schools, that, though through the threats and persuasions of the priests children are sometimes removed from them, yet they are generally brought back again after a week or two, because the parents say, they are so greatly benefited by going to our schools. From Barcelona we went to Saragossa, where I preached four times in English, with translation into Spanish. From Saragossa we proceeded to Madrid, where I spoke 15 times in English or German, or in English with Spanish interpretation. Our five Day Schools in Madrid, under the superintendence of Mr. Fenn, I likewise found in a most satisfactory state, and we could only rejoice in seeing so many children, both in Barcelona and Madrid brought under the sound of the Gospel, whereby also the popish parents, in many instances, have been benefited, because their children read to them, when at home, out of the Word of God and sing their precious Gospel hymns. The Schools at Madrid contained at the time we were there 272 pupils. A sixteenth School, under the superintendence of Mr. Senington at Igualada we did not see, because that place was at a great distance, but we had very happy intercourse with our brother Senington himself. To the utmost of my power I sought to comfort and encourage all the dear labourers in the Gospel, with whom I met in Spain; for their difficulties and trials are great and many, and, to this end, I repeatedly held meetings for intercourse with those brethren and sisters, who are engaged in missionary work, for the purpose of comforting, encouraging, and seeking to strengthen their hands in God. On account of the distance, which involved four days travelling day and night in a country where the languages we could speak would not have been understood, we were reluctantly obliged to give up going to Vigo and some other places in Spain where missionaries reside whom we have sought to aid.—Religious liberty in Spain is not increasing, in comparison with what it was 7 or 8 years since, but decreasing; and the government yields to the power of

the priests. I give only one instance of this. When our Schools at Madrid were established and a place was opened for preaching the Gospel, a sign was placed outside over the entrance announcing that this was an evangelical place of worship for preaching the gospel. After this sign had existed a considerable time, official directions were sent to Mr. Fenn to have it painted over, so that the announcement might be obliterated. But the painter, who had done the work, being at heart grieved at having to destroy his own work, and sorrowful also, that these schools should be hindered instead of being encouraged by the Government, painted the sign over with water colours, so that still in a measure, what had been painted before could be seen. Some time after also the rain made the former painting still more visible. Now the Government sent by night their own painter, to daub the sign thickly over with oil paint. May the Christian readers be led to pray much for Spain, that it still may be kept open for the preaching of the Gospel and the circulation of the Holy Scriptures; and may they also especially pray for those who labour in the Gospel in that country.

From Madrid we went back to France, where I held one meeting at Bayonne and one at Biarritz. We then went to Pau, which is a great resort of the English gentry during the winter, where I had nine precious and important meetings. From Pau we went to Bordeaux where I preached three times, and thence proceeded to La Force, where I preached twice. At La Force we saw some remarkable institutions, which the loving heart of Mr. John Bost has founded for the benefit of epileptics, idiots, the insane, and persons otherwise grievously afflicted in mind or body. We then went to Cannes where I preached 15 times, and had a very important and profitable time. After leaving Cannes we visited Nice, where I preached 14 times. From Nice we went to Mentone where I held 12 meetings. In all these different places on the Mediterranean, so exceedingly frequented during the winter months by visitors from various countries, I held meetings especially for them; and this was just one point, which made my service so important, because many through my work and writings knew me, and were ready to come and hear. I cannot leave this notice of Mentone, without mentioning, that, in addition to having very happy interviews with various Christians, I enjoyed especially the intercourse I had with Mr. Spurgeon, with whom I spent repeatedly a considerable time. After leaving Mentone we went into Italy. At Bordighera, on the frontier, I preached twice, at San Remo once, and thence we set out via Genoa and Pisa for Florence, where I preached 19 times, and where we spent a very happy and profitable time. From Florence we went to Rome, where I preached 20 times, in various languages, with or without translation into Italian, as I had done in Florence; so that, as many as possible, who desired to hear the truth might be benefited. From my earliest days, through the classical education I had received, Rome had great attractions for me; but that which now, as a servant of the Lord Jesus especially

interested me, was the triumphal arch, erected by the people and the Senate to Titus, after his destruction of Jerusalem. This triumphal arch just eighteen hundred years old, is well preserved, and, under it, you see in sculpture the golden candlestick taken from the Temple, the two silver trumpets with which the priests had to blow, and the Jews led along by their conquerors in chains. The catacombs, in which the early Christians hid themselves, and where for a very long time they carried on their worship and buried their dead, being immensely long subterranean caverns and passages extending for hundreds of miles round the city, likewise interested us much; because for centuries these caves were thus used. One of the most affecting sights in Rome was, the Scala Santa, a staircase, upon which poor deluded devotees went up on their knees, because a papal indulgence connected with doing it is granted. But wherever the eye turned almost, you saw idolatry; no longer now the idolatry of pagan Rome, but of so-called Christian Rome: I counted it therefore an especial honour, to be allowed to witness for the Lord in Rome also. From Rome we went to Naples, where I was permitted to preach twenty times; it is the largest city in Italy. Here, as everywhere else, I had happy intercourse with Christians, preaching in all the various evangelical churches gladly, where they held the Head even Christ, and were sound in the foundation truths of our most holy faith; for I take especial delight in seeking to promote love and union among the various bodies of believers. Whilst in Naples, we saw the awful destruction permitted by God through the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79, just 1800 years ago, whereby many hundreds of persons suddenly lost their lives, and the two towns of Pompei and Herculaneum were buried. They are now gradually being disinterred; we saw hundreds of buildings, houses, temples, theatres, shops, bakeries, etc., which have been cleared from the ruins around them; even the very bread taken out of the ovens, which was in them, when the eruption came. The lava which we saw, in ascending Vesuvius, impressed me more with the power of God than anything I ever remember to have seen; for these masses, which flowed out of the crater of that mountain in a liquid state, seemed to me far greater than the mountain itself. What cannot God do? But I must not enlarge here. After leaving Naples I preached also at Bologna twice, in Venice five times, in Brescia twice, at Como five times, in Milan nine times, at Turin five times and in the Waldensian Valleys seven times. I counted it an especial honour to be allowed to witness for the Lord in these valleys where so many thousands of Christians were martyred for the truth, were imprisoned, banished, or suffered the loss of all their earthly possessions.—I especially commend the descendants of these godly forefathers to the prayers of the Christian readers, that they may be blessed spiritually, and may greatly glorify God in this nineteenth century, as they now enjoy perfect religious liberty. We then went to Paris, and after I had preached there twice we left for Bristol, where we arrived on June 18, 1879, after I had preached altogether during

these 9 months and 12 days 286 times, in forty-six different towns or cities.

The longer I thus move about on these preaching tours, the more I see, how greatly my labours are owned by the Lord, and the more I am convinced, that it is His holy will, I should spend the evening of my life, whilst the Lord Jesus tarries, and health and strength are continued to me, in going from city to city, and from country to country, to preach the Gospel of the grace of God, and in seeking to benefit Christians through the amount of knowledge and experience I have obtained in the service of the Lord during the past fifty-three years. After we have tarried therefore about ten weeks in Bristol, we purpose, on August 28, to sail again for the United States, as I had to leave America last year with 108 written invitations, which I had not been able to accept, before we had to return to England.

Dec. 31, 1879.—During the past year it pleased the Lord to give to us by presents in clothes and provisions, or expenses at the hotels paid for us, £99. 4s. Through the boxes at the chapels, £46. 14s. 7d. Through donors in Bristol and Clifton, £139. 1s. 8½d. Through donors in various other parts of the world, £1,128. 3s. 9d. There were also two small legacies left to me, amounting to £16. Likewise some money owing to my dear wife, amounting to £77. 2s. 9d., was unexpectedly paid to her. In all, therefore, our income was £1,506. 6s. 9½d.

Of this amount we gave to relatives £217., to poor believers under my pastoral care £86. 16s. 2d., and to the funds of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution £1,156. 6s. 9d.

July 10th, 1880. Above forty-six years the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad has now existed. When I founded it, one of the principles on which I did so, yea the chief principle was, that The Living God should be its Patron. This was stated in print. I sought thus, in the most public manner, to honour God. Accordingly, He has condescended, ever since, to honour me in upholding this Institution, enlarging it more and more, making it a blessing to hundreds of thousands of souls, and using me in other respects in blessing to the world and the Church. All this is, according to the word of God, "Them that honour me I will honour," I Samuel, ii. 30. I reckon it one of the greatest honours, which the Lord has condescended to bestow on His unworthy servant, in the evening of his life, to have been allowed for more than five years to go from city to city, and from country to country (to eleven countries up to the present time) to preach the Gospel, and to seek to benefit believers, especially younger Christians, by the experience I have had during the 54 years and 8 months that I have known the Lord, and to teach the truth more perfectly where it is needed. My labours in this way have been owned most abundantly. To the praise of God I have to say, that there is not one of the hundreds of towns or cities, in which I have thus laboured, in which there has not been

clearly and distinctly blessing left behind. All this most plainly proves, more and more (if proof be required), what is the will of God regarding me, namely, that, as long as health and strength are graciously continued, I should thus go on. As I stated in the last Report, that on August 28th, 1879, my dear wife and myself purposed to leave a second time for the United States, that I might accept some of the 108 written invitations for preaching in different cities, which I had not been able to accept while we were in America the first time, so we did. On September 6th we landed at New York, and from that time up to June 5th, 1880, when we embarked at Quebec to return to Europe, I preached altogether 299 times in 42 different places, having been 272 days in America. In the saloon of the Germanic, on our outward voyage, I preached once, at Brooklyn once, at New York twice, at Morristown five times, at Maddison once, at Troy eight times, at Lansenburg once, at Albany eight times, at Saratoga Springs five times, at Clifton Springs 23 times, at Rochester seven times, at Hamilton, Canada, five times, at Brantford, Canada, eight times, at Toronto twenty-four times, at Montreal nine times, at Ottawa four times, at Brockville twice, at Kingston seven times, at Buffalo, United States, sixteen times, at Woodstock, Canada, five times, at London, Canada, four times, at Detroit, United States, seventeen times, at Ypsilanti four times, at Ann Arbor four times, at Olivet twice, at Kalamazoo six times, at Chicago fourteen times, at Milwaukee seven times, at St. Paul nine times, at Minneapolis nine times, at Northfield four times, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, four times, at Davenport eight times, at Jacksonville four times, at Bloomington five times, at Indianapolis seven times, at Cincinnati eleven times, at Covington once, at Dayton seven times, at Cleveland twice, at Dansville twenty times, and at Quebec once. I preached also five times on board the "Sardinian" during our voyage back to England. Whilst labouring in America, I had twelve meetings at which for about an hour or upwards I addressed the evangelical ministers of the cities where these meetings were held. A very large number generally gathered together; and after speaking I answered questions, put to me regarding the ministry of the Word or pastoral labours. Three meetings also were held at which I addressed hundreds of other Christian workers each time. I addressed the students of Universities and Theological Seminaries or Colleges fourteen times, when generally hundreds, and on one occasion about a thousand, were present. These things are mentioned in order that the Christian reader may kindly follow up these various services with prayer. The meetings for pastors and for Christian workers to which I have referred, and the addresses given to students, I reckon to be a most important part of my service in America. Finally we had to leave the country with 154 written invitations, which I was unable to accept; for the longer we stayed, the more did these invitations increase.

During this second visit to America I made it very specially my business to preach to the

Germans (of whom there are above nine millions in the United States), in their own language; a service which is greatly needed in that country. Emigration from Germany and German Switzerland increases more and more; and again this spring vast numbers arrived in the United States. They greatly need to have the truth ministered to them, for they have not the advantages that many of the Americans have.

As I am able therefore habitually to preach in America in two different languages, both in Canada and in the United States; as my service in those countries has been signally owned by God; and as I had to leave America with 154 written invitations for preaching, which I was not able to accept, though I generally preached 8, 9, and 10 times every week, after much prayer I consider it to be the will of God that we return again to America, after I shall have published the new Report of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, ministered for a time in Bristol, laboured again personally for a season on Ashley Down, and given some rest to my dear son-in-law and daughter (Mr. and Mrs. Wright), upon whom, during our absence, the responsibilities of the work devolve. God willing, therefore, we purpose to sail from Liverpool in the "Sardinian," on September the 16th, for Quebec.

Dec. 31, 1880. We received presents in clothes and provisions given to us, and in hotel bills paid, the amount of £102. 9s. Through the Chapel boxes we received £61. 16s. 2½d. From donors in Bristol and Clifton, £159. 6s. 6¼d. From donors in various parts of the land and the world, £1,021. 3s. 10½d. There was also a legacy of £300. left us; so that, in all, our income for the year was £1,644. 15s. 7¼d.

Of this amount we gave to relatives £236. 15s. To poor believers under my pastoral care, £113. 10s.; and to the Scriptural Knowledge Institution £1,158. 8s. 10d.; in all, £1,508. 13s. 10d.

July 12, 1881. Ebeneser! hitherto the Lord has helped us! The longer I live, the more do I see my entire dependence upon Him.

For above fifty years I have now walked, by His grace, in a path of complete reliance upon Him, who is the faithful one, for everything I have needed; and yet I am increasingly convinced that it is by His help *alone* I am enabled to continue in this course; for, if left to myself, even after the precious enjoyment so long experienced of walking thus in fellowship with God, I should yet be tempted to abandon this path of entire dependence upon Him. To His praise, however, I am able to state, that for more than half a century I have never had the least desire to do so.

In the last Report it was mentioned that I saw it to be the will of God we should visit America a third time, in order that I might preach the gospel, comfort Christians, seek to lead them to more entire separation from the world and all that is contrary to His mind;

endeavour to bring them back to His Word, as the only standard by which every thing is to be judged; strive to promote true brotherly love and union among Christians; point out the true character and end of the present dispensation; preach the second coming of Christ; and by my own experience encourage believers everywhere to commit all their matters to the Lord in believing prayer, and in this way seek to strengthen their faith.

As these preaching tours form now so important a part of my service for the Lord, I trust that it may be interesting and profitable to the reader if I dwell upon our recent visit to America somewhat at length, and write a more detailed account of it, than has been given upon former occasions.

On September 15, 1880, my dear wife and I left Bristol for Liverpool, and on the following day embarked for Quebec in one of the steam ships belonging to the Allan Line.

To the praise of God, I would here particularly mention that, in crossing the Atlantic upon this occasion for the fifth time, not only was I entirely free from sea sickness, but I had not the slightest indisposition during the whole voyage. Four years ago, when I received a hearty invitation from five pastors of the churches of five different denominations to visit America and labour for a time in connection with them, I gave myself earnestly to prayer, in order to ascertain whether this was a call from God or not. Very many times during the previous twenty years I had received invitations to visit the United States, but never seriously considered the matter before. When, however, this joint letter from those five pastors was spread before the Lord, my heart was willing to go to America if He called me thither, notwithstanding my natural antipathy to the voyage; for though I have been to sea now twenty-five times, direct service for the Lord has been my object in going, and never my own gratification. I told my Heavenly Father that, if it were His holy will we should go to America, not only was I willing to suffer greatly from sea sickness, as had been the case many years ago, but that I was ready to endure any other discomfort, or even to risk my life during the passage. And now, what has been the result? Not only have I crossed the Atlantic six times, without suffering in the least, but I have been able carefully to attend to my dear wife (who at the commencement of each voyage was extremely ill), preach the Word on board several times, and repeatedly in other ways to serve the Lord. This I mention, in order that my beloved fellow believers may not allow themselves to be kept from service, by the prospect of trial or suffering in connection with giving themselves to the Lord's work. During the passage to Canada in September, 1880, I was able to preach eight times.

On September 26th we landed at Quebec; on the same evening I preached in one of the churches there, and eight times more during the following seven days we remained in the

city; for having given but little time to Quebec during our former visits, I desired to strengthen the hands of the Christians there, who are comparatively few in number, as they have many difficulties to contend with, because Roman Catholicism so greatly prevails. Here we had the joy of seeing a Roman Catholic gentleman of high position attend each of the last five meetings at which I preached. When they were over, I conversed with him about his soul, and he gladly accepted the three volumes of my Narrative.

On the 4th October we started for Boston, in the United States, and remained five weeks in that city. During our stay at Boston I repeatedly went to a mid-day prayer-meeting, called "The Market Men's Prayer Meeting," and gave addresses there. It is attended principally by men of business, who meet every day from 12 to 1 o'clock. A number of Christian tradesmen, consisting of grocers, butchers, provision dealers, etc., go to it out of their shops from the neighbouring streets, to pour out their hearts before God. They appeared to me to be earnest, simple hearted, godly men. Besides these, many other persons attend, for the sake of the spiritual blessing to be obtained at that meeting.

Whilst at Boston I had the privilege of addressing about 100 Methodist Episcopal ministers for an hour; and upon another occasion addressed more than 200 Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Lutheran, and other ministers, for the same time, answering questions put to me afterwards by them, with a view of ascertaining what is the most Scriptural way of carrying on the Lord's work. During our stay in the city, we went to Newton Central, a few miles from Boston, where, at the Theological Seminary, I held a meeting for the students, 71 in number. On the next day I also addressed the students of "The Theological Seminary" of the University of Boston. Considering these meetings with students and pastors of churches to be a deeply important part of my service, I have had great numbers of them, both in Europe and America, during the past six years.

On the 29th October we went to Wellesley College, where upon two occasions I addressed the 360 lady students who belong to it. We have seen nothing equal to the American colleges for ladies either in Great Britain or on the Continent of Europe. In four such institutions I have addressed the students, and upon inquiry, found not only that they are instructed in all the various branches of a first-class education, but that in them the young ladies are also carefully instructed in domestic matters, each doing part of the daily work of the establishment, both for the sake of learning *how* it should be done properly, and also that physical exercise may be healthfully combined with mental cultivation. The religious tone of these colleges is of a high character, and the way in which the spiritual interest of the young ladies is provided for is excellent. Very many of them are

Christians.

During our stay at Boston, one of the most interesting parts of my service was a meeting held at Plymouth, New England, 37 miles distant, where I preached at the "Church of the Pilgrims," a particularly interesting place of worship, because it represents the church erected by the Pilgrim Fathers, on their first arrival in this country. Plymouth is noted as the place where they landed, December 22nd, 1620, and as being the site of the first house ever built in New England. At Pilgrims' Hall we saw a number of interesting relics brought over to this country by the pilgrims in the Mayflower, the ship which conveyed them across the Atlantic to their new home in this distant country, where they were obliged to take refuge from the persecution for Christ's sake, by which they had been assailed in their native land. At Boston and in the neighbourhood I preached 38 times during the five weeks we were there, viz. 29 times in Boston itself, once at Chelsea, once at East Cambridge, once at Newtonville, twice at Newton, once at Newton Central, once at Plymouth, and twice at Wellesley College.

Milford, Massachusetts, was the next place we visited, where I preached four times; and on November 13th we proceeded to Amherst. Here President Seeyle, with whom we had been in correspondence, kindly met us on our arrival, and the following afternoon a meeting was held at the College chapel, at which 339 of the students were present, whom I had the pleasure of addressing for nearly an hour. In the evening, at one of the churches in Amherst, I preached to a large, crowded congregation, and the next day attended a pastors' meeting, where the privilege was granted me of addressing fifteen fellow labourers in the gospel, and of seeking to strengthen their hands in the Lord. After leaving Amherst we went to Northampton, where I addressed 260 of the lady students at Smith's College. In this town the excellent President Edwards resided for many years, and the church in which he laboured so long we looked at with interest. On the 18th November we went to South Hadley, where the celebrated Mount Holyoke Female Seminary is situated, founded in 1837 by that holy, excellent woman, Mary Lyon. Here in the evening, and also the next morning, I had the privilege of addressing the 250 lady students who belong to it. From this Institution many godly, devoted young women have gone forth as missionaries, and numbers of eminent Christian teachers have received their education and training at Mount Holyoke. One particular feature of the system there is, the attention the young ladies are required to pay to the domestic arrangements. They are expected in every way to make themselves useful, and not only do they cook, and wash their own clothes, but the entire household work of the large establishment is performed between them. The whole, however, is so conducted, that their education, which is of a very high order, both with reference to mental culture and religious training, is at the same time carried on admirably. I believe it would be an excellent thing if the young

ladies of *Great Britain* were more systematically instructed in those domestic occupations, which are so intimately connected with the comfort and welfare of well-regulated households. On the evening of November 19th I preached at South Hadley Church, and early the next morning addressed the young ladies at Mount Holyoke Seminary once more.

The same day we went to Hartford, Connecticut, where I preached six times, and held a meeting for pastors, when the privilege of addressing thirty brethren in Christ, and of replying afterwards to any questions they asked, was accorded me. In this city I held also three German meetings.

At New Haven, Connecticut, we arrived on the 27th November—a place which is famous as the seat of Yale College (or rather, University), founded in the year 1700, and containing 859 students. Through the courtesy of the president and university chaplain I had twice an opportunity of addressing a considerable number of the students, a service in which I take the deepest interest, from having been converted myself while a student at the University of Halle. These my labours amongst the students of colleges, theological seminaries, and universities, both in Europe and America, the Lord has condescended to bless greatly in several instances, which have since come to my knowledge. In this place I had also a precious meeting with about fifty pastors from the city and neighbourhood, whom I addressed for an hour. At New Haven I preached 12 times, and once at Fair Haven, which is in the vicinity. Four of these meetings were in German.

On December 8th we proceeded to New York. During our two former visits to America, I had been able to give comparatively but little time to this the largest of all the cities in the United States, which now contains more than thirteen hundred thousand inhabitants. We considered it therefore to be the will of God that we should stay for a considerable time in this city, and seek to do what we could for its spiritual welfare. As in New York alone the Germans exceed 300,000 in number, and at Brooklyn (which adjoins it) there are 200,000 more, I had abundant opportunity of preaching among them. The English-speaking population of New York, Brooklyn and the neighbourhood is about one million and a half. We remained, therefore, at New York from December 8th, 1880 to March 19th, 1881, a period of 14 weeks and 3 days. During our stay there were 9 meetings with pastors, when I addressed them upon each occasion: 4 I held for Christian workers, and addressed 125 students also of the Union Theological Seminary, by desire of the president and professors. During the whole period of our stay in New York, I preached 70 times in this city, 15 times at Brooklyn, once at Harlem, twice at Hoboken, New Jersey, twice at Tremont, and twice at Union Hill, New Jersey. 38 of these services were in German, and the others in English. On the 19th March we left New York for Newark, New Jersey, a city of about 120,000 inhabitants, among whom there are above 30,000

Germans.

Before our arrival there, many German services had already been arranged, so that for nearly three weeks I preached almost exclusively among the Germans, and not in the large American churches of the city until a later period. During our stay at Newark I preached at Elizabeth three times, twice at Orange, twice at Bloomfield (all three of these cities in New Jersey), had two meetings with pastors, three for Christian workers, held one service for students, and preached 26 times at Newark.

On April 18th we went to Port Chester, in the State of New York, where I preached 4 times; and on April 22nd started for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 464 miles distant. In this city I held nine meetings in English and nine in German, as there are in Pittsburgh and Allegheny (the two cities join each other) nearly 60,000 Germans. I had also two meetings with the German and American pastors. On the 13th May we returned to New York, that I might fulfil a few preaching engagements made before our departure thence, and embark for England after a stay of about 8 months in America.

During this our third visit to the United States I preached altogether 244 times. At eighteen of these meetings I addressed German or American pastors, fifteen of them were held for the students of universities, theological seminaries, and colleges, and at seven I spoke to Christian workers as such. To the praise of the Lord I would state, that He helped me greatly during the whole period of my service, and in the day of Christ's appearing I have the fullest reason to expect abundant fruit as the result of these labours. My dear wife also received much help from God in her little service for Him, as she had many opportunities of speaking to inquirers privately, and was able to circulate a large number of books and tracts both amongst believers and the unconverted. She likewise assisted me greatly in a variety of other ways, especially in writing 738 letters for me, whilst we were the third time in America.

On May 21st we left New York in the Britannic (White Star Line), and after a most favourable passage landed at Liverpool on May 30th, having much reason heartily to praise God for His abundant loving-kindness towards us during our travels by land and by water.

The sad state of Switzerland and Germany (religiously) having been particularly laid on my heart, in addition to the many calls I have had to "Come over and help" in those and other countries on the Continent, we purpose (if the Lord permit), at the end of August to revisit the Continent of Europe, that I may have the privilege of preaching there again, as I did upon former occasions.

I mention particularly, to the praise and honour of God, that during the last year, from May, 1880 to May, 1881, it has pleased the Lord to visit us with a gracious work of His

Holy Spirit among the Orphans and in many of the Schools. While spending three months on Ashley Down, from the middle of June to the middle of September, 1880, I felt particularly led to urge upon my dear fellow labourers to be very earnest in prayer, that it might please the Lord to visit us with the mighty working of His Holy Spirit among the children. Scarce had we landed in America, when most cheering information was sent to us from Ashley Down, that the Lord had been pleased to answer our many prayers in this particular, and that a most blessed work of conversion had commenced among the Orphans. This work has been going on more or less ever since. We have now, including those who were already converted, when this work of the Spirit commenced in October, 1880 (as far as man is able to judge), 512 Orphans in the five houses regarding whom there is good Scriptural ground to believe, that they have been brought to rest upon the Lord Jesus for the salvation of their souls. There are also 230 Orphans in a hopeful state, but regarding them the matrons and teachers cannot speak so confidently. Besides these, there are many among the Infants respecting whom the teachers hesitate to speak decidedly, on account of their tender age, though, as far as outward appearances go, there is great hope entertained regarding them.

Dec. 31, 1881. During this year we have received in presents of clothes, provisions, or in hotel expenses, having been paid for us, £72. 3s. 6d. Also through the Chapel boxes, £57. 15s. 5d. Through donations in Bristol and Clifton, not anonymously given, £131. 8s. 9½d. From donors not residing in Bristol and Clifton £1,182. 4s. 6d. There were also two legacies left to me, one of £50., and the other of £532. 14s. 5d. In all, therefore, our income for the year was £2,026. 6s. 7½d.

Of this amount we gave to relatives, £203. 6s. 10d. To poor believers, £74. 12s. 2d. To the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad, £1,530. 12s. 10d.

As I began in the year 1830, giving systematically as the Lord was pleased to instruct to me the means, so I continued to do.

July 10, 1882. It was stated in the last Report, that the Lord laid it on my heart to go again with my beloved wife to the Continent of Europe, that I might further preach there. This my eighth long preaching tour was begun on Aug. 23, 1881.

After I had preached for some time at Berne, Zurich, Männedorf, Wädenschwyl, Basel (all in German Switzerland), and at Stuttgart (capital of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg), we began our journey to the Holy Land, to which country we were led in a remarkably providential manner. I desired to comfort and encourage the many missionaries from England, Scotland, Ireland, America, Germany, Switzerland and other countries, who are

labouring in Palestine, as their difficulties and trials are great, and also to preach to their congregations. Besides this, I particularly wished to visit the various German colonies in the Holy Land, in order to give them spiritual help, and to encourage them as much as possible.

On Oct. 20th we left Marseilles by steamer for Alexandria in Egypt, where we arrived after a voyage of 6 days. Here I found myself in the twelfth country of my preaching tours, and then it became necessary, when no English, German, or French speaking congregations could be met with, to make use of interpretation into Arabic. At Alexandria we met with great kindness from the American missionaries, the Scotch minister, the German pastor and the German deaconesses, who made arrangements for meetings, so that I had a considerable amount of work during the 10 days we were there. The heat we felt much, the thermometer being about 90 degrees, although we were there as late in the year as the beginning of November, and the mosquitos and flies were most troublesome. On Nov. 5th we went by railway from Alexandria to Cairo, where I also preached several times for the German pastor, and in connection with the American mission, their being here likewise facility given for service to the full.

Whilst at Cairo we spent one day in visiting the great Pyramids, 10 miles from the city, and upon another occasion went to the Museum, which contains a number of mummies, several of the embalmed bodies being those of Egyptian kings recently discovered. Among them there is the mummy of that great oppressor, the Pharaoh during whose reign the Israelites had most of all to suffer, until they were delivered by Jehovah through His servant Moses. On the 11th Nov. we left Cairo for Port Said, travelling by rail to Ismailia for 6 hours, and then proceeding in a very small mail steamer on the Suez Canal for about 7 hours to Port Said, where we did not arrive until two hours after midnight.

Here also the Lord was pleased to give me deeply interesting work amongst the Germans and English. A remarkable circumstance was, that 14 men were present at an English service who had just suffered shipwreck; so, as their lives had been saved, I took advantage of the impressive circumstance, and pressed upon them the acceptance of the gospel. At a German service, a considerable number of young men and women, from Bohemia were present, who earn their bread at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, etc., by their great talent for music. They were all Roman Catholics. To each of them, a copy of the Bible or New Testament in German, was given, and to the English sailors a copy in English.

On the afternoon of Nov. 14th we left Port Said for Jaffa (the ancient Joppa), on the coast of Palestine, on board a large Russian steamer, in which, besides the saloon passengers, there were in the steerage from 100 to 150 Russian pilgrims with their priests of the

Greek church, on their way to Jerusalem. All these pilgrims were supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures in Russ, by a Scotch evangelist, and an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at a nominal price. These two brethren labour for the Lord habitually at Port Said, which is a most important sea-port, where they have many opportunities of meeting with people of various nationalities. The Russian Pilgrims to whom I have referred, though substantially holding all the fearful errors of the Church of Rome, with out being under the supremacy of the Pope, yet differ from papists in this particular, that their priests, instead of hindering them from seeking the word of God, encourage them to purchase it.

At 8 a.m. on Nov. 15th, we found ourselves off the coast of Palestine, at Jaffa, and cast anchor about a mile from the shore, as none of the towns on this part of the Mediterranean coast have harbours or proper places to land. Here we had to remain 24 hours on board for quarantine, because there was cholera at Mecca; but on the 16th at 8 a.m. were permitted by the Turkish doctors to land. We had, however, an exceedingly rough, unpleasant passage from the vessel to the shore, in a boat rowed by 8 Arabs, the waves and surf being tremendous at Jaffa when the wind is high. The appearance of the town from the ship was striking, but on walking through it, we found the streets extremely narrow and filthy. There being a German colony at Jaffa, as well as American and English missionaries, I had abundant opportunity of preaching to German and English congregations, or in either of these languages with Arabic interpretation, when neither English nor German was understood. I preached also at Sarona, another German colony, 3 miles from Jaffa.

After having stayed 12 days at Jaffa, on Nov. 28th we started for Jerusalem, in an open Russian waggon with three horses. Between Jaffa and Ramleh, for about 12 miles, the cultivation of the land is pretty good, and the soil appears productive; but as soon as the mountainous district commenced, which in the Holy Scriptures is called the mountains of Judaea, the aspect of the country became wild and dreary. Palestine, called so many times in the Scriptures, "the land flowing with milk and honey," and "the glory of all lands," has now a most barren and rocky appearance; so that one is forced to see that God's curse rests even upon *the land* and not merely upon the people who once inhabited the country, the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Nevertheless the day is coming, when Jehovah will remember even "the land," and when the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

After a journey of 12 hours, of the most rough and trying character, over the only *made* road which exists in the whole of Palestine, but which is so bad that the worst of all European roads we ever travelled upon is better than it, we reached Jerusalem in the evening, and had to alight before the Jaffa Gate, as no carriage nor vehicle of any

description can enter the city, the streets being far too narrow and too badly paved for carriages to be driven along them. You must either walk in Jerusalem, or ride upon horses, mules, or donkeys; and the only way of conveying goods or merchandise from one part of the city to another, is upon these animals or upon camels. All the 9 weeks and 2 days we were staying at Jerusalem, we never saw a single carriage; and even the uncomfortable Russian waggons, when wanted, must be ordered from Jaffa, where they are kept by the Germans. At the Mediterranean Hotel we took up our abode, and upon its flat roof which formed a kind of terrace, we often walked during our sojourn there, on account of the wretched state of the streets. From this elevated spot, we had a fine view of the Mount of Olives, the Mosque of Omar, where the Temple formerly stood, many of the public buildings, and could overlook almost the whole city.

Close to our hotel, there was a small open space, on which a little market was held regularly every day (including Sundays) where very large radishes, eggs, oranges, bread cakes, wood, and a few other articles were offered for sale. We had thus an opportunity of seeing the extreme poverty of the country; for the poor women who brought vegetables for sale, used to eat the coarse parts of those they offered, evidently pressed by hunger; and as for their wood, they brought from a considerable distance nothing but a few roots of olive trees (almost the only fuel to be had now at Jerusalem) to sell.

So scarce is wood, that the comparatively few olive trees, which remain in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, are cut down, and their dried roots serve as fuel. Besides these poor creatures, we saw multitudes of men, women and children half naked, or clothed in most miserable rags: and you cannot walk a short distance even, without being besieged for alms by a number of beggars, not a few of whom are lepers.

Jerusalem is now a small city, in comparison with European cities, (round which you may walk in about 45 minutes), and contains only 28,000 inhabitants, of which 8,000 are Jews, who are generally very poor. They settle there, because money is frequently sent by wealthier Israelites from Europe to Jerusalem to relieve their necessities; but there is nothing yet like an extensive gathering of Jews to this city or to their own land. One of the missionary brethren told me on Dec. 1st, 1881, that the Pasha, or Governor of Jerusalem, had received orders from the Sultan of Constantinople, not to sell any considerable quantities of land to the Jews, for the sake of forming a Jewish colony, lest difficulty should arise to the Ottoman Empire, from the European powers. From all I could learn, the missionaries who labour among the Jews, very excellent men, have comparatively little encouragement in their service, and greatly need on that account the help by prayer of all true Christians; for as soon as the Rabbis find that any Israelite is in the least degree tending towards Christianity, all support is at once cut off from him; and as the Jews in Jerusalem are generally very poor, none but those who are in earnest, come

as inquirers after the way of salvation. The number of true converts from Judaism to Christianity is *extremely* small; this I do not mention as a discouragement for service, but I seek to stir up Christians to prayer. Whilst at Jerusalem we visited Bethany, saw the tomb of Lazarus, and from the summit of the Mount of Olives, had an extensive view of part of Jordan, of the valley which Lot chose for himself, and of the neighbourhood of the cave of Adullam. From the Mount of Olives we also had by far the best view of Jerusalem which is to be obtained anywhere. The garden of Gethsemane was likewise visited by us, and the pool of Bethesda, also the Mosque of Omar where the Temple formerly stood, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, built, as it is said, over the spot where our Lord was crucified.

In going to Bethany we crossed the Brook Kidron, which however has water in it, only when there have been heavy rains, otherwise it is quite dry. One day we rode upon donkeys to Bethlehem, 6 miles from Jerusalem, and visited the church which, as it is said, has been erected, over the spot where the manger stood in which Jesus was laid after his birth. At another time we went to the "Upper Pool," where Rabshakeh spoke to the men on the wall, in the days of Hezekiah; also the place where Herod's palace was, the castle to which Paul was taken, and the Pool of Siloam (now without water). One of the most memorable places we saw was, "the Wailing Place of the Jews." Every Friday afternoon, shortly before sunset, 200 or 300 Jews assemble close to some immense stones, "the remains, it is supposed of the Temple;" these they kiss, whilst they offer prayer, and bewail, some with tears in their eyes, the calamities which have befallen their city and country. May the Lord hasten the time when the spirit of grace and of supplication will be poured out upon them, and when they shall look upon Him whom they pierced!

During our stay at Jerusalem I held many meetings in German, and in English, and preached repeatedly in both these languages, with interpretation into Arabic. Twice also I addressed the patients in a hospital for lepers, outside the city, where there were 14 men and 6 women afflicted with leprosy.

On February 1st, 1882, we left Jerusalem after a stay there of 9 weeks and 2 days, and returned to Jaffa, in order to pursue our journey thence by sea to Haipha and Beyrout. At Jaffa we stayed from February 1st to February 8th. The weather there was cold, and there were heavy gales and violent storms of rain, so we suffered greatly from the unusual inclemency of the season, because it was impossible to order fires, as fireplaces, or stoves are rarely used in Palestine, except at Jerusalem, which stands about 2600 feet above the level of the sea, and is considered colder in winter than many other places in the country. At Jaffa I preached again repeatedly to the Germans, and on Feb. 8 we embarked for Haipha, that I might labour there in the midst of another German colony. Our passages to and from the steamship in a small open boat, during weather which was still tempestuous,

were extremely rough and disagreeable; but we reached the Hotel du Mont Carmel at Haipha in safety soon after midnight the same evening. This little town is beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Carmel, and is close to the sea shore. During the 12 days we were there, I preached 14 times; and the Lord was graciously pleased to grant an especial blessing upon these services. On the Monday after our arrival, we rode on donkeys to the top of Mount Carmel, and from a lighthouse close to a Monastery of Carmelite monks situated there, had a magnificent view of Mount Tabor in the extreme distance, of brook Kishon, the valley where the Sea of Tiberias lies, the Bay of Haipha, the town of Acre (or Akka) the other side of it, the plain of Esdraelon, and the vast expanse of the Mediterranean, stretching away as far as the eye could reach. The weather being fine, with bright sunshine, and the atmosphere beautifully clear, we viewed the whole scene under particularly favourable circumstances. Haipha is situated in the neighbourhood of the place where Elijah slew the false prophets, and by prayer brought down fire to consume the sacrifice; and upon Mount Carmel he prayed that Jehovah would again give rain, after 3 years and 6 months, during which time there had been neither rain nor dew. On Feb. 20th we went on board a large Austrian steamer and sailed for Beyrout, Syria. Here we stayed 21 days, and in addition to my preaching many times in German, and in English, or in English and in German with Arabic interpretation, I addressed the students also of the college, the theological students, and had three meetings with Christian workers. We were very kindly received by the brethren and sisters connected with the American mission in this city, the Scotch mission, the German pastor, the deaconesses from Kaiserwerth, and by English labourers in the Lord's service. On March 14th we left Beyrout by a steamer for Smyrna, in Asia Minor, where we arrived on March 18th, after touching for several hours at the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes in the Levant, and at Chios, one of the numerous islands of the Archipelago. Chios was fearfully devastated by earthquakes in the spring of 1881.

The distance from Beyrout to Smyrna is 620 miles. At Smyrna I found work immediately on our arrival, and during our stay preached on the Lord's days twice, and every day in the week once or twice, either in English or in German; also several times with interpretation into the Armenian and Turkish languages, and into modern Greek; also once with Spanish translation, when addressing a congregation of Spanish Jews. Whilst at Smyrna we spent part of one day in going by rail to Ephesus, where we saw a number of very ancient ruins. Of the once magnificent temple of Diana, there is now nothing left except the spot where it stood, which is covered with a number of large stones, scattered on the ground, affording another illustration of the vanity of all the glory of this world.

On April 6 we left Smyrna for Constantinople, where we arrived on the 8th. During our stay there, I preached 18 times within the twelve days that we remained. Twice I

particularly addressed the Jews, and I had 6 opportunities of addressing hundreds of Jewish children in Schools connected with the London missionary Society to the Jews or the Scotch Mission to the Jews. These meetings were either in German, English, and French; or with Turkish interpretation.

On April 21st we left Constantinople for Athens, and arrived there on April 23rd. During the ten days we were at Athens I preached twelve times in English, but always with interpretation into modern Greek. I had also the opportunity of addressing 275 and 155 prisoners in two different prisons, having obtained permission from the Attorney-General so to do. Whilst at Athens we visited the Areopagus or Mars Hill, stood on the spot where Paul preached, and saw the ruins of many of the former idol-temples, some of which are nearly four thousand years old. Athens, which about 40 or 50 years ago was little more than a village, is now a beautiful city, and with Rome bids fair to become as splendid a city as formerly. The difficulties of Missionaries in Greece are greater than in Turkey, as they have not the same amount of liberty for service as in that country. The Greek Government allows no schools to be established where priests of the Greek Church cannot go to give religious instruction; and this of course greatly hinders our missionary brethren in their service. I commend this matter to the attention of Christians, and would ask them to pray that evangelical missionaries in Greece may be entirely free from the priests of the Greek Church.

On May 3rd we left Athens for Brindisi, and went from thence to Rome. In the latter city we arrived on May 8th, and stayed still the 19th. In Rome I preached twelve times. During the three years since we were last in this city, it has been greatly enlarged and improved, and the cleanliness of the streets is particularly striking. With reference to the work of God in Rome, it seems to have increased considerably, and the liberty which missionaries have is almost as great in every way as can be desired.

On our way back to England we also visited Florence for a short time, where I had laboured twice before, three years ago. There I had five very happy, precious meetings. This closed my eighth preaching tour. In addition to my regular services for preaching, I had one meeting especially for pastors, three for theological students, six for other students in colleges, thirty-two meetings at various educational institutions, and sixteen more particularly for Christian workers, to comfort and encourage them.

I very particularly commend missionary brethren and sisters in the East to the prayers of the Church of Christ; for they labour almost all of them under very great difficulties, connected with the way in which the natives have been brought up, their habits, the enervating character of the climate, and are tried in a number of other ways. Pray also in particular that these dear brethren and sisters may have great faith in the power of the

Holy Spirit, and believe that the Lord is able and willing to work as mightily in the East as in Europe and in America.

In looking back on my service during this eighth long preaching tour, I have abundant reason to be grateful to the Lord for the honour He has bestowed upon me, in allowing me thus to labour for Him, and I have also reason to believe that my labours have been owned by Him. Indeed during all these tours for the past seven years and three months, I have clearly seen, that it is the will of my heavenly Father, I should thus spend the evening of my life, as long as health is continued to me, and in other respects my way is made plain.

Dec. 31, 1882. It pleased the Lord to give to us through presents in clothes and provisions, and by having had our hotel expenses paid three times for us, £22. 15s. By means of chapel boxes, £42. 16s. came in. Through Bristol and Clifton donors, not anonymously, £131. 17s. Through donors, in other parts of the land and the earth, £1090. 2s. 8d. There were also two legacies left to me of £100. and £30. In all, therefore, our income during the year was £1417. 10s. 8d.

Of this amount we gave to relatives £150. To the poor under my pastoral care £80. 6s. 6d. To the Scriptural Knowledge Institution £599.

July 10, 1883. The year before last was full of a variety of difficulties and trials in connection with this Institution; and, in particular, with respect to funds. Clinging to the Lord and His Word was the only thing to sustain us. This, by His grace, and only by His grace, we were able to do; and thus it was, that we were not overpowered by the trial of faith. We considered that, not in displeasure—far less in anger and for the purpose of confounding us—but only for the trial of our faith and patience, and that we might learn the lesson which our Heavenly Father meant to teach us, we were thus dealt with. Further help from Him was confidently expected, and brighter days, even as it regarded means; and during the past year it has been seen that we did not trust in the Lord in vain.

A few Christian friends, who wished well to the Institution, desired me to discontinue my long Missionary Tours, as it appeared to them that *that* was the especial reason why the income had fallen off. I did not think so, however, because year after year, for several months at a time, the Scriptural Knowledge Institution had been left during my absence, under the godly and able direction of Mr. Wright, assisted by a staff of very efficient helpers; and whenever I returned to Bristol, I found that each branch of the Institution was in as good working order as if I had been on the spot during the whole year myself, which, for the first forty-one years after the founding of it, was the case. This fact, therefore, was looked upon by me as God's approval of my continuing to go on, spending the evening of my life in preaching Christ in other cities and countries also, and of my

seeking to help on individual Christians or assemblies of them, with the experience and knowledge He had been pleased to give me, during more than half a century that I have known Him.

I considered further, that Mr. Wright had the opportunity of availing himself of my judgment in difficult cases, should he need it, as I generally hear once every week from him, if not more frequently; and lastly, I knew that God—on whom I wait continually in these matters—would have me go on with my Missionary Tours, because I could help by prayer and counsel when at a distance as well as if in Bristol. And, lastly, I never considered it necessary that I should be at home *in order that we might be supplied with means*; for the third year, after I had commenced my Missionary Tours, we had a larger income for the various departments of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution than we had ever had during the previous forty-four years of its existence. I had, therefore, for these reasons, to leave unnoticed, apparently, the loving advice of a few donors, to remain in Bristol, on account of the falling off of the funds; and had *practically* to show, what I had repeatedly stated before in the Reports, that *real trust in God is above circumstances and appearances*.

After much prayer I set out again, accompanied by my dear wife, on my ninth great Missionary Tour; and the result has proved—in a way that only in the day of Christ will be fully made manifest, that I was especially helped by God and used, particularly in Russia and in Russian Poland.

On August 8th, 1882, we began our ninth Missionary Tour. The first place at which I preached was Weymouth, where I spoke in public four times. From Weymouth we went, by way of Calais and Brussels, to Düsseldorf on the Rhine, where I preached many times six years before. During this visit, I spoke there in public eight times. Regarding my stay at Düsseldorf, for the encouragement of the reader, I relate the following circumstance. During our first visit to that city, in the year 1876, a godly City Missionary came to me one day, greatly tried, because he had six sons, for whose conversion he had been praying many years, and yet they remained unconcerned about their souls, and he desired me to tell him what to do. My reply was, "*continue* to pray for your sons, and *expect* an answer to your prayer, and you will have to praise God." Now, when after six years I was again in the same city, this dear man came to me and said he was surprised he had not seen before himself what he ought to do, and that he had resolved to take my advice and more earnestly than ever give himself to prayer. Two months after he saw me, five of his six sons were converted within eight days, and have for six years now walked in the ways of the Lord, and he had hope that the sixth son also was beginning to be concerned about his state before God. May the Christian reader be encouraged by this, should his prayers not

at once he answered; and, instead of ceasing to pray, wait upon God all the more earnestly and perseveringly, and *expect* answers to his petitions.

From Düsseldorf we went to Neu Kirchen, a village, in which a beloved Christian brother, the minister of the place, labours very earnestly for the Lord, and has, in dependence upon Him, and greatly encouraged by my life and labours, established various Christian Institutions. On the day after our arrival, the dedication to the Lord of a mission house took place, in which young Christian men are to be helped forward, that they may be able to labour profitably in His service, either at home or abroad. In the morning I preached in the Parish Church, and in the afternoon addressed a vast audience in a very large Hall for more than an hour, in connection with the object for which they had assembled from various places. I sought to encourage them in their work amongst the Orphans, and in their endeavours to train missionaries also, by speaking of the Lord's help granted to me whilst labouring in this way, though my beginning, like their's, was but small.

After we had left Neu Kirchen, we went to Mülheim an der Ruhr, where, on that day and the next, I addressed assemblies of from 1600 to 1800 three times, very many of whom are truly godly persons. During the last century a very godly man—Tersteegen—laboured at Mülheim and in the neighbourhood for many years; and the fruit of his precious service is to be seen up to this day. What an encouragement this should be to Christians, to be really in earnest for the Lord, and to give themselves wholly to Him for His service!

From Mülheim we went to Wiesbaden, where I preached eight times altogether; six times at the large Hall of the "Vereins Haus," once at "The Paulinen Institute," and once at the largest Church of the city, "The Hauptkirche." One of these meetings was especially for Christian workers. After we had left Wiesbaden we went to Mannheim, where I preached four times in the Hall of Mr. Wissewasser, a godly man, who labours for God with great earnestness in that fine aristocratic city, where there is exceedingly little spiritual Life.—Heidelberg was our next resting place, a most attractive town, and greatly frequented by foreigners of various nations; but needing spiritual blessing very much. After the comparatively small number of true Christians there, had sought again and again in vain, when a vacancy in one of the Churches occurred, to fill it with a truly Christian man as minister, and had always been outvoted by the majority of unconverted or neologian persons; they at last built a Church at their own expense, and support an excellent Christian brother as minister at their own cost. At this Church I preached five times, where I preached also repeatedly six years before. At places like these I desire to labour particularly, in order to encourage believers and to strengthen their hands in God, as well as to preach the gospel to the unconverted.

Our next place for service was Munich, the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria. Popery prevails here; yet even at Munich, through the kindness of the highest ecclesiastical functionary of the Evangelical churches, who treated me with the greatest affection, I obtained openings for preaching in the principal Evangelical Church of this City, also for holding meetings at a Hall, and for preaching at a Church connected with the Deaconesses' Institution.

After I had preached seven times at Munich, we went to Vienna, where, notwithstanding difficulties on account of the want of religious liberty in Austria, I had the joy of being able to preach 13 times, both in Halls and at Churches, and a few times also in English, at the Presbyterian Church; for up to this time all my preaching on the Continent had been in German. As it had been at Munich, so it was also at Vienna. Through the highest ecclesiastical functionaries of the evangelical churches in the empire, who knew about my life and labours, I obtained openings for service. One of the meetings was particularly for Christian workers and colporteurs, who go about from place to place with great difficulty, in order to circulate the Holy Scriptures in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society. If an extra service is to be held at Vienna, in any Church or Hall, notice of this must be given three days beforehand to the police; otherwise the meeting is not allowed. Are Christians in England and elsewhere truly grateful for the religious liberty they enjoy; and are they praying that it may be continued to them? My labours in the Word, in Europe, America, Africa and Asia had hitherto been in seventeen different countries; but now, having entered Austria, we were in the eighteenth country, and entered afterwards into the nineteenth by going to Pesth, the capital of Hungary. Though Pesth, as well as Vienna and Munich, is full of popery, and the Protestants are a very small proportion only; yet in Hungary there was somewhat more liberty than at Vienna. While at Pesth, I preached nine times; at the German Reformed Church four times, and three times at the Baptist Chapel; I held a meeting for colporteurs and other Christian workers also, and preached at the Kaiserwerth Deaconesses' Institution.

After we had left Pesth, we went to Prague, Bohemia, the twentieth country in which I have preached. Here, too, there is very little religious liberty; yet the Lord allowed me even there the joy of labouring for Him in word and doctrine. I preached six times at Prague, four times to English-speaking congregations, and twice with Bohemian translation.

Our next place of service was Dresden, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, where I preached three times; and then went to Leipsic, where I preached four times, addressing about 200 students of the University of Leipsic also, together with some of their professors.

After this I had the great joy and precious privilege of preaching the Gospel twice at Kroppenstadt, the little town where I was born, which I had not seen for about 64 years. Here I held meetings in the largest Hall to be had (as the parish church was under repair, and could not be used), and was greatly aided in this service by an excellent Christian minister of the place. The result of these two meetings was precious. They will bear fruit to the praise of God; and I rejoice at having been permitted in my seventy-eighth year to bear witness there also for the Lord.

On the day we left Kroppenstadt we proceeded to Berlin, where I preached several times at St. John's Church, Alt Moabit, for my old friend Dr. Prochnow, three times at Christ Church, four times at Jesus Church, twice at the Hall of the Moravian brethren, etc.; fifteen times all together.

After having left Berlin, we went to Danzig, where I obtained permission from the commandant of this large fortified town, to preach in the Garrison Church, and did so several times; I preached also three times at the Church of the Moravian brethren, and once at the Baptist Chapel. All the meetings were well attended. In this city I found two aged Christian brethren, who 56 years ago were my Christian University friends at Halle. Both of them had been more than fifty years ministers at Danzig, and had celebrated their jubilee as pastors of churches. I had very happy intercourse with them.

Our next visit was to Konigsberg, on our way to St. Petersburg. Here I preached twice at a large Hall, three times at the Church of the Moravian brethren, and three times at Tragheimer Church, an exceedingly large building, where I had 3,000 hearers. Every seat was occupied and a number of persons had to stand. The gospel is faithfully preached in this church by two excellent Christian ministers, who treated me with great affection. Here, as every where, blessing, I doubt not, was the result of my labours.

On Dec. 29th, after leaving this city, we began our journey into Russia; and in thirty hours, on the evening of Dec. 30th, 1882, arrived at St. Petersburg, where we were met at the station by Colonel Paschkoff, one of the most active Christians in the whole vast empire, and Princess Lieven, who both welcomed us affectionately. The latter invited us most kindly to her house; but as we rarely accept invitations to stay with friends, because I require as much rest and time to myself as possible, we declined the proposal, and went to an hotel, where we remained two nights. Finding, however, that the Princess greatly desired we should be her guests, and that she would have been much disappointed if we had continued to refuse her kind offer of hospitality, on Monday, Jan. 1st, we went to her mansion, and were most kindly entertained there, for upwards of eleven weeks. On Sunday, Dec. 31st, I preached twice—according to previous arrangement—at the British and American Chapel, in English, and, during our stay with the Princess, was able not

only to labour for the Lord in the way I am accustomed to do at all the places that we visit, but had frequent intercourse also with persons of high rank, whom I sought to benefit spiritually. This was unsought for on my part; but the Lord opened deeply important service for me in this manner, which, I doubt not, will be found in the day of Christ to have been helpful not only to those dear Christians amongst whom I more particularly laboured, publicly and privately; but also, through them, to many others in the vast empire. During our stay at St. Petersburg I preached many times in German at the Reformed Church and at the Moravian Church; and at the British-American Chapel in English; held many large drawing-room meetings, had meetings for Christian workers; preached to the Swedes, etc. In all I was occupied at 112 services or meetings, either in preaching or more particularly in teaching, and gave addresses also at the breaking of bread on the morning of the Lord's day. So precious was all this work, and so manifestly owned of God, that I could only admire Him for allowing me to labour as I was allowed to do. Again and again our Christian friends at St. Petersburg told me, that God knew their need, and that just at the right time He sent me to them. The pastors of the Reformed Church, of the Moravian Church, and of the English Chapel, showed me great kindness: and I had open doors for service given to me by them.

Christians who seek to labour for the Lord in Russia, do so under particular difficulties, as there is very little real religious liberty in that country. I mention this, in order that the children of God may give themselves to prayer, and ask the Lord, graciously to open that vast empire for the spread of the truth more fully. When we arrived at St. Petersburg, I could only preach in English, because the British-American Chapel has no connection with the State. After about twelve days, however, through application by friends to the Minister of the Interior, I obtained permission to preach at the German Churches in St. Petersburg, and also to the Swedes—with translation—in the British Chapel. The written document from the Minister of the Interior was in Russ, which neither I, nor the friends who handed it to me understood, so they only told me, that the desired permission had been granted. Very soon, however, after I had begun to hold meetings in a large drawing-room at Col. Paschkoff's house (one of them with translation into Russ)—I was ordered to appear before the Director of the police in St. Petersburg, and told that I had gone beyond my permission. After this, the meetings at Col. Paschkoff's house had to be given up. This dear brother in the Lord is followed everywhere. From his own country house near Moscow he was banished, because he expounded the Scriptures to the poor. He held meetings in his own house at St. Petersburg, which were attended habitually by from 1,000 to 1,300 persons. These were stopped, and at present he is not allowed to have more than 20 persons at his meetings. He was banished from St. Petersburg also, as well as from Moscow; and during our visit, when reading the Scriptures one day in Russ, with

seven poor Russians, a policeman entered the room, broke up the meeting, and ordered the poor people to leave the house. This was done to a Christian lady also, who was in the habit of reading the Scriptures to a few Russian peasants. Pray, *pray*, dear Christian readers, for Russia, that God, in the riches of His grace, may give real religious liberty in that country.

After our departure from St. Petersburg, we left for Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, where I held six meetings only, and then we went to the neighbourhood of Pruszkow. Here I preached once, at the Hall of an Orphan Institution, and from there we proceeded to Lodz, the second large city in Russian Poland, which is full of manufactories. My service began on a Wednesday evening at half past eight o'clock; but though this hour seemed unfavourable, I found the Chapel, at which I preached, crowded to the utmost, and about 150 persons had to stand during the whole of the service. Altogether there were about 1,200 persons present. On Thursday and Friday evenings it was the same. On Saturday it was necessary to give opportunity for the Chapel to be cleaned, and there was no meeting. On Sunday twice the place was again crowded as before, and so it was on Monday evening. By this time I had heard from the pastor, from a Christian colporteur, and from others, that almost the whole town seemed moved by my preaching, and that it was the topic of conversation at many of the manufactories of the city, at the public houses, and in families generally. I was told also, that on the previous evening, a number of "freethinkers," as they are called, viz., sceptics or infidels, had been at the meeting, who left, melted to tears. The next morning I received a note in German, of which the following is a translation. "I, and almost the whole population of this town, in the name of the Lord Jesus, entreat that you will have the kindness to remain with us until after next Sunday. In the name of many thousands, I thank you for your ministry." The crowds who came at first, continued to attend *all* the meetings, and at the twelfth service, the number of persons present, was as large as it was at the beginning; that is to say there were about 1,200, as many as could possibly be accommodated. There is good reason to believe, that the Spirit of God worked mightily amongst them. We should gladly have stayed longer, but other work obliged me to leave Lodz. On our way to England I preached once more at Dresden; and in London and the neighbourhood eleven times, before going to Bristol, where we arrived on June 1. Thus my ninth long missionary tour from Aug. 8, 1882 to June 1, 1883, was brought to a close. In looking back upon it, we can only praise and admire the Lord's condescension in using me so extensively in such precious service, and causing such blessing to rest on my efforts to labour for Him.

Our intention last year was to have gone a fourth time to the United States, and our passage was actually engaged, when temporary illness made it needful to give up this

intention. We purpose, the Lord willing, this year to leave England on the 26th of September for Madras, in order to spend six months in India, as my tenth Missionary tour, and we earnestly commend ourselves to the prayers of the Lord's people for this service.

Dec. 31, 1883.—It pleased the Lord, during this year, to give to us, by presents in clothes and provisions, or hotel expenses being paid for us, £151. 18s. Through the Chapel boxes, £40. 13s. 1½d. Through donors in Bristol and Clifton, £143. 14s. 0½d. Through donors residing in other parts of the country or the earth, £1,022. 10s. 4d. My dear wife and I received, through three legacies from her relatives, £2,476. 10s. 7d. There were also two legacies of £79. 11s. 4d. and £89. 6s. 8d. left to me by two ladies, whose names even I had not known. In all £4,004. 4s. 1d.

Of this amount we were enabled, by the grace of God, to give to relatives £92. 1s. To poor believers under my pastoral care £65. 17s. 6d. To the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, for Missions, the Orphans, etc., £2,411. 11s. 5d.

The reader cannot fail to see, how, year after year, the Lord most abundantly supplies me with means. And what is the reason? I give systematically, as He is pleased to give to me. This is the reason. You say, perhaps, the legacies brought this year the greatest part of the income. True; but the legacies might never have been left to us; or the relatives might have outlived us; or, for many other reasons, the legacies might not have been paid to us. The finger of God is to be seen in all this.

July 12, 1884.—Soon after my conversion in November, 1825, it was my desire to go to the East Indies as a missionary; but as my father would not give his consent to this, no Missionary Society in Germany could receive me. After this, within the first eight years after my conversion, I offered myself four times most solemnly and prayerfully to the Lord for the same service; but the more I prayed, the more manifest it was, that I should remain in England, and not go to India, because He had other work for me to do. But now, in the seventy-ninth year of my life, after fifty years had passed away, since I last offered myself to the Lord for missionary work in India, He allowed me to carry out my desire, and to add to all my other missionary tours in Europe, America, Africa and Asia, during the last nine years, the joy of going to India also, which has been the three-and-twentieth country of my service in the Gospel. My especial object in going to that distant land, was, to encourage the beloved missionary brethren and sisters who labour under a burning sun, and to strengthen their hands in God. I desired also to preach Christ in great simplicity to the many thousands of Europeans, Eurasians, and educated natives with whom I might come into contact, and to set forth the truths of the Gospel before the lower orders of natives likewise, well knowing how vast would be the field I should find

everywhere for service. In addition to having these objects before me, I went to India also with a great desire to promote brotherly love amongst all the followers of the Lord Jesus, and tried to stir up His disciples to increased heavenly mindedness. I sought, too, to lead them to love the word of God more and more, and to point out that it alone should be their rule in all spiritual matters; to teach the true character of the present dispensation, namely that the whole world will not be converted, but that God is every where *gathering out* from the unsaved around a people for His name; and to stir up believers to "Look for that blessed hope, the glorious appearing of the great God, our Saviour Jesus Christ."

Before setting out for India, I accepted an invitation to attend the Perth and Dundee Conferences in September, 1883, where I spoke in public many times.

On September 26, 1884, my dear wife and myself left Gravesend in the steamship "Siam." Our voyage lasted thirty-four days. In our feeble measure we sought to witness for the Lord on board. I preached three times, taking turns with a Presbyterian minister, and after the service stated publicly that I should be glad to converse on spiritual subjects with any who felt interested in them; but, out of the many passengers on board, none availed themselves of the opportunity. We gave away a number of little books and tracts, however, and set the truth before some of our fellow passengers. On reaching Colombo, Ceylon, a Christian gentleman, who had heard we were in the "Siam," came on board, to meet and take us on shore, where we found his carriage waiting to convey us to the house of Mr. Ferguson, because the steamer was going to anchor for about 28 hours at Colombo. In the afternoon we visited a mission school, where I addressed thirty native girls; and in the evening there was a meeting at Mr. Ferguson's house, to which between forty and fifty Christian gentlemen and ladies had been invited. Among these there were about thirty missionary brethren and sisters, whom I addressed for an hour, particularly with reference to their service. These missionaries were of various denominations. It was a very happy, profitable meeting, and our friends greatly regretted that we could not remain longer. On October 30, 1883, we landed at Madras, where Mr. Frederick Bowden met and conducted us to the house of the Messrs. Franck, who, with their sisters, received and entertained us during the whole of our stay, and showed us the utmost kindness. While in Madras, I preached 26 times, held two meetings for educated natives, two for Christian workers, and had one meeting especially for missionaries, at which I spoke to about forty missionary brethren and sisters for more than one hour concerning their service. One of the meetings for educated natives was attended by 400 young men, many of whom were lawyers; I addressed them for 45 minutes, and they listened with marked attention.

After having been three weeks in Madras, we left for Bangalore, and when there stayed at the house of Colonel Wraughton. At Bangalore I preached eight times during our nine

days' visit, held one meeting for educated natives, and spoke for an hour to many missionary brethren and sisters, gathered at the house of one of their number. On November 30 we left Bangalore for Colar (a native town of 10,000 inhabitants), to visit Miss Anstey's Orphan Institution, where, during our stay of thirty hours, I spoke three times to 350 native boys, girls, young men and young women with their many helpers and teachers. We were greatly interested in this work, which commenced during the dreadful famine of 1877, when hundreds of poor, starving children were taken up and cared for.

From Colar we proceeded to Coimbatore, and after I had preached twice there to Europeans and Eurasians, and once to educated natives, we went on to Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where, during a stay of 13 days, we were most kindly entertained by our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stanes. Whilst there, I held fifteen meetings.

After leaving Coonoor we spent four days at Ootacamund, where I conducted five services. Whilst on the Nilgiri Hills (7,700 feet above the level of the sea), for two days and a half we were constantly in the clouds.

From "The Hills" we returned to Madras, in order to go by steamer to Calcutta; and when on board the "Teheran" I preached twice during our voyage.

On our arrival at Calcutta we were met by Mr. Souttar, who very kindly took us to his house, and, with Mrs. Souttar, did all that Christian kindness could do to make us comfortable. While staying in Calcutta, the capital of the vast empire of India, which in appearance resembles some of the largest and finest capitals of Europe, I preached nineteen times; once out of doors in Wellington Square I addressed a company of natives; spoke to a religious native devotee in one of the streets, who was surrounded by many Hindus; addressed educated natives twice in two of the large colleges, preached once to natives with translation into Hindustani, addressed a meeting of 60 missionaries for 45 minutes, held a second meeting for 70 pastors and missionaries, spoke for an hour to 78 ladies connected with Zenana Missions, and attended the breaking of bread at the Gospel Hall. The whole of my service was of the most important character. Many Episcopalian clergymen, as well as ministers of the various denominations, were present at the meetings, and took part in them. This was also the case at Madras, Coonoor, and Ootacamund.

From Calcutta we went to Darjeeling, on the Himalayas, about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, where I preached five times during our stay of six days, and conversed a good deal with various Christians. The cold was severe, and was felt by us all the more after experiencing the heat of the Red Sea, and of Madras. On the fifth day of our stay at Darjeeling the sky was clear enough for us to see the highest mountain range in the

world, which is perpetually covered with snow. Kinchinjunga (the second highest mountain on the globe, twenty-eight thousand feet above the level of the sea) though 45 miles distant, could be clearly seen; but Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, twenty-nine thousand feet high, was not visible, as it cannot be seen without going to a spot six miles from Darjeeling. The amazing grandeur and magnificence of this mountain range will never be erased from the mind of any God fearing person who has seen it.

From Darjeeling we went back to Calcutta and then started for Bankipore (Patna), where we stayed at a mission-house; but here I only expounded the Scriptures twice, and conversed about the things of God, without preaching publicly, as no arrangements had been made for public meetings. From Bankipore we went to Dinapore, where I had four very happy services, which were attended by many soldiers as well as others, because Dinapore is a military station. Here we were kindly entertained by a Scotch lady.

From Dinapore we went to Benares, having accepted a most affectionate invitation from Dr. and Mrs. Hewlett, of the London Missionary Society, to stay at their house, accompanied by an earnest request that I would preach at Benares. Of all the places we had seen up to this time, none showed to us the awful character of idolatry, and especially of Hindu idolatry, as Benares did. Benares is to the two hundred millions of Hindus of India, what Rome is to the Papists. It is the chief sacred city of the Hindus. In this one city, containing about two hundred thousand inhabitants, there are 1,550 idol temples and 250 mosques; the latter being Mahomedan places of worship. Its sacred wells and tanks, the bathing places on the left bank of the Ganges, and especially the many hundreds of schools of Hindu literature and philosophy, in which twenty-five thousand pundits teach, give to Benares great renown; and millions of deluded pilgrims, in order to insure salvation, go to this city, at least once in their lives. We visited one of these seats of Sanskrit philosophy, and found 450 young men, besides older persons, chiefly Brahmins, eagerly engaged in studying under their famous pundits. There are also about five hundred Mahomedan Schools in Benares, which is eminently the city of learning for the natives of India.

Whilst there we saw thousands of poor deluded Hindus bathing in the Ganges, before they entered their idol temples. Three dead human bodies too were floating down the Ganges, which had been thrown in by persons not sufficiently well off to incur the expense of burning their dead. On these bodies crows were perched feeding upon their flesh. A second time we saw two other dead bodies in the Ganges, in a different part of the river; likewise two corpses carried to the river's side to be burnt. At other times large piles of burning wood were visible in the distance, consuming the bodies of the dead. The impression, produced on our minds by all we witnessed of the utter blindness and

delusion of these poor idolaters, was one of lively gratitude to God for what He has done for us in the gift of His only begotten Son, and filled us with compassion for these poor deluded souls, such as we had never felt before—Christians, cry mightily to God for India!

At Benares I preached three times, addressed 150 educated natives also, and spoke for an hour to 51 missionary brethren and sisters.

From Benares we went to Allahabad, and stayed there six days, during which time I held seven meetings, and expounded the Scriptures eight times to twelve ladies connected with Zenana Missions.

From Allahabad we went on to Lucknow, one of the principal scenes of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Here places of deep interest were pointed out to us, where great numbers of Europeans were killed by the rebellious sepoy, and where the most fearful sufferings were endured. The ruins of the Residency, Sir Henry Havelock's monument in the Alum Bagh, the Secundra Bagh, etc., etc., we saw; but the remembrance of all that took place here, twenty-seven years ago (permitted, no doubt, as God's righteous judgment for the sins of Europeans), is too painful to dwell upon. I preached five times in Lucknow, expounded the Scriptures five times also to a number of Zenana teachers, and addressed one hundred native girls.

From Lucknow we went to Cawnpore, a place not less deeply interesting than Lucknow, in connection with the fearful scenes which occurred during the Indian Mutiny. We saw the Memorial Well—that is, a monument raised over the well, into which the bodies of a great company of Christian people, the dying with the dead, were thrown, after they had been cruelly massacred by two Mahomedan butchers. We likewise visited the Memorial church, which contains 14 long upright marble tablets, on which the names of more than a thousand European gentlemen, ladies, children and others are inscribed, who were killed during the Mutiny near that church. At Cawnpore we stayed four days, and there I preached four times, gave addresses at two educational establishments, and had a meeting with eighty Christian workers, many Missionary brethren and sisters being among them, whom I addressed for an hour on their service for the Lord.

On March 15th we left Cawnpore for Agra, and stayed there five days. At Agra I preached 8 times, and held one meeting for missionaries and Christian workers. Whilst there, we were entertained with the kindest hospitality by Dr. and Mrs. Wilson.

From Agra we went on March 20th to Lahore, in the Punjab, and stayed for ten days at Government House, having been kindly invited by Sir Charles Aitchison (Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab) to visit him. Whilst at Lahore, I preached seven times, held a meeting for 70 Christian workers and missionaries, to whom I spoke for an hour, and had

a meeting also for 500 educated natives whom I addressed for three quarters of an hour. Our stay at Lahore was both pleasant and profitable. I found that Sir Charles Aitchison (like myself) had studied at the University of Halle in Prussia, and that he knew well some of my oldest and dearest German Christian friends, which in a peculiar manner endeared this Christian gentleman to my heart.

After leaving Lahore, our next resting place was Delhi, where we arrived at 3 P.M. on April 1st. Whilst ordering a carriage to drive us to an hotel, a letter was handed to my dear wife, inviting us to take up our abode at Ludlow Castle, the residence of the Commissioner, where Mr. and Mrs. Tremlet did all they possibly could do to make our stay agreeable. At Delhi I preached once to a company of soldiers at the fort, and had a private meeting with four Cambridge missionaries during the three days that we remained,

Having left Delhi at 3.20 P.M. on April 4th, we arrived at Ajmere on the 5th at noon, and went by invitation to the house of Dr. Husband, a Scotch medical missionary, residing there. During the three days we were at Ajmere, I preached twice.

On April 8th we left for Mhow (Central India), having been invited by General Sir Robert Phayre (a well-known Christian gentleman) to rest at his house, and break our long Journey to Bombay. At Mhow I held six meetings, and we had most pleasant intercourse with the General and his son, Captain Phayre, both very decided Christians. On April 14th, at 11.45 P.M., we left for Poona, arrived there on the 16th at 3 P.M., and went to the Mission House, where Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, Missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland, reside, who had kindly invited us to be their guests. During the five days we stayed at Poona, I preached five times. The Lord greatly blessed my labours there, as indeed He did (there is reason to believe) at every place in India where I ministered. At 11 P.M. on April 21st we left Poona, and arrived at Bombay, our last station in India, on the 22nd at 7 A.M. Here again Christian love had provided for us a pleasant resting place at the house of Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson, with whom we stayed till May 2nd, the day of our embarkation in the "Indus" for England. Whilst at Bombay I preached six times, held two meetings besides for missionaries and other Christian workers, and addressed 150 educated natives also. On board the "Indus" I preached once, and spoke also at a reading-meeting. During the whole of this long Indian Missionary Tour, though about two months were taken up by the voyage and journey to and fro, and though the excessive heat obliged me to consider my health occasionally, yet I was enabled to preach altogether 206 times. Of the meetings I held, twenty-seven were especially for missionaries and Christian workers, whom I addressed each time for an hour, so that I had opportunities of giving a word of comfort, counsel, exhortation or instruction to

thousands engaged in the Lord's work in India. Ten meetings I held for Natives and eight for educated Natives, and was thus permitted to preach the Gospel to thousands of Hindus or Mahomedans. Three services besides, were especially for pupils in educational establishments.

In looking back on this long Missionary Tour of Twenty One Thousand Miles, I praise God for having given me the great honour, in my seventy-ninth year, of not only in a little measure labouring myself in the vast country of India amongst the heathen, but also of strengthening in God the hands of my dear missionary brethren and sisters, as well as those of other Christian workers. This latter service I always keep particularly before me in all my Missionary tours. For all that God has allowed me to accomplish on this my tenth great Missionary Tour, I praise and adore and magnify Him.

Dec. 31, 1884. In August and September of this year I preached in Herefordshire and Wales, having intended, if the Lord permitted, to labour in the Word in many parts of Wales. At the end of September, however, my dear wife had a grave attack of erysipelas in the face; and though she was after a week restored, yet as the weather now became cold and rainy, her medical adviser thought it best we should return home, in order that she might not have a return of the malady.

During this year the Lord was pleased to give to us by means of clothes and provisions, and in the way of hotel expenses being paid for us, whilst travelling for the Lord, £134. 2s. By means of the Chapel boxes in Bristol by gifts placed into them anonymously, with my name written on the packets, £47. 6s. 5½d. From donors in Bristol and Clifton we received £101. 15s. 6d. From donors in other parts of the country or the earth, £885. 11s. 8d. There were also left to me two legacies of £42. and £20.; and to my dear wife came from a deceased uncle a legacy of £2,619. 19s. In all our income for the year was, therefore, £3,850. 14s. 7½d.

During the year we gave to relatives £105. 6s. 6d. To the poor believers under my pastoral care, £108. 8s. 4d. To the Orphans and the other Objects of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, £3,646. 3s. See, esteemed reader, how great the honour and how vast the privilege, which the Lord is ready to bestow even upon poor stewards such as we are, provided any one is willing really to be a STEWARD, and not to act, as if he were already come to the possession of the inheritance. According to the principle of GIVING, as the Lord is pleased to prosper me, I have now acted 56 years; and, by His help, I purpose to do so to the end of my course.

It will be obvious, that we gave away more during the year, than we had received. The explanation is that a part of Mrs. Muller's legacy, received during the past year, had come in at the end thereof, and the money was not yet expended, when the year closed. I cannot

forbear here to mention, that in my dear wife the Lord has given me a helper, who is entirely of one mind with me in money matters, as ready to act as a steward for God, as myself. The total of the legacies from her relatives, received in 1883 and 1884, amounting to £5,096. 9s. 7d., she gave to the Orphans and other Objects of the Institution, and had previously given £474., £150. and £10., in all £5,730. 9s. 7d. I count it a great blessing, to have in her, in this particular, a helper, and not a hinderer.

Dec. 31, 1885. During this year I began in the spring a preaching tour in Shropshire, with the intention of preaching for some time in Ireland; but a feverish cold, which settled in my foot, the result of a very large crowded meeting, and consequent severe draught, laid me up with my lame foot for several weeks, and I was obliged to return finally to Bristol, without being able to go to Ireland.

In September and the early part of October, I preached in Dundee in Scotland, and in Liverpool; and in the early part of November I preached five times at Talbot Road Tabernacle, Bayswater, London, and then set out with my dear wife the fourth time for the United States. On Nov. 19th we went on board the "Germanic" of the White Star Line, and reached New York on Nov. 28th. Whilst in New York I preached several times to the Germans, and gave an hour's address, by invitation, to a large assembly of ministers in English, with especial help of the Holy Spirit.

On Dec. 19 we left New York for San Francisco, California, with the intention of embarking there for Sydney, New South Wales, in order that I might accept an invitation from Melbourne, which had reached me, signed by the leading Christians of Victoria. In entire dependence on God, therefore, I enter upon this my eleventh long preaching tour, if the three short ones that preceded it, are not included.

During this year it pleased God to give to me by clothes, provisions, and two valuable pieces of furniture, £47. 10s. By anonymous donations, through the Chapel boxes, £35. 16s. 6½d. Through donations in money from Bristol and Clifton donors, not anonymously, £127. 19s. Through donors, not residing in Bristol or Clifton, £949. 14s. 9½d. By an especial donation from the Church, in commemoration of my 80th birthday, on Sept. 27th, and as a mark of love and gratitude for having laboured 53 years among them, £400. 16s., with a writing table and chair for myself, and a table and chair for my dear wife. There were also three legacies left to me, of £193. 13s. 1d., £20., and £131. In all our yearly income, therefore, was £1,906. 9s. 5d. Of this amount we gave the relatives, £135. 17s.; to the poor believers under my pastoral care, £177. 2s. 4d.; and to the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, £932. 11s. 9d.

In now summing up the whole, from the year 1874, to the year 1885, we received during these twelve years, £30,145. 3s. altogether; and to this may be added about £855. by sale

of our publications. Of this amount we gave to relatives, £2,185. 17s. 4d.: and to poor believers under my pastoral care, £1,464. 8s. 2d. To the Missions, Orphans, etc., of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, £23,464. 8s. 8d., and altogether £27,111. 14s. 2d. To this last sum is to be added many hundred pounds, spent out of my own means, in connection with our missionary tours, during the last 10 years and 9 months.

In adding all this, to what has been stated at the close of the third volume of this narrative, the reader will see, that the Lord has honoured me with the great privilege of giving away, since Jan. 1st, 1831, about £57,000. Of this sum £45,000 was given to the Orphans, Missions, and other objects of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad.

You will now see, esteemed reader, from what has gone before, the result of systematic giving; but of the joy in God, and the blessing received in my own soul, I can give you no description whatever.

And now farewell. I am in my 81st year on my eleventh great missionary tour, and commend my beloved wife and myself to your prayers, that we may finish our course with joy, and be blessed with all the grace and strength and vigour of mind and body, which our service for the Lord requires.