

iah, part of the 3rd chapter of John, and a portion of the 2nd chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, and expounding them briefly, I suppose upwards of twenty persons came in—most of them listened attentively. I left, and went on my way, rejoicing that the Lord had disposed so many to come to that house to hear his word.

21st. Visited the school to-day; seven French Canadian children present.

24th. Held a meeting yesterday (Sabbath) in the school house. Present, eight or ten French Canadians. Read Psalm 34th: expounded Matt. v. 20.

27th. Went up to the school to-day: found that the priest had been down amongst the parents, threatening them with excommunication if they did not take their children away from our school. In consequence of this, five or six children were taken away; two or three new ones having come, there are still five or six attending.

31st. Met yesterday, (Sabbath,) in the school house, as usual. The Romish Bishop having come down from Quebec, there were few present. I observed some intelligent French Canadians at our English service in the forenoon.

June 7th. Had meeting as usual yesterday, in the school house—six or seven French Canadians present. There came two French Canadians to the English service in the morning. One of them on entering the door, fell upon his knees and crossed himself, uttering a short prayer; they remained during the singing of the second psalm, and seeing that the sermon was to be in English, they left.

8th. Travelled to-day about fourteen or fifteen miles round the parish. Visited the house of the person mentioned on the 17th of May, as having left Popery—his mother, in great distress about him, had come to see if she could not reclaim him. Stopped at a person's house visited last year—seems now willing to hear—read and prayed. Looked in to see the school—four or five French children present—the teacher said he had a promise of others. Called at a house where I found one of the New Testaments which I brought down last year—read part of the fourth chapter of John—a poor soul listening, said: "O but it is good in it!"—meaning, in the New Testament. Visited a man who, last year, seemed inclined to follow the word of God; but the priest having put into his hands for a while, the Romish Testament with notes, making him believe that these notes, which so pervert the text, are to be received as the inspired word of God itself!!!—has apparently turned him aside from the truth—he still, however, reads the New Testament. Coming to a house which I had visited twice last year, the door was immediately shut—I knocked, but got no answer, so I went away.

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SAMUEL KEDEX.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.

The *London Watchman* contains the following gratifying particulars respecting the general progress of the missionary cause:—

Recent accounts from the various missions in India afford ample proof of the progress of Christianity, and of the declining influence of Hinduism; and distinctly show that a crisis in the religious condition of that great and populous country is rapidly approaching. The English chaplain at Juboulpur in Central India, writes:—

"The change which has recently taken place in the native mind is so remarkable, as to form the subject of common discourse amongst both native and Europeans, namely, that the Hindus are fast deserting their idols and the worship of them. Both Hindus and Mussulmans are willing to listen to the Holy Scriptures, and acknowledge their excellence. There is an unusual demand for Christian books, and many pundits are inquiring diligently into these things."

The American missionaries at Madura, in Southern India, say that there is not in that district a town, village, or hamlet, in which they could not, as far as the feelings of the people are concerned, establish schools and Christian instruction to any extent. They further state that they are surrounded by a population greater than half that of the United States, throughout the whole of which a way is prepared for the preaching of the gospel; and that they seldom pass through the streets of the towns and villages without being assailed by the question, "Why do you not send a missionary here? We will receive him gladly; we will send our children to your schools; you must not pass us by."

This state of preparation for the reception of Christian instruction is not peculiar to the people of Central and Southern India, all the mission stations throughout the whole of that great continent are become doors of entrance to more remote and extensive fields of labour, whither the Scriptures and other religious books have, in many instances, found their way, and excited desires which nothing but Christianity can satisfy. What is urgently required to meet the present awakening state of religious feeling in India, is a large supply of well qualified European missionaries, whose sole business it shall be to go from city to city, and village to village, preaching