

it is day.' The rewards of the faithful missionary are glorious. 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.' The following is the united testimony which his bereaved fellow-labourers, Messrs. Waddell, Goldie, Edgerley, and Newhall bear to the excellence of his character:—'With the sincerest and deepest grief, a grief we are little able to express, we record the death of our beloved and honoured brother and fellow-labourer, the Rev. William Jameson. He took ill on Sabbath, the first day of August, and expired on Thursday, the 5th, at Creek town. While we bow with meek submission to the holy providence of God, in this most painful event, we cannot but feel that every member of the mission families has lost a precious friend, and the mission in general a most valuable agent, who seemed well fitted, both by natural and acquired endowments, and by the gifts of divine grace, to be eminently useful in making known the living and true God, and his love in Jesus Christ to the people of Calabar, and in extending the kingdom of the Redeemer widely in this part of Africa.—Though the time permitted to our late beloved brother to labour in this missionary field has been but short, his assiduous devotion to the work of his great Master has made an impression on the people of Creek Town, and especially on the boys attending his school, who, under him, were making most gratifying progress in the elements of christian knowledge and English education. His amiable disposition made him beloved, his godliness and honesty respected, and his devoted zeal for the glory of the Lord admired, by all who knew him. While we lament his loss, we will cherish his memory, and endeavour to imitate his example. We feel this bereavement as a solemn admonition to us all to work while it is called to-day, for the night cometh in which no man can work.'

The quotation is from a letter to the Editor of the Scottish Press, by the Rev. Andrew Somerville, Missionary Agent to the United Presbyterian Church. I refer you to his record for January, for fuller details of this mournful event.

I remain, my dear sir,

Yours, most truly,

ANDREW FERRIER.

Glasford, 19th January, 1848.

MISSIONS OF AMERICAN BOARD.

We are favoured with the exchange of the Boston *Missionary Herald*, the monthly journal of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The January number contains an interesting survey of the missions of the Board in all quarters of the heathen world. We make two short extracts from this survey; the first containing an account of the state of society in Madras, and the second a summary of the missions and missionary agencies of the Board in various quarters of the world. And who that reads this summary, and considers the extent of the Missions of the American Presbyterian Churches, not included in this summary, and considers also that the men who are honoured to conduct these missions are, in a sense, the children of the exiled or emigrant fathers of the 17th century, may not find his faith strengthened in the declaration of the Baptist concerning Christ,—'He must increase?'

MADRAS.

Madras contains upwards of seven hundred thousand souls. This great multitude is beginning to show signs of the heaven of truth that has been cast in among them. The anti-missionary society formed among them, which has been heretofore mentioned in the *Herald*, employs a press, tract distributors, declaimers against Christianity, who imitate missionaries in their manner of speaking and preaching, and opposition free schools; and by such 'enchancements' it expects to retard, if not prevent, the progress of the gospel. Paganism is excited and alarmed. At one of the popular

meetings of this society, eight thousand people attended. These indications of awakened intellect and feeling, showing as they do that the natives feel the pillars of their superstition shaking, are certainly encouraging.

Some opposition has been shown in the forcible abduction of hopeful converts. A lad of sixteen was put in irons, confined in a dark room, and threatened with death. A man who was nearly thirty years of age, and who had renounced caste, was taken from the house of a catechist by a mob, and threatened with being offered in sacrifice to idols. But such things must be expected in many parts of Hindostan, if God does not lay his restraining hand upon the enemies of his truth.

This mission needs a reinforcement of several additional labourers. Doctor and Mrs. Scudder have, indeed, returned to Madras; but the impossibility of procuring a physician for Madura has induced him to labour in connection with that mission, for the present. The Prudential Committee are anxious to send out immediate assistance to the brethren in Madras.

The number of church members, at the close of 1846, was thirty; several have been added within the last year; but it was found necessary to exclude some from going astray on the subject of caste.

The schools contain six hundred and fifty pupils. The printing establishment employs sixty-five native workmen; and it has printed about fifteen millions of pages during the year.

SUMMARY.

Under the care of the Board are now twenty-six missions, embracing ninety-eight stations, in connection with which are labouring one hundred and forty-seven ordained missionaries, nine of them being also physicians, five licensed preachers, five ph. c. units, not ordained, twenty-six other lay helpers, one hundred and ninety-nine married and unmarried females; making three hundred and eighty-two missionary labourers sent forth from this country; associated with whom are twenty-three native preachers, one hundred and sixty-five other native helpers, raising the whole number of persons labouring in connection with the missions, and depending on the Board mainly for their support, to five hundred and seventy. This is fifty-nine more than reported last year.

Gathered and watched over by these missionaries are seventy-three churches, to which 1,076 hopeful converts have been reported as received since the last annual report, making the present number of members, deducting those who have been removed by death or for misconduct, 25,441.

Connected with these missions are eleven seminaries for training native preachers and teachers, having four hundred and twenty-three pupils; also twenty-two other boarding schools, having three hundred and ninety-nine male and five hundred and thirty-six female pupils; also three hundred and sixty-seven free schools, in which about 11,330 children and youth are taught; making the whole number of children and youth, directly or indirectly under the instruction of the missionaries about 12,600. The common schools at the Sandwich Islands, being now wholly supported by the natives, are not this year included in the estimate.

Of printing establishments there are eleven; also six type and stereotype foundries. At these presses are founts of type and other requisites for printing in nearly thirty languages, besides the English. During the year, though from some of the missions no statements of the amount of printing executed have been received, 489,384 copies of books and tracts are reported to have been printed, embracing 40,451,955 pages; and the whole number of pages printed from the commencement of the missions is 575,000,000, in above thirty languages besides the English.

There is no other inspirations to be expected now-a-days, than simply the word of God made clear and impressive to us.

Death smiles in ghastly contempt on all human aggrandizement.

THE REV. HENRY MARTIN.

To the Editor of the Record.

DEAR SIR,—Deeming it not unsuitable for the columns of your *Missionary Record*, I send you a hastily-written sketch of the life and labours of an eminent missionary, which you may use as your discretion shall direct.

Various reasons have induced me to make this the subject of my present, and probably a future, communication. In the first place, your interesting periodical may come into the hands of some who have neither time nor inclination to peruse many books. To such individuals, a brief outline of the lives of distinguished missionaries cannot be unacceptable. Besides, the reading of these short notices may create a desire for more extended information, and thus lead some to acquire a taste for biography, "a species of writing than which," says Dr. Johnson, "none can be more delightful or more useful: none can more certainly enchain the heart by irresistible interests, or more widely diffuse instruction to every diversity of condition."

Again, I have selected missionary biography, trusting that they for whose benefit I specially write, may be led to think and to converse on the subject of missions, and thus have their interest aroused in the spread of the gospel among the heathen. Further, an opportunity will be afforded of comparing the zeal, the diligence, and the success of these self-denying men who have "entered into rest," with those of the men who are now "bearing the burden and the heat of the day," whose labours in the different parts of the vineyard your paper will doubtless record.

There are many qualifications indispensable to the missionary, that his labours may be crowned with the greatest measure of success. Amongst these, the following, I should think, are entitled to a prominent place.

In the first instance, he must be a man deeply imbued with the spirit of his heavenly calling—one who lives near to God, walking by faith and not by sight. Again, he must be possessed of a strong constitution, capable of enduring the varieties of climate to which he may be subjected, and the fatigues and anxieties which he will be called on to endure. Further, it behoves him to be endowed with the capacity of easily and speedily acquiring a knowledge of languages; for, if he want this capacity, he must either waste much of that precious time allotted him to work in, or lose many valuable opportunities of addressing perishing sinners on the all-important subject of their soul's salvation. And, lastly, however learned and however pious a missionary may be, unless he be a man of prudence and wisdom—one who unites in himself, to a certain extent at least, "the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove"—he is still deficient in a most important feature of the missionary character.

True, few even of the brightest lights whom from time to time God has raised up and placed among the benighted heathen, have possessed, in any great degree, all the qualities enumerated; and we know, too, that God often employs "the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things to confound the things that are mighty;" still, humanly speaking, it is only those who are properly qualified, who are calculated most effectually to advance the Redeemer's cause, and to aid most speedily in bringing about that desirable time when the "Father will give the Son the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession." Whilst burning zeal and devotedness to God have characterised not a few, learning, wisdom, and discretion have shone conspicuous in many. Brainerd was remarkable for his natural abilities, eminent Christian piety, and unwearied labours amongst the American Indians. The self-denying life of the pious, though not learned, Neff, who was so successful in carrying the gospel of peace to the poor shepherds of the Alps, though "he is dead, still speaketh." The learning, wisdom, and perseverance of a Buchanan and a Carey are well known; whilst fervent piety, perseverance in acquiring Eastern languages, and in making his knowledge useful to others, and self-