

superstitious, thought that she, a saint in heaven, knew what they were doing, or at any rate, it eased their hearts a little to look at this rich plate themselves. All hands were called to attend the burial service. The Episcopalian form is impressive, when read with feeling and devotion. Jones and the two children were sobbing by the side of the chaplain, and when the service was ended, captain Dalrymple gave a sign to the boatswain to launch the coffin, which was resting on an inclined plane made of plank, into the sea—but not a man could stretch forth his hand for the purpose—all shrunk from the deed, they could not throw a woman into the sea. The captain saw the agonies of an affectionate superstition struggling in their breasts, and he would not be cruel to these good fellows, in any way; and he moved forward and slid the coffin to the side of the ship; and as it plunged into the water, one cry of bitterness and distress arose from the bottom of every breast. The ship's band had struck up a dirge which moaned over the waters as the coffin disappeared. The chaplain fainted, and was carried to the state room, and Jones stood looking into the water, with both boys liding their heads in his jacket, and inquiring if mother would never come back again to see them, while he was attempting in the midst of sobs and sighs to soothe them by saying the sea was no worse for a grave than the land.

So passed away the mortal remains of one of the most accomplished, and lovely, and virtuous of women. He who made his bed in the grave, and slumbered among the dead, can give the charms of Paradise to briny waves and the ocean cells—and can turn the iron mace of the monster death to a sceptre of everlasting hope.

### MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

*Continued.*

The Fourth Resolution,—*That the Thanks of the Society are especially due to Lanctot Haslope, Esq., and the Rev. Joseph Taylor, the General Treasurers, for their valuable services, which they are requested to continue; and that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the General Committee for their attention to the affairs of the Society during the past year; and to the Rev. George Morley, the Rev. Dr. Townley, and the Rev. John James, the General Secretaries, and the Rev. Richard Watson, the Honorary Secretary, for their faithful discharge of the duties of their office.*—was moved by the Rev. JABEZ BURTING, President of the Conference, who said:—

My Lord, Giving way to my feelings, I will consider the joyful circumstances under which we have met this year, compared with those of the last. We had then to listen to an account of a failure in our funds, but this year we find that they have increased from forty-three to fifty thousand pounds; and I, as an individual, may be allowed to feel especially interested on this occasion; for in 1818, when that excellent and venerable individual, whose name and character have been so honourably mentioned in the Report to-day, the late Mr. Thompson, presided, we were informed that the income of the Society amounted to £18,434. This was a great and mighty advance upon our average income for some years before, and it was thought perfectly romantic for any man to attempt to excite our friends to efforts much more considerable than we had that year realized. The humble individual before you, did, however, think it right to make the romantic attempt; and for the purpose of inducing others to think as he did, though not without some opposition from his friends, he stated that he did think it possible that the income might be raised to £42,000; and the argument he used was, that this is a Society especially designed and calculated to embody in it all the members of the Methodist Connexion: and the calculation was that if every member of that Connexion could be induced to give out of their earnings or savings, or to beg from some Christian friends connected with their own congregation, or from some other denomination,—if they would give or beg the easily-raised sum of one penny per week, our income would be £42,000. Some of the Meeting did not like it; and a friend told me, in rather coarse language, that I had made a most impudent speech. I was told it was exceedingly impudent to

talk to them of the possibility of raising the income of £42,000. But, my Lord, I am glad that this impudence proved to be infectious; that the income has gone on increasing from that time to this, (with one single exception,) till now we hear it gravely announced that £50,000 has been raised. But there is cause in this for serious reflection; for the Meeting has not had the whole case of this £50,000 fully brought before it. Our numbers have generally increased since 1818; and if at this time every member of our Society could be induced, one with another, making allowance for those who are lazy, and those in peculiar circumstances, and those who cannot go about collecting—yet if every member, on an average, one with another, could be induced to give or to beg one penny per week, instead of having £50,000, we should have the larger sum £53,125; so that our contributions have not kept pace with the goodness of God to us as a Connexion, and we are yet upwards of £3000 in debt to Almighty God, without taking into the estimate the 23,760 members in Ireland, nor the 36,917 who are connected with us in the Mission Stations. When I heard, my Lord, that £1,700 had been received from the Hibernian Missionary Society, I rejoiced in the honour which the Methodists in your country had acquired, and I somewhat blushed for the honour of England, because I know that our means are comparatively much greater than those possessed by our people in Ireland: and I must acknowledge that the amount of our contributions from the West Indies, (which are greatly swelled by the liberality of the poor slaves,) and the contributions from other parts abroad, as denoting a much greater spirit of ardour than we exhibit,—do put me, and ought to put us all, to the blush. I trust the intimation which our friend from Lancashire has given us will be gradually realized; and that if we do not in one year arrive at a hundred thousand, we shall in a few years; and that in this respect, as well as others, we shall not cease to forget the things which are behind, and reach forward to the things which are before. I own, however, that greatly as I rejoice in the promising state of our funds, I rejoice more when I hear how it has pleased God to bless the labours of our Missionaries in the past year, and that in twelve months we have had an increase of more than 2,000 members in our Foreign Stations. Surely, while God is thus working, we are called not to relax our exertions, but to use double diligence, and to send forth more labourers into the field which the Lord has condescended to bless. I could not but join in those feelings expressed by Mr. Wilberforce, when he told us, “that those who had but lately come into the Missionary field could scarcely conceive the change which had taken place in the general feeling on this subject within the last few years.” The public mind is, indeed, materially altered; the interior of Paganism has been thrown open in a way it never was before. Men, well-informed on other subjects, were uninformed or misled at that time by false reports, or mistaken statements, as to the depth of that degradation which is the true characteristic of Pagan idolatry. But now, in consequence of Missionary Notices, and Missionary Registers, &c., even our children generally have much more accurate information of the true state of the Heathen world than was possessed thirty years ago by well-informed and well-read persons. But what is of still more moment is, the public conscience has been, to a great extent, awakened; it is now generally admitted, by those who talk about moral obligation, that there is a duty incumbent upon those who have the Gospel to send it to those who have it not. It is not now thought so extravagant a thing to send ambassadors of the Gospel to those who are destitute, as it was when CAREY first threw out the idea at a Meeting of Baptists in Northamptonshire; and the most venerable Minister present was on the point of interrupting him, by saying, “You talk about a Mission to India, you might as well make a turnpike to the moon.” But now, my Lord, though we may hear of infidel declamation, there are no sober arguments against it; and there is not a Christian Minister who would say, or think of saying, what I have now referred to.—Another advantage which, I think, we have gained within these thirty years, is, that we have acquired much valuable and profitable experience, which affords great assistance and guidance in our future operations. Many persons had formerly adopted the idea that little permanent good was to

be effected in any heathen country, without the miraculous effort of Almighty power, or extraordinary influence of the Holy Spirit; and that we ought to wait for them before we attempt to carry the Gospel to any people: but we have learnt most completely and practically that miracles are not necessary for the propagation of the Gospel, but that the same usual and ordinary means which God has appointed, and blessed among ourselves at home, will, if put into exertion, be owned by him for accomplishing the same designs abroad. I will not dwell on the greater facilities we have at present, than we had then, for procuring Missionaries.—Missionaries who are ready to encounter any danger, to make any sacrifice, to endure any personal suffering, nay, even loss of life itself, if they may be the means of “saving souls from death.” I will, however, observe, that in another point of view we have the vantage ground over what he had then. Far more prayer is offered to God by individuals, and by the Christian church, and by the members of our Society in particular, on this subject, than used to be offered twenty-five or thirty years ago: never a month passes but Meetings among all denominations are held to pray that God would be pleased to send forth his truth; and within the last twenty-five or thirty years more prayers have been put up on this subject than for three hundred years before. These prayers are accumulating, and are before the throne. They are gone up for a memorial to God, and he, who inspired the spirit of prayer will, ere long, put honour upon it, by effecting the object they have in view. How different also is the state of things abroad! What a variety of processes are in operation, which I may designate, properly, Auxiliaries to the direct evangelization of the nations! Missionary posts have been taken possession of in every portion of the globe. Schools have been established in heathen countries; and, in our own Missionary Schools alone, twenty thousand children are taught to read the Scriptures; and are training up in these nurseries for the church of Christ, and will, in future life, we trust, not only be partakers of Christianity themselves, but agents to spread that Christianity among others. Into how many languages also has the Bible Society translated the Scriptures; languages in which the Bible was unknown twenty-five or thirty years ago; but now is to be found! And if I had no other answer to give to those who oppose our exertions, I would say, that a modern Missionary, with the Bible translated into the language of the people he goes to instruct, has the same advantage that an Apostle had when he went among heathen people with the power of working miracles. And I declare that, if I were about to go to a heathen land as a Missionary, and it were to please God to give me my choice to go either with the power of working miracles, but without a Bible; or to go without that power, and with the Bible translated; and a large number of them to distribute, I would most thankfully accept of the latter alternative. I will not trust myself to go into another part of the subject, as our Report has done it fully, I mean as to our actual successes: it is sufficient for me to state, that our Missionary labours have been crowned with considerable numbers of genuine and undoubted conversions; and in various parts of the world, where but lately all was darkness, and the inhabitants were without God and without Christ in the world,—from almost all of them, one or more individuals have been made partakers of faith in Christ, and have passed from the church below to the endless glory of the church in heaven. It is also a fact, that in almost all our Missionary Stations, native agents are rising up, affording the prospect that the work which we have begun will, ere long, be carried on with greater facility and success, and our exertions, as Societies, be turned to other objects, and to other parts of the world, which stand in greater need of them. These are some of the causes which call for thankfulness to God, and, looking at them, we may well say, “What hath God wrought?” The feeling of joy and satisfaction, however, which these facts produce, and which no man feels more deeply than myself, must be tempered by the thought that what has been done lately, might have been done at an earlier period, and ought to have been so done.—Nothing can excuse Christians from the guilt of neglecting one of their most prominent duties; and we are not guiltless, we are not innocent, as touching this matter; and if it be true that we are but awak-