

In another locality, adds the same laborer, I visited an intelligent couple who love the Word of God. Neither of them know how to read, but I read to them and we spoke together of a change of heart, of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, of the errors of the Romish church and of faith in Jesus. We enjoyed ourselves much together and I left them, commending them to the grace of God.

JAMAICA.

From the Baptist (Eng.) Missionary Magazine.

Brother Clarke writes under date July 8, "the small-pox has prevailed awfully in the Brown's Town District. There have been about two thousand cases, and a large number of deaths. The distress of the people, I am told, was greater than was ever known before. Whole households were prostrated, so that one individual could not assist another. Food was scarce; water could not be obtained except from a distance of from six to ten miles, so that young plantain suckers had to be cut down, to extract the moisture from them; and even now, where the disease is, we hope, subsiding, there is much suffering. In many cases those numbers of families, by whose labour the remainder were supported, are unable to work. I have reason to bless God for his goodness and mercy to the churches under my care. With some exceptions, the numbers have, during my absence, walked according to the gospel. A few of those who were awakened during the cholera have turned back; but the greater number have been faithful to their profession. There are a goodly number of candidates for baptism, but I have not yet been able to converse with them. The attendance at our schools has fallen off, in consequence of the sickness and distress, but they will soon I hope, be restored to their former state. Since my return, I have preached one Sabbath at Brown's Town, and the other at Bethany, to immense congregations.

AFRICA.

Mr. Wheeler's health has materially improved since his return. Mr. Saker's labours are being zealously continued. Respecting Clarence, the latter writes: When I found Mr. Wheeler was really gone, I felt then that something must be done to continue the services here. For me to resume the entire charge of this station, I felt to be impossible. In a few words then I will tell you what I have done. I resolved to visit Clarence as often as possible; so that it involves no neglect of anything on the continent;—to leave the services and the church at Cameroons more in the hands of Horton Johnson;—to appoint J. Wilson a teacher for the time being at Clarence, and arrange with him that two days shall be devoted to the church during the week; that when I am not here, the services shall be conducted by him and by brother Smith during the week and on the Sabbath. So then, with brethren Johnson at Cameroons, Fuller at Bimbia, and Wilson and Smith at Clarence, I hope to continue all the stations.

CALCUTTA.

Mr. and Mrs. Makepeace, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce were expected to leave about August 6th. in order to return home for the purpose of recruiting their health.

SERAMPORE.

Mr. Denham urges the necessity of an extension of educational efforts. Our brother remarks in his letter: One fact is patent to all, that the preaching of the pastors at home is not less frequent, nor their success diminished, nor are their contributions to benevolent objects less, where schools and bible classes are found in active operation. These observations apply to India; intimacy and frequent intercourse with the better instructed and more influential youth among the heathen, give a hold on a neighbourhood that every wise missionary will improve.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS AMONG THE CHINESE.

From the London Missionary Magazine.

A recent number of *The Chinese Repository* contains an elaborate article, under the above title, embodying much valuable information regarding the number of agents, the date of their appointments, their respective spheres of labour, and the changes that have from time to time occurred. We are precluded, by want of space, from giving more than a brief summary of this analysis; but the subjoined extracts will, we are persuaded, be interesting to many of our readers.

The writer of the article, after giving a carefully prepared schedule of the missionaries of the different societies, who have been engaged in the Chinese Mission, from the arrival of Dr. Morrison, in 1837, until the close of last year, comprising a total of 150, proceeds to observe:—

"Of those one hundred and fifty persons, seventy-three are now in China, and five are absent on account of health or other reasons. Twenty-five died in the field of labour, or on their passage home; of these, three were killed by violent hands among the natives; four were drowned; five died during the voyage taken for the restoration of health; the remaining thirteen died at their stations, or when absent in the prosecution of their missionary labours. Twenty-five revisited their native land; forty-eight have retired, most of whom did so on account of their own ill-health, or that of their families. One hundred are, or have been married, according to this list, but satisfactory data in all cases have not been obtainable on this point; eleven of this number married again after entering the service of their Missionary Society. Nineteen of the whole number were physicians, and eight of these were clergymen at the same time. Four are printers. Of the hundred who were married, twenty-four lost their wives while at their stations, or in foreign lands, showing a far greater percentage of deaths among females than males, being nearly one-fourth to one-sixth, including the seven males who died by casualties or violence. Of these twenty-four ladies, Mrs. James is the only case of casualty. In addition to the list of missionaries and their families, eighteen unmarried females have been sent out assistants to various missions, seven of whom have married after their arrival.

"The total number of years of labour of the twenty-five who have died in the field is one hundred and thirty-four or an average of five and a half years to each; but four of this number aggregated seventy years, leaving an average of only three years to the remaining twenty-one. The total number of years of the forty-eight who have retired from the service of their society, or from the missionary labours among the Chinese, is two hundred and two, or an average of about four and one-fifth years to each. Some of these have been induced to retire, in addition to other reasons, by the little progress they made in learning the Chinese language; and fully three years may be deducted from the period of serviceable labour of every missionary as time spent in learning the language. Most of those persons in the employ of the London Missionary Society are Congregationalists; and in that of the American Board they are Congregationalists or Presbyterians, except the members of the Mission to Amoy, all of whom belong to the Reformed Dutch Church. Most of those from the continent are Lutherans.

"Of the whole number, forty-seven were Englishmen, eighty-eight were Americans, and fifteen were from the continent; of those now in China, including the five absent, forty-four are Americans, twenty-three are Englishmen, and five are from the continent. The London Missionary Society has sent from the commencement thirty-four labourers; the American Board of Congregational Foreign Missions, twenty-six; the Board of Foreign Missions of the (American) Presbyterian Church, twenty; the American Baptist Mission-

ary Union, nine; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Baptist Southern Convention, nine, two of whom were originally under the preceding Society; the American Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, ten; the Church Missionary Society, eleven; three other American Societies, ten in all; two other English societies, four; and five missionary societies on the continent, fourteen in all; two are enumerated in the list who were supported in China by the Morrison Education Society; and three who supported themselves.

"The Mission at Canton is the one which has been longest established, Rev. Dr. Morrison having occupied it alone from 1808 until February, 1830, with the exception of about a year, when Rev. Dr. Milne was with him. The total number of missionaries who have been stationed at this city is fifteen, of whom nine still reside here.

"The Mission at Hong-Kong has been established since the cession of the island in 1844. Rev. I. J. Roberts first settled there in 1840, and at no time has the station been vacant. There are now ten missionaries residing at Hong-Kong.

"The Mission at Amoy was commenced in 1811, and since that time the station has been constantly occupied. Sixteen missionaries in all, connected with five societies, have resided there, of whom eight are now residing at the station.

"The Mission at Ningpo was permanently commenced in 1844 by D. J. Macgowan, M. D., of the American Baptist Missionary Union, though Rev. W. Milne had resided there seven months during the two previous years. There are now fourteen missionaries stationed at the city, and one lady, Miss Aldersey, engaged in female education.

"The Mission at Fuh-chau was permanently commenced in Jan., 1817, by Rev. S. Johnson, of the American Board of Congregational Foreign Mission, through Rev. George Smith (now Bishop of Victoria) had made an exploring visit to the city in Dec., 1815. There have been sixteen missionaries labouring at this place, eleven of whom are now resident at the station, and one is absent for the restoration of health.

"The Mission at Shanghai is the largest at any of the five ports, there being now twenty-one missionaries, with their wives and four female assistants, residing at this place."

THE "FOUNTAIN" AND THE "OIL."

"In one of my early journeys," says an excellent missionary to South Africa, "we came to a heathen village on the banks of the Orange river. We had travelled far, and were hungry, thirsty, and tired. For fear of lions, we thought it best to go into the village and tarry for the night, rather than on our journey; but the people seeing us, roughly bade us stop at a distance. We asked for water, but they would give us none. I offered the three or four buttons still left on my jacket for a little milk; this also was refused, and we had the prospect of another hungry night at a distance from the water, though within sight of the river. Our lot looked hard, especially when in addition to these rebuffs the manners of the villagers aroused our suspicions.

"When the twilight came on, a woman drew near from the height beyond which the village lay. She carried on her head a bundle of wood, and had a vessel of milk in her hand. Without speaking she handed us the milk, laid down the wood, and went away. Soon she came back with a cooking-vessel on her head, a leg of mutton in one hand, and water in the other. She then kindled a fire and put on the meat. We asked her again and again who she was. She said not a word until we begged to know why she showed this unlooked-for kindness toward strangers. A tear stole down her black cheek as she answered, 'I love Him whose servant you are, and surely it is my duty to give you a cup of cold water in his name. My heart is full, therefore I cannot speak the joy I feel to see you in this out-of-the-world place.'

"On learning a little of her history, and finding