

the surrounding countries, and by the education of the natives of those countries. Those objects have been ever kept in view. It is obvious, therefore, that this mission takes a wide range in its proceedings, and as those who are engaged in it are debarred, in a great measure, by the peculiar circumstances of these countries, from the direct work of missionaries, in openly preaching to assembled bodies of gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ, they are the more assiduous in availing themselves of all those means which are open to them—the use of the press, friendly conference, and social and public addresses as they have opportunity.

The Rev. Christopher Frederic Schlienz superintends the operations of the press, during the absence of Mr. Jowett. At the end of May, 1828, he wrote as follows:—

Our men are chiefly employed in Arabic; most of them are beginners in composing Arabic, and therefore I sometimes get proofs which quite dishearten me; but I hope they will improve. Mr. Koellner manages it so, that I get but four pages at once to correct, by which means he affords me and the compositors great relief; indeed, the correction of twelve pages of bad Arabic composition at once, nearly puts out my eyes; and they are precious to me. The office is prepared for the discharge of a good deal of labour; this will, at present, be chiefly in Arabic. I shall, however, endeavour to do something in Amharic also. We have in the press, a reprint in Greek, of the short History of the First Three Centuries of the Church of Christ, out of some part of the "Philanthropos." Mr. Brenner yields important help, in taking a share of the correction of the proof-sheets.

The Philanthropos, a periodical work in Modern Greek, had been published for a year by Mr. Jowett, and was much sought for. Dr. Korek subsequently speaks of it, as well adapted to meet the circumstances of the times, and the disposition of the Greeks.

Mr. Schlienz has under preparation an introduction to the Gospels, and Arabic proverbs, with explanations from Scripture. Both Mr. J. and Mr. S. are desirous of promoting the study of Hebrew.—Mr. S. writes:—

In our labours, we must not only look for the re-establishing and edifying of degraded oriental churches, by conveying to them general means of religious instruction; and for the education of their neglected youth, by the compilation of elementary works and school books—but also, and most particularly, for the education of young ecclesiastics among them, by procuring to them the means of acquiring the sound Scriptural knowledge, in works that bear a peculiar reference to the original languages of the holy Scriptures. The course which will render this study more easy, pleasant, and useful, is to begin with the Hebrew, which will lead to Arabic and Ethiopic.—Being once roused to the study of the New Testament, the acquisition of whose original language the orientalist must find considerably harder than that of the Old, how wonderful will be the effects, which such a study will have on the oriental churches!—how incalculable the benefits which are likely to redound, when Greece and all the Arabian and Ethiopic regions shall cast their mites into the treasury.

Preparations are making, also, to print elementary books in Amharic, at Malta. The Bible Society has undertaken to prepare and publish the New Testament in Amharic and Ethiopic.

Syra.

Dr. Korek gives the following remarkable instance of conscientiousness. *Be not partakers of other men's sins*, is an exhortation, which this hopefully converted Greek seems to have understood.

I must mention a fact which will encourage the missionary friends of Greece. A petition for the works of Voltaire was brought to a man who seems, with his whole family, through the reading of the New Testament, and through conversations with Mr. Hartley, to be really converted to God; and I rejoice to think, that this now very poor man, who knows not from whence he shall to-morrow get bread for his family, (though once the richest of Hivali) declined to write the petition, and thus lost two dollars; being, moreover ridiculed by all his

friends; but he suffered all this willingly, because he knew that even to write the petition would make him an accomplice to the spiritual ruin of his nation.

Mr. Hartley writes as follows from Syra, at the end of June, 1828.

I have been glad to find that the tour, which I wade with Mr. Brewer in the autumn, has been attended with success; not only have the dissenting individuals, to whom we entrusted copies of the Scriptures, sold a considerable quantity, but they have also remitted the money to us. We are now urging forward the same object in various other islands.

Dr. Korek, under the date of Aug. 27th, gives the following account of the school at Syra, in his communications to the Church Missionary Society.

Since the month of April I have been steadily employed, here in Syra, at a school of mutual instruction, which Mr. Brewer had begun. On his departure for America, we had about 40 children under our care; but, soon after my arrival, I was enabled to increase the number to upwards of 60.—Having been so happy as to find some schoolmasters at Egina, the Greek merchants here began to take a higher interest in the work, and to erect a building for 300 children, as they had promised several months before to Mr. Brewer and myself; Mr. Brewer engaging to pay the master for six months, and I to undertake the direction of the work. After much delay, we have at last been able to enter the new building, and already the number of children is nearly 250; these children, of whom about 80 are girls, are daily instructed out of the Gospel, or out of school-books prepared by our brethren at Malta. Twice a week I explain to them—still, indeed, with a stammering tongue, but understood by my children—such parts of the word of God as are suited to them; and this I do in the way of conversation.—Twice a week they learn a portion of Scripture by heart; and, in this they show so much application, that I am obliged to restrain some of the girls, for fear their health might be injured; they will learn 20—80—120 and even 180 lines more than I prescribe them; and in order to do so, they will rise again, when their parents think them asleep, kindle a light, and study. You may imagine how much such facts encourage me, and make the children very dear to me; and, as all they learn is from the Gospel, what reason have we not to hope, after the early and latter rain, for an abundant harvest from this seed of life, planted in so many young souls.

It must be still more gratifying to the Christian friends of Greece, when they learn what I have witnessed with an uplifted heart; namely, that many of these dear children become the teachers of their parents and friends, by receiving useful tracts as rewards, or in engaging them to read with them their lessons.

Another circumstance renders my labours here more interesting. I have children from all parts of Greece in my school; from Constantinople, Smyrna, Ipsara, Crete, and the Ionian Islands. To these parts many of them will return, and thus carry with them the light which they have received: for Syra is only a temporary abode of the 35,000 Greeks, whom political and mercantile circumstances have driven here together. The island itself has for its stated inhabitants only 5,000 Latin Greeks, by whose children our school is also frequented.

The small school books and the translation of System of Mutual Instruction of Mr. Temple, which he has entrusted to me for distribution, give me an influence even in remote parts, by enabling me to present books to good schools, and to enter into friendly connexion with them. I have sent 400 copies, together with a set of Greek Scripture lessons to the government for its orphan institution of 600 boys, now erected in Egina; and have received a letter of thanks from the president Count Capo d'Istria, in which he states that he has distributed already a part of those books in the government school at Napoli di Romania, and retained the other part for their original destination. The president writes to me also, that he intends to come to Syra, and to render me every assistance in his power in behalf of my school.

Mr. Barker, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, gives an extract from a letter of a Greek merchant, on the subject of this school, as follows:—

The school at Syra goes forward. I went out recently with five of the principal merchants of Syra, and we collected about 3,000 piasters. The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Syra, even the consuls, scarcely offered any thing; not being willing, as they said, that their children should learn the doctrines of the Gospel from Protestant teachers, who preach the Gospel differently from the Jesuits. The Greeks, although still ignorant, have not such prejudices. Dr. Korek truly takes great trouble to establish and put the school in order; and if the Greeks shall be so happy as to have three or four such ministers of the Gospel, I can assure you that Greece will make great progress in civilization, and its children will often repeat the names of those who have instructed them upon such moral principles. Note: 3,000 piasters equal to £240.

#### COMMUNICATION.

For the *New-Brunswick Religious and Literary Journal*.

Having already sent you a few pieces of poetry written by Mrs. CAROLINE MATILDA THAYER, I have transcribed for the columns of your Journal, a letter containing an account of the EXPERIENCE of the young lady, to whom Mrs. Thayer's letters, RECOMMENDING RELIGION TO YOUTH, were originally addressed. By inserting it in your Journal you will confer an obligation on your correspondent WILLIAM.

Granville, N. S. Aug. 13th, 1829.

LETTER TO MISS B.

My Dear Miss B.—You have been pleased to honour the little volume of Letters to Julia with your perusal, and to express some curiosity to learn the effect of this correspondence on the mind of this amiable and lovely girl.

To gratify your laudable curiosity to become acquainted with whatever is excellent, and to present to your mind a bright example of the power of religion to soften the pangs and protracted sufferings of a lingering *hætic*, and gild the horrors of death, I have retired to my little apartment, to attempt an imperfect delineation of the character and person of Julia, and narrate such circumstances of her late distressing illness, and triumphant death, as I have recently obtained, in a personal interview with one who witnessed the progress of her disease with peculiar interest, and saw her gradual preparation for glory the joy of a believer.

There was a time my dear Miss B. when your humble friend sustained a different rank in society from that in which you now behold her. I have been a wife and have realised the bliss of conjugal endearment and the rapture of maternal felicity. I too, possess from nature a warmth of feeling, a kind of sensitive susceptibility of mind, which I have often lamented, as tending, if not to the production of evils, to increase my sensibility to calamities, which human wisdom cannot foresee, nor human prudence prevent.

It was in the days of prosperous happiness I first saw Julia. She was my pupil, and although there was nearly ten years difference in our ages, the similarity of our tastes soon induced us to form a very strict friendship.

She possessed a mind of no common grade, and with a versatility of genius, (by no means a common endowment,) she applied with equal diligence to the useful, the ornamental, and the abstruse, and with almost equal success. Her pencil copied with fidelity the landscapes, which her mind selected with taste; in music, she was a considerable proficient; and she made no contemptible progress in walks of literature, where female foot has seldom dared to tread. Yet, though she read Virgil and Tully with tolerable facility, and could measure heights and distances with mathematical exactness, her manners were truly feminine. Though she made no pretensions, as a writer, she possessed a ready use of language, that made her a very interesting correspondent. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to you, to subjoin, that her person was pleasing.

Her stature was small and delicate; and her countenance, lighted up with an uncommon degree of vivacity, was a perfect index to a heart naturally gay, yet, capable of the most tender emotions, and most durable attachments. Her parents, though