

viduals from Romanism and also from heathenism, which have lately taken place in this district, afford me much greater cause of thankfulness, and better grounds for believing that their profession of Christianity does not consist merely in outward show. In some instances I have traced these conversions to the instrumentality of my predecessors, and it has afforded me peculiar delight to observe in them the faithfulness of God's promises to His servants who go forth sowing the precious seed of the Word. We ought not to forget also that they were often obliged to go on their way weeping while bearing forth good seed: and if we, who are called to enter into their labours, are privileged to witness the happy results of their labours and prayers, we should be encouraged to trust in the same promises while we follow in their footsteps. The following account of one of these conversions will, I trust, be interesting to all who have the welfare of Missions at heart:—

"A Moonsiff, or Headman, of a large village (Pullambady), ten miles to the east of my station, had heard the Gospel fifteen years ago from my father on the occasion of his Missionary tour to this village. It had made a deep impression upon his mind, but fearing to stand alone against the opposition he knew he would have to encounter from his countrymen, he deferred to make known his desire of embracing the truth, till he could persuade others of his connexions to come over with him to the Christian religion. He thought he had gained his object when, about a year ago, his relatives and friends of the Romish faith had been thrown into great consternation by some severe proceedings which their Priests had entered into against them; and taking advantage of this circumstance, he persuaded them to sign a declaration that they would embrace the Protestant faith. He affixed his name first to the paper, and they followed his example, but soon afterwards withdrew. Though his intention had thus been defeated, he came to the determination never again to return to heathenism, but resolutely to maintain his profession of the Christian faith against all opposition from his Heathen neighbours and the annoyances to which he also became subjected from his own household. He patiently endured every trial, and at the same time applied himself so diligently to obtain the knowledge of salvation through Christ, that in a very short time he became acquainted with those truths that a Christian ought to know and believe for his soul's health. When the Ven. Archdeacon Shortland visited my Mission in September last, he felt a lively interest in the case of this individual, whom I had the pleasure on this occasion to receive into the Church by Baptism: and who, I am truly thankful to add, continues to adorn his profession by a consistent and exemplary conduct.

"The Archdeacon's visitation of my Mission, to which I have referred above, is an event which I have to record

with sincere gratitude to the great Head of the Church. It was indeed a season of refreshment to us all, and the interest he felt and expressed in all matters connected with our congregations and schools will, I am sure, be long remembered by us.

"This mission at present includes 22 village congregations, consisting of 1,027 baptized persons (of whom 478 are communicants) and 66 unbaptized persons under Christian instruction. The number of children in the schools is, Boarders 35, Day Scholars 316. At present I am the only Missionary in charge of the district, and am assisted by Mr. Catechist Scott and 9 Native Catechists and Readers, as also by 1 European and 19 Native Schoolmasters.

"The extent of the district, comprising 240 square miles, is such as urgently requires at least another fellow-labourer. The attention of our Committee has already been directed to this subject, and measures are in progress for securing a more efficient superintendence of the congregations and schools of this Mission, as well as for extending the knowledge of the Gospel among the yet unenlightened multitudes by whom we are surrounded. 'The harvest truly is great;' but the labourers are still few, and this will serve to remind us all of our duty to 'pray to the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth more labourers into His harvest.' "

SELECTED ARTICLES.

"TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO."—PROV. xxii. 6.

Families are the little nurseries for the spiritual kingdom of the Church, and the temporal kingdom of the state, which by their respective duties, and in their different capacities and powers, mutually promote the happiness of each other. Immensely important therefore is the right training of children, those tender plants, which generally keep the direction into which they are at first bent. But unless parents will do their part at home, where they have the best opportunities, and greatest advantage over them, the teaching of schools abroad, or catechizing in Church, with all the solemnity of the place, will have but little hope of success. It is highly incumbent upon parents, every day, religiously to watch over their children; but in a particular manner to instil into their minds a distinguishing regard for the Lord's Day, as a day of gladness, not of gloominess; but of joy of a different kind, and far superior to that of their ordinary sports and pastimes. They should train them to constant attendance upon God's house and service, until it become habitual to them; and then it would become both easy and delightful. To advance this, and raise in their hearts a growing sense of devotion, would tend much—much more indeed than seem to be