

in preaching the Gospel to the natives, and establishing an I superintending schools, his devoted partner, besides attending to the domestic duties of the establishment, was intrusted with the care of the children who had been permitted by their parents to reside in the mission-house. In the discharge of this latter duty Mrs. Winslow felt a peculiar interest, and, accordingly, we find her thus writing in her journal under date 22d September, 1820:—

"The last week I may well call the pleasantest of my missionary life on heathen ground. On Monday morning one of our day-scholars came with twelve boys to live with us. Soon after, a respectable man brought two of his sons, and gave them to Mr. W. and myself with much ceremony. He placed a hand of each in ours, and said, 'They are no longer my children, but yours. You are their father and mother.' We received nine of the boys. The care of them devolves on me; and I cannot tell you with how much pleasure I direct their studies, and attempt to give them religious instruction, besides supplying their daily wants. I could not but say to Mr. W. while we looked at them to-night, seated on the floor, each with a plate of rice and curry before him, from which he was ready to help himself with his right hand instead of a spoon or knife, as soon as a blessing should be asked; could our dear friends at home see these children, some of the best feelings of their hearts would be gratified. You will not wonder that they already seem peculiarly near to me. I desire to feel more my responsibility."

The life of a Missionary among the Heathen is one of exalted privilege and of pure enjoyment. He feels that he is engaged as a fellow-worker with God in the salvation of a lost world; and that he thus occupies a position more honourable as well as more useful than if he had "sprung from loins enthroned, or rulers of the earth." But while his work is glorious and ennobling, he is subject to many discouragements in the discharge of it. The degradation and ignorance which prevail around him, the listlessness and utter indifference with which the people listen to his message, and yet the enthusiasm which they display in their monstrous fests and ceremonies, all prey upon his sensitive and feeling heart, leading him sometimes to exclaim, in the bitterness of his soul, "How long, O Lord, how long?" To such feelings Mrs. Winslow was no stranger; but she had drunk too deeply of the spirit of her Master, to relax in her exertions under the influence of such discouragements. On the contrary, the more difficult the work, the more ardent and persevering her efforts to lend her aid in its accomplishment. Amid frequent attacks of ill health, she laboured with an energy much beyond her bodily strength. Besides being secretary to an association which was formed among the Missionaries' wives for mutual encouragement and assistance in rearing and educating their own children, she succeeded in forming a school for teaching native female children. This was regarded at the time as a singular triumph over the prejudices of the Hindoos.

The Mission now made rapid progress. Several natives were admitted members of the Church by

baptism, and three native preachers were set apart to the work of the ministry. Meanwhile, Mrs. Winslow continued to labour in the important duties which devolved upon her, connected not merely with her own family, but with the heathen children in the mission-house. The following account of these last is given in a letter which she wrote in January 1823 to a friend in America:—

"I should like to make you acquainted with my little family of heathen children, and some of the trials I have with them. These children are comforts in prospect. Now they require so much patience, forbearance, and self-denial, that I sometimes think myself altogether inadequate to the proper management of them. Indeed, I feel more need of being furnished from above, to discharge my duties towards these children, than for almost any thing else. They are heathen children, from the first moment of life accustomed to witness scenes of vice which scarcely ever enter the minds of children in Christian countries, and as soon as they can speak and go alone, to imitate the examples of their parents, and often to obey their commands, in lying, stealing, and swearing. It is impossible at once to make them feel that these things are sinful, or in any way to break up their bad habits. I am obliged to put every thing under lock and key, that would be a temptation to these little creatures; for I know not that we have one in the family who would refrain from pilfering if there were an opportunity. It seems to be a part of their very nature to tell a lie if it will serve their purpose any better than the truth, and to lay their hands on any thing which they wish to possess."

Such was the success of the boarding-establishments, that the Missionaries began to think of devising some means for raising the standard of education in their institutions. It was accordingly proposed to commence a school on a more extended scale, so as to embrace within the range of their system of teaching not merely the literature of the country, but the English language and the elements of European science. The great object contemplated by this enlargement of their original plan, was to prepare catechists, schoolmasters, and in course of time native preachers; and it was also a subsidiary design, to destroy that intricate system of false science and philosophy which is so interwoven with the superstition and idolatry of the East, that, as has been often said, they must stand or fall together. This school was accordingly commenced at Batticotta, and has gradually increased until it has become one of the most flourishing institutions in the East.

Soon after commencing the seminary for boys, it was judged right to establish also a central school for girls. Such an institution was accordingly begun at Oodonville, principally under the charge of Mrs. Winslow; and the efficiency with which her operations were conducted, as well as the evident blessing from on high which descended upon her labours, have been abundantly manifest.

The establishment of the seminaries for both boys and girls was the means of exciting considerable interest among the natives. Many inquirers appeared, who were anxious to learn the way of salvation; and