

favorable openings were presented in the island of Jamaica; and as there was an abundance of land to be possessed without trenching upon another man's labour, we thought it right to embrace them. There is, even now, room for more missionaries. In two parishes of Vere, adjoining the one in which I live, there are 15,000 inhabitants, and there is not one single resident missionary of any denomination. But, after an absence of upward of 7 years from my native land, I rejoice to stand here, and to have an opportunity of asserting that the success which has attended our labors has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and has been such as to lead us to thank God and take courage.— We have in the island of Jamaica 11 principal stations, and connected with them we have upward of 6,000 persons in attendance upon our ministry, 1,500 catechumens, or inquirers, persons desirous of uniting with the Church, and 500 communicants,—a people not gathered from the ranks of other Churches, but a people who, civility and religiously considered, were not a people—who have now, however, with ourselves, obtained a finer spirit, whereby they cry, 'Abba, Father.' We have been obliged, in the island of Jamaica, to exercise the greatest caution and vigilance in the admission of members to the Church, and suffer me for a moment to dwell upon this topic. Since the formation of our Churches we have not had to exclude, in all parts of the island, more than 25 members. In alluding to the vigilance we are obliged to exercise, I speak as the representative of my beloved brethren there, with whom I hope to spend my last days on earth. We have never sought high attainments in learning, large Biblical knowledge, or any thing of that kind, but we have simply sought credible, satisfactory evidence of their conversion to God, and wherever we have seen persons display this, where their light has so shone, that others seeing their good works have glorified God, we have held out the right hand of fellowship, and said, 'Come in with us, and we will do you good.'

I must just mention one word about schools. We have in them upward of 1,600 children in daily attendance; and I regard the schools among these people to be of the greatest importance. If ever we are to have a good and noble band of native teachers and preachers, it must consist of men whose minds have been trained, and disciplined in our schools. If ever Africa is to be regenerated, it must be by means of its own sons and daughters deported from the islands of the west, and these men and women must have been taught the principles of the Christian religion in our schools.

Let me say a word with regard to the liberality of our people in the West Indies. About the middle of last year I received from our society a communication, requesting me and my brethren to see if we could not endeavor to do more in a pecuniary way on behalf of the society than we had ever done. I met the people on the Sabbath afternoon, and read the letter of the secretaries. It was cheerfully responded to. I stated, that if they would come to me in the vestry after service I would put down their names as subscribers, and thus commence an auxiliary society. They now raise, in addition to their other collections, for pew rents, &c. the sum of £105.

The Rev. George Pritchard, missionary from the South Seas, gave some interesting details of what the Gospel has accomplished in the islands of the Pacific. In the course of his address, he took occasion to observe:—We (the late Mr. Williams and himself) visited the Navigators' Islands, a field occupied by our Wesleyan brethren. We spent a happy Sabbath there, and rejoiced to find that the cause of Christ was prospering in their hands. I learned from a senior missionary that they had in communion 8,035 members, 1,400 of whom were daily employed in communicating Christian instruction to their fellow-countrymen, some as schoolmasters, others as local preachers. There is only one group more to which I will refer, and that is the Sandwich Islands, occupied by our American brethren, in connection with a few native teachers, who have been sent from the Society Islands. They have been favored with a great outpouring of the Spirit; they have had 15,000 added to the Church in the whole group within the last two years. So that they have now stand-

ing in Church fellowship 20,000 of those who were formerly heathen. Putting these islands together, there are not less than 200,000 inhabitants who have abandoned their heathenish customs, and are now enjoying the blessings of the Gospel of peace. Among these groups, we have, in connection with our own and three other societies, full 40,000 of these former idolaters and cannibals, now sitting down, from month to month, at the table of the Lord, commemorating the dying love of our adorable Redeemer.

The Rev. R. M. Watt, at great length, described the successful progress of missionary operations in Africa. F. J. Smith, Esq. briefly supported a resolution, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, was then sung, and the benediction having been pronounced by the Rev. J. Arundel, the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS (Abridged from the Record.)

The Thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Institution was held on Friday morning, the 6th of May, in the Great Room, Exeter Hall, which, long before the hour for commencing business, was crowded with a respectable assembly. On the platform, amongst other eminent persons, were the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Chester, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Ashley, the Chevalier Bunsen, Sir G. Rose, M. P., Sir R. Inglis, M. P., Sir E. Codrington, and a large body of clergymen. On each side of the platform were ranged the Hebrew boys and girls belonging to the schools of the Society, who sang several hymns in Hebrew and in English, accompanied by the fine-tuned and powerful organ erected in the hall.

At eleven o'clock, the chair was taken by Sir T. Baring, the President of the Institution. They had met, he said, to plead the cause of Israel, and he would venture to say, that their Society yielded in importance to no other religious society in existence. He rejoiced that the heads of the Established Church now took the lead in this Society. (Applause.) With but exceptions, (and from two of those no answer had been returned,) they had with them the whole hierarchy of the Church of England, with the Archbishop of Canterbury as the Patron of the Society. (Applause.) Both the preceding and the present Government had exercised their authority to give effect to the objects of the Society. To Lord Palmerston and to Lord Ashley, through whom Lord Palmerston was induced to take an active part in the cause, the Society's thanks were especially due. (Applause.) But he did not stop there. God, in whose hands were the hearts of all men, had been graciously pleased to influence the King of Prussia to visit this country, and to make a proposal for the establishment of a Protestant episcopate in the Holy City, to further which design his Majesty presented the munificent donation of 15,000*l.* (Great Applause.) In conclusion, the Chairman urged upon his auditors the duty of supporting this cause, for they should remember that all their religious and highest privileges had been conveyed down to them through the instrumentality of God's ancient and chosen people. (Hear, hear.) He announced the receipt in a letter of 20*l.* from "A lady," the profits of a work on the Liturgy, sold at the Society's office. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. Aylmer read the Report from which we gave the following extract.—

After noticing the establishment of the new bishopric at Jerusalem, the Episcopal patronage enjoyed by the Society, the princely maintenance of the King of Prussia, the services rendered by Lord Palmerston, and Lord Ashley, and other topics related to by the Chairman, the committee say they must not pass, without notice, the zeal and zeal of Dr. McCaul, to whom, by desire of the King of Prussia, and with hearty concurrence of the heads of the Church, the bishopric in Jerusalem was tendered, he declined, however, but shortly time for acceptance and refusal, declaring his firm belief, that the episcopate of St. James was reserved, in the providence of God, for the brethren of the apostle accorded to the Jews. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The aggregate amount of contributions received during the past year is 24,600*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase of 1,760*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* above the receipts of the preceding year.

This, the largest sum ever received in one year, is a gratifying proof of the increased interest which is felt by the Church of Christ in the Jews. This amount has been contributed in the following proportions.— General purposes of the Society, including the Jerusalem Mission and Scripture Funds, 2,841*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, Hebrew Church at Jerusalem, 1,313*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, Hospital at Jerusalem, 1,200*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, Jewish Converts Relief Fund, Jerusalem, 511*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, Operative Institution, Jerusalem, 511*l.* School of Industry, Jerusalem, 55*l.*, Temporal Fund, 107*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, total, 24,600*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Although there is a diminution of 307*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, under the head of Jerusalem Church Account, of 433*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* under the head of Temporal Relief, the increase of the General Fund actually amounts to 2,502*l.* Upon the contributions of Auxiliary Societies, there is an increase of 2,255*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* From the Irish Auxiliary the sum of 2,300*l.* has been received during the past year, an increase of 101*l.* 10*s.* over the remittances of the preceding year. After defraying the expenses of the year, the Committee have in hand, for general purposes to carry on the work of the Society, the sum of 5,000*l.* vested in Exchequer-bills, and 1,782*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* cash. On account of the Hebrew Church at Jerusalem, they have 1,514*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and on account of the indentured funds for Temporal Relief, 500*l.* in Exchequer-bills, and 361*l.* 11*s.* cash, making a total balance of 5,500*l.* in Exchequer-bills, and 3,696*l.* 11*s.* in the hands of the Treasurer. Two of the Society's missionaries having died during the past year, the Committee had opened a separate fund to provide for widows and for disabled missionaries. From April, 1811, to March last, there were issued 8,691 copies of the Scriptures, whole or in parts, in the Hebrew, German, Dutch, Jacob-Losh, and English languages, eighty one of the Hebrew Liturgy, and 7,160 copies of the *Old Pains* and other tracts. A grant of 126 English and foreign Bibles was received from the British and Foreign Bible Society. The greatly increased circulation of the *Jewish Intelligencer*, now amounting to 5,500 copies monthly, may justly be regarded as a cheering proof of the increased interest which is felt in the spiritual welfare of Israel. The Episcopal Jews' chapel was closed for a short time during the last summer to undergo a considerable alterations and extensive and indispensable repairs. The sum of 131*l.* was raised by private contributions towards defraying the expenses, and the remainder had been paid from the funds of the Society. It had not been reopened many weeks when it was used on that memorable occasion when the Bishop of Jerusalem closed his ministrations among a congregation where he had often born a part in preaching God's word and in administering Christ's ordinances, prior to his departure for the Holy City. On Monday morning, November 8, the Bishop administered the holy sacrament, in Hebrew, to a considerable Hebrew congregation, and in the evening of the same day his lordship preached his farewell sermon before your Society, from Acts xx. 22—24. There was a large attendance of the Committee, and the chapel was so crowded, that many could not get in. During the past year six adults and five children have been baptized at the chapel, making a total of thirteen individuals admitted into the Church of Christ. Many applications for admission into the Boy's school have been refused for want of room. Six boys and eight girls were admitted during the past year. Four boys have left, one being bound apprentice, and the others having been taken on by their relations. Two girls have left for service, and two others been taken on by their parents. There are now fifty-two boys and thirty-four girls in the school. The Hebrew College, after a second year's trial, confirms the hope that it will soon yield a regular supply of tried and well-instructed candidates for the Missionary office. In the course of the past year there have been some resident students, of whom seven are Hebrew, and two Gentile Christians, two candidates for missionary employment not resident, and the two senior boys from the Hebrew school, making a total of thirteen. Of the students mentioned, one has returned to Jerusalem as assistant in the medical department, one has himself voluntarily resigned his connexion with the College, and a third has been appointed to the important station of Beyrout. The Rev. J. C. Reichardt, who has been engaged in the

London Mission for the last fourteen years, finds his labours among the Jews in the metropolis every year increasing, and his connexion with the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution affords him an extensive field of usefulness. In consequence of the spirit of inquiry which has been excited among the Jews, and the frequent arrival of inquirers from foreign parts, who come over to England for the express purpose of investigating the truth of the Gospel, the number of applications for Christian instruction and baptism has very much increased. Mr. Reichardt has ten adult Jews under a regular course of instruction, whom he is preparing for baptism. The Institution, which has been established for the purpose of teaching Christian Israelites a trade, so as to enable them to support themselves in some honest calling, could formerly accommodate only twelve adults, but it has lately been greatly enlarged, and is now capable of receiving thirty inmates. The number is at present twenty, of whom fourteen are baptized, and six are still receiving instruction as candidates for baptism. The whole number of adults who have been connected with this Institution since its commencement in 1811, is 131, of whom eighty-six have been baptized. Mr. A. Saul continued to prosecute his labours in London until the close of the last year, when he was directed to proceed to Brussels as the scene of his future labours. Mr. J. A. Peritz has been engaged in circulating tracts, and in conversing with those whom he visits in his own houses. At Liverpool, the Rev. H. S. Joseph has been chiefly occupied in visiting Academies in different parts of the kingdom, and pleading the cause of the Society. Mr. Lazarus has been employed in circulating Scriptures and tracts among the Jews in Liverpool. The appointment of Mr. J. W. Johns, as architect to the mission at Jerusalem, and his departure for Jerusalem, together with the Rev. J. Nicolson, were mentioned in the Report for last year. They were joined in the autumn by Mr. Berghman, who had also formerly acted as a medical assistant in the mission. Mr. Berghman's assistance was highly valuable, as he found Mr. Johns ill at Beyrout, and Mr. Nicolson was also seized with fever soon after his arrival. The communications received from Bishop Alexander, since his arrival there, are most encouraging. The poverty and disease prevalent amongst the poorer classes of Jews make it indispensably necessary to maintain an hospital at Jerusalem. The Report noticed in detail the operations of the Society's missionaries, agents, and friends at Tunis, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Poland, Cracow, Posen, Konigsberg, Danzig, Berlin, Kreuznach, Breslaw, Offenbach, Brussels, Strasburg, Metz, &c., and concluded with a strong appeal to Christian charity, faith, and zeal, in behalf of the Jewish nation.

The Bishop of Ripon, in moving the adoption of the Report, called upon the assembly to unite with him in praises to God for the blessings he had been pleased to vouchsafe to the Society. (Hear, hear.) The lapse of another year had brought them nearer to that consummation for which they all prayed and hoped, and though it was not for them to know the "times and seasons" which the Father has placed in his own power, yet they had the sure word of prophecy on which to rest their faith, and by which to strengthen their zeal. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Ashley, in seconding the motion, said,—Never since the time that this Society first saw the light, had there been produced so full of important events for the past, and so rich in hopes for the future, as the Report which had just been read to the Meeting. ("Hear, hear, and applause.") Was there one present who, a year ago, would have imagined that one-tenth part of what they had heard would have been realized? Their progress had been wonderful. Difficulties had arisen only to be overcome, they had passed through doubts and fears, they had passed from the dismal to the bright by sudden alternations, and the business of years had been completed within a few months. Now, no one engaged in this mighty work would take on himself the slightest particle of honour, for when he reviewed all that had occurred, whether before or after the consecration of our Hebrew Bishop, sure he was that the most unthinking mind would freely confess that nothing but an overruling Providence, nothing but the determinate will of the Supreme Power, could have hastened this event in his own time, and brought