

attended by large numbers, and it was not long before, in his judgment, the influences of the Holy Spirit were poured both upon himself and his hearers in a remarkable measure. He was, therefore, able to report many persons hopefully converted to God, and he admitted to the communion of the church at Lapwai at different times until the 22d of March, 184 Indians. Mr. Cowley was also greatly encouraged in his work at Kamia, and was permitted to receive until about the same period no less than 120 Indians as communicants. The hearts of the missionaries were deeply moved with thanksgiving and praise to God for this season of ingathering of souls into the fold of Christ and His Church. The interest manifested by many of the Nez Perces in religious things had not ceased at the latest advices.

The report is very full and interesting on the subject of American Indian Missions.

Many important missions and certain missionaries have been transferred from another Foreign Board involving this past year a cost of \$130,700. Other missions have been greatly reinforced. An increase of work in Papal countries has also been enjoined by the Assembly without any corresponding provision of funds. Moreover, certain fields in New Mexico which were formerly connected with the Board of Home Missions, have been set down to this Board, involving considerable expenditures for work, even on our own soil and among our own people. The whole number of churches contributing during the year, is 3,027, against 2,144 last year.

The Board has been greatly encouraged by the co-operation of the women of the churches. The proportions of their work for this cause are yet small compared with what they have been and are still doing for varied home objects; but it is to be hoped that the number of Foreign Missionary organizations may be greatly increased during the year to come.

Some apprehension has been felt lest this work, by being too widely separated from the supervision of the Board, might in time introduce serious complications. This difficulty can scarcely occur, provided: 1. That this effort be confined to that which is now technically known as woman's work, as distinguished from general missionary objects; in regard to which there can be no good reasons for her separate organizations. 2. That organizations be formed distinctly for the Foreign work, and in close connection with the Board. The only way in which thorough system can be attained in organization, is by making the woman's societies identical with the Board in all their interests and methods. In asking for this arrangement, however,

as indispensable in the conduct of its own work, the Board does not desire more than its fair share in the various efforts of Christian women. 3. That the woman's societies be organized as far as possible by geographical or ecclesiastical divisions—by Presbyteries and Synods. This is important as a saving of labor, both to the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Board, and as giving to woman's work the advantage of ecclesiastical meetings, as suitable occasions for their conferences and effects. The amount of work properly appealing for the effort of women, is well nigh inexhaustible.

And finally the Board would express its deep sense of the need of increased prayer, in all the churches, for the spread of the Gospel in all the earth. The cry comes from toiling men and women, who in some instances are ready to faint, "Remember us and our work in your prayers." It must not be forgotten that our self-denying brethren have gone forth to a warfare with principalities and powers, and that nothing but the mighty power of God can give them success. They are but men like ourselves; and lacking the support which is given by the actual presence of the Church. While they have peculiar joys, yet no other class of men have so great a claim for moral support. Their isolation, their loss of intercourse in their own tongue, their removal from all the helps of a surrounding atmosphere of Christian sentiment and good example, their struggle against the depressing influence of heathenism not only, but of the irreligious character and example of other foreign residents—all these demand the deepest sympathy and the most unremitting prayer from all the churches. Nothing can so strengthen them as the backing and support of a high-toned spiritual sentiment at home.

(For the Record.)

"Saved for the Coolies."

It is with the greatest pleasure that we notice this instance of self-denial exercised by a very young child, in order to help in sending aid to the Coolies of Trinidad.

A few days ago, little Annie McC— handed me three small parcels, which, she said, was money she had saved in her little bank, and which she wanted me to send to Mr. Morton for the Coolies.

On enquiring of her parents, I find that they are in the habit of giving Annie a cent now and then, for any little errand or work done by her for them. It became Annie's own money, and she can use it as she pleases. Instead of spending it, as most children would, in candy or cakes,