

are all busy in different parts of our district in making roads for our convenience. They have done this of their own free will. We never even mentioned such a thing to them.

The Umetch people were delighted to have us among them, and did every thing in their power to make us comfortable. While we were there the people collected and dug and planted a large taro plantation for us. We knew nothing of it until the chiefs sent for us to go and see the taro tops, that had been collected from the different lands to plant in it.

The old chief Paulo was very anxious to accept a large plantation of taro nearly ripe from him, but we did not think it right to do so, as the people have done so much for us. When our people at Aneligaubut heard what the Umetch people were doing for us, they were quite alarmed lest we should remain altogether at Umetch, and when we returned they were greatly delighted, and crowded to welcome us home. There is not nearly so much food here as at Umetch. The land there is much more fertile and more easily worked. Here the land is generally poor and hard to dig. The people here are generally fishermen, while the Umetch people are agriculturists.

Last week we returned from Anama, where we had been spending a week with our dear friends Mr and Mrs Inglis, or rather I should say, I had been spending a week with Mrs Inglis, for our good husbands were visiting the outstations together, and I with the children staid with Mrs Inglis.

CHARLOTTE ANN'S RETURN TO SOUTH SEAS.

You will perhaps be surprised to learn that we have written to Charlotte to come out to us. She has again and again expressed an earnest wish to come and assist in teaching the heathen, and after much thought and prayer for direction we have thought it our duty to send for her. Our excellent associate, Mr Inglis, whose opinion we highly value, quite approves of the step we have taken. We feel more deeply every day the trial of being separated from our dear children. We also think it would be a great risk for Charlotte to go to so cold a climate as Nova Scotia, as she is not very robust. She can be very useful here. It is impossible for me to give as much attention to the instruction of the young females as they require, without neglecting my own family; but if dear Charlotte were

here, we could between us conduct a large boarding school. The young men we have employed as teachers do comparatively little good if they have not suitable wives; and both Mrs Inglis and myself find that the girls who have been in our boarding schools make by far the most efficient teachers.

EXPECTED MISSIONARIES.

I trust that long ere this the new brethren are on their way to us. I hope they are not waiting for the "John Williams." If they do it will be a long time ere we see them.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MISSION FAMILIES.

You will wish to know how we are in regard to the necessaries of life. I am thankful to say we are not reduced to the same straits as we were during the first years of our residence here. Our expenses in Sydney during the last two years have been very great, owing to the enormous prices of everything. This year they are even more than last. Our flour costs us this year £2 2s. stg. per 100 lbs. It is not easy to say what our average expenses are, while prices are so fluctuating in the colony; but we think our present salary sufficient, or it will be so when prices are more settled. Our expenses have been above our salary for two or three years. In former years we were not able to expend the whole, not that we had more than we needed, but because we could not procure what we really wanted, and we suffered in consequence. The head of the Sandal wood establishment would not allow his vessels to bring us our supplies, neither would he sell us a mouthful of food, but *Providence* provided for us.—Often have I baked the last of our flour as I thought, but before we had used it, a vessel would come in and spare us a little. A Scotchman who was in his employment often sent us a share of his small rations, and received ill treatment from his employer for so doing. We had native food, i. e., taro, and this is very good; but we could not have subsisted long upon it without losing our strength. But you must not think that I am complaining. Oh no, these dark days are past, and dark indeed they were, when the people were all in heathenism, and the foreigners hating us because they could not be as wicked as before we came, and we ourselves dull and discouraged. But a brighter day now shines upon Anceitum. Pray, my dear friends, that the beams that are chasing