

torments if I do not return to the church of Rome. Join then, dear Brother, your prayers with mine, that the Lord may enable me to conquer, and that I may confess boldly the Lord Jesus as the head of the Church, and the only mediator between God and man. This letter, which is about to fall into your hands, is the fruit of my most serious reflection.

"Be so kind as to receive it, dear Brother, as a token of Christian love and unbounded gratitude from a poor Nun, who was lost, but is found."

"Jan. 12, 1838,"
P. S. We are anxiously waiting for Dr. Bunting to open our new place of worship on the 25th inst. We are quite ready—all is clear with the police, &c. We shall be very glad to see many friends with the Doctor; but if any should be disappointed of the pleasure of accompanying him, we shall feel greatly obliged by their remembering our collection. I wish it had happened that this opening had taken place in the summer, but the place presented itself now, and we were obliged to take it now or never. I have filled my sheet, and have not said a tenth part of what I meant to say. Other opportunities will be given, and therefore for the present I conclude, begging the prayers of our dear Christian friends in England for the prosperity of the cause of Missions in France.
Yours truly,
W. T.

PARIS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, at the Chapel, 23, Rue Royale. The ministers present were Dr. Bunting, Messrs. Toase, Baird, Kirk, and Mons. Lucas, the Wesleyan minister of the French chapel in the Rue du Bouloi. Mr. Farmer, the treasurer of the Parent Society in London, having been called to the chair, announced to the meeting, that the continually increasing income and expenditure of the society had, during the year 1837, amounted to upwards of 83,000*l.*, and, in the course of an excellent address, communicated many pleasing facts concerning the progress of missions in Heathen lands. Dr. Bunting, with his usual talent, took an extensive survey of the scenes of missionary labours, and related many circumstances in order to show the necessity of continuing the exertions on the part of the society, until every portion of the habitable globe should be brought under the influence of the Christian religion. He then read extracts from the letter of a missionary in the Feejee Islands, a group of Polynesia, amounting to 300, which are inhabited by savages, whose cannibalism has been discovered to be of a far more appalling character than has been hitherto suspected. Not content with feeding on prisoners, or the slain in war, they kidnap each other for the gratification of their horrid taste, and instances are now, for the first time, made known, of public festivals among them, where 200 men, women, and children have been sacrificed and consumed at a single meal. Widows are strangled and eaten immediately on the decease of their husbands. Fathers and mothers devour their own children; and where no other means of obtaining human flesh can be had, the graves are robbed of their dead for that purpose. Yet among this barbarous race, four Wesleyan missionaries, with their wives, have taken up their abode, and received that protection to which their peaceful and benevolent designs justly entitle them. The people are described as a high-minded and, physically speaking, a noble race; and there is no reason to doubt that they will, in time, be brought into the paths of civilization, like their neighbours of the Friendly Islands, and of New Zealand. Messrs. Baird and Kirk, on being called for, severally addressed the meeting, and with great effect, showed the importance and duty of missionary labours, inasmuch as it is incumbent on every individual, to impart to others that light and knowledge, of which he himself had been made a partaker. Mr. Armstrong,

of the island of Antigua, described the happy results of missions, not only on the former slave population of that island, but as having promoted, in a tenfold degree, the interests of their masters. By a happy concurrence of circumstances, the latter, having been long since universally under the influence of religion, promoted the instruction of their slaves. When slavery was declared to be illegal, by an act of the British legislature, and was exchanged for the apprenticeship system, the masters with one accord unconditionally enfranchised the whole. The result has been greatly to the profit of both parties, and the much injured negro race is now a powerful contributor to the missionary fund; and they will, after sufficient intellectual cultivation, penetrate as missionaries themselves into those climes where Europeans have never yet trodden, without finding an early grave. The ancient Britons were once as savage as are now the Africans, and the former were brought into civilization by the means now employed among the latter; and it is a singular fact that the collections chiefly from among the blacks of one society only, in the small island of Antigua, for missionary objects, amounted in 1836 to 309*l.*, and will probably be found to be far greater for the last year.—From a Correspondent of the London and Paris Observer.

CANADA.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

SIR,—It is seldom that the Wesleyan Methodists obtrude themselves upon public notice through the medium of the periodical press of Lower Canada; but on receipt of the enclosed letter, just come to hand, it struck me forcibly that as we are in the habit of calling annually on the friends of religion in this Province to aid in the support of Wesleyan Missions, it would be an act of justice to a benevolent people, to let them know the principles upon which our Missions are founded, and the instructions by which we feel it our highest privilege to govern ourselves.

Should you concur in this opinion, I think you would confer a lasting obligation on the Society which I have the honour to represent, by giving it a place in the columns of your truly valuable paper, at your earliest convenience.

Yours, most respectfully,
WILLIAM CROSCOMBE.

Quebec, 21st March, 1838.

LONDON WESLEYAN MISSION HOUSE.

January 20th., 1838.

My dear Brother,—I need hardly assure you, that the very critical and painful circumstances in which you have been, and, we fear, are still placed, have occasioned the deepest solicitude in our minds, and in the minds of thousands of our people at home, on your account, and on account of our dear friends in Canada under your pastoral care. You are remembered by us in our prayers and supplications at the throne of the Heavenly Grace, and we trust that He, to whom we pray, and whose servants and disciples you are, will hide you and yours in his secret place, and preserve you unhurt amidst the dangers with which you are encircled. Remember that the very hairs of your head are all numbered by your Heavenly Father, and that when he giveth quietness none can give trouble. Now is the time for you to throw yourselves upon those blessed discoveries which the word that you preach affords of that especial providence which God exercises over his people, and on those promises in which he directs you to trust.

The rod of the wicked shall not rest on the lot of the righteous. It may touch you, but it shall not injure you, far less destroy you, while you abide by simple faith and humble love under the shadow of the Almighty. Distressing as the events are which you have witnessed, you have also much cause to admire and adore the overruling agency of the most high God, especially as well in reference to the time when the rebellion broke out, as in placing over