he loss of all their h they endure their their cruel enemies, ation, furnish ample on, and to "count all ge of Christ." It is with African affairs, l good of the Colony ion of a more equitaand intercourse with, ly, to those in whose the necessity and adnary enterprises; and d "when the light of d from Albany on the o noon-day splendour, shall take their place of the earth.'

erprise is leading us to Africa; and this cirhe providence of God, ry to carry to her degs of salvation. New eat Namagualand, and Cape Coast in Western owerful kingdom of the 000,000 of people; and ere long being able to he capital of that king. narch. The contiguity gh an immense tract of important consideration rospect of an extensive atives on its banks and we shall not only gain condition of the people, nunicating to them, and and blessings of Christiwhite unto harvest: let send forth more labourdiffusion of the Gospel Niger rolls is a part of ifting up of the cloud of he course of that mighty providential design than the accomplishment of any mere worldly end whatever, and cannot otherwise regard it than as one of those important preparatory events which shall usher in the day of Christ's universal reign.

On no part of our great Missionary field do we look with more pleasure and heartfelt gratitude than upon our American Missionsincluding the West India Islands, and our continental Provinces. Let any one contrast the condition of the Negroes of the West India Isles when first visited by that prince of Missionaries, the Rev. Dr. Coke, with their present condition-and if he possess the feelings of a man, a patriot, or a christian, he will rejoice in the mighty change which has been effected chiefly by the blessing of Almighty God upon missionary enterprise: not only have the thick clouds of spiritual darkness been chased away from thousands and tens of thousands of those deeply injured parts of the human family, but that abominable system of slavery which withheld from them the rights of men and citizens has been abolished, and now they are raised from their low estate to the full and free enjoyment of every civil and religious freedom. It has been maintained by some of the enemies, and feared even by some of the friends, of the Negro race, that they were unprepared to appreciate, and disqualified to improve, the boon of civil freedom-and that to confer it on them would be to remove those necessary restraints which alone could keep them in a state of due subordination, and occasion universal confusion, anarchy and ruin. But the experience of eighteen months shows the groundlessness of these gloomy forebodings: the occurrences of this period show that with few exceptions the Negroes, particularly those who had been the subjects of Christian instruction, received this great act of justice and benevolence with heartfelt gratitude; and their subsequent conduct has been such as to enable the Parent Society to assure the public, that the best hopes and wishes of the friends of the Negro race have been realized, both with respect to their civil and religious improvement. Since this great change has taken place in the civil condition of 800,000 of our fellow subjects, thousands of whom were our fellow Christians, the holy Sabbath has been more generally honoured,—our congregations and schools have been multiplied,-and our Societies have increased in numbers and in piety. Greatly as the number of Missionaries has been increased to meet the demand occasioned by this favourable change, still there is a loud cry for more labourers; and it is sincerely hoped that that cry will be heard and felt throughout all our congregations and Society, and that the Church will send forth by her contributions, and follow by her prayers, such a number of labourers as shall be enabled, by the Divine blessing, to cultivate the whole of that vast moral desert.

In the West Indies we have 76 Missionaries; 31,676 members; and 9,508 children in our schools.