#### From Minutes of N. C. Eap. State Convention. REPORT ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

m. C. L. C. Herein

Believing that the principal thing needed to stir up our people to greater zeal and liberality for the Foreign Mission department of our labor, is correct information respecting its character, condition and prospect, we applied to the Board at Boston for a statement of facts on these points, and from the facts received the following extracts are presented :

ty-seven stations, at which the gospel is regularly preached, always on the Sabbath ; at many of them frequently during the week, besides what is done ety. by itinerancy.

"There are seventy-five churches, composed about 5000 communicants; besides these, there are probably about 3000 Karens in Burmah proper converted, but not baptized, because they have no onward. (Another laborer or two, just now, would be ordained minister among them to administer the ordinace. The missinoaries being excluded from the Empire, and limited in their labors to the British Provinces, the work has been continued for several years by the native converts, and so fast as any are converted they join 'the company of the disciples,' as they are styled. Several hundred of these have, from time to time, gone over sionarics, and then returned to strengthen their brethren. The whole number, therefore, of believing converts, who have been brought to the knowledge of the truth, through the agency of our Missionaries, must be about 8000, nearly one thousand of whom, have professed their faith in Christ during the past year.

"The number of Missionaries now in the field is one hundred and eleven-about half of whom are males, and preachers. There are about one hundred native preachers and assistants sustained by the Board. There are, perhaps, 2000 children sustained, directly and indirectly, by the Missionaries, who are receiving a christian education .---In many schools the grace of God has been richly. displayed, and many of the most promising pupils have been hopefully converted.

"To most of the stations God has been signally gracious. Additions to the Mission churches from among the natives, are as common as among our best churches in America. We have just had intelligence of something like 150 baptisms, most of which are in Burmah. The blessing of God upon our labors among the heathen is greater than the most sanguine expectations, even of the Mis sionaries themselves. And wide doors are opening around and adjacent to almost every station .--The light of the cross is attracting the heathen to "But what shall be said of our finances-our means of meeting the growing demands upon us? The Board was in debt at its annual meeting in April, 1841, \$1,214 92 - in April, 1842, \$6,871 76-in '43, \$14,859 16-in '44, \$27,706 16.-There is no reason to believe that this debt has been diminished since April, nor has it probably increased. So the Board intend. Now it may be asked why such a debt should be allowed to arise-especially as, in the mean time, the annual receipts of the Board have been greater than at any former time ? The answer is, the demand has been so pressing it could not be resisted. The refusals to the applications, not only from the Missionaries, but from the heathen themselves, have been frequent, and are more painful to the members of the Board than any one can imagine who has not experienced it. "Besides this, the Board, from the want of funds, have already detained one Missionary and his wife in this country almost a year; and two other families are ready to go, but the Board will be obliged to inform them that there are no funds. These are the facts, my brother, and happy is that disciple of Christ in America, who can say in view of them, I have delivered my soul."

menced the toils of missionary life with joy, and in ear- [ nest, and are making most encouraging progress in the language, and heartily identify themselves with us, and with all our operations. Long have Mrs. Shuck and I prayed for just such colleagues. Our ascended Saviour will, we trust, condescend to make us all a blessing to each other, and a blessing to the souls of the heathen. Pray for us. We shall need much aid from the American and For-

such aid will certainly be forth coming. upon this subect he will write you more fully. He and I have now "There are occupied by our Missionaries eigh- seven active native preachers under our charge, three of whom are colporteurs of the American and Fereign Bible Society. Besides, Mr. Robberts has one colporteur, and Mr. Dean another, dependent upon the same Soci-

On Sabbath last, I had the happiness of baptizing another interesting Chinese convert. There are several other promising inquirers. The congregations continue large and the truth is not only spreading, but evidently teking hold. The cause here in all its ramifications, is most acceptable.)

The Doctor accompanied me a few days ago, with two of the native preachers, to Kooloon, a large trading town on the mainland, and our largest out-station. introduced him to the Madarins of the district, one a mililary and the other a literary or civil officer. They received us kindly, as they generally do. One of them remarked that the Doctor, having come so far to heal men's maladies, without pay, was a noble exemplification of a virtuous heart; and that such a man would into the Provinces and been baptized by the Mis- certainly go to heaven. We told them our intentions of opening a dispensary, &c. They said it was beyond their power to grant a residence to any foreigner, but if we could carry on our work without taking up our abode. there could be no objection. We assured them that our homes were at Hongkong, and we designed coming to Kowloon once a week. After long and friendly conversations on various subjects, re igion particularly, Ma-taiyay, the civil Mandarin, offered the Dr. one of the Temples for an Infirmary. We went out and the Di. selectal one, in excellent repair, admirably suited to the purpose of healing the sick, and spreading the gospel, robuilding and renting. Kowloon is about eight miles from Victoria, and we sail there in about two hours, and return in the same time.

I hope you will be able by all means to send us the school master and mistress whom we wrote for per Overland Mail. It should be done soon; or the place will be filled up by others. I also troubled you in a former letter to purchase some books and slates for the schools. We are in great need of elementary school books.

The school is in a flourishing comlition. But I must close my hasty scrawl. Our united kind ove to the brethren.

Faithfully and affectionately, J. LEWIS SHUCK.

missionary, "who should insist on retaining slayes as his property." And even this we consider entirely neutralised by those articles which declare that "slaveholders, is well as non-slaveholders, are unquestionably entitled to all the privileges and immunities which the constitution of the General Convention permits and grants to its members"-and farther, that "they, as a Board, do not call in

eign Bible Society, and I am assured by Dr. Devan, that the privileges of the Foreign Missionary Union." By this with manifest effect. On taking leave, we were press- tifying circumstances, no objection. But can the above we understand them to mean, of course, that a slavehold- ingly invited to call again, some of the family showing fact be adduced in support of the "new measures" for ing brother may be as good a man as themselves-may be the interest they felt in our visit by their tears. entitled to as much honor as themselves-is equally ele-

gible to any office of trust with themselves-and that, if appointed to preach for the Convention or the Board, will be heard with as much attention, and afterwards applauded with as good a grace, as though he were an abolitionist of the first water. What more need the South wish to know than this? What if the Board do say, that they can not send out a slaveholder with his gang of slaves at his beels, and that they can not become a party to any arrangement which' will imply their approbation of slave-

ry ? If they receive the slaveholder to perfect social equality with themselves, we see not why they should be called on to say or do more ;--- and especially, as they thereby give as direct a sanction to slavery as they could do by employing a score of slaveholders as missionaries. We suspect, if the Reflector will look at this document again, that he will not find so much occasion for self gratulation as he seems to have supposed.

Although we agree entirely with the Board, that the Alabama Resolutions were uncalled for, and the Board might as well have been employed in better business than in answering them, still we dhink that there is a moroseness, and affectation of independence about their reply, thank yeu too." After prayer, while bidding her farewhich scarcely consists with kind feelings or christian well, she exclaimed with tears, "Thank you sir, for courtesy. We should think, on the whole, that the Board | your prayer and books too, and may the Lord reward would be quite as well employed, by going on with their appropriate duties as a Board, and leaving the issuing of manifestos, about what they would or would not do, to some one else better acquainted with such operations. Fit mantically located in a beautiful grove, at the edge of is our confident opinion, however, that the Board intend the town. Thus we shall be saved the expense of both to do right, and if let alone will do right;-and accordingly, will merit, and will secure, the undivided confidence of the South. We rejoice to say, that we look for better times than we have seen for years. May the Lord speed the day.

#### (See next page)

# For the Recorder. INCIDENTS OF COLPORTAGE.

No. 1.

Do you wish to understand the import, and feel the necessity of the precept "Pray without ceasing," take a seat beside one of those bearers of religious books call- should pay for it," further remarking that 'he "had a springling, can boast of a great antiquity-does "A Baped Colporteurs, as he starts out from his lodgings in the little money, but had other uses for it." He took the tist" admit the validity of this practice? We imagine morning to his work of the day. Go with him as he seeks and from on high in the retirement of the grove, and from that to yonder cabin in the middle of a field He has driven as near as he can get. A creek, fence, and a hill are between him and the house. He takes not Orders, payments, &c. &c., for the Recorder, by from his box a "Baxter's Call," a "Rise and Progress." a Bible and a few tracts. He enters the house. A woman, the mother of several children, is seated by the fire. On seeing the stranger, she rises and offers the chair she is sitting in. Her hushand is not at home. The colporteur announces the object of his visit and presents his books. She glances at their contents, says they are "mighty pretty books," that she "should like to have some of them, but times are so hard, money so scarce, that it seems like we can't get what we are obliged to have, and there is right smart o'books here now, more than we read." On inquiring how many and what kind of books they had, she replies "Oh there's Testament here, and a Hymn book and some pamphlets and such." "Have you no Bible, Madam ?"-"No, there's no Bible here," "Are you a professor of religion, Madam ?" No, I ain't, but he is; he has been a professor ever since before we were married." "And to Bible? why how can you live without a Bible?"-After some further conversation upon the necessity of being furnished with the Bible and other good books. to all of which she assents, the colporteur failing in persuading her to buy, offers her a Bible and Baxter's Call gratuitously, and gives to each of the children a small tract, getting a promise from each, that they should be read, and an expression of gratitude from all for the gift. He then proposes prayer. Leave being granted. he reads from the new Bible, a part of the third chapter of John, upon the necessity of a new birth, makes and inviting mourners to come forward to be praved some practical remarks, and then kneels in prayer, a part of the family kneeling, a part sitting, and a part standing. He prays for every member, particularly for the united head. A deep solemnity prevails, broken only by the stifled sobs of the mother, as the stranger of Gol." increases in fervency in presenting her case before his Heavenly Father. The prayer ceases. The mother is seated on her chair, her face covered with her hands, with one corner of her apron wiping away the falling tear. The colporteur approaches, extends his hand to fied, that there is nothing in any of the articles written bid her farewell. She rises, and as he points her to either by Dr. Hooper, or Dr. Johnson, that has the least the Lamb of God, she gives fresh vent to her feelings, tendency to give offence. If, from what has been writpresses his hand, and begs him to call again, expresses her regret that her husband was not at home, and her offended, it is because they choose to be so. warmest thanks for the visit. Have you witnessed this scene reader ? Then prayerfully determine whethmight attend their perusal.

him to heaven. He had not been to preaching for years. Judes followed the Sa We anticipated a cold reception. But we were agreea- and he supposes that "they must have camped out" h. bly disappointed ; our welcome was cordial, our recep. All this may be readily admitted without proving any tion kind, and with but little difficulty, we sold the thing to the point. The fact that "multitudes" attended to family two excellent volumes. We also prayed and ministry of the Saviour for successive days, may be ad read a portion of scripture, making some remarks there- ducud to sunction "protracted meetings;" to which, we question the social equality of the slaveholder, as to all on, which were listened to with marked attention, and would remark by the way, we have, under certain just

> Another instance .- We called on two old ladies, mai- and ask, a single instance on record, in which either den sisters living by themselves. They were very grate. Christ or his apostles called up, or rather invited, mornful for our visit, complaining bitterly of the neglect with ers to be prayed for ? We ask this question scribust which they had formerly been treated by ministers and We cannot but think that both Christ and the apostic others. When we proposed prayer, they consented not were frequently surrounded by anxious inquirers. only willingly, but with marked gratification. They bought over a dollar's worth of books, were much affect- prayed for ! Where is the instance ? Perhans ... ed when we took leave of them, while we talked to Baptist" may yet be able to adduce it-he certainly he them of the great salvation and of the Christian's hope, we were not without evidence that what we said would

be remembered. We visited an old lady, a member of the Methodist church, very poor. After explaining our object, we presented our books. She looked at them, and with an expression of regret, said she "was not able to buy any." We then offered her one, while looking at us with the most gratified surprise, as if inquiring whether we were really in earnest, she accepted with "many thanks." passages, to pray for, and with each other; and a is a On our proposing to read a portion of the Scriptures blessed privilege indeed. Were this his object in quet. and pray with her, she replied, "Oh, certainly sir, and vou."

than once or twice a year, very wealthy, whom his neighbors would not approach on the subject, not one of whom would consent to accompany me for the purpose. I called past at night; he was absent from home, and I left word with his family that I would call in the morning. I did so. I found him at home and received a cordial welcome. I told him my object, of which, however, he was apprised. He said he was not able to their noisy appendages and irregularities-"were pracbuy books. I showed him "Nelson's Cause and Cure" of Infidelity," told him it was but 25 cents, and that alter he read it, he would not take five times that amount antiquity of any practice is to make it right and lawfalfor it, if he could not get another. He admitted it was that because a practice has been long in vogue, that cheap, but he was too poor to buy. I then offered to lend it to him until I should call for it. He remarked It, certainly, appears so to us. Then, what practices, that I "could not afford todo that, that if he took it, he however abominable, may not be defended? Infant

which "A Baptist" contends? Is there, we go further "mourners"-but did they ever "invite" them to be not done so in his article under review."

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But says be, "as for there being no authority for the practice of inviting mourners and penitents to come forward to be prayed for, I am not sure but it is a mintaker -and what reason does he assign?-"for it is said in scripture, ask and ye shall receive, and the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," and kintred passages. There is the reason for this plactice. We admit that we are authorised by these and other ing thein, there would, we suspect, be no slifference of opinion between us. But let him remember thin be at duced the above scriptures, not as authority for praving for our friends in the abstract, but for "inviting mourn. ers and penitents," on certain occasions, to take a cer-An opposer of religion, who attends church not more | tain position, that they might enjoy the prayers of "me. fessors." This is what he intended to prove-but where is the proof ? We confess we are unable to see

> Again. "A Baptist" assigns another reason, if, in. deed, reason it may he called, for these "new measures," "From the best information I can get," he remarks, "camp and protracted meetings"-and we suppose, all used among the Baptists many years ago," &c. And what of all this? Are we to infer from this, that the therefore, it is obligatory ? Is this the writer's argument?

We submit the facts, without comment, to the serious\_consideration of the Baptists of North Carolina, with the prayer that God may make them effectual in opening our hearts by our next Convention.

## J. J. FINCH, Ch'm.

#### REPORT ON HOME MISSIONS.

Your Committee regret the absence of your Corresponding Secretary, and of course, their inability to present the reports of your Missionaries since the last meeting. Had these reports been before them, they would have some data on which to base the present. They can only, therefore, present, in a succinct manner, the importance of a more extended and efficient effort in the cause of domestic missions in future. They believe that on the success of our domestic missionary operations depends, in a good degree the cary ing out of the other objects of the Conven-In order that the importance of sendtion. ing the gospel to the heathen, and of preparing pius young men for the ministry may be duly appreciated, all within the bounds of the Convention should be furnished with the preaching of the gospel. While our brethren have contributed liberally to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, that institution has almost entirely overlooked our State in the appointment of its missionaries, although repeatedly urged to do something for us. lished. The experience of the past admonishes us for the our own shoulders to the wheel. N. J. PALMER, Ch'm.



persons visiting Raleigh, may be left at the Book Store Turner and Hughes.

The Post office address of bro. Mark Bennett, is "Tarboro, N. C." and that of bro. James McDaniel, late of Fayetteville, is "Wilmington, N. C."

## DR. FULLER'S LETTERS.

The Christian Reflector of last week, contains brother Fuller's sixth letter, which the editor informs us is his last; but not a word of remark, good, bad, nor indifferent. We observe several of the Nothern papers which published Dr. Wayland's letters, have commenced the publication of brother Fuller's reply, but not a word nor a syllable, so far as we have seen, which would serve to give them importance or notoriety. When Dr. Wayland's letters were in course of publication, and even before any body could tell how he would succeed in overcoming the great Bible argument of the South, the whole land-we mean of course the land of abolitionistsrang with notes of joy, and acclamations of praise, declaring that Dr. Wayland would not only annihilate his opponent, but introduce an entirely new era, in the history of the anti-slavery and abolition enterprize. Every abolitionist, from the size of a four penny nail up, stood on tiptoe, with his lungs ready inflated, as it would seem, to proclaim for Dr. Wayland one of the most sig nal victories, and for abolitionism one of the most com plate triumphs, that the world had ever witnessed. Bu since the appearance of brother Fuller's letters we have heard not even a peep nor a mutter. And even the Christian Reflector, who seemed to think Dr. Wayland's letters quite sufficient to convert the whole South to Abolitionism, has dismissed bro. Fuller's last letter without a note, or even a whisper, of exultation.

Should any one wish to know how this sudden alter ration in the tone and bearing of the abolitionists, is to be accounted for, we would say, that we guess, that the abolitionists begin to see that Dr. Wayland, instead of having gained for them a signal victory, has made their case something worse than it was before. Having cut off their usual, and in fact their only means of retreat, by conceding that there were both slaves and slavehold. ers, in good standing, in the apostolic churches; and having left them, as a substitute, nothing but his argu ment of expeliency, of which bro. Fuller has left not even a rag nor a shred, we presume they begin to see and feel about where they stand. And hence we suppose they begin to think that the less is said about the matter and the scouer the whole debate can be forgotten, th better it will be for the reformers.

As it is our purpose to review this discussion, w shall be sparing of our remarks until it shall be all pub

of the Bible, and as many having no books but the Bi- gation-why then the fears of the writer. meetings were characterized by great solemnity, which

not. The argument is good for nothing-a mere row book upon his own terms. He cheerfully consented to of sand. In this controversy, we ask not, how long have prayer, but on looking for a Bible none could be found. I read from my pocket Bible, and made my re- these measures have been practised ? we ask for scripmarks as pointed as possible, arging him and all the tural authority. In the absence of such authority, all family to seek refuge in the Saviour's blood. A per- appeal to antiquity-to the opinions and usages of our ancestors-is of no avail. And we regret to see a Bopson passing at the time, has told me since, that the segroes were standing round the house, leaning under the tist, who professes to recognise no authority but the Eible, making such an appeal. windows &c., in the most profound silence.

The foregoing are a few of the facts daily called forth by this agency. Let every unbiassed Christian decide on a view of these and kindted incidents, whether the action of the American Tract Society in bringing this ed at these "noisy meetings." Well, suppose we do: agency to bear upon the whole people, is ill-indged or the should have known, that such converts are received premature-whether it is not actually needed in North by us, not merely as the truit of such meetings ; but up-Carolina, not exclusively in the more destitute parts, on their individual profession of repentance, and of farth but in every county, and in every neighborhood in the in Christ. We are not aware, that -opposing premien," State. Are there not young men of piety, of sufficient intelligence, that are willing to devote themselves to this work ? Brethren, you who perceive the spiritual bearings of this enterprise, do you not see that the fields is able to make the irregularities of his people, no less are already white for the harvest ? pray, therefore, that laborers may be raised up, qualified and sent into the truth, as it is in Jesus, is preached at such meetings, we field, that the influence of this glorious work may be as little doubt; and where this is done, God scill bless tenfold what it now is; that the "kingdoms of this world | it to the conversion of sinners, mauger the "new measmay speedily become the kingdom of our Lord and of ares," and "human expedients," with which it may be his Christ."

## COLPORTEUR.

#### For the Recorder. **REPLY TO "A BAPTIST."**

The above writer appears in the Recorder of the 8th inst., and as usual with writers on that side of the question in dispute, he feels "astonished," that intelligent men should oppose "camp and protracted meetings, for." The reason of his astonishment he thus states: "I believe no good will come out of it;" i. e. the dis cussion-"it is only calculated to hurt the feelings of great many worthy ministers and members of the church

In reply to this we would say, we are satisfied, that no such design is contemplated by those who differ from this writer, and the "worthy ministers and members" to whom he alludes. And we are further satisten on the negative side of this question, brethren are

But, does "A Baptist" fear discussion ? It would seem so. If the measures in dispute be calid, and capaor year, and not a book sold, but in every family, eith- utility, is the candid opinion of many judicious brether a book or a tract left, with a prayer that a blessing ren : How then are our conflicting opinions on this, or

In four school Districts, lately visited in Orange co., and christian-like interchange of views? The truth, too far, they refored to crouch to his highness, and to containing some 100 families, 30 were found destitute it must be conceded, can suffer no injury from investi- fawn at his feet, and a revolution followed in which ble. About \$40 worth of volumes were sold, including He objects to the term "calling up, as not being used, in the mean time by the sword of the Spirit (the wort a Christian Library at \$ 20, to a Cotton Factory. In or very seldoin; the term commonly used is, to invite of God) so crippled the arm of his power, that from neanother district embracing parts of two Presbyterian the mourners," &c. Well, where is the mighty differ- cessity he has been compelled to change his policy, by congregations, about \$ 70 worth was sold, and but two ence between these phrases, which our friend so clearly wearing a white robe as an angel of light, instead of his or three families found destitute of the Bible. During discerns? In our judgment they amount to about the bloody robe as a roaring lien. He therefore called a the first week, the pastor accompanied the Colporteur, same thing. And though we are not disposed to con- war council of Popes, Bishops, priests, Jesuits, and othand very cordially recommended the work to his peo- tend for a mere term, we beg leave to say that it is not er faithful officers, and thus addressed them .- We canple. During this week we visited 30 families, prayed the precise mode in which the thing in question is done, not triumph for the time except in some dark comers of and exhorted in every house, left nearly every family to which we object, but to the thing itself. It matters the earth in the scarlet role. The Kings of Europe in tears, and at night held prayer meetings. These but little with us, in this discussion, whether "mourn- have become jealous of your powers the Reforment increased as they continued. We found during our dais thing, and have a right to demand of its advocates (whe, the very foundation of our kingdoms on earth. I must ly visits many incidents of encouragement. We visited if they resort to the measure at all, must do so, it appears therefore work by other devices, as an Angel of he many families that had never before been called on by jous, as a means of salvation,) clear scriptural proof as I will senace the Reformers in forming their new card a religious person for a religious purpose; prayed in ma- their warrant. "A Baptist," and those who agree with of fulth, to retain as many of the traditions of the pape ny houses where prayer had never before been offered, him, must not be "astonished," if we require "a thus church as possible, especially as relates to gospel of and every where we went, the Spirit seemed to have saith the Lord" for the mnaner in which they are pleas- nances. I will seduce the pations who must have pro been preparing the hearts of the people for our recep- ed to conduct "protracted and camp-meetings," and the creets of faith, to establish them by law, my old derive We visited one man, who thought that to live peace- and to "bring sinners to a stand," as it is called. and which enabled me to wear my scarlet robe for es-

But we are charged with inconsistency, by the writer; and wherein? Why, we receive, he intimates, into our churches, those, who profess to have been convertas they are called, ever denied, that genuine conversions have taken, and may take place, at such meetings. It would be strange if we did; for we believe, that God. than the wrath of the wicked, to praise him. That the

associated. That the motives of those, who conduct these meet-

fings, are upright, we are not in the least disposed to question. In this, we feel that we judge more char itally, than our friend has of our motives, in opprsing the practices in dispute. For, he inclines to think, that if we would examine ourselves, we would find, that our opposition proceeds from "prejudice." This is not so; and we claim to understand our own motives, better than another. "A Baptist," should be content to express his opinions, (a right which he undoubtedly has) without impugning the motives from which his brethrea act. These, he cannot certainly know; and we regret, exceedingly, that any disposition of this nature, should have manifested itself in this controversy-a controversy. which, if conducted properly, must eventuate in good to the cause of Christ.

ANEMOND.

# For the Recorder. SATAN TRANSFORMED INTO AN ANGEL OF

Feb. 16th, 1845.

## LIGHT .- No. 1.

Through the dark ages of popery, and until the reformation, Salan was not driven to the necessity of putting er or not such an agency ought to be sustained, and ble of being sustained by an appeal "to the law and the on a white robe; but could go to and fro successfully what part you will bear in sustaining it. Mark, this testimony," they can suffer nothing from the most rigid through the earth as a roaring hon, in the person of the is but one visit. The Colporteur ordinarily makes from examination; and as a Baptist, he should be the last to Pontiff of Rome, in his scarlet coloured robe, drunkes ten to fifteen such visits daily, varying only in respect object to a scrutiny of his principles and practices. That with the blood of the Saints. He then could roar by to sales. Many days, however, are spent in a month the measures which he advocates, are of questionable Bulls and Decrees from the papal chair, clothed in the scarlet robe of bloody crusades and inquisitions. Thes the kings of the earth gave their power to the Beast -any other subject, to be settled, unless by a fair, friendly. But when his Bulls began to effect the royalty of kings he Pontiff received a wound in his head. The South ers are called" or "invited up;" we are opposed to the with the Bible in band, have by a divine power shock expedients resorted to by them to create an excitement, with Constantine which I matured in the papel church,

ANT ALL THE PARTY From the Haptist Advocate. BROTHER SHUCK'S LETTER. HONGKONG, Sth. Nov., 1844.

DEAR BROTHER CONE:-

STATES THE NEW YORK

Your letters are always welcome and interesting to us, but your last, dated June 17th was doubly so, in every sense, because brought by our beloved brother and sister Dean. May the Great Lord of the harvest reward the New York city Baplisis a thousand fold and more, for the prompt and substantial manner in which they We gratefully receive our dear brothor and sister as un-mistakable evidence of the deep and prayerful inter s which the disciples in your good city cherish toward the

Thus far we have given our readers a letter from future to look well to our own efforts in this great from each, in the same paper, that the argument and work, and, instead of relying on Hercules, to put reply might be read together, and referred to with convenience. Our mode of proceedure in this respect must now be altered, however. As bro. Fuller's next letter embraces probably two or three of Dr. Wayland's, we Ib. must withhold it until all to which it applies shall have been submitted to our readers. We shall therefore publish no more from bro. Fuller, until we shall reach the sixth or seventh of Dr. Wayland.

# BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We find in the last Christian Reflector a document which purports to be an answer from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, to the Resolutions of the Alabama have responded to our appeal for additional laborers .- Baptist State Convention. And although the editor introduces it with a sort of "flourish of trumpets," which seems designed to make his readers believe means something, we can see in it nothing that is very new, or very derisive earnest of what you, by Jehoval's blessing, will yet do in favor of the reformers. So far as, we can see, there is for the spiritual concernments of the perishing millions nothing advanced which is tikely to be considered objecfor the spiritual concernments of the perishing millions dental with his neighbors, pay all his just debts, and stay And he seems to feel the force and propriety of the turies. I will thereby bring about a projectant incu and myself, as our immediate co workers; have com- states, that a person would not receive appointment as a lat home and read the Bible on Sundays, would carry I demand, for he appeals to the fact, that "great multi- tion against those who attempt a therough relevant