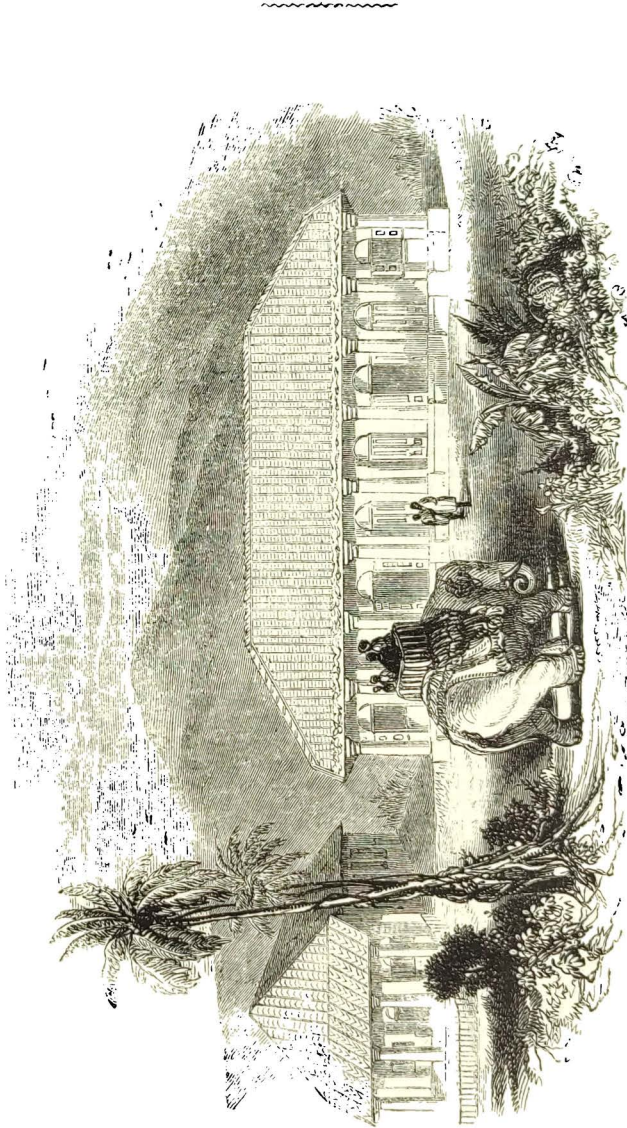


THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



MISSION HOUSE AND CHAPEL, KANDY, CEYLON.

ABSTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT.

In closing the duties of a year of unusual anxiety, by furnishing to the friends and supporters of the Baptist Missionary Society a brief account of its labours and position, the Committee record their devout thankfulness to the Giver of all grace for having sustained and cheered them in their course, and for giving his own cause, both favour in the eyes of his people and a very encouraging measure of success among the heathen.

It is but seldom that a year passes by without their having to mourn over the loss of some faithful honoured labourers, who have left the scene of their toil for the world of their reward; their patience under the one, and their honours in the other, being alike gifts of grace. The year that is now closing, however, has been in this respect peculiarly calamitous. There has been stroke upon stroke; each stroke smiting down a leader of a host. William Yates and William Knibb have both fallen, and though not before their work was done, yet at a time when to all appearance they could be ill-spared, and while we were hoping for labours and success not unworthy of their past achievements. The former died at sea on July the 3rd, 1845, and the latter at Kettering, Jamaica, on November the 15th. The Committee have also to deplore the loss of Mrs. Kilner Pearson, of Nassau, and Mrs. Evans, of Calcutta. They were taken away amid the tears of many hundreds in Nassau and Calcutta, and have been highly honoured and eminently useful in the foreign field. When to this list is added the name of the Rev. W. W. Evans, who has been compelled by ill-health to relinquish his post in Calcutta, and return for a season to this country, and the name of the Rev. M. W. Flanders, who under the influence of protracted fever has given up mission labour in Hayti; and of the Rev. Thomas Burchell, who, though no longer agent of the Society, is yet the pastor of a large church in Jamaica, formed under the Society's fostering care, and dear to all for his works' sake,—it will be admitted that the year has been in this respect one of peculiar trial. The age and health of several of our brethren in India are also such as lead us to fear that these trials are but too likely to return. It is clear that we must be prepared by self-sacrifice and faith to send to the high places of the field more soldiers of the cross, who shall occupy the posts of those who have fallen, and be ready to carry on our Master's cause against the mighty.

On the other hand, the Committee have to report that their missionary brethren have been strengthened by the arrival of Rev. D. and Mrs. Marsh at Quebec; Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Lewis, and Rev. J. and Mrs. Allen in

Ceylon: of Rev. J. and Mrs. Kingdon at Belize: of Rev. J. and Mrs. Law at Trinidad. Mr. and Mrs. Francies and Mr. and Mrs. Flanders have also been sent to Hayti, though Mr. and Mrs. Flanders have since returned. The Committee have also accepted as an assistant missionary, Mr. Dannenberg, lately an agent of the London Missionary Society at Mirzapore.

Since the formation of the Society there have been sent out and accepted 198 missionaries, nearly one half of whom are permitted still to aid the cause of missions in foreign lands.

INDIA.

In surveying the various fields of the Society's labours, India, where its work of mercy commenced, claims first attention. The Committee begin as usual with TRANSLATIONS.

Translators...Rev. John Wenger, Rev. James Thomas, Rev. C. C. Aratoon.
Depositary....Rev. James Thomas.

In referring to the important work of biblical translation, the Committee are again constrained to speak of the great loss sustained in the death of the Rev. Dr. Yates. An intimate acquaintance with the bible in its original languages, and with the works of the best commentators; an equally intimate acquaintance with the Sanscrit, Bengali, Hindi, as well as the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages; combined with deep piety, a sound judgment, and long experience, constituted him a translator of distinguished eminence.

In *Sanscrit*, the prophecies of Isaiah have been printed. The last pages were read in proof once by Dr. Yates, two or three days before he left India, and were on subsequent examination found to be sufficiently correct to allow of their being printed off. The book of Proverbs has also been put to press again.

At the time of Dr. Yates's departure it was found that besides Genesis, the Psalms, the Proverbs, and Isaiah, all of which were printed, the following parts of the Old Testament had been prepared in manuscript: the remainder of the Pentateuch, Job, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Solomon, and Daniel. The missionaries then agreed that the pandit who had long been engaged in preparing the rough draft of the version, should proceed in his work, and that Mr. Wenger should, by studying the language, prepare himself for revising and publishing the whole. This plan is being pursued. Meanwhile, should it be found necessary to reprint the New Testament, or those portions of the Old already

published, such reprints will be made under Mr. Wenger's superintendence.

In *Bengali* the whole bible has at length issued from the press. When Dr. Yates left, the revision of the New Testament had advanced as far as the fourth chapter of Galatians. His illness, however, prevented him from going very carefully through the last ten chapters which he revised. The remaining portion was revised by Mr. Wenger.

Of the entire bible there have been printed, in quarto 500, and in octavo, 2500 copies, and of the New Testament, uniform with it, 1500 copies. Another edition of the New Testament, containing only the revised text, and consisting of 2000 copies of the Gospels and Acts, and 3000 of the entire Testament, has just been completed. A third edition, similar to the last, but in a smaller type, has advanced to the end of 1st Corinthians. Of this also 3000 copies of the Gospels and Acts have been struck off.

In *Hindustani* there have been printed in the Arabic character:—

Gospels and Acts	1500 copies.
Acts alone	4000

And in the Persian character:—

Gospels and Acts	1500
Separate Gospels	8000

In *Hindi*, no portion of the bible has been printed during the year; but as the depository now contains scarcely any Scriptures in this language, Mr. Leslie will shortly commence a revision of the Hindi Testament, and superintend the publication of a second edition.

In all there have issued from the press during the year:—

In Sanscrit	2,500 volumes.
In Bengali	12,500
In Hindustani	15,000
Total	30,000

The distribution has greatly exceeded this number; while about as many more are now in the press. There have been distributed about 54,000 volumes, containing smaller or larger portions of the word of God.

The funds by which these operations in printing and distributing the Scriptures are supported, are derived principally from the Bible Translation Society, partly also from the American and Foreign Bible Society, and partly from the contributions of friends in India.

Of the general state of the mission in India, the Committee are thankful to be able to speak much more favourably than in previous years. The visible results are more abundant, and all testimony concurs in showing that there is a great work in progress, which, though at present beneath the surface, will ere long show itself in the overthrow of the heathen superstition, and in the increased prevalence of the truth. In some districts

there is a most remarkable spirit of inquiry, while in all the power of the heathen priesthood is on the wane. The proposed alteration of the Hindoo laws of inheritance, which is to have the effect of protecting all the natives of India in the profession of any religious opinions; the diffusion of general education, and the increased facilities of intercourse between distant parties of that vast continent, cannot but be favourable to the interests of religious truth. All these signs of progress are compatible no doubt with gross infidelity. Education and social improvement, and the neglect of old customs are not conversion. But it is difficult not to regard them as preparatory to it. If the valleys are exalted, and the mountains made low, and the rough places made plain, is it not that the glory of the Lord may be revealed, and that all flesh may see it together?

At the same time, the actual results of our efforts are unusually encouraging. In the neighbourhood of Agra, and in the districts of Barisal and Jessore, about one hundred and thirty natives have been baptized. Including Ceylon, the total number of additions to the churches in India from the native and the European population, is 231; a larger number than the annals of our Indian churches have ever yet recorded. To Him whose grace has called them from darkness unto light, be all the praise. The total number of members (including the church at Serampore, which is now supplied by Mr. Denham) is 1648; being an increase of 234. The number of schools is 101, being an increase (including ten schools connected with Serampore) of twenty-three, containing in all 3979 children.

Another evidence of the progress of our Indian churches, and of the hold which Christian truth is obtaining over the community at large, is the amount contributed to meet the expenses of Auxiliary Missionary societies connected with the different stations. Mr. Thomas estimates that all the native members of our Indian churches do not possess together five hundred pounds. The operation of the Hindoo laws of inheritance is one cause of this poverty; the explanation suggested by the apostle, "not many wise, not many noble are called," is another. And yet the contributions received for schools, translations, and general missionary operations in India, have amounted to upwards of £1200. This sum does not include the contributions of churches, as such, towards the support of their pastors, and the incidental expenses connected with their worship, and which have amounted to about £1200 more. The contributions towards the auxiliary societies are of course included in the receipts of the parent society, though the amount is rather the representative of missionary labour than any aid to our funds. The contributions of churches are not included; particulars being sent home for information only. This distinction the Com-

mittee have kept up from the first, and it may serve to explain the comparatively small amount received from foreign stations. The aim of the Committee has been to induce the churches, as their first duty, to support their pastors; and as their second, to contribute to the funds of the mission.

It is an affecting proof of the weakness of our Indian mission, and of the success with which God has favoured us, that in continental India there are but eleven missionaries who were sent out by the Society; while there are nineteen European and East Indian missionaries and pastors, who were accepted in India, two ordained native pastors, and about fifty native preachers, supported by auxiliary societies and the parent society. But eleven whom we sent survive; and yet for these God has given us more than seventy.

In strengthening the stations in India, the Committee regret that but little has been done during the year. Two brethren have been sent to Ceylon; but in Continental India there are still vast and populous districts unoccupied, or occupied only by a single missionary. In an affecting communication recently received from the brethren in India, it is said that the population of Calcutta and its vicinity is as large as that of Jamaica; that the only missionaries in three districts, containing each a million of people, are those of our Society. Each of these brethren is alone, one man to a million, and after thirty years of labour, and anxiety, not without many seals of their ministry, is forbidden to see a fellow-labourer or successor, to enter upon his work, and under the great Shepherd, guard the fold he has been the means of gathering from among the heathen. May not the Committee hope that another year will wipe away this grievous reproach?

The question of a Tutor for Serampore has received the repeated consideration of the Committee during the year. The lamented death of the Rev. J. Mack, who died suddenly of cholera, on the thirtieth of April, 1845, has made a material change in the position of the church, and of missionary labour at that station. Mr. Marshman wrote on behalf of the church to Calcutta, asking our brethren to occupy the station permanently, and offering to settle on terms as satisfactory to the Committee as they were honourable to Mr. Marshman, the only question connected with Serampore which remained unsettled. He offered to purchase the premises which he had occupied so long, and to place the chapel in trust for the use of the church. The Committee acceded with much pleasure to his proposal, and Mr. Denham is stationed for the present at Serampore, as tutor, and as co-minister with the Rev. John Robinson, who, though not officially connected with the Society, is enabled to give very valuable aid in this important sphere. Serampore is in itself a station of great promise.

Large and populous districts in its immediate vicinity are visited by the missionaries, and all the expenses, beyond Mr. Denham's salary, are met by an auxiliary society and the liberality of friends at the station itself. Endeared as it is to our body by many and rich historical associations, the Committee have much satisfaction in including it once more in their annual report.

I. CALCUTTA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Station formed.

1801. CALCUTTA.—James Thomas, C. C. Aratoon, John Wenger, W. W. Evans, Andrew Leslie, Shujat Ali.
Female Missionaries—Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Wenger, Mrs. Leslie.
Native Preacher—Shem.
1838. INTALLY.—George Pearce, Ram Krishna.
Female Missionary—Mrs. Pearce.
Native Preachers—Three Students of the Native Christian Institution.
1820. HAURAH and SALKIVA.—Thomas Morgan and Mrs. Morgan.
Native Preacher—Ganga Narayan.
1824. NARSINGDACHOKE, and five neighbouring villages.—J. C. Page, W. Thomas.
 Five Native Preachers.]
1830. LAKHYANTIPUR, and five neighbouring villages.
 G. Pearce, F. De Monte.
 Four Native Preachers.
1830. KHARI.—Jacob. Two Native Preachers.
1845. MALAYAPUR.—G. Pearce. One Native Preacher.

Nine Stations.—Eleven Sub-stations.—Eleven Missionaries.—Seven Female Missionaries.—Seventeen Native Preachers.

PREACHING TO THE HEATHEN AND MUHAMMADANS.

In Calcutta the gospel of Christ has been preached to the heathen by Messrs. Leslie, Page, and Wenger, and also by Messrs. W. Thomas and De Monte. Six Native brethren have been engaged in the same work. It may be asserted with safety, that except during the rainy season, there have been very few week-days on which the gospel has not been preached in one, if not in several of the markets and public streets.

At Haurah, the Rev. T. Morgan has continued, as in former years, to preach the word of life, both at the station and in the villages of the neighbourhood.

In the vicinity of Lakhyantipur and Narsingdachoke, and partially also in that of Khari, the gospel has likewise been proclaimed week after week in the markets.

Besides these regular and stationary labours several excursions have been made during the year, with a view to spread the gospel, partly by Mr. Page, partly by some of our native brethren. On one of these occasions, Mr. Page traversed the district of Baraset, and went as far as Jessore, preaching the gospel daily in the villages on his way. Mr. Aratoon also, being compelled by ill-health to go on

the river, has amidst much bodily suffering been engaged in proclaiming the gospel in several places. And our native brethren have, on different occasions, gone out for several days to preach the gospel either in the villages or at melás.

Closely connected with these preaching labours, is the distribution of Scriptures and tracts. In this city the opportunities of doing this profitably are not now so frequent as might be supposed from the multitude of its inhabitants; but in the country places that have been visited, many persons have been met with and supplied, who are likely to value the books and to give them an attentive perusal.

CHURCHES IN AND NEAR CALCUTTA.

1.—Church in Circular Road—English.*

Pastor.....Rev. A. Leslie.

This church defrays its expenditure from its own resources.

This church has during the year received accession of several members. The congregation which assembles on the sabbath has increased very considerably, and upon the whole the prospects of the church are cheering. A sabbath-school and an interesting bible class have been continued throughout the year; and a brief Hindustani service is held in the vestry on sabbath afternoons. The number of members at the close of the year was 77.

2.—Church in Lal Bazar—Mixed.

Acting Pastor.....Rev. J. Thomas.

This church defrays its expenses from its own resources.

Mr. Thomas has continued to be the acting pastor of this church, and to conduct most of the services held on the sabbath mornings. The sabbath evening services are conducted by different ministers; and those in the week principally by Messrs. Leslie and Page. Mr. Robinson of Serampore also has laid the church under deep obligations by supplying its wants on one Lord's day in every month.

The unsettled circumstances of the church have produced a decrease in the attendance on public worship, and also a slight diminution of the number of members, which at the close of the year was 121.

Attendance at the schools 290

3.—Church in Kalinga—Native.

PastorRev. J. Wenger.

The pastor's salary is derived from the Parent Society; the other expenses are mainly defrayed by the church itself.

This church, and the congregation connected with it, both continue to be small.

* The designations *English, Native, Mixed*, refer to the languages in which divine worship is conducted.

This church now numbers thirty members, several of whom are absent from Calcutta. Their conduct has been consistent.

4.—Church at Intally—Native.

PastorRev. G. Pearce.
Assistant Pastor.....Ram Krishna.
Three Native Preachers.

The current expenses of this and the four following stations, together with the salaries of eight native assistants, are mainly paid by the auxiliary society; the Parent Society pays the salaries of the missionaries and assistant pastors, also those of five native preachers.

This church has through the blessing of God continued to prosper and to increase. It now numbers forty-four members; and the sabbath congregation, including the pupils of both the male and female departments of the Native Christian Institution, generally averages 100 persons.

5.—Church at Narsingdachoke—Native.

Pastors } Rev. J. C. Page.
 } — W. Thomas.
Several Native Preachers.

This church, which during the previous year had suffered severely from the insidious attacks of popery, has during the past year enjoyed peace and prosperity, and received a slight increase of members, the whole number being now forty-seven.

6.—Church at Malayapur.

About 20 miles south of Calcutta.

PastorRev. G. Pearce.
Native PreacherKashinath Bar.

This is a church formed during the past year. A nominally Christian community, small in number, had been receiving religious instruction for two or three years past. This instruction was blessed to some who felt it to be their duty to forsake sin and profess the Lord by baptism. Accordingly seven of them were towards the end of June baptized by Mr. Pearce, at Intally, and formed into a church. They have been exposed to much opposition and persecution from their neighbours, but the Lord has enabled them to stand firm. The number of members is at present seven. There is also a school attended by about fifty boys.

7.—Church at Lakhyantipur.

About 36 miles south of Calcutta.

PastorsRev. G. Pearce, Mr. F. De Monte.
Three Native Preachers.

The church has during the year, upon the whole, enjoyed peace and prosperity, except towards the close, when the fall of one of the native assistants occasioned much sorrow. It now numbers eighty members.

A pakká chapel has been erected during the year, at an expense of about 2,800 rupees,

which sum was obtained partly from the Jubilee Fund of the Parent Society, and partly from special donations made to this object by friends in India.

8.—Church at Khari.

About 50 miles south of Calcutta.

Pastors Rev. G. Pearce, Jacob Mandal.
Native Preacher Kalachand.

This church has during the past year enjoyed more tranquillity than formerly. One of its chief enemies has lately died under circumstances very impressive. The number of members is now thirty-six.

9.—Church at Hawrah.

Pastor Rev. T. Morgan.
Native Preacher Ganganarayan.

The English portion of the church has received an addition of four members by baptism; including the native members, the number now is twenty-nine. About 1000 rupees have been contributed by the people, most of whom are very poor.

The past year was emphatically a year of peace and rest; harmony has prevailed, and much liberality been manifested.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have under their charge four schools. One called the Jubilee school, in which English is taught, is frequented by both boys and girls. Two of its pupils were baptized during the year.

The nine churches in and near Calcutta, now enumerated, contain 471 members, of whom forty-three were baptized during the past year, showing an increase of forty-one during the year.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

I.—The Benevolent Institution

Has during the past year sustained the loss of two of its trustees, the Rev. J. D. Ellis and the Rev. Dr. Yates. Their places have been supplied by J. C. Marshman, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Denham. The number of scholars in attendance continues to be about 200 in the boys' school, and 70 in the girls' school, daily. These pupils belong to all the different religious communities in Calcutta; but the great majority of them are "indigent Christian children." A plain education, with religious instruction, has been given to them all. A private examination was held on the 19th December, which has been very favourably noticed by the public press. "Already," says the *Bengal Hurkaru*, "the school has achieved a vast amount of good; and it is a great object to maintain the means of perpetuating its usefulness."

2. The Native Institution.

The Native Institution at Intally, of which Mr. Pearce has the superintendence, is fre-

quented by about ninety boys, mostly Hindus, who receive a plain English education, of which Christianity, as revealed in the sacred scriptures, is the basis. Mr. Chill, the head master, is supported by the Parent Society, whilst the current expenses have been defrayed by the Ladies' Auxiliary Missionary Society.

3.—The Native Christian Institution.

Of this institution we have received a very gratifying Report from Mr. Pearce. There are at present twelve young men who are now employed either as preachers or teachers in mission schools, who are not only indebted to it for almost all the knowledge which they possess, but several of them for their conversion to God. Two also are ordained ministers of the gospel.

At his various stations, Mr. Pearce has also impressed upon the people the importance of their aiding the gospel by their contributions. They receive, at most, about four-pence a day each, and yet one church has given £19. The additions to all the churches under Mr. Pearce's care is twenty-six.

The female department of the Native Christian Institution or Boarding School, which at the date of our last Report was in a very low condition, has been revived. It is now located at Intally, and superintended by Mrs. Pearce and Miss Packer. The number of native Christian girls, during the year, has been about twenty.

Contributions for the schools, especially for the support of children in the Native Christian Institution, will be very acceptable, and are much needed.

The total number of day-schools in Calcutta is eighteen, and of children attending them, 1067.

II. OPERATIONS IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

1.—SERAMPORE.

Rev. W. H. Denham, Rev. J. Robinson.

A full account of this station will be found in the *Missionary Herald* for Nov. 1845. Nine persons have been baptized during the year; the total number of members being ninety-seven. There are also eight schools, with 809 children. The college is attended by 120 young persons.

2.—KATWA (CUTWA.)

Commenced in 1804.

A town in the province of Bengal, situated on the western banks of the Hughli, about seventy-five miles N.N.W. from Calcutta.

Missionary..... Rev. W. Carey.

Mr. Carey has continued to labour among the heathen, with the aid of two native preachers. The church has undergone no

changes during the year, and numbers forty-seven members.

3.—SURI, IN BIRBHUM.

Commenced in 1818.

Sub-station—Dubragbur.

Birbhum is a district in the province of Bengal, situated on the north-western extremity, about the twenty-fourth degree of north latitude. In 1814 it was estimated to contain 7000 square miles, and in 1801 the population was estimated at 700,000, in the proportion of thirty Hindus to one Muhammadan. Suri, where the missionary resides, and which is the modern capital of the district, is about 130 miles N.N.W. from Calcutta.

MissionaryRev. J. Williamson.
Native Preachers.....Sonatan and Haradan.

Through the blessing of God, says Mr. Williamson, my poor labours are not altogether in vain; five persons have now been restored to communion, and two more have been added to the church by baptism since last year. An auxiliary society has been lately formed at this station, in aid of the Parent Society. Almost all our native Christians have become subscribers, and we expect a few subscriptions or donations from the European residents of the station and district.

Our schools are attended by about seventy pupils.

4.—DINAJPUR AND SADAMAHL.

Commenced in 1805.

Dinajpur, the capital of the district of the same name, is situated about 260 miles north of Calcutta. Population about 20,000.

MissionaryRev. H. Smylie.
Native PreacherPeter.

Mr. Smylie continues his labours at these stations without interruption. Many have offered themselves for church-membership, but as they appear careless and indifferent, they have not been accepted.

The church at Dinajpur has had much to contend with. Seven have been excluded.

The church at Sadamaahl now numbers seven members, and has a native preacher.

5.—JESSORE.

Commenced in 1800.

This district, in the southern quarter of Bengal, is estimated at 5000 square miles. The inhabitants were reckoned, in 1801, at 1,200,000, in the proportion of nine Muhammadans to seven Hindus. Sahib-ganj, the usual residence of the missionary, lies about 150 miles north-east from Calcutta.

MissionaryRev. J. Parry.

Aided by eleven Native Preachers.

The reports from this station continue encouraging. The result of the past year's labours exhibits an increase of twenty-eight members. The gospel has been preached, schools superintended, and tracts and scriptures distributed by myself and assistants, in about 120 villages, and thirty markets, and three melas. The total number of members is 151, and of scholars 300.

6.—BARISAL.

Commenced in 1828.

Barisal is the principal town in the district of Bakarganj, about 185 miles east from Calcutta.

Missionary.....Rev. S. Bareiro.
Native Preachers....Bishwanath and Gorachand.
Sub-station.....Shagardi.

The report of Mr. Bareiro's labours for the last year abounds with encouragement. Thirty-two persons have been baptized. There are about 200 more of whose conversion to God the strongest hopes are entertained.

7.—DHAKAH (DACCA.)

Commenced in 1816.

A large town in Bengal, situated beyond the principal stream of the Ganges, but extending, with its suburbs, six miles on the bank of the Buri Ganga, or Old Ganges. It is about 190 miles north-east from Calcutta. Its population in 1801 was stated at above 200,000, but it has since been estimated as high as 300,000; there being, as has been ascertained, about 90,000 houses.

Missionaries { Rev. W. Robinson,
Native Preachers...Chand, Ramjiban, Jaynarayan. } Rev. O. Leonard.

The story of our direct and palpable success, says Mr. Robinson, is, I am sorry to say, very soon told. Three persons have been baptized; two of them the wives of two of our native preachers, and the other, a young man who has been brought up a Romanist. This is all; but even this is an improvement, a change for the better; for during several preceding years we had not to tell of even one baptized.

The general appearance of things at Dacca is not such as to lead us to expect any great immediate success. The prospect is one of labour and severe contest. A Romanist bishop is about to make Dacca his head quarters.

Mr. Leonard is now laid aside; he has laboured long and diligently, but his labours are ended; he is only waiting to enter into his rest.

8.—CHITTAGONG.

Commenced in 1812.

The district, 120 miles long, by an average of twenty-five in width, and including above a million of inhabitants, forms the south-east extremity of Bengal. Here the two idolatrous systems of Brahma and Budh come into contact, and the chain of caste is therefore feeble. The capital, Islamabad, is frequently called Chittagong, and there the missionaries reside. It is eight miles from the sea, on the western bank of the Karnaphutty river, and about 340 miles east from Calcutta. The inhabitants are a mixed race—Hindus, Muhammadans, and Arakanese or Mughls. The Muhammadans exceed the Hindus in the proportion of three to two.

Missionaries ... Rev. J. Johannes, Rev. J. C. Fink.
Native Preachers... Ganga Narayan, Bhagawan, Miniram, Dangiya.

The labours of our brethren at this station are encouraging, though they have to contend with both heathenism and popery. Eight persons have been baptized, and the total number of members is forty.

9.—MONGHIR.

Commenced in 1816.

A celebrated town and fortress in the province of Bahar, district of Boghipur, situated on the south side of the river Ganges, and distant from Calcutta about 300 miles. The number of inhabitants is about 30,000.

Missionaries..... Rev. J. Lawrence.
Rev. J. Parsons.
Native Teachers Nayansukh, Haridas, Sudin.

At Monghir our brethren have had to mourn that no additions have been made to their number during the year. There is reason to hope, however, that some will be added to them ere long.

10.—PATNA.

Commenced in 1811.

Patna is situated on the northern bank of the Ganges, opposite the influx of the Gundred river, about 320 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Its population is variously stated at from 300,000 to 400,000 souls; two-thirds being Hindus. The Muhammadan name of the city is Azimahabad.

Missionary Rev. H. Beddy.
Native Preachers... Magdumbaksh, Biharl.

During the past year missionary work has been carried on in the same manner as heretofore. In-door and out-door preaching has been attended to as usual, and the word has been listened to with apparent attention. Mr. Heinig has left for Benares for the benefit of his health. The total number of members is twenty-three.

11.—BENARES, CHUNAR.

Commenced in 1817.

This ancient seat of Brahminical learning, or Hindu superstition, is situated on the north bank of the Ganges, about 430 miles N.W. from Calcutta. It includes a population of upwards of 200,000; but during the idolatrous festivals the concourse is almost beyond calculation. Eight thousand houses are said to be occupied by brahmans, who receive contributions, though each has property of his own. The Muhammadans form about a tenth of the population.

Missionaries..... Rev. W. Smith, Rev. G. Small.

Through the help afforded this station by the presence of Mr. Small, the work of our brethren has been considerably increased during the year. Schools which Mr. Smith had been compelled to give up have been reopened, and others added to them. Schools have been commenced in the Bengali district of Benares, in the Chanhatta bazaar, for those speaking the Hindi, and in the cantonments. In preaching to the natives Mr. Smith has been constantly engaged, and Mr. Small has made a commencement.

At Chunar a large and interesting sabbath school has been conducted by the pious and zealous school-master of the station, Sergeant Wilks. The average attendance of boys and girls has been forty. Suitable books are sent, and occasionally given to the children; and on alternate Saturday evenings they all meet to hear an address from their much loved teacher. Pleasing instances of early piety might be adduced, the result of his labours under God.

The church at Benares consists of sixteen members, six of whom are native, the rest European. That at Chunar, of which school Sergeant Wilks has acted as pastor during the year, is also composed of sixteen members.

One member was added to the Chunar church by baptism during the year, and another on new year's day of the present year. At Benares there was also one addition by baptism, a grand-daughter of Mr. Smith, at the early age of thirteen.

The schools under the care of our brethren, and which are maintained at a cost of about £70 or £80 a year, greatly need the aid of English friends.

13.—ALLAHABAD.

Commenced in 1814.

This ancient city, the capital of the province, is situated at the confluence of the Jumna with the Ganges, about 500 miles W.N.W. from Calcutta. At the junction of these two rivers, so awfully celebrated for the destruction of human life, vast crowds both of Hindus

and Mussulmans assemble annually to bathe in the sacred waters. Formerly the government derived a considerable revenue from a tax on the pilgrims, which is now happily abolished. In 1803 the inhabitants of Allahabad, exclusive of the garrison, were estimated at 20,000 persons.

MissionaryRev. L. Mackintosh.

Owing to the advanced age and illness of our brother Mackintosh, there is but little to report at this station. The church numbers seven members.

14.—AGRA.

Commenced in 1811—recommenced in 1834.

The capital of the district and province of the same name, commodiously situated on the south-west side of the Jumna, about 800 miles N.W. of Calcutta. It does not appear that any enumeration of the population has ever been made; but the number of inhabitants is probably about 60,000, and from the facility Agra affords to the commerce of Western Hindustan, this number may be expected greatly to increase.

Missionaries...Rev. R. Williams, Rev. J. Makepeace,
And six Native Teachers.

Since the last Report there have been important changes at this station. Mr. Williams has been joined by Mr. Makepeace, and various Native Agents have been taken up by them; and an efficient Auxilliary Missionary Society has been formed. Thirty-six have been baptized, thirty-three Hindus and three Europeans; nearly all of these are going on well.

15.—MUTTRA.

A celebrated city of great antiquity, situated on the western bank of the Jumna, about thirty miles N.E. by N. from Agra, and containing a population of 50,000 inhabitants, of whom about one-eighth are Muhammadans.

Missionary.....Rev. T. Phillips.
Native PreachersJohn Bernard, Jiva Jitra.

The last year has been one of peculiar trial to Mr. Phillips. Heavy rains destroyed the new chapel he had recently erected, while he was visited by heavy domestic afflictions. One person, however, has been baptized, and three others were on the eve of decision, when they were deterred by the influence and threats of their friends.

The Maze Pond School is carried on with much encouragement, the attendance being forty. The labours of the native preachers are also uninterrupted. They are every where well received by their countrymen. One of them is now supported by the friends at Counterslip, Bristol.

16.—DILHI.

Commenced in 1818.

The ancient city of the Great Mogul, and still nominally an imperial city under its own emperor, lies about 900 miles distant from Calcutta to the north-west. In the reign of Auranzebe, the population was loosely estimated at two millions, and the ruins of old Dilhi even now cover a plain for nearly eight miles to the south—a striking scene of desolation—though some of the gates and mosques of this ancient place are tolerably entire. The present city is built on two rocky eminences, surrounded on three sides by a stone wall of thirty feet in height, with the stream of the river Jumna on the east. Besides Hindu temples, there are above forty Muhammadan mosques in it. No regular census of the inhabitants has ever been taken, but they are estimated at about 150,000.

MissionaryRev. J. T. Thompson.
Native Preachers ...Deviger and Manirain.

The labours of our brother Thompson during the year have met with much encouragement. Several inquirers have been tempted to leave, and others compelled by their friends. Seven persons, however, have been baptized; the church now consisting of nineteen members.

JAVA.

SANARANGGottlieb Bruckner.

SUMATRA.

PEDANGN. M. Ward.

Four Stations—about twenty Sub-stations—seven European Missionaries—Five Female Missionaries—Twenty-four Native Preachers, including Forty-four Schoolmasters — and Forty-four Schools. The gospel is also preached in about 150 villages.

CEYLON.

KANDY.—The labours of Mr. Dawson have been continued during the year without intermission. Mrs. Birt, we regret to state, has been compelled to resign her post through the continued failure of her health. She is now on her way to this country, and will be greatly missed at the station. Of his labours, Mr. Dawson has recently forwarded the following account:—

In Kandy there is preaching four times on the Lord's day; at nine o'clock in Portuguese, at eleven in Singhalese, at three in Tamil, and at half-past six in English. Seven members have died during the year, and four have removed to other parts of the island. These are the more missed as there have been no additions by baptism, though six candidates have been waiting some time for admission to that rite, the administration of which has from various causes been delayed. The suspension of Mrs. Birt's labours has been not a little felt, as

there is no other English girls' school in Kandy. The press has been almost incessantly employed, partly in mission work and partly in work for the public.

"At Matelle there has been a girls' school during ten months of the year, but from the small number of children who latterly attended, it was thought advisable to give it up. A boys' school also, in addition to the one which has been in operation several years, was opened a short distance from Matelle, but after two months the master died of cholera, and another cannot yet be obtained. A Tamil school has also been in operation the whole year, and the schoolmaster (who was baptized last year) is engaged out of school hours in distributing tracts and exhorting his neighbours. Moreover, on Saturday and Sunday he visits neighbouring coffee estates, and preaches to the Coolies, for which work he is very well adapted.

"Connected with the Utuan Kandy station there are four schools, which are tolerably well attended. The native assistant regularly visits them, and preaches in the school bungalows. The one most recently established is at Mollegoddy, an ancient seat of royalty, and to its support the funds supplied by the friends at Meeting House Alley, Portsea, are appropriated.

"The labours of the missionary on the Coffee Plantations have been unremitting; and his residence among the Coolies has, it is hoped, exerted a beneficial influence.

"Two recent acts of the Legislative Council will do much to remove the obstacles to the reception of Christianity by many of the natives. Slavery in Ceylon is now abolished. The number of slaves it is true was not great, but so debasing and brutalizing is the very nature of slavery, that all free men (and how much more so slaves) will rejoice in its extinction. The other act is one which has not yet come into operation. By it the connexion which has hitherto subsisted between the British government and Buddhism is to cease. All Buddhist property—lands, temples, relics—which have hitherto been in the custody of government, will now be given over to trustees appointed from among the priesthood and laity, to manage the entire concerns of their own religion. The priests are most dissatisfied and alarmed. They say the pillar which supported their religion is giving way, and now it will fall. So let it, into eternal oblivion."

The number of members connected with Kandy is forty-eight; and of scholars, in ten schools, 207. Rev. James Allen, late of Alcester, having been accepted as a missionary, reached Ceylon early in the present year, and is now located at Kandy.

COLOMBO.—At Colombo, Mr. Davies has been most laboriously occupied with the various duties of his station. The churches,

the schools, the auxiliary, and the academy, have made demands upon his strength which have proved more than it could bear. He is now suffering in consequence, and has been obliged to leave Colombo for the highland of the interior of the island. The arrival of Rev. C. B. Lewis, who will take charge of the academy, and share the other responsibilities of the station, will therefore be a most seasonable relief. Mr. Davies has devoted a considerable portion of his time to the improvement of the schools and of the academy; the fruit of which, it is hoped, will appear in future years.

"In the Colombo district," says Mr. Davies, "we have fourteen principal stations, in which about three public services have been held every week; ten sub-stations, in which the word has been preached about once every week; 132 villages have been visited about once a month, and 100 more occasionally, or about twice a year. The population of these villages varies from ten to 100 souls, except in the Matura district. When a congregation can be collected in them it averages about thirteen or fourteen persons, except when Europeans preach. The native assistants generally go from house to house.

"Last year fifty-nine persons were baptized, and four were excluded; ten have died, and two have withdrawn. We have now sixty candidates, some of whom are hopeful characters.

"We have three Sabbath Schools, one English and two Singhalese, and ninety children; thirty-four day schools, three English and the rest Singhalese, and about 873 children. The English schools are in a prosperous state. Of the existing defects and desirable improvements of the others I have written often.

"We have distributed during the year 3292 tracts, 500 were in English, and from the Religious Tract Society at home; 100 in Portuguese, from the Wesleyan Press, Colombo; 400 in Tamil, from the American mission press, Jaffna; the remainder in Singhalese, 240 from the Wesleyan Press, and 2052 from our own mission press, Kandy. Two hundred and eighty-seven copies of the New Testament have been distributed, chiefly to schools, six in Tamil from Jaffna, the rest in Singhalese, from the Wesleyan and Church mission presses."

The contributions to the auxiliary in Ceylon have amounted during the year to £396, including special donations, to the amount of £120, towards the erection of mission premises at Kandy.

Contributions of £8 a year from schools or juvenile auxiliaries for the support of schools in Ceylon, will be very acceptable. The example of New Park Street, London, and of Meeting House Alley, Portsea, might be followed with great advantage.

AFRICA.

FERNANDO PO, CLARENCE.—John and Mrs. Clarke, G. K. Prince, M.D., and Mrs. Prince, Thomas and Mrs. Sturgeon, Thomas and Mrs. Thompson, Captain Milburno.
Teachers—Mr. and Mrs. Norman, J. W. Christian, P. Nicolls, Misses Stewart and Vitou.
REKOLA.—*Teachers*—Mr. and Mrs. Bundy.
BASSAPO, &c.—*Teachers*—Mr. and Mrs. Ennis.
BASSIPU.—*Teachers*—Mr. and Mrs. Gallipore.
BASSIWALLA.—*Teachers*—Mr. and Mrs. Trusty.
BIMBIA.—Joseph and Mrs. Merrick, W. Newbegin, (Surgeon) and Mrs. Newbegin.
Teachers—Mr. and Mrs. Duckets, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller.
CAMEROON, OLD CALABAR.—Alfred and Mrs. Saker.
 Four Stations—Five Sub-stations—Eight Missionaries—Nine Teachers—Sixteen Female Missionaries and Teachers.

The labours of our brethren in Africa had proceeded up to the commencement of 1846 without interruption, except from sickness. Though all our brethren have suffered more or less, we have still to record the special interposition of God in preserving their lives. Two of the children of our brethren have been removed by death, and one of the settlers; but they themselves are still enabled to carry on their work with much diligence, and in the midst of much encouragement. The arrival of the Dove with her precious freight, after a brief and prosperous voyage, filled the hearts of our brethren with joy. She has been occupied during the whole year in visiting the various stations, and has contributed most materially to the health of our missionaries and the general prosperity of the mission. As a sailing-vessel, she has answered the expectations of all our friends, and though our brethren are still anxious to have a steamer, they express a hope that the "Dove" will remain at all events till the end of her second year of service. The Committee are thankful in being able to report that most of the sum required for the support of the Dove, has been obtained by our young friends, and that there is every reason to hope the whole will be obtained in a month or two.

Accounts received during the year speak favourably of the labours and influence of the friends who have been brought from Jamaica. Several of them are stationed in Fernando Po, and others at Bimbia. At Bimbia, our brother Merrick has been occupied during the year with his translations, his preaching, and visits to the interior. None have been as yet baptized, but there are several inquirers, and there is much to encourage our brother in the attentiveness of the people, and in their anxiety to hear the message he has to deliver. He is now able to preach in both the Isubu and Dewalla or Cameroons tongues.

The progress of the mission at Cameroons has been greatly impeded by the death of the old king, and divisions amongst his people as to his successor. Mr. Saker, however, and Dr. Prince have visited the tribes on the bank

of the river, and preached the gospel to many hundreds of the natives. In most instances, the people heard for the first time the glad tidings of eternal life.

In fulfilment of a promise made in 1841, by Mr. Clarke and Dr. Prince, and frequently repeated since, a station was formed last year at King Eyamba's Town, Old Calabar. The house and school-room, which has been erected for the teacher, was taken possession of by Mr. Clarke and J. W. Christian early in October, with the intention that several of our brethren should occupy it six weeks each, and so avoid the risk which a continuous residence in such a district might incur. All the accounts represent the moral condition of the people as most degraded. They seem given over to "abominable idolatries." The locality is one of the most unhealthy our missionaries have yet visited. "They will require more courage" (as Commander Gootch expressed it), "than those who stand before the cannon's mouth." Out of a small number of white visitors, 128 have died there within the last thirteen months.

The dangers of our brethren are still further increased by the growing prevalence in this district of the slave-trade; several vessels employed in this iniquitous traffic having been seen in the vicinity of Fernando Po. May these difficulties and dangers induce us the more to bear our brethren and their cause on our hearts before God. After all, "the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

At CLARENCE, Mr. Sturgeon has laboured during the year with much encouragement, while the members of the church under his care have visited several of the neighbouring towns. Sixteen persons have been baptized, and the church now contains eighty-four members. The progress of our mission at this station, however, may be best seen from the following table, which gives a view of the state of the town in 1842 and 1845:—

Feb. 1842.	Aug. 1845.
13 Members in the church	79
80 Inquirers	210
120 Attending Sunday-school	350
30 Attending Day-school	100
180 Attending public worship	450
18 Who could read the Scriptures	144
12 Who could write	14

It is a gratifying proof of the general esteem in which Mr. Sturgeon and the labours of our brethren are held, that captains and others visiting Clarence, have contributed, with the church, in two years, upwards of £250 towards the erection of a new chapel.

Mr. Clarke, and those of our brethren whose names are not introduced in connection with any particular station, have been engaged during the year in the general work of the mission at Clarence and on the Continent.

Since the above account was written, intelligence of a very painful kind has reached

the Committee, in reference to the station of the Society at Clarence. All our brethren have been ordered by the Spanish authorities to leave Fernando Po; twelve months being allowed them to dispose of the property of the Society. Two Romish priests have also been left at Clarence. As the whole of this intelligence, and the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of it, are still under the grave consideration of the Committee, they deem it undesirable at present to add more. Their friends may rely upon their giving the subject the utmost attention, and they entreat the prayers of the churches that this attempt may turn out even to the furtherance of the gospel and the good of Africa.

WEST INDIES.

I.—JAMAICA.

The stated labours of the Society during the last year have been confined to the partial support of the Calabar Institution. In the early part of the year, the financial difficulties of the churches created a fear that they would not be able to meet the expense of supporting the students. The last reports, however, were more favourable, and though the death of our brother, William Knibb, will be a sad blow to the Institution, especially in the present state of the island, it is hoped that the zealous labours of the tutor, Mr. Tinson, may be crowned with success, and the necessary funds supplied. The number of students is ten, and Mr. Tinson speaks highly of their piety and general qualifications. Mr. Tinson has been laid aside during part of the year by illness, but is now able to resume his duties.

It will be seen from the balance-sheet that in addition to the grant to Jamaica, there are a few payments to our brethren in Jamaica. These were to meet bills which had been accepted prior to the last annual meeting, and before the grant was contemplated. They were drawn to relieve cases of extreme personal distress. The grant will of course preclude all such cases in future years.

Though the churches in Jamaica are no longer connected with the Society, it will be expected that a brief statement of their present condition will be given in the annual report. Both in additions to the churches, and in the important work of education, the returns are less satisfactory than in previous years. In connexion with the Western Union, which comprises two-thirds of the churches in the island, 947 have been baptized, the clear increase being 986. The total number of members is 21,162, and of inquirers, 3502. The additions to all the churches are about 1250, and the number of members about 34,000; not a material increase over the numbers reported last year.

Several of the day-schools have, for want of funds, been closed; and the attendance at most of the schools has diminished. The

total number of scholars on the books is about 4000. On the other hand, there are in the Western Union alone, 9471 children in attendance at Sunday-schools, taught by 603 teachers. It affords the Committee pleasure to state that an appeal forwarded from the Western Union, and addressed to the Educational Committee of the Society of Friends, has been responded to by a grant of £500. From the south side of the island, where education and religious teaching are not less necessary, no comprehensive accounts have been received.

II.—BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Eleven Stations, and about Thirty-five Sub-stations—Three Missionaries—Eight Teachers and Preachers—One hundred unpaid Teachers and Helpers.

The labours of our brethren in the Bahamas have been continued through the year without interruption. The successful defence of the poor members at Exuma in 1844 has secured for our missionaries increased affection and respect from the authorities and the people. Three hundred persons have been baptized; the total number of members being 2648.

One sign of the healthy state of the churches is the amount of their contributions towards the maintenance of the gospel among them. Though the islands are exceedingly poor, they have contributed towards the repairing of chapels and other local objects, £362 9s. 6d., and towards their Auxiliary Missionary Society, £44 10s. This is a larger sum than has been contributed in any preceding year.

These contributions, and the general progress of the churches, are to be ascribed in no small degree to the division of the work among our brethren. Mr. Capern continuing to act as pastor at Nassau, and Mr. Rycroft having undertaken the arduous and self-denying work connected with the out-islands. Mr. Littlewood still labours at Grand Cay.

While our brethren generally have suffered much from sickness during the year, they have also been called to deplore the death of Mrs. Pearson. She died on the 13th Nov. and her remains were attended to the grave by many hundred of sincere mourners.

In his frequent visits to the out-islands, Mr. Rycroft has often had to acknowledge the kindness and attention of the people. The dangers and toils connected with his voyages have all the consolation which the hearty appreciation of his services can supply.

Of his labours at Grand Cay, Mr. Littlewood writes with much satisfaction:—

“In the church we have had less to try our faith and patience this year than in the preceding. For months in succession we have had no cause to inquire into the misconduct of any member, hence our exclusions comparatively are but few. The baptismal pool

has several times been disturbed by willing converts; seventy-four having voluntarily, scripturally, and intelligently thus followed the example of Him who said, 'Thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness.'

"Every evening, Saturday excepted, I am engaged with my people. Our bible meeting is attended by thirty or forty young people, who invariably bring written answers to useful questions, which I am proud to state have been highly creditable to them. The candidates for baptism are met by myself once every week. On the first Monday evening of every month we hold a missionary prayer-meeting, which is succeeded by similar meetings on Wednesday evening in our individual classes, of which we have sixteen, and each leader being a collector is expected to make an effort on this occasion in that department.

"We have formed an auxiliary mission, and £15 sterling has been the result of the first six months' effort. We have about thirty collectors. Our hope is that each one will at least realize £1 sterling."

III.—TRINIDAD.

Five Stations—Two Missionaries—Two Female Missionaries—Two Teachers.

The labours of our brethren Cowen and Law, the latter of whom reached Trinidad towards the end of 1845, have been continued without any other interruption than that caused by temporary illness. They have both suffered greatly from attacks of fever, though they are now recovered. Mrs. Cowen has been so ill that it is feared she may be compelled to return for a season to this country.

"Things," writes Mr. Cowen, "wear a more encouraging aspect than they did twelve months since in many respects, but yet harvest time has not yet appeared, the ripe fruit does not appear in the clusters. We have more work than can be performed without risk, but for preservation we look up and take courage."

Mr. Law has, for the present, taken charge of the station at Port of Spain, and Mr. Cowen has spent some time in visiting the interior. The increase to the churches is but small, the total number of members being fifty-two.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of the Society's funds, one or two of the teachers have been dismissed, and one of the most encouraging schools closed. Through the kindness of the Society of Friends, whose Educational Committee have resolved to grant £50 a year for two years to this object, they are now, it is expected, re-opened. Mr. Cowen confidently hopes for the most important spiritual results from the increase of scriptural education among this benighted people.

HAYTI.

During the last year the contemplated mission to Hayti has been commenced amid very

encouraging prospects. Mr. Francies landed at Jacmel towards the close of 1845, and was most courteously received by the authorities, who admitted all the bibles and school materials free of duty. A station has been formed at Jacmel, and a school opened under the care of Miss Harris, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Francies from France. The town contains a population of about 10,000 inhabitants, and the surrounding district of about 60,000 more; the whole without any protestant teachers or schools.

AMERICA.

HONDURAS—BELIZE.

One Station—Three Sub-stations—Three Missionaries—Five Native Teachers.

The station at Honduras has been strengthened during the year by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon. Mr. Kingdon's work will be the preparation of versions of the sacred scriptures in the various Indian languages spoken in the interior. He has already made considerable progress in the Maya and the Spanish.

Mr. Kingdon and Mr. Butfield have commenced a new station at Belize, and have obtained from merchants residing there upwards of £50 towards the fitting up of a chapel. Sunday-schools are also established, and both our brethren spend considerable time in visiting the native and Spanish workmen residing in that locality. Arrangements have also been made to establish a mission among the "gangs" of mahogany cutters who reside in the interior several months of the year, and are entirely destitute of religious instruction. It is expected that considerable help will be obtained for this mission from mercantile firms engaged in the trade.

The church under Mr. Henderson's care has had fifteen added to it during the year, and seven restored; on the other hand, eleven have been excluded. The total number of members is 130; of day-schools three, with an attendance of 183 children.

During the year the attention of the Committee has been called more than once to the importance of the work of biblical translations in connexion with the interior of the South American continent. The priests are fast losing their influence with families and the people at large. Bible distribution has been supported by the Yucatan authorities, and Mr. Crowe (some time in the service of the Society) has carried the sacred volume to Guatemala, the common people receiving it gladly. Spaniards, Charibs, Mosquito men, regularly visit Belize on business. Many are settled there, and all are ready to carry or send the scriptures into the interior. All that seems wanting is satisfactory translations and a larger supply.

CANADA.

Twelve Stations—Twelve Ministers, educated or aided—Fifty-six baptized—599 members.

The labours of the Baptist Missionary Society in Canada are very various, and on the whole, encouraging. They aid in training a ministry in Canada itself by supporting the tutor. They send out labourers, and they contribute through the Canada Baptist Missionary Society towards the support of several missionaries and evangelists who are occupied in preaching the gospel to our fellow-subjects in those provinces.

Since the last annual meeting, twenty students have enjoyed the educational advantages of the institution. Three have recently settled in different posts of usefulness: Mr. Hewson, at St. Catherines; Mr. Porterfield, at St. Amands; and Mr. Slaughter, at Windham, &c. The students are all occupied, too, in conducting religious services in Montreal, and in tract distribution. The new collegiate building is now nearly completed, and seems likely to prove of great service to the institution generally. Though not built at the cost of the Society, this notice cannot fail to gratify our friends.

The stations which have been in any way aided by the Society during the year, are the following. To QUEBEC the Rev. D. Marsh has gone from this country. His ministry seems to be highly acceptable, and the prospects of usefulness are very encouraging. At OSNABRUCK and CORNWALL, Mr. McLean continues his labours. At BROCKVILLE, Mr. Boyd has baptized eleven persons. The church at KINGSTON, under the care of Mr. Lorimer, increases. At TORONTO, Mr. Fyfe has had to contend with serious difficulties, but his labour is not in vain. At ST. CATHERINES, Mr. Hewson is labouring with much zeal. At BEREÉ and SALEM a flourishing church of French Canadians has been established, numbering thirty-eight members. There is also a school with thirty-eight children, and at each place a colporteur resides. These stations have been aided by money given for that purpose by the late Rev. T. Boyce. At TUSCARORA, Mr. Landon's labours have been continued during the year, assisted by the gratuitous services of Mr. Carver. One person has been baptized; the total number of members being ninety. There are also thirteen inquirers. Through the machinations of some interested parties, Mr. Landon has been deprived of the ground he occupied, and on which he was about to erect a large school for the children of the Tuscaroras. It is expected, however, that this object will shortly be accomplished. The additions to the churches aided by the Society have amounted to fifty-six; the total number of members being 599. The grants of the Society to these stations are from year to year. Other stations are indebted for the education of their pastors to the Society.

In addition to these fields of labour, there are several others aided or entirely supported by the Canadian Baptist Missionary Society. Among the most important are Paris, the Niagara district, and the stations known as the Grande Ligne Mission. These last are among the French Canadians. There are in all six important stations; sixteen young men are under training as colporteurs, schoolmasters, or pastors; about 200 children in six schools; two churches and pastors, with about 200 members; ten teachers and colporteurs. On various considerations, this mission is a most important one, and though the Committee have not felt at liberty to make any grant to it from the funds of the Society, they will very willingly transmit any contributions that may be given expressly for this object.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

MORLAIX. Rev. J. Jenkins, J. Jones,
Mts. Jenkins, Mrs. Jones.

The missionary labours of our brethren at Morlaix have been somewhat interrupted during the early part of the year by the anxiety and toil of collecting for the chapel recently erected in that place. Mr. Jenkins visited several parts of France and England, and has obtained within thirty pounds of the amount required to meet the entire expense. Donations to enable him to pay off this deficiency will be very acceptable.

If, however, collecting for the chapel has caused a little interruption, this disadvantage is amply compensated by the publicity of the building, and the increased congregations which now attend the ministry of our brethren. Judging from the opposition which their labours excite, it is plain that their cause is making advances, and that ere long we may look for matured fruit. At the opening of the chapel there was an attendance of upwards of two hundred persons. Various pastors connected with the reformed church took part in the services. Three persons have been baptized during the year.

The labours of Mr. Jones in tract distributing and other evangelical efforts have been continued.

Mr. Jenkins has made considerable progress with his improved version of the New Testament in the Breton.

He writes very urgently in reference to the importance of having two or three colporteurs who may distribute tracts and Testaments, and enter into familiar religious conversation with the people. When it is considered that there are 500,000 persons who speak only Breton, and but three protestant ministers among them all, may we not hope that friends will be found willing to give £40 or £50 a year for the support of each of the labourers who are so much required in this field?

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

FUNDS.

The Committee are sorry to report that the year closes with a considerable balance against the Society. The Committee make this announcement with regret. They deem it very desirable that the income and expenditure of the Society should as nearly as possible agree. A few words of explanation, however, will show that the Committee have not been wanting either in carefulness or economy. It may be stated in the first place, that it is very difficult to ascertain, with anything like accuracy, what the income of the Society will be. That question is not decided till the very end of the financial year. More than this, it is impossible to foresee what vacant stations will require to be supplied, what missionaries may return, what illness may visit the families or persons of our brethren. The last two years have been peculiarly trying in all these respects. India, Jamaica, Africa, have each cost, on these accounts, many hundred pounds more than usual, and together some thousands. Nor will this appear an exorbitant amount, when it is remembered that each new missionary sent out costs on the average upwards of £200 for outfit and passage; and each returned missionary nearly an equal sum. Necessary as this additional expenditure has been, the Committee greatly deplore it, and they hope that by prudence on their own part, and increased effort on the part of their friends, it may be found practicable to avoid such a deficiency in future years.

During the year an unusually large number of donations of £50 and upwards have been received, which are inserted in the Appendix.

The subscriptions of £50 and upwards are the same as last year.

Another source of income which claims distinct reference, is the legacies bequeathed to the Society by old and attached friends. The following have been received:—

Rev. W. Newman, D.D., by Rev. G. Pritchard.....	900	0	0
Mrs. C. Stewart, by R. Kettle, Esq....	46	7	3
Mr. Crane, by Mr. J. Cozens (in part)...	37	5	4
Rev. J. Edwards, of Carmarthen.....	10	0	0
Mrs. Frith, Millbridge.....	19	19	0
E. Christmas, Esq., Dereham.....	10	0	0
Mr. G. Constable, by Mr. T. Fox.....	22	10	0
Mrs. Palmer, Wallingford.....	10	0	0

The receipts of the Society for missionary purposes have amounted to £2,586 4s. 10d., of which £4002 16s. 3d. is for special objects, and £18,583 8s. 7d. for the general fund; being an increase in the total of £2593 13s. 5d. above the receipts of the last year, and in the general fund of £2242 18s. 5d. It is but just to add that the receipts from auxiliaries connected with foreign stations are larger than usual, and that the grants from the Bible Translation Society have amounted to £2117 5s. 3d., including £511 7s. 3d. from the American and Foreign Bible Society. On

the other hand the expenditure has amounted to £25,191 2s. 8d., being an excess above the receipts of £2604 17s. 10d. This sum, added to the amount due by the Society on the 1st April, 1845, £2398 9s. 8d., makes a total of £5003 7s. 6d. now due.

In addition to the amounts acknowledged above, there has been received towards the grant of £6000 to Jamaica the sum of £3712 13s. 11d. To meet the whole amount the sum of £2587 6s. 1d. is still required. To obtain this grant was the object of the last visit to this country of our friend and fellow-labourer William Knibb.

JUBILEE FUND.

As the entire amount contributed for the Jubilee Fund is now exhausted, the Committee have deemed it desirable to print a complete statement of the receipts and expenditure. It will be found in the Appendix to the Report.

SUMMARY.

The total number of members added to the churches during the past year is 1866, the total number of members in all the churches being 39,202. There are also 232 stations and sub-stations, 234 agents, not including Jamaica. The number of day-schools is 152, of children taught in day-schools 9306, and of children taught in the sabbath-schools 11,155. The total receipts for all purposes are £26,298 18s. 9d.

CHINA.

The Committee regret that during the year they have not felt in a position to commence operations in China. Men and funds are still wanting. The important fields of labour in that vast country are now open, and recent intelligence, leads the Committee to believe that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. A long period, it is hoped, will not elapse before some whom God has evidently chosen and qualified offer, are accepted, and sent forth. The millions of China are perishing; whom shall we send, and who will go for us? Let our prayer be that neither the men nor the funds may be any longer withheld.

AGENCY AND AUXILIARIES.

The Committee continue to give their best attention to the formation of effective juvenile and auxiliary societies. As an experiment the services of the Rev. John Jackson, of Taunton have been secured for a limited period. He will devote himself to the formation and superintendence of auxiliaries in the west of England. It may not be amiss to state that the time of Mr. Saffery, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Price, is devoted to the forma-

tion of new societies, and the strengthening of those already formed. They are not to be regarded as local secretaries, nor yet as ordinary deputations. The arrangement of meetings, and of deputations to attend them, it is hoped, the secretaries of local societies will continue to make. No agency can supply the place of the voluntary efforts of our brethren in their respective localities on behalf of the Society. Mr. Carey also continues to serve the Society, devoting his time to the ordinary work of a deputation.

The progress of Juvenile Auxiliaries is encouraging. As a proof of what may be done by our young friends, it may be stated that three auxiliaries have engaged to support three teachers in Africa, and that their contributions have amounted to nearly £300. From Lambeth £145 have been received, from Canterbury upwards of £100, and from Bacup £40. Other cases equally encouraging might be named; but these are sufficient, it is hoped, to induce our friends generally to encourage these juvenile efforts.

The sale of the Juvenile Missionary Herald has reached 45,000 a month. The sale of an additional 15,000 would enable the Committee still further to improve the work, and would aid the Society.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the proceedings of the year, the Committee find that there is ground for encouragement and humiliation. The feeling of sympathy which is spread through the church for the miseries of the heathen world is deepening; the spirit of affection and regard for those we shall never see till we see them in the kingdom of God is more widely diffused. The hopes of the church are excited. God is on his march of mercy. The foot falls too softly for the men of the world to hear, but the spiritual man hears it, and hails its progress. On the other hand, never was the prayer more appropriate, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of

men." Never was the destitution of our stations more lamentable, or their wants more urgent. Towns in India as large as Manchester, each the centre of an important district, have but a single missionary. Ceylon, two-thirds the size of Ireland, has for many years had but two missionaries, though God has given to the churches under their care five hundred members. The whole of India, a country nine times as large as Great Britain, and with six times the population, has but thirty pastors and missionaries; not a larger number than are now labouring in Lancashire. Encouraging as our contributions are, we have not yet received one penny a week from each of the members of our churches; those who subscribe more liberally seldom give for all our stations more than they give to a single urgent case of home destitution. One single temple of Kalee in Calcutta is maintained at an annual cost of ten times the amount of our receipts. Facts such as these are humbling and searching. They would exclude all boasting, even if, when we had done our utmost, there were room for it. They lead us to question our sincerity and faith, to acknowledge our unprofitableness. May they send us to the throne of grace, to pray that the fruit of the handful of corn upon the tops of the mountains, the offerings of our poorest churches, may shake like Lebanon; and that those of our cities may flourish like grass of the earth. Such a prayer, if proved by the consistency of our conduct sincere, will be the means, as it will be the earnest and first fruits, of more extensive success. The visions of the Apocalypse, which end with the kingdoms of this world becoming the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ, begin with the offering on the golden censer, and amidst the odours of the incense, of the prayers of all saints. Fervent, united prayer is plainly connected with that glorious consummation. "Ye that make mention of the Lord, therefore, keep not silence, and give him no rest till he establish, and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth."

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by W. B. Gurney, Esq., Treasurer, or the Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., Secretary, at the Mission House, Moorgate Street, LONDON: Contributions can also be paid in at the Bank of England, to the credit of W. B. Gurney, and others. In EDINBURGH, by the Rev. Christopher Anderson, the Rev. Jonathan Watson, and John Macandrew, Esq.; in GLASGOW, by Robert Kettle, Esq.; in DUBLIN, by John Parkes, Esq., Richmond Street; in CALCUTTA, by the Rev. James Thomas, Baptist Mission Press; and at NEW YORK, United States, by W. Colgate, Esq.