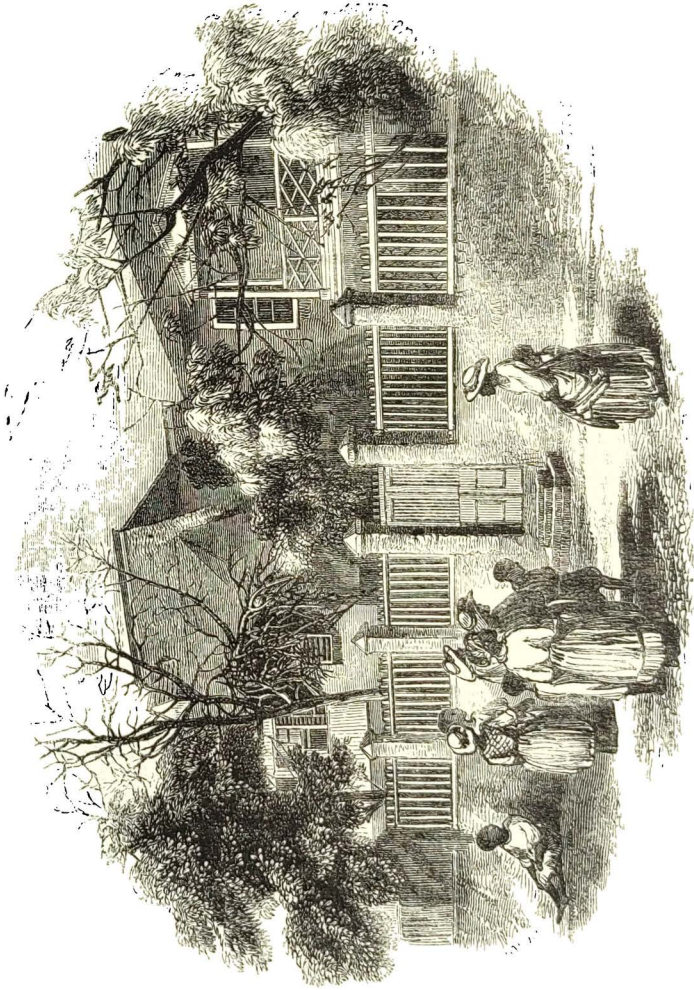


# THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

The Missionary Herald (May 1847).



HANOVER STREET CHAPEL, KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

## ABSTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society close the duties entrusted to them last year by the following report of the labours of their brethren, and of the various measures they have taken for promoting the interest of the Mission. Their holiest services have been mingled with much imperfection, they have needed the prayers of the churches, and the merciful and forgiving regard of their Lord. The Committee trust that these prayers and that compassion have not been withheld.

The Report presented at the annual meeting of 1846 was saddened by the record of the death of some of our noblest representatives among the heathen. Yates and Knibb had fallen. We mourned their loss, though not doubting that their work was done, and that their places would, in the end, be supplied. The Report for 1847 must contain a record as painful. During the year, our brethren the Rev. T. Burchell, the tried and faithful friend of the negro, and the Rev. E. J. Francies, whose name will be long fragrant in Haiti, and the Rev. H. J. Dutton, of Bethany, Jamaica, have fallen martyrs to their work, and entered upon their rest. The Committee cannot *now* speak of the unbroken band of labourers in Africa. Our brethren Thompson and Sturgeon are both gone; the place that once knew them knows them no more. The grace that made them what they were, continued to cheer them in their dying moments, enabled them to bear witness to the loving-kindness of their Redeemer, and it will be recompensed (through itself a gift) "at the resurrection of the just."

More mysterious, perhaps, than the removal by death of their brethren, and well nigh as painful, is the ill health of several who are still in the field. They serve, though it be only in standing and waiting. They need and have your sympathy, and the Society need it too. In Africa the health of several of our brethren has failed. The Europeans and the West Indians have alike suffered, and the Committee fear that before long it may be found necessary for some of them to re-visit their native shores. In India three, at least, of their brethren have been laid aside by the infirmity of age or permanent sickness. Mr. Macintosh has been compelled to relinquish his labours at Allahabad. Mr. Fink has left Chittagong, and Mr. Leonard, of Dacca, has closed his schools, and seems waiting for his final summons. From want of labourers whom God seemed to have called to the work, the Committee have not been able to provide for these vacancies. In Calcutta the place of Mr. Evans is still unsupplied. The Lal Bazar church is without a

pastor, and the Benevolent Institution without a superintendent.

Painful as these dispensations are, they are not so numerous as the experience of mercantile companies trading with the countries where our brethren reside might have led us to fear. Ten years is the average duration of continued service in India among civilians. If our brethren were compelled to return at as brief intervals, we should have at least eight missionaries at home every year. Trying as our bereavements are, they are less numerous by nearly one half than the average deaths of Europeans in such climates.

There are other alleviations. The labours of Mr. Francies have been admirably sustained by Miss Harris, who, in addition to many other cares, has carried on all the services at Jacmel, and gained the admiration of the whole community. The Committee have now sent to that important field Mr. and Mrs. Webley. Five hundred pounds promised at the last meeting has been set apart for their outfit and support. Mr. Lewis, who sailed in 1845 for Colombo, the Committee are enabled to release from that station; and he has gone to strengthen the weakened band of our brethren in India. At Madras an important new station has been formed under circumstances that seemed too obviously the finger of God to justify our refusal, one or two friends in that city having guaranteed the support of a missionary for seven years, if the Committee would obtain one. Mr. Page has been accepted for the post; and though it is one of much delicacy and importance, they believe that they have been guided to a wise choice. Others, also, have offered for India, and one has been accepted, on condition that the funds of the Society will allow of our sending him out.

## INDIA.

Though it will be seen that numerically "our strength has been weakened by the way," the missions of the Society in India are in a prosperous state. A larger number of volumes of scripture have been printed than for several previous years. Three thousand volumes in Sanscrit, 69,000 in Bengali, and 12,000 volumes in Hindi have been issued from the press. At eleven stations alone 79,549 tracts were distributed by our brethren, and 40,000 volumes of parts of the word of God. A large number, but small compared with the population. Tracts and bibles combined are not sufficient to have supplied half the people that our missionaries met in the months of June and July at some festivals in the neighbourhood of Serampore. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons wholly given

to idolatry were assembled at that time. Fifteen thousand tracts were distributed among them.

In the work of conversion the signs of the times are cheering. At one station 173 persons were baptized last year, and a cautious observer states that there is every reason to regard the whole movement as truly the work of God. In all India the baptisms have amounted to 331; a larger number in one year than our mission has ever known. The state of the people, the extensive diffusion of truth, the weakness of the old superstition, the rapid prevalence of the gospel in all ages when once it has gained a footing, and has begun to prevail, all combine with the promises of the bible, that these successes are the drops that precede the shower, the dawns of a light that is to shine brighter and brighter, even in India, to the perfect day.

The total number of members in India at the close of the year was 1842; a clear increase over last year of about 200.

The day-schools are in number 102; the children in attendance 4390, being an increase of 431.

Financially our Indian churches are not less encouraging. Three of them entirely support their own pastors. They have raised besides, in aid of the general objects of the Society, upwards of £1500. A considerable part of this sum has indeed been given by the friends of missions generally, £500 of it being a contribution towards the debt of the Society. But this gift speaks as favourably for the character of our brethren and their churches as if they had given it themselves. The churches have also raised about £750 to meet incidental expenses connected with their worship. This sum is, of course, not reckoned among the receipts of the Society.

Though in the work of biblical translation the Committee have had to deplore the loss of Dr. Yates, they devoutly recognize the hand of God in preserving him till others were raised up to enter upon his labours. Early last year Mr. Leslie entered upon the work of revising and carrying through the press the New Testament in *Hindi*. The printing has advanced to the commencement of John, whilst of Matthew 8000 copies, and of Mark 4000 copies, have been struck off for separate distribution.

In *Bengali* an edition of the New Testament, of 4000 copies, has been completed. There have also been printed, for separate distribution, of the gospel by Matthew 15,000 copies, of Mark 15,000 copies, of Luke 15,000 copies, of the Acts 10,000 copies, of Luke and Acts together 5000 copies, of Genesis, with part of Exodus, 5000 copies, whilst an edition of the gospel by John, of 15,000 copies, is now in the press.

In *Sanscrit* a new edition of the book of Proverbs, of 3000 copies, issued from the press in the early part of the year, whilst an

edition of the New Testament, of 2500 copies, has advanced to the fourteenth chapter of Mark.

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

In Sanscrit .....	3,000 volumes.
In Bengali .....	69,000
In Hindi .....	12,000
Total .....	84,000

being, for the most part, single gospels.

The number of volumes which have been issued from the depository for distribution amounts to 46,665.

These operations in printing and distributing the word of God in the languages of India continue to be supported by donations received from the Bible Translation Society and other friends in England, from the American and Foreign Bible Society, and from friends in this country.

#### I. CALCUTTA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

The distribution of mission strength in Calcutta has undergone no change during the year. The churches at Allabad and Sadamahl have become extinct through the removal of their members. Mr. Heing now occupies Chunar; and Mr. Dannenberg is stationed at Agra.

#### PREACHING TO THE HEATHEN AND MUHAMMADANS.

Messrs. Aratoon, Leslie, Page, and Wenger, have been engaged during most of the year in preaching the gospel in the streets of Calcutta; and Messrs. W. Thomas and De Monte have been similarly employed about one week in each month. Mr. Page has devoted special attention to the numerous class of people daily crowding the ghats at the river side. Four native brethren, also, with the occasional assistance of two or three more, have gone out regularly to proclaim the good tidings.

Mr. Morgan and his native assistant have continued to preach almost daily at Haurah, Salkiya, and a number of places in the surrounding district; whilst from the village stations of Narsingdacheoke, Lakhyantipur, and Khari, the glad sound has been proclaimed week after week in the villages and market-places around.

Of itinerancies may be mentioned one made across the country from Chogdah to Jessore and back, by Mr. Page and a friend, accompanied by two native brethren. They were particularly favoured in meeting almost daily with opportunities of preaching to large crowds assembled in markets. Mr. Pearce has also made an extensive tour, during which he had two native preachers, as they proceeded up the Hooghly and Jellinghee,

and thence down the Padma, until they had to strike off for Barisal, embraced numerous opportunities of making the Saviour known to the people along their way.

The actual results of their labours it is not easy to state; nevertheless the word of the Lord standeth sure. It shall not return unto him void; it shall accomplish that which he pleaseth, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto he sent it.

1.—*Church in Circular Road—English.\**

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

This church defrays its expenditure from its own resources.

The congregation meeting in this place of worship continues to be encouraging, though the church has received few additions. The sabbath-school and bible-class have been continued; and Mr. Leslie has engaged in preaching to the natives. The present number of members is 78.

2.—*Church in Lal Dazar—Mixed.*

Acting Pastor.....Rev. J. Thomas.  
Native Preacher.....Ramhari.

This church defrays its present expenses from its own resources.

This church, though still deprived of the services of a regular pastor, has enjoyed the public ordinances of religion all the year round; the morning services on the Lord's day having been conducted by Mr. Thomas, whilst in the evening ministers of various denominations have usually preached the gospel. The week-day services have for the most part been conducted by Messrs. Leslie and Page. The present number of members is 112.

3.—*Church in South Kalinga—Native.*

Pastors.....Rev. J. Wenger, Shujaatali.

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

Both the church and congregation continue very small, but among the members there has been scarcely any occasion to exercise discipline. The present number is thirty-one.

4.—*Church at Intally—Native.*

Pastor .....Rev. G. Pearce.

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 six native preachers.

At this station three native brethren have

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

preached the word with diligence throughout the year. Their labours have extended from Ballyganj to Manicktollah, and on the east Balliah ghat and along the bank of the canal. In the attention of the people they have felt much encouraged. Four persons have been baptized and added to the church in Intally, but the number of members is not much increased, owing to death, and exclusions, and the removal of several members to other churches. The attendance on the Lord's day services has suffered little diminution. At the service for family worship in the morning it is pleasing to state that many of the Hindu youths belonging to the adjoining English school have attended for several months voluntarily, and behaved themselves with much attention. In respect to the spiritual character of the generality of the church members here, Mr. Pearce adds, "Truth compels me to state that the review of the year affords more occasion for humiliation and sorrow than satisfaction and encouragement. May God in mercy soon visit us again, and grant a sanctifying and regenerating effect to the dispensation of the word and ordinances of his house." The present number of members is forty-five.

5.—*Church at Narsingdachoke—Native.*

About 16 miles south of Calcutta.

Pastors... { Rev. J. C. Page.  
                  { — W. Thomas.

Five Native Preachers.

The state of this church is discouraging. It was found necessary during the year to exclude eleven members, not on account of immorality, but of indifference to the means of grace. The pastors write:—"We mourn over the absence of piety rather than the presence of vice or wickedness." The attendance on the Lord's day amounts to about a hundred persons. The present number of members is forty-three.

6.—*Church at Malayapur—Native.*

About 20 miles south of Calcutta.

Pastor .....Rev. G. Pearce.

Two Native Preachers.

At this station there have been no baptisms during the year. The congregation has, however, somewhat increased, and the people are, it is hoped, making progress in divine knowledge. Through the liberality of a Christian friend, another preacher has been appointed to this station, by which arrangement the people will be visited more regularly than before, and the gospel preached more widely and effectively in the surrounding villages. There is a good school, and many of the lads have made substantial progress. The present number of members is six.

7.—*Church at Lakhyantipur—Native.*

About 35 miles south of Calcutta.

Pastors .....Rev. G. Pearce, Rev. F. De Monte.  
Three Native Preachers.

The state of things at this station has been very painful during nearly the whole of the year. There have been no baptisms, and the school has been closed. At Dhankata, however, the school has flourished; the scholars having, during the favourable season, risen in number as high as sixty. The present number of members is seventy-seven.

8.—*Church at Khari—Native.*

About 50 miles south of Calcutta.

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

The native pastor of the church at this station, and his co-adjutor, have laboured throughout the year with commendable diligence for the spiritual improvement of the people of their charge. Four persons have been added by baptism to the church, while encouraging signs appear in several others in the congregation. We are happy to report that the spirit of liberality has been cherished, and that collections for various objects have, in consequence, been made with readiness. It is the more pleasing, that this effort of mercy originated with themselves. During the past year the church has enjoyed more internal peace than for several previous years; but we are sorry to add that it has not been free from trouble from without, chiefly occasioned by the opposition shown by the agents of the Propagation Society, who are more active enemies than the heathen themselves. The present number of members is thirty-nine.

9.—*Church at Haurah—Mixed.*

Pastor .....Rev. T. Morgan.  
One Native Preacher.

Regarding the state of this church Mr. Morgan says:—"I feel some confidence in stating that we have now more of the elements of permanent prosperity than in former years. The native members have attended the services regularly, and exhibited some pleasing traits of the Christian character, but they have not come unto a perfect man." The present number of members is thirty-one.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

1.—*The Benevolent Institution*

Has been attended daily throughout the year by about 160 boys and 60 girls, and it is hoped has continued to prove useful to the youth of a much neglected class of people. The accounts showed, at the end of the year, a balance in hand of about 1000 rupees,

which, however, will be required for repairing the premises.

2.—*The Intally Christian Institution, or Mission School.*

This school, which is composed chiefly of Hindu and Muhamman boys, has been variable in its character during the year. For the first six months its numbers were about eighty; latterly, owing to the temporary illness of the master, they have not been so many. A considerable amount of religious instruction has been imparted, and several of the elder boys have evinced a disposition favourable to the gospel, one evidence of which is their voluntary attendance on Christian worship at Mr. Pearce's residence. This Institution, together with three native schools at Mr. Pearce's village stations, is supported by the zealous efforts of ladies connected with the Circular Road Chapel congregation.

3.—*The Native Christian Institution, or Boarding School.*

The four young men mentioned as students of theology in the Report of the last year, have since left the Institution, and have been appointed to different stations in connexion with missionary work.

Owing partly to want of funds, and partly to other causes, the vacancies thus occasioned have not been filled up. The Institution is, therefore, greatly reduced in numbers, and as the deficiency of funds is still severely felt by the Parent Society, and other duties press heavily on Mr. Pearce, it seems probable that the school department of the Institution will, for a season, be conducted on a limited scale.

The female department, under the superintendence of Mrs. Pearce and Miss Packer, is in a satisfactory condition, and numbers about twenty-five girls.

Under Mr. Morgan's care at Haurah is an English school, attended at the close of the year by twenty-eight girls and twenty boys; and three village schools, at a distance, are attended by 210 boys.

The total number of members connected with churches in Calcutta is 462; somewhat less than last year: of schools seventeen, and of scholars 988. Our brethren are greatly in need of help for schools under their care.

II. OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

Seventeen Stations—Twenty-four Sub-stations—Twenty-four Missionaries—Nine Female Missionaries—Forty-nine Native Preachers and Teachers.

J.—SERAMPORE.

Commenced in 1799.

This town, formerly a Danish settlement, has recently been added to the British do-

minions. Its celebrity as a centre of the Baptist Mission renders it superfluous to allude to its history.

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

Six Native Preachers.

Present number of church members 99.

*Sub-stations.*—Johannagar, Barrackpore, Barihata, Baddibatty, Simla, Pyrapore, Ishera, Mohesh, together with other villages in each vicinity.

*Schools.*—Five for boys and three for girls, besides those connected with the college.

With respect to our public services (say our brethren), the gospel has been regularly preached at the Danish Church, Mission, and village chapels. Of our native congregations—two are at Serampore and one at Barrackpore, the latter conducted in the language of Upper India.

At the lowest computation, 17,000 tracts have been put in circulation.

## 2.—DUM-DUM.

The church at this place is small. The congregation connected with it amounts to about fifty persons, and would probably be larger if the church enjoyed the ministry of a stated pastor. Two or three times every month, one service on the Lord's day has been conducted by one of the missionaries at Calcutta or Serampore.

## 3.—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.

Five Native Preachers.

Present number of members residing at Cutwa, 34. Distribution, of scriptures, about 1740; of tracts, about 3650.

Mr. Carey daily explains the scriptures in his house, and preaches twice a week in the bazar, whilst the native preachers visit more distant places. The neighbouring melas are regularly attended.

## 4.—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.

Missionary .....Rev. J. Williamson.

Three Native Preachers.

Present number of members, 31; of whom 26 are natives.

Distribution, of scriptures, 978; of tracts, 3630.

*Schools.*—Two day-schools, one of them an English school, both wholly supported by local contributions. Attendance, boys, 80; girls, 10. These are native Christian girls, who attend the Bengali school. A few native Christian children are boarded.

Mr. Williamson and his native assistants, when at Suri, preach the gospel daily, and often twice a day, both there and in the neighbouring places. They also visit several places at a distance. Two excluded members have been restored to Christian fellowship, while two more have been added by letter, and three by baptism, so that the church comprises 33 members. Of the baptized, all were, not many years ago, in the grossest darkness.

## 5.—DINAJPUR.

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.

Missionary .....Rev. H. Smythe.

One Native Preacher.

Distribution up to the end of October: scriptures, 200; tracts, 3526.

*Schools.*—One day-school, attended by sixty boys, and supported by a friend. The gospel is preached to the heathen every day. There are three candidates for baptism.

## 6.—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 N.E. from Calcutta.

Missionary .....Rev. J. Parry.

Ten Native Preachers.

Distribution, of scriptures, 2000; of tracts, 12,000.

*Schools.*—Six day-schools, attended by 200 boys and six girls, and supported by local contributions.

Eleven persons were baptized in the month of December last, and in the beginning of this year. The gospel is sapping the sandy foundations of heathenism and Muhammadan-



duck 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 this city is *Azimabad*.

*Missionary* .....Rev. H. Beddy.

*One Native Preacher.*

Present number of members, 26. Distribution, of scriptures, 241; of tracts, 2246.

The Patna Native Female Orphan Refuge now contains forty girls. It is supported by contributions from England and by donations and subscriptions from friends in India; but the funds are very low, and the premises having recently been entered by robbers, the loss of various articles is severely felt. The gospel is preached daily either in the chapel or the bazar, or in both.

#### 12.—BENARES.

*Commenced in 1817.*

This ancient seat of Brahmanical 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: 8000 houses are said to be occupied by brahmins who receive contributions, though each has property of his own. The Muhammadans form about a tenth of the population.

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

*One Native Preacher.*

Present number of members, 20. Distribution, of scriptures, 1600; of tracts, 2000.

Three day-schools are attended by 250 boys. Mrs. Small also had a school, which was attended by twelve children, of whom eight were girls. Very gratifying reports have been received from our brethren, both of their schools and their ordinary mission labours.

The church at Benares now numbers twenty members, four having been baptized during the year. An efficient auxiliary is at work, and our brethren are about to commence the erection of a new chapel, better adapted to the wants of this large and important city. Two additional schools are also about to be opened, and additional funds will be most welcome.

#### 13.—CHUNAR.

*Missionary* .....Rev. H. Heinig.

Present number of members, 21. Distribution, of scriptures, 4000; of tracts, 3000.

Five day-schools, attended by 230 boys, have been opened, and will, it is hoped, be supported by local contributions. There is, also, a sabbath-school, attended by upwards of thirty girls.

In compliance with the desire of the people at Chunar, both Europeans and natives, and the invitation of the baptist church, it was determined, in the course of the year, that Mr. Heinig should occupy Chunar as his sphere of labour.

The Hindustani services, which are on Sunday morning and Monday evening, and the English services, on Sunday morning and evening, and also on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, are well attended.

The natives in the city and the surrounding villages are not only very favourably disposed to hear the blessed gospel, but even delighted at having again a missionary coming amongst them. They have all, parents as well as children, often entreated Mr. Heinig to open schools, where they might be taught, and promised that they would diligently attend. He has commenced or taken up five schools, and has received for them considerable local support.

#### 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 north-west from 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 this number may be expected greatly to increase.

*Missionaries* ... { Rev. B. Williams,  
Rev. J. Makepeace,  
Rev. J. C. A. Dannenberg.

*Six Native Preachers.*

These, and Mr. Smith, a European, are supported by the Agra Auxiliary Society.

There are two day-schools, one for girls and one for boys, which continue to prosper under the fostering care of our brother, Mr. Makepeace.

The labours of our brethren at this station are continued with much assiduity and encouragement. Forty converts have been added to the church during the year. The various operations of the Auxiliary are sustained by contributions amounting to nearly £200 a year; a sum in addition to the efforts of the church for the support of its pastor.

The church endure severe persecution from their heathen neighbours. They preserve, however, a Christian spirit in the midst of it all. The Gosain, a head-man of one of the villages, observed to Ganpat, the native pastor, that "he was at liberty to make as many of the people Christians as he could; because those who had become such do not annoy him and others for money as formerly, that they are not accustomed to wrangle and quarrel among themselves as before, that they are now properly clad, as also their families, and that, whenever they have a feast or party,



they do not drink to excess, or use abusive language towards one another, as they previously did.

## 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.

*Two Assistant Preachers.*

Present number of members eight, of whom three are natives.

Distribution, of scriptures, 2270; of tracts, 2499.

The gospel is preached every morning in the city and one of the surrounding villages alternately; and six villages are visited on the six week day evenings. The melas about Muttra, and those at Maholi and Garhmukteshwar, have also been attended by Mr. Phillips. He likewise preaches in English twice a month, in places at some distance.

The Maze Pond School, so called from the church in London which has promised to support it, numbers thirty boys in attendance.

## 16.—DILHI.

*Commenced in 1818.*

The ancient capital 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 Aurangzebe, the population was loosely estimated at two millions, and the ruins of old Delhi even now cover the plain for nearly eight miles to the south, whilst some of the gates and mosques 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. The number of inhabitants is estimated at about 150,000.

*Missionary* .....Rev. J. T. Thompson.

*Two Native Preachers.*

Present number of members, 21. Distribution, of scriptures, 5000; of tracts, 9000.

The number of members is now twenty-one. Of the nineteen reported last year, one has departed in the faith, one the brethren have had the pain to exclude, and three have left the station with their regiment, leaving fourteen, to which six added by baptism, and one restored, make their number twenty-one; and may the Lord graciously add to them such as shall be everlastingly saved.

The distribution during the year, both in the city and at the fairs abroad, has been about 9000 tracts, and 5000 scriptures; including supplies sent to a pious officer at Lahore, at his request, and to another in one

of the hill states. From the scriptures thus distributed two or three years ago, the last baptized brahman, Changa Misri, derived his knowledge of God and salvation, of himself as a guilty and impotent sinner, and of the Lord Jesus as an all-sufficient Saviour; also of his commands and institutions, and the course he should pursue, in dependence on the Spirit of grace, to serve, love, and glorify God.

## MADRAS.

Though Madras has not yet had any place in our annals, we trust that the time is not far distant when we may expect to receive from it regular communications. In a very remarkable manner, the way has been providentially opened, and a loud call made to send thither a missionary. A regiment in her majesty's service, which left England in 1842, was stationed at Maulmein. One of its officers had been baptized in Jamaica, and there was in it one private soldier who was known to be a pious man. The preaching of the American baptist missionaries in Maulmein was, however, greatly blessed by the divine Spirit, and when the regiment was removed in 1845, there was in it a baptist church comprising between thirty and forty members, several of whom were officers. Being stationed at Madras, and finding no minister of their own denomination, they became desirous, both for their own sake and for the sake of others, that a missionary should be sent. Having opened a communication with the Committee, they spontaneously placed in their hands a sum of money sufficient to maintain a missionary there for several years; and the Committee, after long continued and anxious inquiries, have accepted the services of Mr. J. C. Page, who is on the point of completing his studies at Stepney, and who, they trust, will be found well adapted for this interesting station. In the presidency there are many pious persons, chiefly connected with the army, who adhere to our views, and there are also many important and destitute districts which a missionary residing in that city might visit.

Some private soldiers connected with the regiment have recently collected and transmitted £2 4s. towards the shilling contribution.

## III. ASIATIC ISLANDS.

## CEYLON.

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

COLOMBO.—The labours of Mr. Davies at Colombo have been continued throughout the year, though interrupted by occasional illness.

Mrs. Davies has also continued her school, though funds are much needed for its support.

Our brethren are greatly encouraged by the dissolution of all connexion on the part of the government with Buddhism. The soldiers are entirely withdrawn from the temples; and the idol property is no longer to remain in the custody of government agents. On the other hand, some are busily engaged in persuading the people that our brethren are not authorised teachers. In the midst of all, however, Mr. Davies has "very many instances of encouragement." Twenty-nine persons have been baptized in this district, and there are about fifty-four inquirers. In connexion with Colombo, there are thirteen stations where at least three services are held every week, fourteen where one service is held each week, and 103 villages, each of which has been visited twice every month; 153 copies of the scriptures have been distributed, and 9700 tracts in Tamil, English, Portuguese, and Singhalese. Special weekly meetings have also been held for the instruction of members and candidates; and the schools are examined by the missionary once a month. The total number of members at these stations, including Grand Pass, is 442, and of children 1025.

During the earlier part of the year, Mr. Lewis was engaged with the academy; but as the number of students had greatly diminished, he gave up part of his time to the station at Grand Pass, and recently the Committee have resolved, under the pressure of destitution in India, upon his removal to Calcutta, or some other station.

**KANDY.**—Mr. Dawson and Mr. Allen have both laboured till recently at this station. There are also several interpreters and schoolmasters.

**MATURA.**—After mature deliberation, Mr. Dawson resolved on removing for a time, at least, to this station. Matura contains a considerable population, and the district is important. The station was formed in 1841, and though it has not been visited since, the people under their native pastor have remained faithful, and the preaching of the gospel has not been unblest. It is hoped that the results of Mr. Dawson's removal may justify the experiment, and prove highly beneficial to this important and destitute field.

The contributions of the various auxiliary missionary societies, we reckon, have amounted during the year to £302 19s. 8d. Thirty-four have been baptized, about 150 additional scholars have been taught in the schools, which can contain 1185 children. The total number of members is 504.

#### JAVA.

SAMARANG ..... Gottlieb Bruckner.

The labours of our aged friend Mr. Bruckner are still continued at Samarang and the

neighbourhood, though without much encouragement in conversion; for thirty years he has laboured in this field as their first missionary. Many thousand tracts have been translated, printed, and distributed by him. The New Testament has been translated into the Javanese; and last year, for the first time in the history of this people, a selection of evangelical hymns was translated and printed for the use of the congregations.

#### SUMATRA.

PEDANG ..... N. M. Ward.

#### AFRICA.

Four Stations—Six Missionaries—Seven Teachers—Eleven Female Missionaries and Teachers.

The last year has been one of peculiar trial to our brethren in Africa. Two of their number, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sturgeon, have been removed by death. Four of the teachers from Jamaica have returned, and the health of all our friends has suffered very seriously from the climate. Indeed, it is feared that some of them may be compelled to leave Africa, either permanently or at least for a season. If this fear be fulfilled, two missionaries and two teachers will be all the foreign labourers engaged in this field. "Surely this is a cry of distress," says Mr. Clarke, "which will arouse the churches to think of our state."

Part of the difficulties of our mission are to be ascribed to the conduct of the Spanish government. When the Committee purchased the houses and land in Fernando Po, five years ago, they were aware that though the Spaniards would recognize their title to the houses, and probably to the land, it was possible that they might in the end prohibit all evangelical preaching. The Committee were not without hope that the English government would purchase the island; and as the houses they obtained had cost originally at least five times the sum they gave for them, and might at any time be removed, they deemed it desirable to purchase them: and it is gratifying to know that our brethren in Africa are decidedly of opinion that even in the result we now deplore, the Society has saved, in consequence of this purchase, much more than the premises cost.

It was at the end of 1845, the Spanish Consul-general arrived at Clarence, with instructions to send off the missionaries, unless they would consent to reside "in a private capacity only," and without preaching. With this condition they declined to comply; but as the Consul regarded their labours as of great benefit to the people, he ultimately expressed his willingness that the missionaries should have a year to effect the sale and removal of their property, during which time they might preach and continue their schools. Indeed, he expressed his wish that these schools might

not be closed at all, an arrangement which he would sanction, if our brethren would consent to give up the teaching of the bible! The only ground, indeed, of this proceeding is stated by the Consul to be, "that the constitution of Spain forbids the promulgation of protestantism."

Throughout all the interview our brethren, of course, declined to recognize any right upon the part of the Spanish authorities to prohibit, or grace in tolerating, the preaching of the gospel. They acknowledged that while they lived under Spanish law, they must be ready to obey it, or to suffer its penalties: and that for one of these alternatives they were prepared.

In all the communications which the Committee have had with the Spanish authorities, they have contented themselves with explaining the object of their mission. The recognition of their title to the property they have claimed, not as Christians, or as a missionary society, but as British subjects having purchased property in a Spanish colony: and this claim they have presented through the medium of the British government. To do less than this, their regard for the interest of the Society, and their brethren, forbade. To do more, and ask from the Spanish or English crown aid or patronage, as Christians, was forbidden by their principles.

Since Mr. Sturgeon's death, Dr. Prince has been invited to take the pastorate of the church temporarily; and seven persons have been baptized. Some of the members have removed to Bimbia; and nearly all are prepared to leave the island, if measures are taken to close the chapel, and prevent their worship. The total number of members is about eighty.

While these painful events were transpiring at Clarence, the providence of God was opening other doors at Bimbia and Cameroons. The former station is now the residence of most of our brethren, and as it is comparatively healthy, and surrounded by many important villages and districts—140 in all—it is the most eligible site that could be obtained. Several houses have been erected, and our brethren are anxious to build a chapel. Schools have also been commenced; and Mr Merrick has advanced in the translation of the New Testament into the Isubu tongue, as far as the end of Mark. One native from Cape Lopez has been baptized. The total number of members being twenty-three. An anti-slavery society has also been formed. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Merrick are co-pastors of the church.

During the last fifteen months, Mr. and Mrs. Saker have been labouring amid many changes at Cameroons. A school has been begun, and premises erected. Mr. Saker has also made some progress in the Dewalla language, and has made a first and second class-book for the use of the young.

"When I remember," writes Mr. Sturgeon, "that twelve months since I did not understand anything about the language, that we had no house at Cameroons to contain us beyond the single room, that during the time we had been absent on account of health (not less than two months), that while at labour often afflicted and hindered in a variety of ways, but that now we can look upon things as before stated, and know that we have a substantial storehouse for boxes, barrels, and provisions, which has occupied me one month this year, and that now we are in health, better health than when we commenced the year, surely I ought to be grateful! If we cease to speak of His mercy, the stones and trees around would reprove us. May our hearts be ever alive to his mercy, and that mercy assist us to go on with our work, till we shall rejoice over sinners converted to God. This is the result for which we hope and pray, and it will be with unspeakable pleasure that we inform you of such success; but we need your prayers, and the prayers of all our friends."

"On a review of our mission history," writes Mr. Clarke, "I think there is ground to hope that the day of success is not far distant. Look we at the men employed—we will all admit, with grief, our unworthiness; but, with the painful exceptions from Jamaica, all are heartily engaged to promote the work of God. Our imperfections, in knowledge and grace, which have led to occasional disunion, are seen and lamented, and at the school of experience we learn daily lessons of wisdom and circumspection—of mutual forbearance and sympathy.

"If we look at the amount of labour bestowed, in regular and casual visits to many places, at stated residences and frequented stations, in schools, in regular instruction of the natives, in example before them, and the steady profession made to them, in the scriptures read and explained, prayer offered in their own tongue on their behalf, addresses and regular discourses in the native language, argument with them without the aid of an interpreter; all is as seed sown. We gently pull up some weeds, and seek to destroy all; and look on each clear spot, yea, among the grass and noxious herbs, to see if no wheat is yet appearing to allow us to hope for a speedy harvest. If we consider the change made in the minds of the heathen, it will also encourage us to hope and to trust in the Lord.

"Slave-dealing is now unknown between Africans and Europeans at those places where we have stations. We dare speak outright against slavery itself, and can tell King William that we will pay his slaves to the full to themselves, and himself nothing, if he allows them to work for us. He allows them notwithstanding; and now for any particular work to do for himself they dare ask him for payment."

During the year the Dove has been employed, as usual, in visiting the different stations, and the greater part of her expense has been met by the contributions of the young. These have fallen short a little of the amount raised last year, but there is yet time to supply the deficiency.

The expense of the mission to Africa has amounted during the year to a larger sum than the Committee had expected. Upwards of twenty families have been supported; and heavy expense has been incurred in removing the houses to Binibia, and erecting them there.

"It is evident," says Mr. Clarke, in reply to the letter of the Committee urging the utmost economy, "our income does not increase with our labours. We must, it would seem, stand at one line of action, without the immediate means to go forward. I can only mourn over this circular. What is £1000 per annum to the increased operations of the Society? In our present state, what are we to do? I see only one thing at present for me to do, to cease building, to store up the wood until your funds will allow us to go on, and begin no new station that involves expense. I can pay off all my workmen, and recommend my brethren to do the same. I hoped an appeal would have been made as soon as our trials were known, and I hope so still. If I am disappointed, I shall regret that through necessity our labours are curtailed, and our spirits are pressed down in this land of trials, which must be felt to be understood. From twenty to thirty families to support, besides common labourers, land to purchase, &c., &c., will easily show you that in a wild land like the continent of Africa the sum on which we live is comparatively small."

## WEST INDIES.

### JAMAICA.

The friends of the Society will probably expect their attention to be called somewhat pointedly to Jamaica. The churches in that island have not indeed received any aid from the Society during the year, nor can their condition be made by the Committee the ground of any public appeal. But in those churches the Committee feel a deep interest. The Society planted them and sustained them, and is still prayerfully observant of their patience and faith. English Christians share in these feelings, and their sympathy cannot fail to be welcome to our brethren.

After many efforts to secure a deputation to Jamaica, the Committee have, during the year, at length obtained one. Beloved brethren have gone forth in the name of the Committee, and have visited the churches. Their report on various topics of business has already been laid before the Committee, and some general information it is expected will be supplied at

the annual meeting. In the meantime, the Committee have much pleasure in stating that the deputation was every where met with cordiality, and that it received the written assurance of the pastors in Jamaica, that the visit had removed misapprehensions, relieved pecuniary embarrassments, and proved an extensive blessing to their flocks.

It is but just to add, that all the expenses incurred by the visit of their brethren, and an additional sum of about £2000 to aid stations absolutely requiring relief, have been guaranteed by one of the treasurers of the Society, and that no part of the funds of the Society will be devoted to this object. The contributions of the churches in Jamaica to the Society, given at missionary meetings, convened at each station to meet the deputation, have amounted to upwards of £260. They describe this gift as an expression of their hope that such visits from this country may be again and again renewed.

In the numerical results of the last year there is something to discourage, though there are signs of revival and improvement. In churches superintended by twenty ministers, the total number of members is 22,994; and of inquirers, 2985. The total number of stations is about seventy-five, of ministers thirty, and of members about 30,000. The additions by baptism during the year have amounted to about 600.

The number of schools is thirty-five, and of scholars 3016. At Sunday-schools there is an attendance of not less than 10,000 persons.

The Committee hope to be enabled in future years to report more frequently, in the periodical publications of the Society, on the state of the churches in Jamaica; it is only necessary to remember that such reports are not intended to excite groundless expectations on the part of their brethren abroad, or to become the ground of appeal to their friends at home. They are intended rather to create sympathy, and to secure for brethren whose position, apart from all financial considerations, is very trying, our remembrance and prayers.

The Institution at Calabar, whose tutor is supported by the Committee, has been carried on during the year amid some discouragement. It is now in a more promising condition than it has ever been, and the Committee trust that a race of men may be trained there eminently qualified to meet the wants of Jamaica. In answer to Mr. Tinson's appeal, several friends have contributed towards the support of the students during the year.

## II.—BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Fifteen Stations, and about Thirty Sub-stations—  
Three Missionaries—Fourteen Teachers and  
Preachers—One hundred unpaid Teachers and  
Helpers.

The labours of our brethren in the Bahamas

have been continued without any further interruption than has been caused by Mr. Littlewood's illness. He was compelled to leave his station at Turks' Island, and to spend some time at Nassau. Finding that his health was not improved, he took a voyage to New York, and it is hoped that he has now resumed his labours. Mr. Rycroft has, in the meantime, taken charge of the stations at Turks' Island, &c., and it is probable that he will continue to labour there, Mr. Littlewood residing at Nassau, and visiting the out-islands.

At Nassau the addition to the churches have not been quite so numerous as in previous years; but in other respects, the church seems to be in a healthy state. Mr. Capern speaks with especial pleasure of the consistent and devoted labours of the native teachers, in connection with his station. The total number of persons baptized at Nassau and the out-islands, not including Turks' Island, is 201, and the total number of members, in all the islands, 271; an increase of about 200 members. The day-scholars are in all 750, and the Sunday-scholars 1601.

The sums raised by the churches are encouraging indications of their healthy and vigorous state. The sum of £355 19s. 4d. has been contributed by the people towards the repairing of premises and incidental expenses, and £52 for the Auxiliary Missionary Society.

During the greater part of the year Mr. Rycroft has devoted himself to the out-islands, where he has had the pleasure of baptizing 147 converts. The dangerous navigation of the seas in which these islands lie, and the insecurity and discomfort of the vessels that sail on them, make this work one of much self-denial. He has had his reward, however, in the attachment of the people, and in the baptism of 147 converts. Eleven islands have been regularly visited, containing forty-five stations. His Excellency the Governor, and the Surveyor-general, have both taken occasion to notice the devotedness of our brethren to the religious and moral improvement of the people, and the marked success of their labours.

#### TRINIDAD.

Four Stations—Four Sub-stations—Two Missions—Six Teachers.

The Society have two groups of stations in Trinidad. One group in and around Port of Spain, the other about twenty miles to the south, in and around the Savanna Grande. At Port of Spain the labours of the Society were begun in 1843. They then purchased the Mico School—an excellent house, of stone, the partitions and flooring of cedar.

Since 1843 two small chapels of wood have been built near Port of Spain; one at Dry River, a destitute quarter of the town. Here

Mr. Eastman teaches a school, and has about ninety scholars. This school is very well managed, and does him much credit. The chapel is on freehold ground (large enough to allow of a residence being added), and cost about £100, of which the Society has given £50. Friends on the spot have raised the rest.

The other chapel is at Cocorite, about three miles from Port of Spain, close to the sea, and in the midst of a considerable population. The place is just finished, at a cost of £65. The friends here will probably contribute about £30, and our brethren will provide for the rest out of the grant allowed by the Society for Trinidad.

In Port of Spain there are two schools; one on the mission premises, with about thirty children, and the other at Garcia's Barracks, a destitute district, with thirty-six children. The labours of Mr. Law in these stations are very abundant. Every Sunday he preaches at Dry River at six, at Cocorite at half-past eight, in the mission chapel at eleven, at Dry River at three, and again in the mission chapel at seven in the evening. The first four evenings of the week are similarly occupied, and the day in school visiting and other labours. The number of members under his care is now fifteen, several having gone to America.

At Indian Walk, The Mission, and Montserrat, Mr. Cowen has been labouring with much self-denial for the last twelve months. These stations are about twenty miles south of Port of Spain, and are four in all, each several miles distant from the other. In this district we have two chapels, and two preaching stations. At Montserrat (about twelve miles from San Fernando) Mr. Cowen has obtained a gift of land from the people, has cleared it, and with their help erected a chapel of cedar, with a missionary's residence, that is, a small room and shed for cooking attached to it. It is worth about £100, and he needs about £20 or £30 to pay for nails and such other things as the people cannot supply.

Twelve miles distant is Indian Walk, a considerable settlement of Americans, many of whom were slaves in the southern states, and carried off by the British in the American war. Mr. Hamilton, an intelligent black man, is engaged as a preacher and teacher. Under his care the people have built a very neat cedar chapel, at a cost of more than £100, and are about placing it in trust for the Society. The whole settlement is in the midst of the bush, and contains some hundreds of people, most of whom are favourably disposed to our views. Mr. Hamilton teaches his school in the chapel, and has (during the wet season) about fifteen children. He also preaches on Sunday, and in the week at a neighbouring station. Mr. Cowen visits all these stations, and a fourth near "The Mission," as often as the weather will allow.

During the four years that have elapsed since this station was begun, five chapels and school houses have been obtained. Four schools have been established, and now contain 180 children. Four churches have also been formed. During the year, nineteen persons have been baptized, and the churches consist of seventy-six members.

The illness of Mrs. Cowen, and the uncertainty of her return to Trinidad (the fear expressed in the last report having been realized) has induced Mr. Cowen to propose re-visiting this country, and it is hoped that his presence may have the effect of calling special attention to the claims of this important and destitute island.

During the year several of the followers of Dr. Kallej have been compelled to leave Madeira, and have settled in Trinidad. Their poverty and their faithfulness gave them a strong claim upon the sympathy of our brethren, and Mr. Law has allowed several of them to occupy part of the mission premises at Port of Spain. Having found it necessary to afford them relief, any donations towards this object will be very acceptable. He has already, out of his own scanty salary, given more than he can afford.

#### HAITI.

##### JACMEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Webley, Miss Harris, Mrs. Francies.

The commencement of this mission, like that of most of our missions, has been clouded. Of the two missionaries sent out fifteen months ago, one, with his family, returned in ill health. The remaining one, a labourer of peculiar qualifications, with a good knowledge of the language, intimate acquaintance with the negro character, and singular versatility of talent, over-stimulated to labour by the opening fields of usefulness, in the course of eight months sank under yellow fever, and left his widow and the female teacher alone on the field.

In the absence of any missionary, the lady who came out as a teacher, with great firmness, although with considerable expense of personal feeling, has continued the public services, both on the Lord's day and on the week-day evenings, not without success.

Some are waiting to be baptized; and the prospects of the female boarding-school under Miss Harris's care are very encouraging. For the sake of about £100 per annum for the first year or two, I feel persuaded (says Mr. Birrell) that friends at home will not permit this lady and her assistant, a coloured female teacher from Jamaica, well trained in the British system, to fail in their enterprise, to which they have given themselves, I may say, after having witnessed their privations, in the spirit of martyrs.

Since the death of Mr. Francies, the Com-

mittee have been anxiously looking for a successor, and at length they have been guided to the choice of Mr. Webley, who landed at Jacmel at the commencement of this year. He enters upon his work under very peculiar circumstances. "So deep is the impression," writes Mr. Birrell, "which Mr. Francies' character and premature death have made on the people, that it is difficult to say whether more has not been accomplished by his removal in preparing the field for future labourers than might have been realized by his life. He was borne to his early grave by young men employed in various mercantile situations in the town, whom he had attached to his instructions and to his person, and to whom he looked as the future instructors of their countrymen. Wherever I have gone I hear the language of the warmest affection for his memory, and of earnest desire for another preacher."

Both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Birrell, who have recently visited Haiti, speak most favourably of the location our brethren have chosen, and of the importance and prospects of this mission.

#### AMERICA.

##### HONDURAS—BELIZE.

Missionaries ..... { Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon,  
Mr. and Mrs. Buttfield.  
Two Native Teachers.  
Sub-stations.....Tilleton, Bakers.

The Committee regret that they are not able to give at present a very satisfactory account of their station at Belize. Early last year they were constrained, by various painful considerations, to dissolve their connexion with Mr. Henderson, who had requested the Committee either to withdraw their sanction from the other brethren there, or to accept his resignation, and enable him to remove to America. They adopted the latter alternative, and signified their willingness to aid his removal. He then resolved to remain at Belize, and has broken up and divided the church.

Mr. Kingdon has baptized three persons during the year, and has made considerable progress in Mayu and Spanish. He and Mr. Buttfield labour with much assiduity both at Belize and in the neighbourhood of that settlement.

##### CANADA.

Twelve Stations—Twelve Ministers, educated or aided—About 650 members.

The diversified labours of the Society in Canada have been continued throughout the year without interruption. The tutor of the college at Montreal has been supported by the Society, and nineteen students have been educated in it during the year. Our brethren have felt great difficulty, owing to a heavy

debt, in carrying on their various operations, but as yet these operations have not been curtailed, and they have enjoyed a considerable amount of success. At PARIS, Mr. Bosworth labours with much assiduity, and his ministry is attended by a numerous congregation. At BRANTFORD, the church under Mr. Winterbotham's care is in a prosperous state, with efficient Sunday-schools and agency. At DRUMMONDVILLE, several persons have been baptized by Mr. Cleghorn, and a church of twenty-seven members has been formed. Mr. Hewson's efforts at ST. CATHERINE'S have been greatly blessed, and the church now contains seventy-six members, thirty-three more than last year. In TORONTO, Mr. Fyle is still cheered by the results of his efforts, and is about to build a new and more convenient place of worship. The reports from Kingston, Brockville, Osnabrock, Quebec, Eaton, Clatham, Stanbridge, and St. Armand's, are also favourable, indicating every where much union and peace; though, in several places, our brethren deplore the little success of their ministry.

"If the brethren in England," say the Committee in Canada, "to whose liberality this Society is much indebted, could examine for themselves the state of the country, they would not only be thankful that the money sent to Canada has been so profitably expended, but they would resolve to place augmented resources at the disposal of the Committee."

Through the continued opposition of interested parties, the claims of the Tuscarora Indians to their lands, and the intentions of the government, have been frustrated. In consequence, the station has suffered during the year. Mr. Landon has also been compelled through ill health to relinquish his labours: but till some permanent arrangement can be made, Mr. Carryer has consented to conduct religious service among the Indians. Public worship is well attended. The chapel is too small, and several are about to be baptized.

The noble and self-denying labours of our brethren of the Grande Ligne Mission among the French Canadians have been carried on through the year amid many trials, but with much encouragement. Twenty-four missionaries, colporteurs, and teachers are employed. More than two hundred children are in the schools. The churches contain in all about two hundred members. One student of promise at Grande Ligne has been sent to Geneva, to study under the care of Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, and is likely to become a blessing to the Canadian churches. The Committee have sent some small special contributions to this mission during the year, and will be happy if the donations of their friends enable them to send more in the coming year. The labours of these brethren, and their pecuniary and other difficulties, strongly commend them

to the sympathy of English and American Christians.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

With the view of encouraging our brethren in Nova Scotia to commence a class for the training of pious young men for the ministry, the Committee last year voted £100 towards the support of a theological tutor at Acadia College, near Halifax. The churches voted an equal amount, and a promising class was formed; but the state of the Society's finances has compelled them, though with much regret, to discontinue the grant. There is hope, however, that our brethren, deeply feeling the need of such training, will make a special effort to secure it; and we wish them, none the less heartily that we cannot help them, all success.

## EUROPE.

## FRANCE.

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

One Station—Two Sub-stations—Two Missionaries.

The labours of our brethren in Brittany have been continued throughout the year. The chapel recently erected has proved of great service, and the attendance, principally of Roman catholics, shows much interest upon the part of the people. In several instances a blessing seems to have attended the preaching and tract distribution, though there have been no baptisms during the year.

Upwards of 8000 tracts in French and Breton have been circulated during the year, and Mr. Jenkins has prepared and printed in Breton a Sunday-school Lesson Book. The Religious Tract Society have kindly undertaken the expense of it, and have supplied funds for printing Breton tracts.

The New Testament in Breton is now complete, and Mr. Jenkins has obtained from the British and Foreign Bible Society permission to print it at their expense. Three thousand copies will be printed and ready for distribution early in the year. This is itself a noble work, and will place the "story of peace" within the reach of a million of persons who would otherwise have been without the word of life.

## SUMMARY.

The total number of members added to all the churches during the past year is 1207, the total number of members in all the churches, including Jamaica, being 36,463. There are also 249 stations and sub-stations, 233 agents, not including Jamaica. The total number of day-schools is 156, of children taught in day-schools, 8696, and of children taught in sabbath-schools, 12,481. The total receipts, for all purposes, are £28,223 11s. 7d.

## HOME PROCEEDINGS.

## FUNDS.

The financial report of the Committee is less satisfactory than they could desire, though it will be found to contain much to encourage and stimulate the exertions of their friends.

The debt of the Society, shown by the balance-sheet of last year to amount to £5003 7s. 6d., has been reduced to £3711 9s. 11d. The Committee had arranged a plan which they hoped would have had the effect of meeting the whole debt, but having been responded to by only a part of the supporters of the Society, its success has been exceedingly limited.

It also appeared from the last Report, that of the £6000 granted to Jamaica, £2587 6s. 1d. was then due by the Society. This debt is also reduced, and now amounts to £2054 14s. 1d.

The receipts of the Society for all purposes have amounted during the year to £28,223 11s. 7d., being an increase, as compared with last year, of £1924 12s. 10d.; of this amount, £1000 is a special contribution for Madras, and has been invested in the Funds. The receipts for ordinary missionary purposes have amounted £21,490 10s. 5d., being an increase of £2907 1s. 10d. On the other hand, the expenditure, including the investment for Madras, has amounted to £26,399 2s. 0d.; the balance being applied, as above stated, towards the liquidation of the debts of the Society.

The comparatively large amount of receipts it is important to state, must be ascribed chiefly to legacies, of which the following are the chief:—

	£	s.	d.
W. W. Mitchell, Esq., Teignmouth	2368	16	10
Mrs. Norman, Isleham, by C. Finch, Esq. ....	321	0	0
M. Calender, Esq., Darlington .....	410	16	0
T. Ellis, Esq., Sandhurst, by Samuel Gale, Esq. ....	270	0	0
Mr. S. Newton, Tilston Fernal, by Mr. S. J. Roberts, Chester.....	76	16	3

But for these very acceptable contributions, the Society must have suffered much more

severely from the general distress. As it is, the most strenuous efforts of our friends will be required to enable it to sustain its efforts during the coming year.

The Committee have also to acknowledge the continued kindness of their friends of the Bible Translation Society. Their grants have amounted to £2050, and through their hands they have received £412 16s. 10d. from the American and Foreign Bible Society. The number of volumes printed in return for those grants amounts to upwards of eighty thousand, a larger number than in previous years.

In the prospect of another year, the Committee can only repeat their assurance, that in all their arrangements the utmost economy will be observed, consistent with the efficiency of their respective missions.

In closing their Report, the Committee ask for themselves, and for the cause they are seeking to promote, the earnest and persevering prayers of their brethren. They have need of patience, of wisdom, of energy, and, above all, of faith. The Baptist Missionary Society has had, in one sense at least, apostolic experience; and the Committee bless God that it has had apostolic success. It has been "troubled on every side, yet not distressed; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed." Every year has brought its cares, its sorrows, its bereavements, its difficulties. But we can say also, "Abundant grace has, through the thanksgiving of many, redounded to the glory of God." These sorrows, and bereavements, and difficulties will continue. The Committee need special grace to bear them; holy wisdom to lessen, provide for, and relieve them; and such fortitude and faith as shall convert them all into blessings. Brethren, pray for us; that, for the sake of our cause and our Lord, our eye may be single, our spirit evangelical, our aim divine; and that in all things God may be glorified through Jesus Christ.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by William Brodie Gurney, Esq., and Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., Treasurers, or the Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., Secretary, at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate Street, LONDON: 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. Contributions can also be paid in at the Bank of England to the account of "W. B. Gurney and others."



# IRISH CHRONICLE.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE SOCIETY.

BEFORE this number meets the eye of our readers, the Annual Meeting will have been held. Many of them, however, are not likely to see any account of the Society's Annual Report; but the Chronicle is within their reach, and we propose to condense, as far as possible, the details of the Report, leaving the proceedings of the annual meeting for the next number.

A few words about the *finances* must take precedence. It was feared that the large contributions to the Relief Fund, amounting, at the end of March, to £5068! would greatly diminish the regular income. To some considerable extent this is the fact. The collections from the country have nearly averaged those of former years, which may be taken, under the circumstances referred to, as indicative of a more steady permanent income. The chief falling off has been in the London annual subscriptions, and in Ireland. With respect to the former we are surprised; in regard to the latter, no one can be.

During the past three years, attempts have been made to organize districts through the country, and with an encouraging measure of success. But many counties have not yet come into the arrangement. Essex, Kent, Sussex, Dorset, Herts, Huntingdon, Hereford, part of Gloucester, Cambridge, and Wales generally, do nothing *regularly*. We make an earnest appeal to our brethren in these districts on this matter. Did they but know how much anxiety and *expense* would be saved by doing so, we think some extra efforts would be made. It would scarcely cost *one per cent.* more to visit half a score places than one. Besides, a more steady income is secured; and how can regular operations be carried on with a fluctuating income? The contributions to the Relief Fund—*nearly* double the annual receipts for mission purposes, *two-thirds* of which have come to hand in February and March—show what *can* be done. Now, brethren, after your most laudable exertions to supply food for the starving, we cannot but hope you will set your hands, in good earnest, to a nobler work—to give the Irish the bread of life.

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The following will afford some idea of the state of the mission in Mayo and Sligo. Ballina is the chief station, where Mr. HAMILTON resides.

Five have been baptized, four restored, and two received from other churches. Four have removed, one has died, and one been excluded. This leaves a clear increase of five. Our present number is forty.

*Coolaney* church has revived since Mr. Moore's removal there. He has several preaching stations. There are ten members in that district.

*Easky* church has suffered by the removal of two members, but two have been added. The present number is twelve.

We have seventeen schools, containing 1041 children; Protestants 261, Romanists 780. Nearly 600 chapters of the scriptures were committed to memory during last year by the elder children in these schools.

The school recently commenced in Ballina required two teachers. I thought it better, a little while ago, to divide it, and removed one teacher to another part of the town. Both schools have been greatly opposed; but

they have weathered the storms of priestly persecution.

The new school commenced at Coolaney has prospered beyond our expectations.

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Mr. ECCLES has been pursuing his work at Coleraine with undiminished perseverance and ardour. His report states—

As a church we are united. The brethren are "of good comfort, of one mind, and live in peace." I have baptized, during the year, twelve disciples. Clear increase, four.

We have five out-stations. None of them were ever more encouraging. The attendance on public worship at these stations averages from forty to one hundred.

The sabbath-school goes on steadily. It is very encouraging to see many little ones, in the severest weather, coming to hear the word, though they are but poorly clad, and almost barefoot.

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Mr. MULHERN occupies the Newtonards district, in the county of Down. His principal station is Conlig.

## HOME PROCEEDINGS.

## FUNDS.

The financial report of the Committee is less satisfactory than they could desire, though it will be found to contain much to encourage and stimulate the exertions of their friends.

The debt of the Society, shown by the balance-sheet of last year to amount to £5003 7s. 6d., has been reduced to £3711 9s. 11d. The Committee had arranged a plan which they hoped would have had the effect of meeting the whole debt, but having been responded to by only a part of the supporters of the Society, its success has been exceedingly limited.

It also appeared from the last Report, that of the £6000 granted to Jamaica, £2587 6s. 1d. was then due by the Society. This debt is also reduced, and now amounts to £2054 14s. 1d.

The receipts of the Society for all purposes have amounted during the year to £28,223 11s. 7d., being an increase, as compared with last year, of £1924 12s. 10d.; of this amount, £1000 is a special contribution for Madras, and has been invested in the Funds. The receipts for ordinary missionary purposes have amounted £21,490 10s. 5d., being an increase of £2907 1s. 10d. On the other hand, the expenditure, including the investment for Madras, has amounted to £26,399 2s. 0d.: the balance being applied, as above stated, towards the liquidation of the debts of the Society.

The comparatively large amount of receipts it is important to state, must be ascribed chiefly to legacies, of which the following are the chief:—

	£	s.	d.
W. W. Mitchell, Esq., Teignmouth	2368	16	10
Mrs. Norman, Isleham, by C. Finch, Esq.	321	0	0
M. Calender, Esq., Darlington	410	16	0
T. Ellis, Esq., Sandhurst, by Samuel Gale, Esq.	270	0	0
Mr. S. Newton, Tilston Fernal, by Mr. S. J. Roberts, Chester	76	16	3

But for these very acceptable contributions, the Society must have suffered much more

severely from the general distress. As it is, the most strenuous efforts of our friends will be required to enable it to sustain its efforts during the coming year.

The Committee have also to acknowledge the continued kindness of their friends of the Bible Translation Society. Their grants have amounted to £2050, and through their hands they have received £412 16s. 10d. from the American and Foreign Bible Society. The number of volumes printed in return for those grants amounts to upwards of eighty thousand, a larger number than in previous years.

In the prospect of another year, the Committee can only repeat their assurance, that in all their arrangements the utmost economy will be observed, consistent with the efficiency of their respective missions.

In closing their Report, the Committee ask for themselves, and for the cause they are seeking to promote, the earnest and persevering prayers of their brethren. They have need of patience, of wisdom, of energy, and, above all, of faith. The Baptist Missionary Society has had, in one sense at least, apostolic experience; and the Committee bless God that it has had apostolic success. It has been "troubled on every side, yet not distressed; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed." Every year has brought its cares, its sorrows, its bereavements, its difficulties. But we can say also, "Abundant grace has, through the thanksgiving of many, redounded to the glory of God." These sorrows, and bereavements, and difficulties will continue. The Committee need special grace to bear them; holy wisdom to lessen, provide for, and relieve them; and such fortitude and faith as shall convert them all into blessings. Brethren, pray for us; that, for the sake of our cause and our Lord, our eye may be single, our spirit evangelical, our aim divine; and that in all things God may be glorified through Jesus Christ.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by William Brodie Gurney, Esq., and Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., Treasurers, or the Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., Secretary, at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate Street, LONDON: 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. Contributions can also be paid in at the Bank of England to the account of "W. B. Gurney and others."