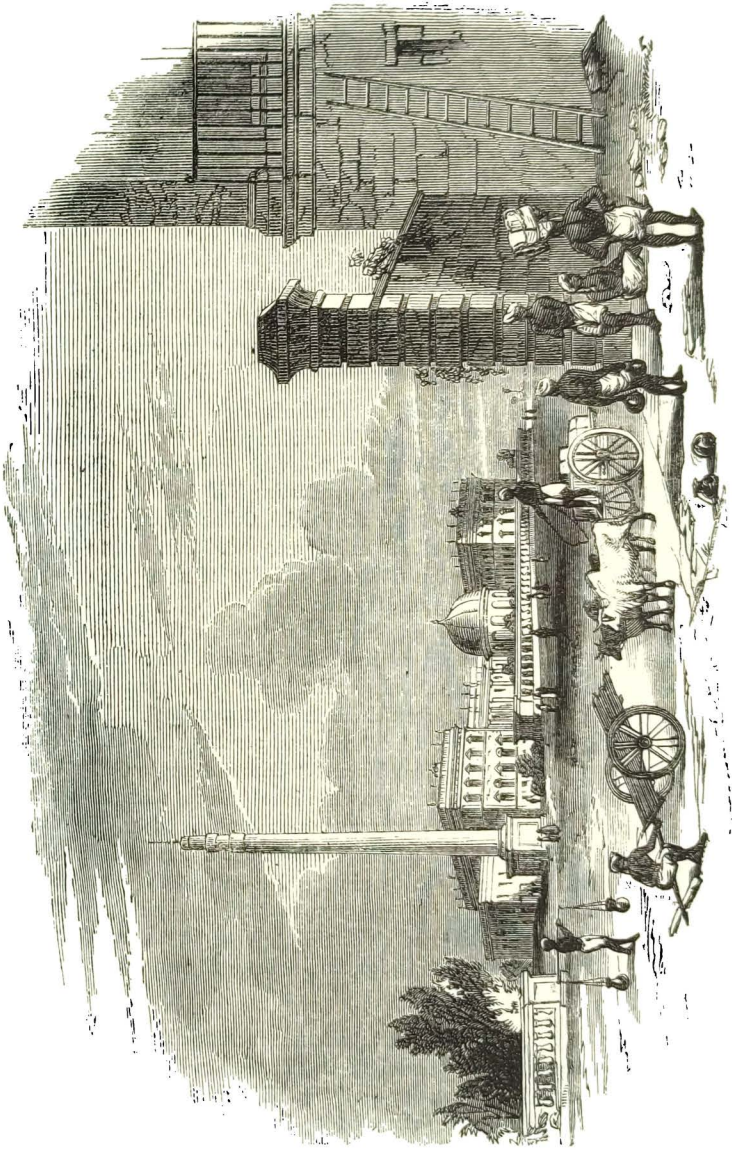


THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



CALCUTTA.

REPORT.

I. IN again addressing the friends of the Baptist Missionary Society, the Committee have resolved to modify the form of their Report. They have generally contented themselves with presenting on each anniversary occasion a brief account of the labours of the year, without any formal reference to previous years. They now contemplate a more extensive survey. They deem it important, occasionally at least, to consider *all* the way which the Lord their God has led them. It is with the diffusion of the truth as with the flowing of the sea. If we look at the waves oscillating hither and thither on the shore for a few minutes, it is difficult to tell how it is going ; but if we observe it after a considerable interval, its progress is distinctly visible. The Committee wish therefore to compare the labours and position of the Society, at different periods, and they anticipate from the comparison the exercise of devouter thankfulness, and a deeper conviction in the minds of their friends of the advancement of the Mission, and of its paramount claims on their sympathy and support.¹

II. The grand object of the Society is to make known "among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ," to aid in fulfilling the parting command of our blessed Lord, to "preach the gospel to every creature." The direct result is that "as many as are ordained to everlasting life" believe, and there is gathered out of the nations a people for the Lord. Other important purposes are answered even where the gospel fails of its great end. It becomes a witness for God, and the universal diffusion of the knowledge of it is preparatory to the solemn transactions of the day of judgment.

In seeking these higher ends, like Him who was its divine author and theme, it scatters inferior blessings on the road. He sent his disciples first to cast out unclean spirits, and then to heal all manner of sickness and disease. He himself preached that gospel, of which his sacrifice was the foundation ; and at the same time raised the dead and fed the hungry : making temporal blessings the emblem and preparation of spiritual ones. "Can we hear," said Dr. Carey, "that the heathen are without the gospel, without laws, without art and science, and not exert ourselves to introduce among them the sentiments of men and of Christians?" And his question defines our aim : we first seek to make known the truth, expecting that as in the first ages of the church, some will believe and some will believe not, and then subordinately and indirectly to promote the interests of humanity and civilization, giving the nations a written language, and books, and secular knowledge, and refinement, and freedom : "the sentiments of men and of Christians."

III. Confining attention in the first instance to secondary results, it is impossible not to recognize the goodness of God in relation to our mission, and the honour conferred by Him upon our brethren. The possession of a written tongue, capable of embodying religious truth, is obviously essential to the existence of civilization, and to the preservation of Christianity. Professedly Christian nations, without Bibles, have never been known to retain the gospel ;

and professedly civilized nations without the art of writing, have never been found. The power of giving permanent utterance to spiritual and religious truth seems an element of greatness and virtue. Hence the importance of the labours of our missionaries in this department. The first *complete* Grammar in Sanscrit, the *first* Grammars of any order of the Karnata and Mahratta tongues, the earliest Grammar in *English* of the Telinga, and the *only* Grammar of the Punjaubi, the language of the Sikhs, were those written by Dr. Carey. The Grammar of the Singhalese by Mr. Chater, of the Chinese by Dr. Marshman, of the Javanese by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Bruckner, and still more recently of the Sanscrit and Bengali by Dr. Yates and Mr. Wenger, and the Bengali and Hindustani Dictionaries by sons of eminent missionaries, are among the most valuable helps in the study of those tongues.

What our elder brethren have thus effected for India, has begun to be effected in Africa by our brethren there ; and the first books ever written in the Isubu, the Fernandian, and the Dewalla languages, consisting of portions of the scriptures, school books, and parts of a Grammar and a Dictionary, have been recently printed by the missionaries of the Society. The first Grammar of the Mayu in *English* has also been printed within the last year at Belize.

Fourteen different grammars and nine dictionaries, besides a very large number of elementary treatises in different languages, several of which our missionaries raised (as a very competent authority has expressed it,*) from the position of mere dialects to the place and dignity of settled tongues, are among the contributions which they have made incidentally to the cause of humanity and religion : 'Incidentally' made, for these works, voluminous as they are, never interfered with direct missionary labour. They were undertaken to enable our brethren to acquire a language, often to form it, and as one of the most eminent of the writers himself testified,† they were written at intervals of an hour or two each day, as a relief from labours of another kind. The very relaxations of our brethren have conferred upon the heathen greater blessings than the serious thoughts of many other men.

These facts are a sample, and a sample only. In India, suttees have been abolished ; infanticide is declared illegal ; schools are very generally supported ; the authorities, who once (as Sir James Mackintosh admitted) tolerated all religions except the Christian, have ceased to prohibit the diffusion of the gospel, have withdrawn much of the support they once gave to idolatry, and have forbidden the degradation and persecution of Christian converts. Christianity, which was to have destroyed our Indian empire, now forms

* H. H. WILSON, Esq. Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford.

<i>Grammars.</i>			<i>Dictionaries.</i>	
Sanscrit.	—	Javanese	Bengali.	} By Dr. Carey.
Karnata.	Sanscrit.	—	Sanscrit.	
Mahratta.	Bengali.	Isubu.	Mahratta.	
Telinga.	—	Fernandian.	Hindustani.	By W. Yates, M.D.
Punjaubi.	Singhalese.	—	Bengali.	By Mr. Marshman.
Bengali.	Chinese.	Mayu	Sanscrit.	By Dr. Yates.
			Malayan.	By Mr. Ward.
			Hindee.	By Mr. Thompson.
			Isubu.	By Mr. Merrick.

† Dr. Carey.

the strongest of the ties that bind it to this country : every convert being, without exception, a friend to British rule. To Western Africa, within the circle visited by our brethren, garments have been sent sufficient to clothe nearly 20,000 persons ; legitimate commerce has been encouraged ; imports have very greatly multiplied ; marriage has been honoured, and very active measures have been taken by the church there to relieve the distress of their unconverted countrymen, thus showing the humanizing tendency of gospel truth. In Jamaica, the condition of the slaves was greatly ameliorated : slavery itself has been abolished ; thousands of children have been educated ; the interests and comforts of the people have been secured ; innumerable villages have been formed and schools established : results to which the labours and sufferings of our brethren have contributed in a very remarkable degree, and which may be held to be an ample recompence for all the contributions and efforts of our friends.

Cheering and important as these results are in themselves, they are doubly so in their influence on the diffusion of the gospel. They are a subordinate end of our labours, and they are a means of obtaining a higher end. The improved condition of the heathen world, in all these respects, is itself a blessing, while it facilitates the progress of truth. To give a language to a nation that is without the art of writing, to free the oppressed, to secure for the gospel a fair field, to promote everywhere civilization and humanity, is not certainly to convert the nations, but it is to prepare the way for their conversion, and it will tend to increase their influence and efficiency, when once they are converted.

IV. The directly religious results of the labours of the Society are still more encouraging. There are in connection with its different stations not less than two hundred chapels and schools, and a large number of residences for missionaries ; the whole available for the future religious and mental improvement of the people. In the work of translation 743,270 volumes of the sacred scriptures have been printed in nearly all the languages and dialects of continental and insular India ; and in addition, parts of the scriptures have been printed in three African languages, in one American-Indian, and in the Breton. There are now connected with the several missionary churches not less than 37,000 members, so that it may be safely estimated that during the last fifty years, upwards of 60,000 persons have identified themselves through the labours of the Society, with the professed people of God ; results that awaken feelings of devout humiliation and praise ;—humiliation, that we should ever have faltered in our toils ; and praise, that God has been pleased so signally to own and bless them.

V. But a clear perception of the position of our Mission, and of the duties of the churches in reference to it, can be gained only by examining these results more closely. The briefest summary of them is encouraging, but minuter investigation is essential to a just appreciation of their value and instructiveness. It will be found, for example, that the progress of the Society in visible and substantial results, has been advancing much more rapidly of late years than at first. From the commencement of the mission in 1793 to the year 1837, the volumes of scriptures printed by our brethren amounted to 240,065. Between 1837 and 1847, the volumes printed amounted to

503,205. In the last ten years, therefore, the volumes printed were more than double the number printed in the preceding forty.

These facts it will be observed, suggest no comparison of the men who prepared these works, but only of facilities of labour and of progressive success. They show merely that what the church of Christ gains in one age is gained, if her members are faithful, for all time, and that the halting-point of the labours of one race of missionaries is the starting point of the next. What was spent in reducing languages to writing and in preparing grammars and dictionaries, and rude elementary translations, is now devoted exclusively to revision and improvement. Nor let this work be underrated. Revision is, under the circumstances, re-translation, and is as necessary to make the versions intelligible and acceptable as were the original labours of our brethren. After several revised editions of various Eastern versions, especially of the Sanscrit and the Bengali, it may be safely affirmed that the editions now in use are as idiomatic and intelligible to the natives of India, as is our English version in this country. Nor is their literary value, in fixing and perpetuating the languages in which they are written, unimportant.

The progressive increase of conversions is equally cheering. From a document recently printed, under the sanction of the Calcutta Missionary Conference, it appears that if the fifty years which have elapsed since the commencement of our mission, be divided into periods of ten years each, the following will be found to represent the professed conversions that have taken place among the natives in the one province of Bengal, in connexion with the different missionary societies. The conversions among Europeans, or in other presidencies, are not included.

From 1793, when Dr. Carey landed in India to 1803, the conversions announced amounted to	26
From 1803 to 1813	161
From 1813 to 1823	403
From 1823 to 1833	675
From 1833 to 1843	1045
From 1843 to 1847 (three years and three months)	819

Twenty-six the first ten years, and 819 the last three; wit a considerable increase of labourers of course, but with no such increase between any two recent periods as can at all suffice to explain the result. The case is still that when the adversaries of the truth begin to fall before it, they surely fall, and each true convert becomes a double gain, a loss to the foe, and an accession of strength, an instrument of new victory, to the Christian host.

Of the numbers just given, it is not easy to say how many are in connexion with our mission. For the last three years, however, we have ascertained the exact results. In 1845 there were added to the churches at the twenty-four stations of the Society in Bengal . . . 87 members, an average of 4 to each.

In 1846	162	„	„	7	„
In 1847	297	„	„	12	„

Or, omitting from this list the Europeans baptized, the natives added within the last three years to churches in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society, amount to about one half of all the accessions to all the evangelical churches in Bengal.

not including thirty missionaries in Jamaica, who in the interval had ceased to be supported by the Society, though many of them had been sent out and partially supported during the greater part of the time. The native agents have also increased from fifty to about a hundred and fifty. The number of European missionaries, therefore, has been doubled in ten years, and the native agents have been multiplied threefold.

In another kind of agency the increase of the labours of the Society has been not less gratifying. In 1837 there was but one institution* connected with the Mission where native agents received instruction specially designed to prepare them more fully for the work of the ministry: that under the care of Mr. Pearce in Calcutta. Now, independently of his labours in this respect, and of the labours of several other brethren, Mr. Denham at Serampore, our brethren in Ceylon, Mr. Tinson at Calabar, in Jamaica, Mr. Cramp at Montreal, are either wholly or in part devoted to it. In no instance do the Committee appropriate the ordinary income of the Society to the support of students. In all, however, they support the tutors, leaving other expenses to be met by the churches or by the students themselves.

Believing that such training as these institutions give is in heathen countries essential to the preparation of young men for the work of the ministry, believing too that the general diffusion of the knowledge of the truth must depend in no small degree on the employment of an efficient native agency, the Committee regard the increase of their labours in this department as of special importance.

During the same time the number of printing presses has increased in a pleasing degree. In 1837, the only presses connected with the Mission were those at Calcutta. Now, in addition to these, there are two in Africa, one in Ceylon, one in Trinidad, and one in Honduras: all of them having been purchased by special contributions, and being supplied for the most part with paper and printing materials by the kindness of other societies or of friends.

VII. It is but just to observe that this large increase in the labours of the Society is not owing to any previous settled purpose of the Committee to increase them: but to successive and remarkable interpositions of the providence of God. The Committee believe that they have followed the indications of His will, not preceded them. The first increase in the responsibility of the Society originated in the re-union with Serampore, an event that closed unseemly divisions, and was hailed every where as an earnest of richer blessing. Then came the appeal of our brother W. H. Pearce for ten additional missionaries for India, which drew forth a prompt and generous response. Then came the appeal of our brother William Knibb for Jamaica and Africa; and then the special contributions of the Jubilee Fund, and the commencement of missions in Haiti and Trinidad. Each addition to our responsibilities, in the form of missionaries to be supported, was in answer to such appeals as these; and was undertaken only when God had provided fields white for the harvest, the missionaries to occupy and reap them, and when our churches had supplied the funds for the commencement of the work, in pledge of their willingness to maintain it. To have done more than this, might have laid the Committee

* Not including Serampore.

open to the suspicion of going where they were not sent : to have done less, would have betrayed, as they felt, the interests entrusted to them.

VIII. Thus far our inquiries have had reference to the progress of the Society abroad : and there our friends will find much to encourage their exertions. At home, while there is much that is cheering, it must be confessed that the increase of a missionary spirit, or perhaps of the sacrifice which our churches are able to place upon the altar, has not kept pace with the increase of our labours or of our success. The calls of duty abroad seem more numerous than our contributions have yet justified us in obeying. God has honoured us by increasing our opportunities of usefulness more than we have honoured Him. And yet there is much to encourage us. The feeling which Fuller so well described when speaking of Dr. Carey's project of carrying the gospel to the heathen, "We were ready to say (he used to observe), if God would open the windows of heaven, might this thing be," has passed away, and experience has dissipated the last shades of doubt of the power of the gospel, and of its adapt- edness, under the blessing of God, for its office. The resolution of some London pastors, adopted at the commencement of the mission, on behalf of their churches, not to sustain it in their church-capacity, but to leave it to the conscience and feeling of individual Christians, would find small response now among our churches at large. They feel themselves, on the contrary, specially charged and constituted both to uphold the truth and to convey it to the nations.

Th number of churches which contribute to the Society has also largely increased

In 1837, there were in England	316
in Wales	94
in Scotland	46
in Ireland	3,—in all 459.

On an average of the last three years there were	
in England	662
in Wales	186
in Scotland	32
in Ireland	20,—or in all 900 ;

Or nearly double of the number contributing ten years ago

On the other hand, the amount contributed has not been in proportion to the increase of the contributing churches ; still less in proportion to the increase of the Society's labours. The amount of legacies received has not materially increased during this period ; nor of donations. In 1837 the income of the Society available for the support of missionaries was £10,339 : the average of the last three years is under £19,000. The *total* income for the former year being £15,046 ; and for the latter years under £25,000. To support thirty-five European missionaries and fifty native agents, the Society had more than ten thousand pounds : to support seventy European missionaries and one hundred and fifty native teachers, the Society has not nineteen thousand. We are doing much more than double the work with less than double the means.

IX. It is obvious to remark that this greater increase in the number of agents, as compared with the increase of expense in supporting them—this fact of much more than double the agency with less than double the income,

is owing in part to the blessing of God on our labours. We have left out of this calculation Jamaica and Graham's Town, because *there* the pastors are supported by their churches. In the Bahamas, again, the expenditure has not increased with the agency. Those stations, owing to the liberality of the people, cost no more than they did in 1837, though the native agency is doubled. But it is owing, in part also, to the repeated appeals from the Committee to their brethren to practise in all their arrangements the most rigid economy; an economy not in luxuries, but in things which may be deemed essential to the comfort and efficiency of our brethren. These appeals have been made again and again during the last few years, and the replies which have been received are as touching in themselves as they are honourable to the brethren who have sent them. When it is remembered that, after deducting the expenditure in this country, and contributions for special objects, £16,000 is all that is available from the income of the Society for the support of our missionaries and teachers, and that upwards of two hundred are more or less dependent on this fund, these statements of the noble self-denial of our brethren will have all the weight which is due to self-evident truth.

But with all this effort on the part of the churches abroad and economy on the part of our brethren, the painful fact remains, that the Society is doing more work and sustaining more agents than can be sustained on the income now available for this purpose. It requires more than is regularly contributed from year to year to carry on our agency, to say nothing of increasing it; and when any source of income is less than usually productive; when our donations fail, as they did, to a great extent, in 1845, or when legacies are less numerous, as in 1846; or when all sources of income are affected, as in the last year, a serious deficiency is the result; a result that adds greatly to the anxiety of the Committee, and is a painful discouragement both to our brethren abroad and to our friends at home.

The solemn question, therefore, returns. The Society has, within the last ten years, from various providential circumstances, doubled its European missionaries and trebled its native agents. The visible results of its labours, in the number of volumes of the scriptures issued and of individuals added to our churches, have been augmented in a yet larger degree; while our income has not increased in proportion. What then must be done? The Committee are but the stewards of the bounty of the churches; and as the churches solemnly resolve, the Committee are bound to carry out their resolutions. Are some of the agents to be recalled? or will the churches raise the additional income needed to sustain them? To recall them will effect no immediate saving; for the expense of their return and of arrangements necessary to effect it, will cost as much as to support them for a year. It is hard to find the field that can spare them; tenfold easier to find fields where from our success, the fewness of the labourers—often not one (as in many districts in India) to a million, and the age and exhaustion of our brethren, they need additional aid. Their recall will sound in the camp of the enemy as the beating of a retreat. It will dispirit our friends, and will betray the suspicion that calls which we deemed from God were not from Him, or that he has deserted His cause, and that the silver and the gold are no longer His, or that we have miscalculated the ability or willingness of our churches. On the other hand, the Committee record their solemn

conviction that any material diminution of expenditure, so long as they retain their present number of agents and stations, is impossible. They feel that they are not justified in spending more even in this cause than the bounty of the churches may on an average of years place at their disposal, and that unless that bounty is increased, the only alternative is to diminish the labours and, it must be feared, the success of the mission.

Anxious that in deciding this question the churches may have before them such facts as are important, the committee respectfully call attention to the following.

Of the 900 churches that collected for the Society in 1847, upwards of 200 did not collect in 1846; and of the 900 which collected in 1846, upwards of 250 did not collect in 1847. Of about 1100 churches, therefore, which approve of the object and efforts of the Society, more than one-fifth seem to make only a biennial or even a triennial collection. Sometimes serious local embarrassments compel and justify this omission, but still oftener it is owing to the want of a fixed time for collecting, or to a readiness to set aside the distant appeal for some local and more urgent one. Again: of the 900 churches that contributed last year, the number contributing five pounds and under was 490; considerably more than one half of the whole, and of these nearly 150 had collections only, without any effort that can properly be called systematic or continuous.

The Committee are not unmindful of the distress that has prevailed so widely during the last year, nor of the numerous claims upon our churches; but if every church which now collects occasionally, would collect annually, or if every church of the 490, whose collections now average about £3 a year each, would by systematic efforts double their contributions, the funds of the Society would be materially increased, and very much would be done to meet the present annual deficiency.

When to these facts we add the following—that of all our churches, there are not more than twenty that give £100 a year, that the number of annual subscribers of 10s. and upwards to the parent Society and all its auxiliaries is under 3000, that an average of one penny a week from each member of each of the churches that now collect for us would raise an income of £6000 more than we now receive for the support of missionaries, and would free the Society from all its difficulties, and that this calculation does not include donations or legacies, or contributions from Sunday schools, or from other denominations, at present a very material item of our income;—the Committee cannot but feel that if the churches be not wanting in what seems their duty, the question must receive an affirmative reply, and our stations will be maintained.

The Committee lay these facts before their brethren with a prayerful desire to ascertain and obey the divine will. Unless there be a considerable increase in the general receipts of the Society, that is, a large increase somewhere, or a small increase every where, stations must be abandoned and missionaries must be withdrawn. They hope better things; they will prayerfully attempt better things; and may that God who has so long and so signally blessed the Society, who has all hearts in his hand, and to whom his own cause is infinitely dearer than to the most zealous of his servants, give them success. "Establish $\tau\theta\upsilon\sigma$ the work of our hands upon us, yea the work of our hands, ESTABLISH thou it."

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

FUNDS.

The state of the funds of the Society has occupied much anxious attention during the year. For the greater portion of it the Committee have been indebted to their Treasurers and to other friends to the amount of not less than £10,000, and though they have never paid more than five per cent. as interest, and on the average not more than four, yet the charge under this head is necessarily larger than usual.

The balance against the Society, on the ordinary account, at the end of March, 1847, was £3766 4s. At the end of March, 1848, it was £4786 1s. 3d., an increase of debt, during the year, of £1019 17s. 3d., or, including a sum of £500 which the Committee have paid towards the liquidation of an amount borrowed to complete the grant to Jamaica, the increase of debt during the year is £1519 17s. 3d.; and the entire debt on the current income and expenditure, £5286 1s. 3d.

The entire income of the Society has amounted to £22,526 17s. 4d.; of which £17,520 5s. is on account of the ordinary purposes of the Mission; a diminution, as compared with the average income of the three previous years, of about £1000. Part of this diminution is under the head of donations, and part of ordinary receipts from Auxiliaries. For Translations, the receipts are less than those of last year by a sum of £1480; there not having been any contributions received this year from our brethren in America. Legacies were last year unusually large, and in this item there have been received, for the year which has just closed, £2560 less than last year.

Two conclusions are obvious from this statement. First, if the receipts from legacies and from translations had equalled those of last year, and if the Auxiliaries had yielded as much as the average receipts from this source of the last three years, the Society would have been freed from its difficulties; and, secondly, while the balance sheet will exhibit a considerably smaller income than last year's, the deficiency in the receipts for general purposes—about £1000—is not more than was to be apprehended from the general distress.

At the same time the expenditure of the Society has been considerably less than during last year, chiefly in consequence of the failure of the health of brethren in Africa, which has ended in the return to Jamaica of several of the teachers.

The deficiency in the receipts for ordinary purposes (which include donations) would have been more serious but for the generous aid afforded by several of our friends. The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following donations of £50 and upwards, several of which were given in consideration of the probable deficiency of the Society's ordinary income.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			Bible Translation Society.....	1000	0	0
			British and Foreign Bible Society,			
			for <i>Moravia</i>	60	0	0
			Blacklock, W., Esq., the late	100	0	0
			Cropper, John, Esq., Liverpool	100	0	0
			Edmonstone, E., Esq., of India	50	0	0
			Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E., Cambridge	50	0	0
			Friends Society, Educational Com-			
			mittee of, for <i>Trinidad</i>	50	0	0
			Gurney, J. H., Esq., Norwich	50	0	0
			Gurney, Joseph, Esq.	200	0	0
			Gurney, W. B., Esq.	200	0	0
			Houghton, J., Esq., Liverpool.....	50	0	0
			Kelsall, H., Esq., Rochdale.....	200	0	0
			Lilley, W. E., Esq., Cambridge	90	0	0
			Peto, S. M., Esq., for <i>Catalbar</i>	100	0	0
			Ditto, for additional <i>Missionary to</i>			
			<i>India</i>	100	0	0
			Ditto, ditto, for <i>Africa</i>	100	0	0
			Salter, S., Esq., Trowbridge.....	50	0	0
			Stevenson, G., Esq., London	50	0	0
			Tritton, Joseph, Esq.	100	0	0
			Wilson, Mrs. Broadley	110	0	0

The following legacies have also been received during the year :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Siggers, Mrs. A., Colne Engain	5	0	0	Harris, Mr. E., late of Bristol.....	19	10	0
Southern, Mr. Thomas, the late, Sevenoaks.....	10	0	0	Thompson, J., Esq., late of Hull, part of residuo.....	246	17	6
Mills, Samuel, Esq., of Russell Sq., £100, 3¼ per cent.				Dunstan, Mrs. Mary, late of Tiverton	10	10	0
Edwards, Mrs. Mary, Calcutta	37	9	5	Walker, Mrs. M. A., late of Peckham Ryo.....	19	0	0
Crane, Mr., Bexley, additional	5	0	0	Salter, D., Esq., late of Watford, by W. L. Smith, Esq.	372	13	1
Titford, Mrs. S. R., late of Walworth, by Rev. Joshua Russell	101	0	4	Chapman, Mr. John, late of Bristol, by Mrs. Ann Chapman	66	4	4
Mummery, Miss Mary, late of Dover, by E. Knocker.....	10	0	0	Caddick, Thomas, Esq., late of Tewkesbury, by James Blount Lewis, Esq., and Joshua Thomas, Esq., <i>Brazilian Bonds</i>	531	0	0
Cleeve, John, Esq., late of Tharvies Inn, by W. J. Wood, Esq., free of duty	50	0	0				

SUMMARY.

The total number of members added to the churches during the past year, not including Jamaica, from which we have no returns, is 500; the total number in all the churches, including Jamaica, being 35,484. The number of stations and sub-stations is 173; of missionaries 67; and of native teachers and schoolmasters 163. The number of day schools is 148, and the total receipts for all purposes £22,527 17s. 4d.

APPENDIX.

I. TRANSLATIONS.

Volumes printed up to 1826	.	.	.	195,565
from 1827 to 1838	.	.	.	44,500
from 1838 to 1847	.	.	.	505,205
				<u>743,270</u>
from 1847 to April, 1848				74,852
Total	.	.	.	<u>818,122</u>

II. INDIA.

Station formed.			
1801.	CALCUTTA	.	JAMES THOMAS, C. C. ARATOON, JOHN WENGER, ANDREW LESLIE, SHUJAAT ALI, W. H. LEWIS.
	Circular Road.	.	<i>Female Missionaries</i> —Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Wenger, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Lewis.
	Lal Bazar.	.	
	Kalinga.	.	
1838.	INTALLY.	.	GEORGE PEARCE, RAH KRISHNA.—Mrs. Pearce.
		.	<i>Native Preachers</i> —Three Students.
1820.	HAUBA and SALKIYA	.	THOMAS MORGAN and Mrs. Morgan.—Ganga Narayan.
1824.	NURSIKACHOKE	.	J. C. PAGE, W. THOMAS and six Native Preachers.
1830.	LAKHYANTIPUR	.	G. PEARCE, F. DE MONTE, and three Native Preachers.
1830.	KHARI	.	G. PEARCE, JACOB MANDAL, and one Native Preacher.
1845.	MALAYAPUR	.	G. PEARCE, and two Native Preachers.

Station
formed.

BENGAL.

1799.	SERAMPORE		W. H. DENHAM, JOHN ROBINSON, Mrs. Denham.
			<i>Sub-stations</i> —Eight. <i>Native Teachers, &c.</i> —Six.

1804. CUTWA W. CAREY. *Native Preachers*—Two.
 1818. SURI, BIRDHUM J. WILLIAMSON. *Sub-station*—Dubrajpur.
Native Preachers—Sonatan, Jadob, and Haradhan.
 1805. DINAJPUR H. SMYLER. *Native Preacher*—Bikal.
 1800. JESSORE J. PARRY. *Native Preachers*—Ramdhan, and nine others.
 1828. BARISAL *Sub-station*—Shagardi. *Native Preachers*—Three.
 1816. DACCA W. ROBINSON, O. LEONARD. *Native Preachers*—Four.
 1812. CHITTAGONG J. JOHANNES, J. C. FINK.
Native Preachers—Four.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN INDIA CONNECTED WITH THE
 BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

	Increase during the Year.			Decrease during the Year.				No. of Natives.	No. of Schools.		
	Baptized.	Restored.	Received by Dismission.	Died.	Dismissed.	Excluded.	Withdrawn.		No. of Schools.	No. in Attendance.	
CALCUTTA											
Kalinga	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	27	} 3	} 600
Circular Road	5	...	5	1	...	2	...	85			
Lal Bazar	1	2	4	4	3	2	...	110			
Intally	1	2	...	1	...	10	...	38			
Coolie Bazar, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haurah, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	29	3	20
Nursikdachoke	3	1	2	5	1	2	...	40	2	20	
Malayapur, &c.	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	1	60
Lakhyantipur .....	...	...	2	1	...	15	...	63	1	25
Khari	7	2	4	1	...	3	...	48	...	...
Dum Dum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
BENGAL.											
Scrapore	9	4	1	3	1	11	...	98	8	810	
Cutwa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	15
Birbhum Suri	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	32	2	90
Dinajpur	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	16	1	70
Sadamahi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	16	...	...	3	1	...	...	175	6	300
Barisal	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	2	70
Dacca .....	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	18	1	30
Chittagong	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	42	2	80
UPPER INDIA.											
Monghir .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
Patna	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	24	1	33
Benares	3	...	6	...	1	3	1	20	6	280	
Chunar	5	...	...	1	1	1	5	15	4	240
Allahabad	} no re- turns.	}	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	30
Agra	3	...	30
Muttra	21	...	21
Delhi	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
MADRAS	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
ASIATIC ISLANDS.											
Ceylon	34	...	...	7	...	...	...	423	46	1197
Total	212	11	29	31	10	59	11	1911	95	1242	

NORTHERN INDIA.

1816. MONGHIR J. LAWRENCE, J. PARSONS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. PARSONS.
Native Preachers—Nayansuckh, Haridas, Sudin.
 1820. PATNA W. BEDDY, Mrs. Beddy, Miss Beddy.
Native Preachers—Magdumbaksh.

1817.	BENARES	G. SMALL, W. SMITH, Mrs. Small. <i>Native Preacher</i> —One.
	CHUNAR	H. HEINIG, Mrs. Heinig.
1834.	AGRA	R. WILLIAMS, J. MAKEPEACE, Mrs. Makepeace, J. Smith, J. Dannenberg. <i>Sub-stations</i> —Four. <i>Native Preachers</i> —Six.
1842.	MUTTRA	T. PHILLIPS, Mrs. Phillips. <i>Native Preachers</i> —Two.
1818.	DELHI	J. T. THOMPSON. <i>Native Preachers</i> —Two.
	MADRAS	J. C. PAGE.

III. ASIATIC ISLANDS.—CEYLON.

Station when commenced.	Stations.	Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries.	Paid Teachers.	Baptized.	Died.	Total Number of Members.	Candidates.	Day Schools.	Attendance.
1813	Colombo, Grand Pass, 6 stations	J. DAVIES, C. P. Ranisinghe .....	...	6	...	72	7	5	122
1820	Hanwella, 10 villages	A. De Alvis .....	...	4	...	28	...	...	...
1842	Pittoompy, 13 villages	P. Dionysius .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	Khottighawatta, 25 villages	J. W. Nadan .....	...	7	4	66	10	7	223
1841	Toomboovilla, 12 villages	Don Johannes .....	...	...	...	18	...	3	99
1841	Weilgama, 14 villages	David Perera .....	...	...	...	32	...	2	68
1843	Gonawelle, 12 villages	David Perera .....	...	...	...	25	...	4	100
1832	Byanville, 25 villages	J. Melder .....	...	7	2	80	...	8	210
1841	Matara, 10 villages	C. C. Dawson, J. Silva, and D. Andrea .....	...	5	1	24	5	9	217
1840	Hendella, 15 villages	P. De Silva .....	...	5	...	48	2	1	40
1843	Kalingoda, 16 villages .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838	Ratnopoora, 13 villages	Don Hendrek .....	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
1841	Kandy	J. ALLEN, Sol. Ambrose .....	...	...	...	6	...	2	17
1843	Matelle .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	30
	Galalowa .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	33
1842	Ambetanne .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	25
1842	Gabalaya	Don David .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
1841	Utuan Khandy	D. J. De Silva .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1843	Plantation Mission	Thomas Garnier .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .....	.....	40	34	7	423	24	46	1197

SUMATRA.

PEDANG N. M. WARD.

JAVA.

SAMARANG GOTTLIED BRUCKNER.

IV. AFRICA.

FERNANDO PO, CLARENCE, &c.	G. K. PRINCE, M.D., Mrs. PRINCE. Captain MILBOURNE.* <i>Teacher</i> —P. Nicholls.
BIMBIA, JUBILLE, &c.	JOHN* and Mrs. CLARKE,* JOSEPH and Mrs. MERRICK, and WILLIAM NEWBEGIN.* <i>Teachers</i> —Mr. Trusty and three others.
CAMEROONS, Two Stations	ALFRED and Mrs. SAKER.* <i>Teachers</i> —J. W. Christian, and H. Johnson.]

* Now in England.

V. WEST INDIES.

A TABULAR VIEW OF THE STATIONS AND CHURCHES, CONNECTED WITH THE BAPTIST MISSION IN THE BAHAMAS.

Name of Island and Station.	Ministers and Helpers.	Baptized.	Restored.	Died.	Excluded.	Removed.	No. of Members.	Sunday Scholars.	Day Scholars.
NEW PROVIDENCE.									
Nassau.....	H. Capern.....	50	17	10	37	31	822	460	160
Carmichael	W. Littlewood.....								
Adelaide.....									
Fox Hill									
Good Hope Hill.....									
Dunmore.....									
ELEUTHERA.									
Governor's Harbour } and two other stations }	W. Littlewood ... } W. M'Donald. ... }				4		110	78	28
ST. SALVADOR.									
Six stations.....	J. Laarda.....	56	21	2	26	7	300	295	77
RUM CAY.									
Two stations	S. Kerr.....	10	4	2	8	4	163	150	80
EXUMA.									
Nine stations.....	F. M'Donald.....	16	8	3	18		183	137	40
GRAND BAHAMA.									
Eight stations							200	120	50
CROFT ISLAND.									
Three stations.....							60		30
RAGGED ISLAND, AND RACCOON Bay									
				1			71	50	
LONG ISLAND, and six stations.....									
	C. W. Fowler.....	12	3	1	8		176	86	39
ANDROS ISLAND, and Blanket Sound, (five stations).....									
	S. Lightburn.....	23	3	3	4		130	130	48
TURKS ISLAND.									
Grand Cay, &c.....	W. K. Rycroft.....	8	21	4	7		259	245	150
Lorimer's.....	O. Gardiner, and }	7	19	5	25		150	76	39
Creek, &c.	seven others. }	5	11	2	22		63	63	26
	Total	187	107	33	159	42	2687	1920	731

TRINIDAD.

PORT OF SPAIN,
CORDEAN TOWN,
GARCIA'S BARRACKS,
DRY RIVER, and COCORITE,
MONTSERRAT,
NEW GRANT,
INDIAN WALK,
SAVANNA GRANDE.

GEORGE COWEN, JOHN LAW,
Mrs. Cowen, Mrs. Law.
Four Teachers.

Mr. SILVERTHORN.
Mr. HAMILTON.

HAITI.

JACMEL Mr. and Mrs. WERLEY, Miss HARRIS.

VI. AMERICA.

HONDURAS.

BELIZE J. KINGDON, Mrs. Kingdon, and two Native Preachers.

CANADA.

Stations.	Preachers
Montreal	Rev. J. M. Cramp.
Quebec	Rev. D. Marsh.
Osnabruock	Rev. A. McLean.
Brockville	Rev. R. Boyd.
Kingston	Rev. A. Lorimer.
Toronto	Rev. R. A. Fyfe.
St. Catherine's	Rev. W. Hewson.
Tuscarora	Rev. W. H. Landon.
Chatham	Rev. J. King.
St. Armand's	Rev. F. N. Jersey.
Eaton	Rev. A. Gillies.
S. Potton	Rev. J. Merriman.

VII. EUROPE.

MORLAIX, FRANCE Rev. J. JENKINS, Mrs. Jenkins.

VIII. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STATIONS, &c., CONNECTED WITH THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

	Stations and Sub-stations.	Missionaries.	Female Missionaries.	Native Preachers and Teachers.	Baptized.	Total No. of Members.	No. of Day Schools.	No. of Day Scholars.
INDIA.								
Calcutta	20	11	7	18	19	463	15	995
Upper India	41	24	9	49	159	1025	34	2240
Asiatic Islands	24	6	3	68	34	423	46	1197
AFRICA	4	6	...	7	16	100	5	250
WEST INDIES.								
Jamaica, recently supported by the Society	80	30	...	25	...	30000	35	3000
Bahamas	57	3	...	15	187	2687	8	730
Trinidad	8	2	...	6	20	96	4	180
Haiti	2	1	3	...	10	20	1	76
AMERICA.								
Honduras	2	1	1	...	5	20		
Canada	12	12	50	650		
EUROPE.								
FRANCE	3	1	1					
	253	97	24	188	500	35184	148	8578

* No returns this year.

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