

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

REPORT.

THE Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society once more appeal to the friends of the Redeemer, and place before them a brief record of its proceedings since the last Annual Meeting.

I.—AGENTS.

The changes that occur in a year among upwards of two hundred brethren and their families are generally not inconsiderable ; but during the last year they have been rather fewer than usual. Mr. and Mrs. Cowen, and Mr. Littlewood, who had left their respective fields of labour, have returned to them ; the former to Trinidad, and the latter to Nassau. In Africa, the band of brethren there has been weakened by the return to this country of Dr. and Mrs. Prince, a step rendered necessary, in their esteem, by the continued ill health of their daughter. This affliction has compelled Dr. Prince to relinquish all hope of re-engaging in a work in which (as he has expressed it) he has found himself "doubly blessed." The illness of Mr. and Mrs. Clark has prevented them also from returning to Africa, though there is hope that a little longer stay in England may be blessed to at least the partial recovery of them both. In the meantime, the "Dove" has gone back to Fernando Po under the command of Captain Milbourne, with Mr. and Mrs. Newbegin and Mrs. Saker, and with Mr. and Mrs. Yarnold, lately accepted as teachers for Clarence.

In India several changes have occurred. One of the brethren, Mr. Dannenberg, has resigned his connexion with the Society, and is now on his way, at his own expense, to Europe. Others have been laid aside by age and illness, and one (Mr. Leonard) has entered upon his rest. He was present, in early life, at the storming of Seringapatam, and is one of the many pious soldiers who have owed their conversion to the labours of our brethren. He originated the Benevolent Institution in Calcutta for the instruction of country-born children, and was for some time the superintendent of it, an office for which his intelligence and energy admirably qualified him. In the year 1816 he was appointed to Dacca, where his talents and attention raised the Bengali and Persian schools at that station to great eminence. For nearly forty years he has maintained a most consistent character, and has died amid the regret and esteem of all who knew him. It is a singular and not an un instructive fact, that of the ten or twelve missionaries who became connected with the Society in 1837 (on its re-union with Serampore), most of whom were either born in India, or had been there for some years, Mr. Leonard is the first who has been removed by death ; while,

of the ten who were sent out as the result of the appeal of our honoured friend W. H. Pearce, but three remain. This fact speaks decisively in favour of an indigenous ministry; nor less decisively of the importance of having in the field a larger number of European missionaries than may be absolutely required to occupy the posts that are left vacant by the older brethren. Not a few who are now connected with the Society in India, indeed (it may be said) most have been engaged in the work for twenty years and upwards; and they are still bringing forth fruit in their old age. A few years more, and all will have left their toil, and have entered upon their reward, without, probably, any long interval between them, and yet we are not preparing to supply their place. Mr. Fink has been compelled by age to leave Chittagong, and Mr. Robinson, Dacca. At Delhi, Mr. Thompson has been labouring for upwards of thirty years, and is the only missionary at the station; while every where our brethren are calling loudly for help, not so much to extend as to maintain their posts.

To India, one missionary (with his wife) has been sent during the year, Mr. and Mrs. Sale. A passage was given to them by the owner of the "William Carey," who complained, however, that the Society could do no more towards exhausting his generous offer of a free passage for *as many as* they could send. He has again and again expressed the hope that his vessel will never leave the shores of England for the east without carrying, on the same terms, at least one messenger of the cross. Fifty years ago no English vessel could be found to take out the despised yet dreaded missionary; now, the acceptance of a free passage is regarded by an intelligent ship-owner as an honour and reward.

It ought to be recorded with no less grateful feeling, that a mercantile house in Bristol, to whom the Society is indebted for previous acts of kindness, have returned the passage-money of Dr. and Mrs. Prince, and have added other substantial proofs of their interest in the Society's success. The Committee have also reason to know that a more just appreciation of the tendency of the labours of their brethren has become general, and that many who once questioned whereunto this mission would grow, are prepared to aid it, convinced that legitimate commerce and fair dealing have nothing to fear, but every thing to gain, from the diffusion of religious truth.

Changes have also taken place, from various causes, at other stations. In Canada, the aid of the Society has been extended to eight brethren, instead of ten, as in previous years. In Ceylon and in the Bahamas, the necessary diminution of the Society's grant has compelled our brethren to close several schools, and to dismiss the teachers. So that, during the year, there have been altogether the following changes:—instead of sixty-eight missionaries reported last year, there are but sixty-seven, and instead of 163 native preachers and teachers, there are now only 145.

These numbers, it will be remembered, are but a faint representation of what is done by the Society abroad. They contain no element to represent the Sunday schools, the tract distributors, the holy and efficient preachers who are to be found in many of the mission churches. The Committee carefully exclude from this list all but such as are, more or less, dependent on the Society for their support.

II.—LABOURS.

The labours of these two hundred and eleven agents are of course very diversified. Of the 145 native preachers and teachers, about 100 are engaged during the day in teaching. In all the schools the sacred scriptures are read and expounded, and the missionary visits them, often every day. At the close of the day's teaching, and on the Lord's day, the teacher is the assistant of the missionary in the important work of bible and tract distribution. At certain seasons, too, his time is entirely devoted to this work, and the daily labour of the school is relinquished. Of the *native preachers*, most are engaged as evangelists and assistants; but several in India, in Ceylon, and in the Bahamas, are pastors of churches; an arrangement that would be extended but for the fact that it is found more satisfactory to employ the native brethren as evangelists rather than as pastors. So far, of course, as they act in the capacity of pastors, their salaries are generally raised by the churches under their care. The *evangelists* are engaged daily in reading to the people, and in expounding the scriptures; in accompanying the missionary in his tours through the country, and in his services in the streets. In all capacities they are found invaluable helps to our brethren.

The work of the missionary is necessarily yet more extensive than that of the native ministry. Some (as Messrs. Wenger and Lewis) give most of their time to the translation of the scriptures. Mr. Leslie at Calcutta, and Mr. Williams at Agra, act as pastors of self-supporting churches. Mr. Leslie has also given much time during the year to the revision of the New Testament in Hindee, and Mr. Williams to the superintending of a considerable body of native preachers. Mr. Pearce and several others devote much of their time to the Bengalis; C. C. Aratoon, Shujat Ali, and the brethren generally in Northern India, to the Mohammedans. Each missionary has his school or schools; and in several of those schools, as at Patna, Calcutta, Serampore, Birbhum, Colombo, and Port of Spain, some of the children are orphans, and are supported by funds for which the missionary is responsible. Each has also a church or churches under his superintendence. Some spend several months in visiting the religious festivals of the people, and preach during the year to many thousands of persons. Others are engaged in preparing tracts and elementary books for the use of the converts. Some, like Mr. Denham and Mr. Pearce, add to their labours the training of young men for the work of the ministry. Others give their time entirely to this work, as Mr. Tinson at Calabar, and Dr. Cramp at Montreal. Some are engaged principally in translating and printing the scriptures, as Mr. Thomas at Calcutta, and Mr. Merrick at Bimbia: all in India are busily engaged in distributing them, the copies being supplied to the extent of 50,000 volumes a year by the liberality of the Bible Translation Society and the American and Foreign Bible Society; while in Africa, America, Haiti, and France, the Bible, in English, French, and Spanish, has been supplied by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Some confine themselves entirely to their work as missionaries, others find it necessary and advantageous incidentally to promote the temporal comforts of the people. In Bengal, our brethren protect the poor convert against the cruelty and injustice of his heathen relatives. In Africa, they aid the cause of

civilization by introducing the fruits of the more favoured regions of the tropics and the arts of Europe. In Trinidad and Tuscarora, they lay the grievances of the people before the government, and obtain relief.

While some of our brethren are thus occupied in diffusing the blessings of the gospel among nations sunk in heathen darkness, others labour among our own countrymen in Canada, or among our neighbours in France. In Canada, the grants of the Society are devoted to the partial support of eight or ten brethren, who are engaged as pastors of small churches in important towns and districts of that vast country, and where, but for the Society's help, it would be impossible to maintain the cause. Several of these brethren travel over extensive regions to tell our countrymen, in the midst of their solitudes, of that God whose worship is associated with all their recollections of kindred and home. In the interior of that colony again, and in central America, our missionary labours among Indian tribes.

This vast diversity of labour is rather apparent, however, than real. Our brethren every where preach one gospel, and have one aim. Whether among the Roman catholics of France and Trinidad, or the Indians of Canada and Bacalar, the Hindoos, or the descendants of Ishmael and worshippers of the false prophet in India, whether among the barbarous tribes of Africa, or their warm-hearted brethren in the West Indies, they tell to all the same story of peace, and exhibit the same glorious Redeemer. Their agency has every where the same tendency. The school is maintained because there the children are qualified to read of the Saviour of children for themselves; the tract is distributed, because it is Christ's messenger; and the bible is translated, because it is itself the message. The temporal interests of the people are watched over on the same ground. By seeking to increase their temporal comforts, the missionaries exemplify in a faint degree the precepts of Christ, and recommend more forcibly the truths which his death embodied. Every where, and by every means, they preach Christ Jesus the Lord.

The amount of labour performed by our brethren in these engagements it is impossible to state; but some idea of it may be gathered from the fact that in Ceylon there are fifty services held every week, and thirty-two schools under daily instruction; and that, while eighteen stations and sub-stations are regularly supplied, 128 villages receive periodical visits. This is the work done in an island where we have but three missionaries and fourteen assistants, exclusive of teachers.

The brethren who have been thus engaged during the year require, under any circumstances, the cordial sympathy of our friends. They have foregone the blessings of Christian fellowship; they have a thousand disappointments from which in more favoured lands they might be free; and when it is remembered that many of them are alone, sometimes among a million of people, that they have been waiting for years for help, that others of them have had to struggle with severe personal or domestic affliction, as Webley and other friends in Haiti, Page at Barisal, Lewis at Calcutta, Davies in Ceylon, and our brethren generally in Africa, nothing more need be added to secure our remembrance of them at the throne of grace. The Committee but repeat the request of nearly every letter they receive, when they implore the friends of the mission not to cease offering up on their behalf "prayer and supplications with strong crying

and tears unto Him that is able to save;" not so much that the afflictions of our brethren may be removed, as that the sufferers may be found faithful, and that Christ may be "magnified, whether it be by life or by death."

III.—RESULTS.

TRANSLATIONS.

In the work of TRANSLATION, the chief part of the Report of the Committee refers of course to the department of BIBLICAL translation. In Africa, the Gospels of Matthew and John in Isubu have been completed, and the books of Genesis and Exodus. Other portions of scripture are also ready, and wait only for printing. For the use of schools a volume of scripture extracts has been published. The grammar and the Gospel of Matthew in Fernandian, prepared by Mr. Clarke, have also been printed during the year. In central America Mr. Kingdon has been engaged in improving his version of the Gospels in Maya; and Mr. Jenkins, at Morlaix, has completed the New Testament in Breton, and has circulated throughout that country nearly the whole of the edition. He speaks of the openings there as cheering in a very high degree. The liberality of the Religious Tract Society has recently placed at the disposal of himself and his brethren the sum of £100 to be employed in translating and printing Barth's Bible Stories, and other books, suitable especially for the young. Many thousand tracts have been printed by him during the year, at the expense of the Paris and London Religious Tract Societies. Tracts on the doctrines of the gospel, as opposed to the errors of the Romish church, have also been printed by Mr. Law of Trinidad, who has been supplied by the Religious Tract Society with paper for that purpose. At Delhi, our aged brother Mr. Thompson has printed several thousands of tracts, and has a promise from the same Society of whatever paper may be needed for future publications. His knowledge of the people, their language, and modes of thought, renders his labours in this department peculiarly acceptable.

The BIBLICAL labours of our brethren in Calcutta have been confined during the year chiefly to the three vernacular languages of India—the Bengali, the Sanscrit, and the Hindi.

In HINDI Mr. Leslie has completed his new version of the New Testament, and there have been printed	2,500 copies.
And of single Gospels	9,000
Mr. Thompson has translated Daniel into the same language, and there have been printed	1,000
In SANSKRIT the first volume of the Old Testament has been printed to the extent of	2,500
And of single Gospels	5,000
In BENGALI there have been printed of single Gospels	33,000
Of the Psalms	5,000
And of the Proverbs	1,000
Making the total printed during the year	<u>59,000</u>

Or since 1838, of 639,067 volumes; or, in all, from the first, of 887,122.

The number of the scriptures circulated during the year amounts to 48,157 volumes.

The printing of the remainder of the Old Testament in Sanscrit, and the revision of the New, are advancing steadily; and reprints of the New Testament in Bengali, Hindi, and Hindustani, are in preparation for the ensuing year.

INSTITUTIONS FOR NATIVE AGENCY.

In the important work of training young men for the ministry, the Committee are thankful in being able to report on the whole favourably. At Montreal, though some adverse influences have been at work, twelve students have continued to enjoy the benefits of the Institution, four of whom are now settled and labouring with assiduity and success. Since this Institution was formed, twenty-six brethren have been trained in it, and are now stated or occasional preachers of the gospel. At Calabar, Jamaica, eight young men of good promise have been during the year in the Institution; and the Report, which has recently been received, speaks very highly of their character and piety. They seem also likely to prove acceptable to the churches in Jamaica. At Serampore, Mr. Denham has reported that eight young men of good promise are under tuition. More than one of them are sons of missionaries, and the Committee look with hope to this Institution for future labourers for the Indian field. With individual missionaries there are several others becoming similarly qualified, it is hoped, for the work of God among the heathen. So that it may be affirmed, that in this department, not less certainly than thirty young men are engaged in studying the scriptures, and are undergoing a course of elementary instruction likely, under God, to make them able ministers of the New Testament.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES.

A survey of the statistics generally connected with the Society exhibits rather a larger number of baptisms than in the previous years; though, from various causes, there is not a correspondent increase in the churches.

Beginning with Calcutta, it seems that, in ten churches in that city and its neighbourhood, there are now in communion 532 members, of whom sixty-five were baptized during the year. The other churches in Bengal Proper are nine. They contain in all 571 members, of whom fifty-eight were baptized last year. In other parts of India, insular and continental, there are 796 members, of whom eighty-two have been baptized during the year, making 205 in all. The total number of members in thirty-four churches being 1899, who, it is said, represent a community of nearly as many families.

In the Bahamas, the number of members under the care of our brethren is 2612, of whom 150 were added to the churches last year. In Trinidad, twenty-two have been baptized; the total number of members being 117. In Haiti, seven have been baptized, a number that would have been much larger but for the disturbances in that island. In Africa, the additions have amounted to ten, and the total number of members is about one hundred and ten.

While our brethren have been encouraged by these results, the actual number of members in connexion with their churches has suffered diminution from various causes. In Barisal, a considerable number of the members have con-

nected themselves with their former pastor, but who is now no longer a missionary of the Society. At other stations, many members have been removed, in consequence of civil and military changes in India. In Haiti, the late disturbances have scattered the church, and some of the members have permanently left the island. In the Bahamas, the poverty of the people has compelled many to retire to other places, and the churches have been consequently weakened. The business of the Society, however, is to sow the seed of the kingdom, not to keep the wheat that springs from it in one garner rather than in another; and whether those whom the grace of God converts are on earth or in heaven, in one department of the field or in another, is a matter of small concern. The great question is, whether they are truly called and faithful.

These statements of the results of the labours of the year are but partial. We can record at most those only that are seen. In all spiritual enterprises it may probably be said with truth, that the results which are visible and appreciable are small compared with those that are concealed. Several hundreds have been baptized; several thousands have been taught. In India, especially, it is certain that there are many secret disciples, who fear to put on Christ in consequence of the penalties, both legal and conventional, which are still attached to the profession of the Christian name. Fifty thousand volumes of the scriptures have been distributed, and at least as many thousands of tracts. But four or five times fifty thousand persons have read them. The revelations of eternity cannot fail to be grander than those of time. So that, while there is enough to induce us to thank God and take courage, and our duty would have remained if there had been less, it becomes us to remember that our estimate of present success necessarily excludes results which will be seen one day to be among the most precious and important.

IV.—CLAIMS.

It has long been one of the principles of the Society, that if we do the work God will supply the means; or, to express it in a more evangelical form, the grace which fosters devoted purposes will bring with it the funds needed for the accomplishment of them. It is the rule of God's dispensations to give grace to grace; to the grace of holy desire the grace of holy achievement; to the grace of labour, the grace of ampler means and of larger success. So that, if the Committee proceed to set forth what they deem the claims of the mission, it must not be supposed that they speak in the language of despondency on the one hand, nor yet, on the other, as if their reliance for the success of their appeals were placed on human wisdom, or on merely human exertion. They believe that, if God make them faithful to their work, He will be faithful to his promise. But they believe no less firmly, that they need to urge the claims of the Society upon its friends, through whom it is hoped that the promise so far as funds are concerned, will be fulfilled.

They have to repeat, then, the statement made in previous years, that the income of the Society is not yet equal to the amount absolutely required to meet its unavoidable expenditure. For many years, the expenditure has been as low as is consistent with the continuance of the present number of agents; but, for the last eighteen months, the Committee have been compelled to con-

sider the question of reducing the number. *European* agents they have not been prepared to *recall*; from the fact that to recall them would effect no saving of expense for at least twelve months from the time of their recall, the cost involved in a passage to England often amounting to the salary of a whole year. Nor, if they had attempted this course, would they have found it practicable without abandoning important stations. From various causes, however, the entire number of agents has been gradually diminished. There is now one missionary less in Africa, and one less in India. Of native agents, not less than a dozen have been dismissed; and as many schools have been closed. These changes have involved the relinquishment of but one station, and the saving is rather prospective than immediate. Even if it were effected now, however, the Society would still need an income of £18,000 for the support of its missionaries, independently of all special contributions for particular objects. And when it is remembered that this sum, besides meeting the expenses of conducting the Society's business, and aiding in the support of the widows and orphans of those who once contended honourably in the high places of the field, has to be divided among upwards of two hundred agents (those agents living in expensive countries), the surprise will be, not that so much is required, but that so much is done at so small a cost.

This sum of £18,000, it will be observed, admits of no curtailment, unless by a diminution of agency. No part of it is spent on buildings which might be left unfinished, or on an extension of the field of labour—a work which might be postponed; or on luxuries which might be abandoned; nor even in sending out additional missionaries who might, under peculiar pressure, be kept at home. It is all needed for supporting our present agents. If the income of the Society must be below this sum, the alternative is continued debt or diminished agency. Did the Committee know that the income would be less, they would feel bound to decide, at once for diminished agency; for this course, however painful, is, in their estimation, the less unscriptural of the two.

Strongly convinced of the propriety of this course, as compared with the other, the Committee wish nevertheless to impress upon their own minds, and to lay again before their constituency, the consequence of adopting it. It would itself be costly. Agents must be recalled or removed. In either case there will be necessarily some pecuniary sacrifice. We shall also lose, to a considerable extent, the labours of previous years; nor can any station be relinquished without leaving in the wilderness some little flock whom the Spirit of God has gathered from the world. He that gathered them can doubtless keep them; but to justify ourselves, the necessity of leaving them needs to be made unequivocally clear. It ought also to be recollected, that in no station is the amount spent by our Society all that is spent in connexion with our mission for evangelical purposes. In Ceylon, between two and three hundred pounds a year is contributed towards the labours of our brethren by those who would certainly give less, and would probably in some instances give nothing, if our brethren were removed. At Saugor, in Central India, where a station has recently been established, with a saving of expense to the Society, £150 is promised towards the support of local efforts. The Society gives part of the missionary's salary, one or two friends give the rest, and a considerable sum is raised besides. Wherever the Christian missionary goes, benevolent and

educational effort is put forth, not by him only, but by others under the influence of his example : and all probably will cease if he remove. To prevent these grievous evils, a steady income of, at least, £18,000 is required ; and even this sum makes no provision for supplying the place of brethren who may be removed, or for meeting the unforeseen expenses which missions in tropical climates especially involve.

But, before the Committee can be satisfied even with the present amount of their agency, a grave question remains ; whether it is adequate to the claims upon it, or to the extent and the necessities of the stations occupied by us ? In India (our oldest field, and not the least promising), the extreme limits of the territory occupied by our missionaries are as distant as Gibraltar and the Shetland Islands, as Lisbon and Pesth ; or, marking the distance by the time required in that country to travel it, they are as widely distant as Calcutta and London. Yet for the whole country we have but forty missionaries : fewer than the number of pastors of baptist churches in London. And of these the strength is so divided as to be almost lost. Mr. Thompson is still alone at Delhi ; Mr. Phillips at Muttra. Chittagong is all but deserted, the ill health of one of our brethren there having compelled him to leave. Dacca is left vacant. Mr. Page at Barisal, and Mr. Parry in Jessore, with large churches under their care, and extensive districts requiring visitation, have been calling loudly for help. One missionary has been sent out during the year to this Indian field ; and our brethren are asking whither they are to send him ; to Barisal or to Jessore, to Patna or to Bow Bazar (Calcutta), to Delhi or to Chittagong ?

Nor is the question of strengthening these stations one that refers merely to the comfort of the missionary. It is really one of life and death for the stations themselves. In nearly all the places we have mentioned the baptist missionary is the only one ; and there is no brother within a week's journey. The members of the churches gathered from among the heathen are disowned by their friends : a bigoted priesthood surrounds them. When the missionary is sick, the school is closed. If he visits the distant fairs and festivals, the churches suffer, and the adversaries blaspheme. "See ! these missionaries" (say they, and we now quote language used within the last six months at more than one station) "are here to-day, and gone to-morrow. See what comes of their schools and preaching ! But *our* temple stands where it did ages ago, and *our* priests will never fail." Add to all this, that the missionary, being alone, is left without advisers or friends. If discouraged, there is none to comfort him ; if maligned, none to defend his character, or prove his innocence ; if tempted, none to warn and counsel. This picture is in no part too darkly coloured, for even in the past year facts have occurred which furnish the originals from which it is taken. And if no such facts had occurred, there is enough in human nature, in common prudence, and in the example and precepts of our Lord, to justify the decision, that to maintain important stations, so densely peopled and so widely scattered as ours, with only one missionary at each, is little better than to abandon them.

Besides, ought we not to be ready to avail ourselves of the openings which Providence may present ? At Saugor, Mr. Makepeace has within reach nearly two millions of people who are without the gospel. At Madras, Mr. Page has implored the Committee to send missionaries to the scores of thousands in his

vicinity, who are waiting to receive the truth. Stations left vacant by death necessarily remain vacant for a year or more before new agents can be sent, and in the mean time the people are scattered, and years are required to regain what has been lost.

This view of the inadequacy of our labours in India, is no less true of Africa. Each station in that unhealthy climate has but one European missionary, and each missionary is printer, translator, builder, and physician. Two missionaries at each station are required, both by the necessities of the case and by the very success with which God is beginning to crown our exertions. In Haiti, Mr. Webley is still alone, and has suffered much from ill health; while, of course, the station has suffered too. Is it saying too much to affirm, that the mission claims of the church ampler funds and additional agents, if only to occupy the posts which are already won?

Let not these remarks be misunderstood. Our plea is not for aid to save a sinking cause from ruin, an exhausted treasury from bankruptcy; it is for means to meet the necessities of an enterprise that lives in the heart of Him who became poor that he might make rich the tens of thousands who support it;—an enterprise which God has crowned with large success, and which is identified with the glory of Christ and the eternal interests of our race.

The Committee cannot close these remarks on the claims of the mission without adverting to one topic more of paramount importance. They have spoken in previous years of the value of systematic effort in the work of missions, and they would speak no less decisively now. The co-operation of all our churches on behalf of the Society, and of all the members of our churches, the Committee would hail as a token for good, both to the heathen and to the churches themselves. They have also enlarged on the importance of prayer in this work—of prayer proportioned to our exertions, and to the admitted urgency of the case; and upon this topic they are prepared to enlarge again. Discouragements and success alike point to it. It is our refuge and our safety in both. But, to these suggestions of systematic effort and of a prayerful spirit, the Committee would add another. We need deeper earnestness in our great work, and a spirit of deeper devotedness to it, especially in its spiritual aspects and bearings. The appeal on this point is of course to the friends of the Society, and the Committee make it no less earnestly to themselves and to their brethren abroad. We give and we pray for the conversion of a guilty world, for the extension of the Saviour's glory: but is the desire in which these gifts and prayers originate a ruling passion? We may have learning, and funds, and worldly respectability—a mighty host and a sound creed; but if there be wanting that ardour of mingled pity and love, that holy earnestness which agonizes before God and with men, the passion which Paul more than once expressed for the salvation of the Gentiles and of Israel, and which is required to concentrate all our influences upon the *conversion of sinners*, we shall fail. The effective force of a Christian church depends, after all, rather upon its spirit than upon its numbers. It is not the magnitude of the moving body, so much as its velocity, that gives it power. A few holy men, burning with apostolic zeal, will do more than millions of nominal, cold-hearted Christians. The little church at Jerusalem, formed by the Son of God, and richly endued with spiritual influence, struck more powerfully upon the conscience of a

slumbering world than whole nations of Protestant Christendom in a later age. The legalized wickedness of various countries fell before it; nor could the world, though roused to opposition by unrighteous and adverse influences, resist the spirit and wisdom by which it spake. And is not the spirit of that early church needed among us, and needed now?

This question, however, is rather for the friends and agents of the Society to consider before God. The Committee can but indicate their own feeling, and implore Him whose glory they seek to pour his Spirit first upon the thirsty, in preparation for yet richer effusions upon the dry ground. "God be merciful unto us and bless us, that thy way may be known upon the earth, thy saving health among ALL NATIONS."

V.—FUNDS.

The Committee refer to the state of the funds of the Society with much concern. The Society's year was commenced with a deficiency of £5234 5s. 5d., the accumulation of several years. Towards the liquidation of this deficiency, special donations have been received to the amount of £4094 6s. 9d., leaving a balance due on the old account of £1139 18s. 8d. The income of the Society for the year available for ordinary purposes has amounted to £15,828 13s. 10d., the smallest income for general purposes the Society has received since the Jubilee year, and a diminution, as compared with the average income of the last four years, of £2200; and as compared with last year, of nearly £2000. The expenditure for the support of missionaries and other purposes, as compared with 1847, shows a diminution of £2000; but as at least £18,000 is required for the support of the present agency of upwards of 200 missionaries and preachers, the whole of the deficiency in the income of the year, namely £2200, has to be added to the previous debt of the Society. In Africa the expenditure has been increased in consequence of the return to Africa of the "Dove," by about £600. Most of this amount, however, belongs to next year. In India, again, the expenditure is increased by a similar sum.

The present debt of the Society is therefore explained as follows:—

Balance due on debt of 1848	£1140
Diminution of income arising from legacies and donations	2500
Diminution of receipts from foreign auxiliaries and temporary increase of expenses in Africa	1300
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	£4940
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It is important to add, that the diminution of income is owing to a diminution in legacies and in donations. In legacies the diminution is about £800, and in donations about £1700; the diminution in the latter item being owing in part to the special effort on behalf of the debt.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following donations of £50 and upwards, not inclusive of donations towards the Debt.

The Earl of Radnor.....	£50	C. J. W.	£50
The American and Foreign Bible Society ...		Educational Committee of Society of	
The Bible Translation Society	1000	Friends, for <i>Trinidad and Haiti</i> , three	
Do., for <i>Africa</i>	100	donations	160
The Executors of the late Mr. Boyce, by		Mr. Heptonstall, for support of <i>Native</i>	
John Penny, Esq.....	100	Preacher at <i>Serampore</i> for three years	50

K. F. M.....	£100	Messrs. King, Bristol (Dr. Prineá's passage money).....	£50
H. Kelsall, Esq., for Calabar.....	50	S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., for Calabar	50

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Caddick, Thomas, Esq., late of Tewkesbury, additional.....	50	0	0	Mitchell, Mrs. Ann, late of North Brixton, by Mr. H. Woodall	90	0	0
Davis, Miss Ann, late of Linton, by.....	19	19	0	M'Pherson, Mr., late of Perth, by his Trustees	50	0	0
Fenlon, Mr. S., late of Corkfield, by Rev. W. J. Wasted	18	0	0	Madgwick, Rev. W., late of Bethnal Green, by Rev. J. W. Morren	10	0	0
Hunter, W., Esq., late of Dundee, by ...	25	0	0	Murton, Mrs. Mary, late of Hawkdon, by Mr. J. Rowley and Mr. Thomas Webb	89	11	6
Kidd, Mrs. Jane, late of Hull, part of residue, by T. Sykes, Esq.	75	0	5	Poole, Mrs. Isabella, late of Islington, by Mr. W. M. Nicholson.....	112	0	0
Le Maire, Mr., late of Spital Square, by Mr. J. R. Le Maire	10	0	0	Reynolds, Mrs., late of Isleham, by Mr. J. Brown.....	9	16	6
Kirkby, Mrs. Ann, late of Clifton, by D. Derry, Esq.....	45	0	0				

The grateful thanks of the Committee are due to the many friends who have contributed towards the liquidation of the Society's debt. Upwards of £4000 has been contributed in this form during a year of severe commercial distress.

The total receipts of the Society have amounted to £23,836 16s. 9d., and the total expenditure to £23,549 9s. 2d.

APPENDIX.

The following account of various stations connected with the Society is taken from the letters of the brethren, and will be found to support the statements of the previous part of the Report.

CHURCHES IN AND NEAR CALCUTTA.

1.—CHURCH IN CIRCULAR ROAD—ENGLISH.

Pastor A. LESLIE.

Number of members, 97.

This church defrays its expenditure from its own resources.

The church has during the year received several additions, but some of its members have, for a time at least, proceeded to England. The attendance on the Lord's day is encouraging, especially in the evening. The sabbath school is conducted by several members of the church.

2.—CHURCH IN LAL BAZAR—ENGLISH AND NATIVE.

Acting Pastor . . . J. THOMAS.

Present number of members, 124.

This church defrays its present expenses from its own resources.

Extract from the letter to the Association.

"We have continued to enjoy the ministry of the word and the administration of the

ordinances of the gospel among us. We are happy to state that during the past year we have not been called to exercise discipline in any case of special aggravation. Four have been called away by death, and some other changes have taken place, but by the great mercy of God our losses have been more than made up by additions to our number.

"Connected with the church are two vernacular day schools, attended by 110 boys."

The services, for the most part in the native languages, at Cooley Bazar and Kidderpore, as well as the native services in the Lal Bazar chapel, have been carried on, the latter principally by Mr. DE MONTE.

3.—CHURCH IN SOUTH-KOLINGA—NATIVE.

Pastors . . . J. WENGER, SHUJAAT ALI.

Present number, 41.

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

The *church in South Kalinga* writes to the Association: "Through the merciful visitation of the Lord we have, during the past year, received a larger increase than heretofore. At present we are forty-one in communion. May the Lord yet add to our number, and to that of other churches. We desire, however, to grow not in number only, but also in knowledge and holiness.

"In the month of October we were greatly refreshed by the return, from Monghir, of our brother and pastor Shujaat Ali.

"Our brother, Mr. Manuel, encouraged by the approbation of the church, preaches the gospel almost daily to Hindu and Muhammadan, and other sinners. And he is very useful to the church by occasionally preaching to us as well as by his conversation.

"The two sisters who were removed from among us by death, departed in the Lord, having, through faith in him, borne a joyful testimony to his grace. May he enable us all, like them, to await his coming with joy."

4.—CHURCH AT INTALLY—NATIVE.

Pastor . . . G. PEARCE.

Assistant Pastor RAMKRISHNA KABIRAJ.

Native Preachers Three.

Present number of members, 46.

"We have not been altogether without encouragement at this station," says Mr. Pearce, "during the past year. The attendance on the means of grace, both on the Lord's day and at the service on the Thursday evening, has been generally good. Within the church there has been peace. Seven persons have been added by baptism, and two by restoration. One, alas, however, has been excluded for careless conduct. During the year one Hindoo and three Mussulmans have attended as inquirers. With a view to a more intimate attention to the interests of the members individually, at the recommendation of the pastor, and with the concurrence of the church, our native brother, Ram Krishna Kabiraj, was chosen to the office of assistant pastor."

5.—CHURCH AT NURSIKIDACHOKE—NATIVE.

About sixteen miles south of Calcutta.

The current expenses of this and the three 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.

Pastors . . . C. B. LEWIS.

W. THOMAS.

Native Preachers Three.

Present number, 48.

"The congregations have been good, and the conduct of the members, on the whole, satisfactory. None have forsaken us. A general good feeling towards each other appears to exist among the members. The new place for worship at Debipore is very well attended.

In the year seven persons, formerly excluded, have been restored to membership with us.

Of the three men who were last month baptized, one is advanced in life, and according to the testimony of his neighbours, his present conduct affords good evidence that he has been brought under the power of the Spirit of grace."

6.—CHURCH AT MALAYAPUR—NATIVE.

About twenty miles south of Calcutta.

Pastor . . . G. PEARCE.

Native Preacher KASHINATH BAE.

Present number, 5.

This church has been weakened by the exclusion of one member, and now numbers only six persons.

7.—CHURCH AT LAKHYANTIPUR—NATIVE.

About thirty-five miles south of Calcutta.

Pastor . . . G. PEARCE.

Joint Pastors . DARPANARAYAN.

KHAGESHWAR.

Native Preachers Two.

Present number, 61.

At this station there have been three persons baptized during the year, who continue to run well. The examination they underwent prior to their baptism afforded much pleasure to two missionaries by whom it was conducted. In July last two of the native preachers at this station were set apart to the office of joint pastors over the church, which arrangement has hitherto continued to work well for the benefit of the congregation. The Lord has rewarded the labours of the native brethren at this station by the conversion of a respectable native youth of the writer caste,

who has given up all, and cast in his lot with the people of God. He is doing well, and gives much hope of godly perseverance.

8.—CHURCH AT KHARI—NATIVE.

About fifty miles south of Calcutta.

Pastor G. PEARCE.

Assistant Pastor . . . JACOB MANDAL.

Native Preacher . . . KALACHAND.

Present number, 53.

The members in communion in this church are fifty-three, of whom six were baptized on the 31st of December. There have been three deaths, but the vacancies have been supplied by the restoration of persons that had been excluded. The state of the church is encouraging. Discipline is well maintained, and a spirit of godly fear seems to rest upon the people. At a recent visit made by Mr. Pearce, 140 persons were present at the morning service, and more would have been there, but they were absent at a neighbouring station assisting in getting in the harvest. The congregation have established a granary, to which yearly contributions are made for the benefit of the poor. From this dépôt the exigencies of many were supplied during a late trying season. By the recent visitation of Providence in which so many ships were lost or dismantled in the Bay of Bengal, the sea-water overflowed the bunds (embankments) about Khari, and greatly damaged the rice-fields, which has occasioned the people a good deal of present and prospective suffering.

9.—CHURCH AT HAURAH.

Pastor T. MORGAN.

Present number, 35.

"In the year 1848 five persons were baptized, one was received by letter, one by experience, and one by restoration. Two were excluded. We now have thirty-five members.

The three native schools have been carried on as in former years. Some of the boys attend the chapel in Haurah. The total number of scholars is 190.

We have been enabled to collect money on the spot to carry on all our operations.

Upon a review of the whole, I must say that, though there are many things among us of a humbling nature, yet we have much

cause for gratitude, and much to encourage us."

10.—CHURCH AT DUM DUM.

Acting Pastor . . . C. B. LEWIS.

Native Preacher . . . SUBHRU.

Number of members, 22.

(From the letter to the Association.)

"The ordinary means of grace have been continued to us through the kindness of our Calcutta missionary brethren, and we rejoice to say with evident tokens of the Lord's blessing.

"During the stay of a wing of H. M. 18th Royal Irish in Dum Dum, a spirit of inquiry prevailed; both our public services and our daily meetings for social prayer were regularly well attended, and we rejoice to believe that some were brought into fellowship with God.

"Our brother Subhru has laboured among the native members of the church, and preached regularly; to the heathen in the bazars, and occasionally at Baraset, Chitpore, and other places in the vicinity.

"We have been permitted, during the past year, to baptize and receive into our number five persons on a profession of faith and repentance. Early in the year we were compelled to exclude two of our native members on account of unruly conduct. One, however, having given good evidence of repentance, has since been restored to our fellowship.

"The native preacher attends to the spiritual wants of the members, and is also frequently engaged in preaching the gospel to the heathen."

CHURCHES IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

SERAMPORE.

(From the letter to the Association.)

"It affords us unspeakable pleasure to be able to say, after so long a period, that goodness and mercy have followed us, and that the past year has been a year of special and undiminished mindfulness and goodness.

"The usual stated services, English and native, have been prosecuted without interruption, while the numerous itinerations to the villages and bazars, and at the melas as they occurred, have been regularly followed up, and the good seed very widely sown.

For help, health, and strength, we are grateful to God, and we fell assured you will unite with us in fervent prayer to Him, for his continued and most enlarged blessing."

1.—SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

"We now possess," says Mr. Denham, "spacious and suitable accommodation for the Christian and native students. Five young men are beneath our own roof, two more are about to join the class as probationary students. A large number of Hindoo youths and young men are receiving in the College school a Christianized education. Five other youths of European parents will be entered next month. We have spacious grounds, and rooms for teaching and examinations—a large but not very select library. So that we may be said fairly to have overcome our early difficulties, and things are now in a proper train for working. We ask you, therefore, to unite in prayer with us, that God will put into the hearts of the youthful converts in India a desire to devote themselves to this sacred service."

2.—CUTWA.

The gospel is preached almost daily, and is apparently listened to with approbation and interest. Even on the Lord's day many Hindus attend Christian worship. There has been a small addition to the church, but from the number of nominal Christians, not from the heathen. A few days since I (J. W.) went to Cutwa, and stopped a few hours there. Among other Christians, some of whom I had previously seen at Calcutta, I also saw the widow of Kangali, the sweet singer of Israel in Bengal. The aged sister is, according to her own testimony, ninety-eight years old. There can be no doubt that she is above ninety, and I believe her own statement is correct. She is bent with age, but otherwise in the full possession of her senses and her intellect, and from all I could learn, given to prayer. She longs for the time when she shall be permitted to lay aside her frail tabernacle.

3.—BEERHOOM.

Our annual report this year, like that of the past, is not altogether of an encouraging character. In the early part of the year three

persons were added to us by baptism, since which time we have not been favoured with any further additions. On the contrary, our church has sustained a proportionate decrease, so that our present number is still thirty-two, being the same as reported last year. Of those received, one, who has since died, was a young woman of heathen extraction. She was a quiet, industrious woman, and though too deaf to reap much benefit from her attendance on the means of grace, she nevertheless possessed a considerable degree of Christian knowledge, and appeared to be a subject of genuine piety. Another is a youth of Christian parentage, a teacher in our Bengalee, and a learner in our English school. He goes with us to the bazar, and speaks occasionally with considerable fluency and propriety. The last admitted is a Mr. W., a well educated and very promising young man. He also regularly accompanies us to the bazar, speaks both Hindustani and Bengali well, and frequently gives a very good address.

Although we cannot, after making the necessary deductions, reckon more members of our church this year, yet we trust that, through the blessing of God on a pretty regular attendance on the means of grace, our spiritual improvement has been generally promoted. The peace of the church has not been disturbed as last year, and we hope, by the help of divine grace, will not be so again, though our past experience may teach us how much we need watchfulness and prayer lest we enter into temptation.

Our schools, which are still maintained by local contributions, continue to impart the blessings of secular and religious education to the youth who attend them, and whose number has increased since last year.

4.—DINAGEPUR.

This year two have been added to us by baptism, and one by restoration. With the church it has been a year of peace.

Several very long journeys have been performed. In all the natives paid much attention to the word, and some could give a very fair account of what they had read.

At times many of the boys have been withdrawn from the school, but they have generally speaking returned again. Very much

more could be done were the means at hand, but in every way we are much straitened.

5.—JESSORE.

No report from this station. *Forty-five* were baptized during the year.

6.—BURISAL.

(From Mr. Page.)

There are at present one hundred and thirty-nine members in the different churches in Burisal and the district. Of these there are *seven* under suspension.

"There is one candidate for baptism, whom I shall baptize (D. V.) whenever I can go to Digalia. There are seven other candidates with whom I am not yet satisfied. Several families from among the heathen are coming in one after another. And latterly we have had scarcely any leaving us.

"Of the general state of the little churches I cannot speak very favourably. There are dissensions among the people, and of those suspended *six* have paid a great disregard to the sabbath, the observance of which we strictly insist on. The people at Digalia and Sugaon are at present the most stable.

"The native preachers are getting their houses up, and becoming settled; when so I shall be able to give a better account of them and their labours. We have only one little school. I might add that we do not allow a day to pass without, if possible, preaching somewhere to the heathen and Muhammdans."

7.—CHITTAGONG.

(From the Bengali letter to the Association.)

"Although during the past year we have not had many things to gladden us, yet we are bound to rejoice, for there is joy in heaven when one sinner repents. Among us two married women have repented, and been added to the church.

"During the past year a woman left her three sons, and came to us. At first the sons would not even hear her name pronounced, but now one of them frequently comes to us, and says he will become a Christian. The remaining two also show respect to their mother, and allow her to visit them in their houses.

"We preach every morning in some part

of the town, and in the afternoon in a chapel erected in the principal thoroughfare, where we have many hearers. Two persons, who appear to be inquirers, sometimes visit us there, and sometimes in our houses, to converse about the bible and the comparative merits of Hinduism and Christianity."

8.—DENARES.

Missionaries and Co-pastors W. SMITH, and G. SMALL.

Native Preacher . . . J. BARINGER.

Mr. Small has felt it his duty to devote a large portion of his time and attention to the superintendence of the schools, and to itinerating in the suburbs and native villages. On these occasions tracts or portions of the scriptures have been occasionally distributed, and in other instances offered for sale or lent.

There are three day schools for native boys, in so many distinct localities, containing about 300 children, who are instructed in English, and also in Persian and Hindi, and the scriptures are read and committed to memory. There is also a native day school for girls, in which there are generally about twenty-two present, many of whom are the children of widows. There is unhappily a great indisposition among the people to the education of girls, and attempts have been made to create alarm in the minds of the parents by reports that they were to be carried off when taught, but on an occasion of this sort one of the mothers who understood the true interest of her children, said, "When my daughters are at school I look upon Mem Sahib as their mother and father."

9.—SAUGOR (*Central India*).

Pastor . . . J. MAKEPEACE.

Assistant . . . DOMINGO.

This is the new quarters of a military division, European and native, the civil administration of which is vested in the resident at Gwalior, who assumes the title of "Commissioner of the Saugor and Mobudda Territories." The total area of the district is estimated at 30,000 square miles. The population appears to consist of nearly two millions, of whom about seventy thousand are Mussulmans, and the remainder Hindoos. The temperature, it is stated, is extremely moderate, the hot season lasting scarcely two

months, and the nights being, comparatively speaking, cool throughout the year.

The ordinance of believers' baptism was administered in an artificial lake to two candidates in December last, that being most probably the first occasion of its administration, a goodly number of Europeans and natives being present. The services of the day are stated to have been solemn and impressive, and at the close a young man who was an inquirer said to one of the friends, "I am decided; I never saw any thing like this before." The sabbath school consists of more than thirty scholars, of one of whom (the eldest daughter of one of those recently baptized) great hope is entertained. This school appears to be a favourite with the European residents at the station, who have promised £22 per annum towards its support. Contributions have also been made towards the maintenance of public worship, &c. The whole amounting to £150. Mr. Makepeace states that the attendance is encouraging, and that he intends to hold a service in the lines for the benefit of the men in the barracks. He is assisted by Domingo, who preaches in the native tongue. Mr. Makepeace regularly visits the European hospital, and efforts among the heathen are carried on almost daily in the city and suburbs; "and hitherto" (Mr. Makepeace states) "the message has been received with apparent interest and attention. Opposition, indeed, has been offered, but to a very feeble and limited extent. The glad tidings of salvation have been proclaimed to numerous crowds, especially on the Wednesday, when an immense market is held, which I attend. On the last occasion, towards the conclusion of my address, every lip was sealed and every eye intent, and when, having closed I made my *salám* and departed, not a murmur was heard from a solitary disputant throughout the large and promiscuous assembly."

10.—MUTTRA.

(Letter from brother Phillips.)

"This year I am sorry to have to report but little missionary work on account of continued sickness. In the commencement of the year I went with brother Dannenberg to Saugor, and am happy to say that our journey

has not been in vain. One Musulman, a moonshee of the Tehree rajah, has I hope been really converted to God, and the new mission station of Saugor has been commenced through my exertions. May God bless and prosper brother Makepeace in his arduous undertaking. On my return I found my English school flourishing under the care of Mr. B., and the little church in peace. I have been obliged to dismiss the heathen pundit of my vernacular school for undermining systematically all my Christian instruction to the lads.

"We are now journeying to Rohilkund with a good cargo of scriptures.

"I have no inquirers or new converts to report save the one at Tehree. I have, however, preached many English sermons this year, in Bundelkund and Agra, on many important but neglected doctrines, as well as on practical subjects, and I have reason to hope with good effect.

"I have not kept an exact register of scriptures and tracts distributed, but from a rough estimate I suppose the former is about 500, the latter about 1500."

11.—DILHI.

(Extracts from Mr. Thompson's report.)

"The happiest part, perhaps, of my labour in the city throughout the year, has been my solemn discharge of duty among the crowds of Hindoos and Muhammadans every morning, and this I have been enabled to attend to with little intermission. Between six and seven thousand persons of all castes, and most classes, have thus been addressed.

"Besides the above hearers, I have had attendants at my house, in the chapel, and at the Drummer's lines, to the number of 2000 and upwards.

"Tracts distributed, in the city and at fairs, 8437; scriptures, 3376.

"In the early part of March last I was happy in being able to go out in the district, visiting Fureedabad, Pulwul, Hodul, Huteen, Nooh, Sena, and Goorgaan.

"In the latter part of March, and nearly to the third week in April, I was on my annual visit to Hurdwar."

MADRAS.

MR. AND MRS. PAGE.

Two Teachers.

Baptized, ; members, 34.

Encouraged by warm friends in the presidency, especially by the founder of this mission, our brother has recently purchased a building for a chapel and mission house.

have been baptized in the year, and the prospects of the church are cheering.

In the presidency there are three other baptist churches, containing about seventy members; and at Arnee Mr. Hull labours amid much encouragement. He is supported principally through the efforts of friends at Madras.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, ETC.

MR. AND MRS. DAVIES.

Twenty-two Day Schools.

Native Preachers and Teachers.

Baptized, 41 ; members, 394.

Most of the stations under Mr. Davies' care are in a prosperous state, though he has not been able to give them much personal attention during the year. Some of the old members have died in triumphant faith. Those baptized at the beginning of the year, and of whose troubles Mr. Davies wrote at the time, have not only been steadfast, but active and zealous in an unusual degree. The attendance at most of the stations is considerably increased. The Auxiliary contributions are less than last year, and amount to £85.

KANDY—MATURA.

The state and prospects of the churches have been already referred to at length in the Herald. Our brethren labour amid many trials, but not without encouragement.

AFRICA.

BIMBIA.

Pastor . . . J. MERRICK.

Assistants . . . MESSRS. CHRISTIAN,
FULLER, TRUSTY,
and NICOLLS.

A new station has been opened at Dillidu, where a comfortable school-room has been erected forty-seven by twenty feet, which serves

also as a teacher's dwelling. The greater part of the expense (£12) has been paid in cloth on hand. Williams, Fuller, and Cooper were the chief builders, and they have done their work well. The whole is thrown open on Lord's days for the accommodation of the people who come to hear the gospel. Our prospects at this station, which we call Bethsalem, are of the most cheering character, especially in reference to the schools. This school will be conducted by brother Trusty and brother Fuller. I cannot speak too highly of brother Fuller's zeal and devotedness. He has indeed clutched with a firm hand the sword which his father dropped on his dying bed, and by his superior intelligence and knowledge of the native tongue promises to be still more efficient than his sainted father. Since brother Newbegin's departure he has been my principal coadjutor in preaching the gospel.

A review of the events of the past year fills me with gratitude and praise. My domestic afflictions have been greater than they had been previously, but my gracious God has not only delivered me, but has kept my mind in perfect peace; and notwithstanding the paucity of our labourers by the absence of several beloved brethren, the work of religious instruction has been carried on more vigorously at this station than ever, owing partly to our increased knowledge of the language, and partly to our possessing parts of the scriptures in the native language.

We have two services on the sabbath in the Isubu. The congregation sometimes has consisted of more than 300, but is very fluctuating; sometimes only 100. It is generally as orderly as an English congregation. The word has been blessed to a few. We have private classes for religious instruction, which not only the men, but the wives and children of the teachers attend. The native villages are visited, and the people are for the most part willing to leave their employments to listen to the word of salvation. A difficulty has been experienced in inducing the children to attend school regularly, but eleven can read pretty well in the Isubu scriptures, and two in the first class book.

The gospel by Matthew, the book of Genesis, part of the gospel by John, and eighty

pages of a book of selections from scripture, and also a book of hymns in English and Isubu, and a short catechism in Isubu, have been printed.

Industry in the cultivation of the soil has been enforced upon the people, and the effort has not been made in vain. The bread-fruit tree, and other trees and various vegetables, have been introduced. The bread-fruit, the pear, and the mango have already borne at Clarence, and will prove a great blessing to the island.

It is essentially necessary that the mission should be strengthened by fresh agents—mentally, physically, and spiritually qualified, and if a township could be formed of emigrants from Jamaica—men of deep-toned piety—it would tell powerfully and quickly not only on the Isubu tribe, but all the inferior tribes with whom they have intercourse.

CLARENCE.

MR. and MRS. NEWBEGIN.

MR. and MRS. YARNOLD.

MISS VITOU.

CAMEROONS.

MR. and MRS. SAKER.

HORTON, JOHNSON, MR. FULLER.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

Though the Committee do not include Jamaica in their Report as an island to which the funds of the Society are appropriated, they cannot refrain from appending a little information in reference to the work of God there. In that island there are now twenty-eight European pastors, five or six native pastors, and about thirty-five teachers, most of whom are natives. The financial and commercial condition of the country, and the sufferings of the people, have seriously increased the difficulties of our brethren. The anxieties they have had to contend with are probably no less trying than those of the days of persecution, though of a different kind. But, thus far, most of them have been enabled by divine grace to maintain a consistent and devoted course. From the returns which have been received from twenty-two out of about thirty-six churches, and which contain

about 18,000 members, it seems that, during the year, 783 have been baptized; and that the total additions amount to 1402. Four hundred and sixty-four have been removed by death, and 760 by exclusion: the total decrease being 1478, or a clear decrease of seventy-two. In presenting this statement our brethren say, "We are free to confess that, at the commencement of the year, knowing that spiritual deadness existed to a fearful extent, and resolved, at all hazards, and at any cost, to exercise strict and scriptural discipline, we anticipated a large decrease in the number of our members. In this, however, our fears have not been realized. We are pained to have to report any decrease at all; but are bound to praise the God of all grace for any aspect in our mission of an encouraging nature."

The detailed reports which have been received from the various churches are very affecting. Nearly all, however, contain one hopeful element—indications of deep consciousness that something is wanting, and of a readiness to apply, under their emergency, to the Strong for strength. The Committee affectionately commend their brethren to the prayers and hearty sympathy of all who, in previous years, have taken an interest in that island.

It is gratifying to know that, in the Sunday schools connected with the twenty-two churches just referred to, there are upwards of 7000 children and 550 teachers; and that in the day schools there are upwards of 2500 children. These schools have been generously aided during the year by the Educational Committee of the Society of Friends.

CALABAR.

"We have at present," say the committee of this Institution, "six students in the house. One has died during the session; he was a young man of sterling piety, diligent in his studies, of amiable manners, and considerable promise. Two have left, having completed their time of study. One of them on leaving, received an invitation from a church at Dry Harbour, to which he had frequently preached while a student. He accepted the invitation, and in June last was ordained as pastor; since which there has been an addition to the

church, and he continues to labour with comfort and success. He is also keeping a day school, for the benefit of the young in his congregation and neighbourhood. The other is at present aiding his former pastor.

"Of the men now in the Institution, it is gratifying to state that we think well of their piety, while their general conduct has been unexceptionable."

The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have met the salary of the tutor during the year, and are thankful, considering the present distress in Jamaica, to be able to report that donations to the amount of £160 have been forwarded through the Society, for the support of the students. But for such aid, the Institution must have been closed.

From Haiti, Trinidad, the Bahamas, and other stations, reports have also been received, the most of which have already appeared in the Herald; parts not yet published will appear in early numbers.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STATIONS, &c., NOW OR RECENTLY CONNECTED WITH THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

	Stations and Sub-stations.	Mission-aries.	Female Mission-aries.	Native Preachers and Teachers.	Bap-tized.	Total No. of Mem-bers.	No. of Day Schools.	No. of Day Schol-lars.
INDIA.								
Calcutta	12	...	18	65	532	12	736
Upper India, &c.	29	...	48	95	945	27	1811
Asiatic Islands.....	...	4	3	46	45	451	34	1022
AFRICA.	5	5	10	10	110	6	350
WEST INDIES.								
Jamaica, recently supported by the Society	28	...	35	1100	30,000	35	300
Jamaica	1	1					
Bahamas	3	3	10	150	2612	11	595
Trinidad	2	2	9	22	117	6	235
Haiti	1	1	2	7	14	1	80
AMERICA.								
Central America	1						
Canada	8		no account				
EUROPE.								
FRANCE.....	...	1	1	2				
		67		145	1494	34,781	132	7479

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by William Brodie Gurney, Esq., and Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., 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 Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle; 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."