

Treasurer of the Society. We need not say that the Treasurer's words: were eminently expressive of the esteem and affection in which our friend the late Secretary of the Society was held. In his touching reply he gave some interesting reminiscences of the early years of his ministerial life, and of the men with whom he had long laboured in the cause of God.

The gathering of the friends of the Zenana Mission at the breakfast on Wednesday morning, was far larger than had been anticipated, so that some inconvenience was suffered, especially by those who had come unprovided with tickets. However, the kindly feeling which prevailed soon set all to rights; and after the breakfast was despatched, some interesting addresseswere delivered by the Revs. J. H. Anderson, W. A. Hobbs, H. Pestonji, J. J. Fuller, and our esteemed friend from Ceylon, W. Ferguson, Esq., a deacon of the Pettah church in that island. The absence of M. Wylie, Esq., through other pressing engagements, was deeply regretted, but theChair was admirably filled by Mr. Tritton.

Bloorosbury Chapel was crowded to hear the missionary sermon preached. by the Rer. Donald Fraser, of the English Presbyterian Church. He chose for his text Matthew ix. 35-38. The sermon was of a very practical character, the preacher presenting, in a few graphic sentences, the misery that Christ met with in His ministry in Galilee, and the pity He displayed towards the scattered and shepherdless sheep whom his compassion gathered around Him. The cure of moral and spiritual neglect, he said, was gradual, and results should not be too hastily looked for. Still, the harvest was spoiling for want of reapers-not ecclesiastics, but labourers, who in twos and twelves and seventies should be sent forth by the churches of Christ.

This thoroughly missionary discourse was admirably followed by the remarkable sermon of the Rev. Dr. Angus, delivered at Walworth Road Chapel in the evening. His text was the Lord's command to "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." We need not stay to characterise this discourse, as we forward with this number of the Heraid a copy of it to all our friends. We trust that its weighty words and striking facts will intensify, or, if need be, create anew the missionary spirit in our churches.

Exeter Hall was as usual filled, on the evening of Thursday, the 27th April. The Chair was worthily occupied by W. Fowler, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge, and on his leaving for an important debate in the House of Commons, by Joseph Tritton, Esq. As copies of the Annual Report had been circulated, both among the members of the Society at the general
meeting, and among the audience as they entered the Hall, Dr. Underhill did not deem it necessary on this occasion to read it, but after a brief reference to the various fields of labour, the income and expenditure of the Society, and the absence of Sir Arthur Cotton and the Rev. Dr. Haycroft, through illness (the place of the latter in the meeting being kindly supplied by the Rev. J. P. Chown), he gave place to the Chairman, who commenced the speaking of the evening by a somewhat brief address. He said:-
" Doubts as to the benefit of missions are widely spread among the educated classes of this country, and I must confess I have often shared them myself. I will tell you as the best contribution I can make to your proceedings this evening why I think these doubts have arisen, and why I think they are unfounded. Many people say to themselves, 'Christianity does so little for the world where it has professed to be the dominant religion, that you cannot expect it to do much in countries where it is not acknowledged.' And others say this, that the field of operations is so vast, the numbers to be dealt with so stupendous, and the whole affair so overwhelming, that it had better be left alone. I believe these are the reasons actuating the minds of the people who would not, perhaps, confess them in so many words even to themselves, and I will tell you why I think these reasons bad ones. The first reason, in rny opinion, is based upon an entire misconception. It is perfectly true that where Christianity is professed, it, to a very large extent, fails to do that which it ought to do; but why does it fail? I think the answer is because those who profess it do not act up to their profession. I believe it has done in this country at least far more than any man can estimate. But I think it ought to do far more than it does. If each individual man and woman only obeyed the first principles of the moral law laid down in the New Testament, there would be a complete revolution in the world at once. That principle is 'Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.' Is there one amongst us who can say he has acted up to that, or does daily and hourly act up to it to the full?"

## A SECOND REASON.

"Let me refer for a moment to the second reason. People who talk in that way forget the history of Christianity, and forget that its founders came into the world to preach its doctrines much as the Christian missionary now goes among the millions of our Indian fellow-subjects. They went amongst the world of idolators and heathen, and the most degraded of mankind, and they preached that religion which certainly has altered the
whole face of the civilized world. If such have been the results of Chris-tianity-and no man who looks at the history of the world can deny those results-are we to despair now and to say that wo, their descendants, on whom their mantle ought to have fallen, are to do nothing, and sit down and fold our hands saying that these millions are too numerous for us to deal with? I think, therefore, that the second reason is an insufficient one."
"The work, however, seems to go on extremely slowly. It is stated in the report that in a town or district where there were a milliou inhabitants the missionary baptized one Christian convert in a year. I confess, when I read that, my thought was that man must, indeed, hare a trying life. Thore he lives, perhaps, pointed at with the finger of scorn by tens of thousands round him, and whatever the future may have in store, he does not see much of the fruit of his labours now. Such men are entitled to great admiration and great sympathy. It is an uncommonly easy thing to talk about self-denial, but it is a very hard thing to practice it; and for a fairly educated man to go and put himself in the midst of populations such as those and preach doctrines which he knows they despise in their inmost souls, must be one of the hardest and most trying lives that he could choose. I wonder sometimes that men are found who will do it, and can only say that I admire their faith and self-denial."
" Charity begins at home."
"I have sometimes heard it said, ' What is the use of giving your money to missions? have not you got people far greater heathens in your own country than you can find in any country in the world?' I am afraid the allegation is almost too true, and that even in this very city there are thousands and tens of thousands who know no more the name of Christ than do those people who swarm over the burning plains of India, It is a melancholy fact: but this I have
noticed, that the very men who are the most willing togive to missions abroad are the men who are willing to give to missions at home. And that those men who are so fond of finding excuses about not giving to missions abroad, are the very men who do uncommonly little for their fellow-subjects at home. A man's charity may be as wide as his faith, and wider, and we must remember that of the three great virtues the greatest is charity."

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. E. Morris, a missionary from Southern India, in connection with the London Missionary Society. In the course of his remarks he said :-
"The time has come when we have need courageously to insist upon our successes. We have been too prone to stand upon the defensive, to speak almost by way of apology for our results, and to speak of them, perhaps, with bated breath. Let us rejoice in that which God has done. We owe it to our own inner life, nourished and braced up by these successes: we owe it to the holy men of God by whose toil and tears these fruits have been gathered in ; we owe it to the gospel we love and believe; and, above all things, we owe it to the God whose we are, and whom we serve. Therefore, to night let us in the presence of that goodly host gathered in, as the resolution says, from among all the tribes and nations of the earth by the redeeming blood of the Lamb in heaven and upou earth; in the presence of these let us boldly, courageously, thankfully say, 'The Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad, for with His own right hand and His holy arm hath He gotten himself the victory."

## WII S SUOI PAUCITY OF REBULTS IN INDIA.

" First of all I must say one reason is this; the bad influence that has been bequeathed to us from the Englishmen of the past. Let us never forget that time was when, if a missionary required a passage to India, he must obtain a special licence to go there; when, on his arrival there, he must appear before the law courts and give his word of honour as a gentleman that during the term of his residence on Indian soil he would do nothing and say nothing in opposition to the interests of the East India Company, and we know what the interests of the East India Company meant then. Time was when one of the dignitaries in India thought it would be a national misfortune if a hundred thousand of the Hindoos became Christians. That time, thank God, has passed, but its
influence lives to this day. We have a different class of men to deal with now, I am glad to say, men who have right views of justice and righteousness, many of them sympathising most keenly with us in our spiritual work; but still for every missionary that you send to India there go forth hundreds of ungodly soldiers, scores of ungodly sailors, and these men preach. We need not go to India to find how potently a man may preach by his ungodly life. I have many a time blushed with shame, and my mouth has been stopped in the presence of some drunken Englishman in the streets of India, the laugh and gibe of a lot of little Hindoo boys and girls, for I have felt that that man preached as loudly as I did."

## NATIVE CHURCHES AND NATIVE CHRISTLANS.

" Then we have not done what we should to develop the resources of our native churches. At the commencement of our missionary work it was absolutely necessary that a certain amount of temporary and pecuniary help should be extended to the native Christians; but I would fain hope and believe that that time has for ever passed; and it is now time to develop the resources of these native churches. The resolution has also a prospective aspect-it longs for the outpouring of the Spirit, that our churches may grow in grace, that they may maintain the gospel and carry it to the regions beyond. And the question arises what is the Christian missionary value of these native Christians? What are they worth? In other words, what is the character of the converts that are being gathered in from among the various classes and castes of India? I might very fairly insist upon a comparison between them and Christians at home. I might fairly compare the agencies at work in each sphere, the time that has been occupied in the work, and the spiritual status of the Christians in each country, as manifested by their outward life. I do not wish to press that, but to take them simply upon their merits, and I think any one who has been in India and watched carefully will notice an important difference as between the character, the social status, and the spiritual life of the Christians who inhabit districts where the Christian element has become a power in the community, and the Christians who inhabit districts where they are merely a small minority. In Travancore and Tinnevelly, where the native Christian element is a power in the nation, you will find higher developments of Christian life and activities; but in the other stations, where they are only a little knot meeting together in the
midst of the heathen, you will find them more timid, morefearful, and more apt to lean upon external help. I am not here to tell you that the native Christians of India are all we could wish and desire. In common with all my missiondry brethren there I have sorrowed and been weary in my spirit many a time as $I$ have observed amongst them many, who, though they have the name to live, lack the power of spiritual life. But though they are not all we could wish, neither are they all bad."

## the deficiencies of native christlans.

"Let me tell you frankly what I conceive to be the deficiencies of these native Christians. I think they are deficient, many of them-for instance, in spirituality of mind, and in depth of conriction; their ideas of the gospel and religious Christian truth are exceedingly low, sensuous, and sordid. While I would not justify this I may say a word or two to try to account for it. Think, for instance, of the previous history of this people, how they have been bred in an atmosphere of formalism. From their birth they hare been taught to regard the outward thing as the sum and substance of religion. No wonder then that they bring something of this tendency with them into their profession of Christianity. Think how they are in the country surrounded by professors of the same religion which they have left, and remember too that they live in a country where the ruling conquering power is Christianity, and
where they may think that by becoming Christians they socure certain advantages which they cannot secure in any other way. Think of this and it need not surprise us that among these native Christians there are many whose views of religious truth are very low indeed. They lack also selfreliance, and independence; there is no "go" in them, no inventiveness. They do not seem, many of them, to grasp the aggressiveness of the gospel, but this is not surprising when I rememberthatthe physical characteristics of all Oriental nations tend to make them apathetic, stolid lovers of ease and luxury. Neither am I surprised at it when I remember their past history, for the Hindoos for ages have always been a conquered nation, and as the result, a national character has been generated, distinguished for deceptiveness and for disregard of truth."

## THELR EXCELLENCIES.

"I am not here to-night to tell you that they are all bad. No; my faith has been oftentimes strengthened and my hope encouraged as I have witnessed the holy, consecrated lives of many of these native Christians. They have displayed a marvellous patience. The record of the lives of native converts in India has been almost a continuous history of persecution. Government employment in all forms was rigidly closed against them until within a very few years. They dared not enter the army, and if, having entered it, they afterwards became Christians, the very fact of their becoming so was deemed a sufficient reason for ignominious dismissal from the ranks. In the difficulty of 1857, when you would have imagined Government would have been glad to know the number of the hearts that were loyal in that time of trial and dismay, our native Christians petitioned to be permitted to help the Government, and their
offers were refused, for the simple reason that the acceptance of their help would, forsooth, be an offence to the Mahometans and Hindoos, of whose loyalty the Government had no assurance whatsoever. Now things are different; Government employ is open to the native Christians; they may become policemen, they may become soldiers; you will find them pleading in the law courts, and we may expect a better state of things in future. The native Christians are not only patient, but they are marvellously teachable and likewise most glorious in the simplicity of their faith. They have learned to take God at His word, to read God's promises for what they mean. Instances are not wanting in your own report, and in the reports of other societies, of their liberality. I know they have given in many instances beyond their means; many and many a time, when an urgent case has presented itself, the natives of a station have banded themselves together and provided the necessary funds."

The Rev. Dr. Brock followed in a very animated speech, from which we take the following extracts:-

## reminiscences.

" It is a good many years ago since I took any part in these annual meetings, but a great many more years since I took my first part in themgetting on now for thirty-five years ago; and as I stand here to-night and look around me I am convinced that the fashion of the Baptist Missionary Society passes away. The audience is new to a very large extent, the committee perhaps to a still larger extent, and the officers new also, relatively, that is to my earlier knowledge; and then we are not the same, I think, now in the power of affecting the public mind as we were twenty-five jears ago. I have often had it said to me, ' Your missionary meetings are by no means so pleasant as they were when Eustace Carey, with his pensive and pathetic eloquence, talked to us of the cruelties of suttee, and when Knibb, -with his vehement and impetuous eloquence, brought on to this very platform the gyves and shackles and collars by which Christian brethren in Jamaica had actually been punished.

And why are your missionary meetings not so good now as they used to be then?' Why, sir, because the cases and circumstances have altered. Too fond are my recollections of those days and those meetings to throw the slightest reflection upon the interest then produced; but I venture to submit that that interest and excitement was to a very large extent foreign to our object; and, though there are all those differences, there are a great many things in which we are just the same. Our missionary meetings, barring the size of them, are very mach the same in all essential matters; the same as when Mr. Winterbotham, of Shortwood, preached the annual sermon and addressed the annual meeting at Birmingham; or Saffery, of Salisbury, did the same at Bristol. Our missionary sermons are essentially the same as when Mr. Ryland preached the sermon at Northampton, or Mr. Kinghorn at Plymouth. We are just the same so far, and in that sameness I heartily rejoice."

## DONE NOTHING!

"Four-score years is all in which we have been employed. Let your eye run down the last thousand years of our English history, and note all the events
that hare taken place, and remember that that thousand ycars is as one day to our Lord and Master. Fire hundred of them, what part of the day? Fourscore of thom, what part? So that the men with their argument havo no case when they come and say, 'You have been labouring all these years, and you hare done no more than that.' Why, as God esteemed the time, it was but as yesterday, sir, that we began-nay, it was only this morning, and late in the morning too. But it is not the fact that we have done nothing. We have, at all events, attracted the attention of travellers by land and by sea, all theirbooks being my witness. We have excited the wrath and jealousy of a thousand heathen priesthoods; we have aroused against us a material opposition which is far fiercer still. We have taken our place amongst the philologists of the world, and our missionary literature is now amongst the recognized literature of the land. Done nothing! Then what means that fleet of merchantmen of the Samoan islands waiting to go ashore to refit and refresh themselves in body and mind alike? It means that the missionaries have been there, and under God have turned these Samoans from barbarism unto civilization, and from that which the seamen dreaded to that which the seaman trusts and admires. Done nothing! Why then whence have come the 22,000 Fijians who have intelligently professed Christianity, and are prepared to shew why they believe Jesus of Nazareth to be the Christ of God? Done nothing! Then whence have come those thirty churches of the Sandwich Islands, which are said to number a full third of all the inhabitants of the islands in their worship week by week? Done nothing! Then I should like to know how we are to account. for the fact that all through Eastern Polynesia yonder you may just as well look for Druidism in England as you may look for idolatry there? Done nothing! Why there are 90,000 of the Karens who have professed Christ, there are 102,000 of the Shanar tribe who have done the same, and how have they done it? Where it is not ignored it is accounted for very oddly sometimes; and we areasked for our authorities. Our authorities are travellers, naval and military observers, governors subordinate and supreme, and last, but not least, our missionaries themselves, who are not the hewers of our wood and the drawers of our water, as they have been represented to be, but who are the messengers of the churches and the glory of Christ."

## GOD HAS NOT LEFT US WITHOUT WITNESS.

"It is not true that our labours have broken down, and that we have laboured in vain, and that we have spent our strength for nought. God has not left us without the witness of his blessing, and I am saying the truth in what I am saying now, that it was not through our lighter or our graver literature that the Fijians were converted, but through the Word of God's truth. It was not through the treatises which our Social Science Congresses have been sending out
that the Samoans were brought to the knowledge of Christ, but through the Gospel of the grace of God; it was not through the Rationalistic speculations of the men who divest the Cross of its meaning, nor through the Ritualistic manifestations of the menwho exhaust it of its power, that the Karens were brought from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the childreu of God; it was exclusively by the preaching of the Cross. I say the truth when I say this, that
it was by the preaching of Christ and Him crucified that all the results to whioh I have been reforring have been so signally produced. Not by the mon to whom the Evangelical doctrine was distasteful, but by the men to whom it was a delight; not by the men who kept it in the background, nobody could tell where, but by the
men who systematically made it all in all. Tell me of any apostolic reaping wherein the Church may rejoice, and I will tell you of apostolic sowing by which that reaping was preceded; and to the preaching of the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ it is, under God, to be ultimately ascribed."

## LIGFT AND SWEETNESS.

"We are told very properly of the larger knowledge and the higher culture, though I would have the men who are rather eloquent in that direction asked if there was no knowledge in the time of Baxter and Dr. Owen. I should very much like men who are so eloquent about the larger knowledge of this nineteenth century to furnish themselves a little with information about the knowledge of the seventeenth century. And when they tell me so very forcibly about the higher culture of our present time, theological and otherwise, I ask if Chalmers and Pye-Smith and Robert Hall had no culture, and other men that I could mention. Sir, there is a good deal of loose talk in these directions that wants to be corrected. Let us have all the knowledge you can and all the culture you can, and let the grand Gospel of the grace of God have the entire benefit of it, but no abandonment of that Gospel, no displacement of it. Let us have 'light and sweetness,' by all means, always understanding that the light is an emanation from the Sun of Righteousness, and that the sweetness is of kith and kin with the meekness and gentleness of Christ. Light and sweetness, by all means, always taking care that we do not put light for darkness and darkness for light, sweet for bitter and bitter for sweet. I may well long to be bathed in the light in which Paul was bathed; I may well long to be transfused with the sweetness with which John was transfused; but it was John who spoke of the blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleansing from all sin; and it was Paul who preached' of Christ having been sent forth as a ' propitiation through faith in his blood to declare God's righteousness for the remission of sins.' Let us have by all manner of means the Pauline light and the John-like sweetness, for they were the men that turned the world upside down; and if we are going to turn the world upside down, we must take care that our light be of the same oharacter with theirs, and our sweetness likewise. My heart's desire and prayer to God is that those who follow us may preach the Gospel after that manner-that. though it may be an offence, they will recollect that Paul's preaching of the 'Cross was to be an offence."
The second resolution was moved by the Rev. Thomas Lea, of Jamaica. He thus spoke of this beautiful island :-
"It is the isle of springs, and, though but a small spot upon the globe, I maintain that upon this little spot of ground some of the greatest events have been brought out that
affect the well-being of our common humanity. It is but fair to bear in mind the former condition of the people amongst whom we go, and also the obstacles we have to meet in prose-
cuting Christian work. Threo hundred and serenty-nine years ago this island of Jnmaica was the home of eannibals, living in miserable huts, whose drinking ressels were human skulls, and whose spears and arrow-heads were made of human bonos. A hundred years ago the Morarians ontered this land, and preached the Gospel thore, and it was fifty-seven yoars ago when the agents of this Society first trod the shores of Jamaica. What did they find there? They found slavery standing there as a mighty irresponsible monstor in the way of all progress, brutalizing the minds both of the oppressor and the oppressed; exercising its influence so as to make the interchange of the common instincts of humanity almost impossible, legislating upon tie infamous dogma that the black man has no rights which the white man need respect. When our missionaries stood front to front with those who held their fellowcreatures in bondage, it was no wonder that the inspiration of slavery should awaken the worst passions possible in their minds, and that they did their
utmost to banish the light from the land, and koop the oppressod still in his degradation and darkness. This was constituted authority too, for the House of Assembly passed a law treating the missionary as a rogue and a vagabond if he dared to proach to the slave, and made it a crime for the slave to enter a place of worship, or listen to the teachings of the Gospel, punishable by imprisonment or death. Then it must be remembered that the Gospel not only met slavery in Jamaica, but that these people were Africans, and the descendants of Africans, and therefore they brought to the island of Jamaica all the superstitions of their fatherland. The very air, to them, was peopled with malign spirits; every cotton tree, the magnificent cedar of their forests, was the home of spirits that would do them harm. What wonder, then, that they wallowed in the worst vices that degrade humanity without the slightest encouragement or help to lift them from the position in which they were found?

## RESULTS.

"The abominable curse of slavery has been swept away, and men and women are no longer chattels and things, but have been raised from their degradation, not only to the enjoyment of Christian privileges, but to extend to others the saving and salutary influence of the truth which they themselves have received. The missionaries found in this land concubinage the rule, but now the marriage tie is honoured; they found ignorance most gross, but now the people not only have knowlege to some extent, but a thirst for knowledge, and, despite the ravings of the anthropological gentlemen, they hare the capability of acquiring knowledge. We have at the present moment ninetyfive fully organised churches, comprising a mombership of between 21,000 and 22,000 . There are upon our inquirers' roll between two and three thousand, inquiring their way to Zion, with their faces thitherward. Day and Sundayschools are found throughout the land, and, to speak more generally, and to take into consideration the labours of others, Jamaica is no longer a heathen land, but a Christian land. In some instances it is as Christian, and, probably, more so than even this. At the present moment there are 250 churches in Jamaica, one to every 1,350 of the population. This does not take into account the almost
innumorable number of class houses, where our people meet to worship God. There aro 230 recognised ministers there, that is one to every 2,000 of the population, and it is estimated, upon good and reliable data, that 65,000 of the population are in connection with our own churches, and under direct religious teaching."

TIIE NATIVE PASTORS.
" The majority of our pastors in Jamaica are natives, and have come out from our institution at Calabar. Albeit sneers have fallen thick and fast about them, they take an honourable place by our side in the pulpit and on the platform ; and with devotedness and with success, too, they are carrying on the work of the Lord. Well, part of the $£ 1,100$ we have gathered in Jamaica goes to the support of this institution at Calabar ; and it is a fact that ought to inspire us with gratitude and with hope for the future, that twenty-three out of the forty of our pastors are native pastors, and supported by native churches, and that the hundred schools in the island are taught by
native teachers,-young men who have been educated in our institution. We want to make Jamaica not only the centre of light for itself, but for the regions beyond. Cuba, where, if possible, a worse form of slavery raged than in Jamaica, has just thrown open her doors to the introduction of the Gospel. Hayti, left in her loneliness and sorrow, with her pastor dead, is crying to us for help in the hour of her distress. Then there is Africa : we have sent men thither. The sons and daughters of Jamaica have gone there, and have preached in the fatherland the glorious Gospel of the blessed God. I have been delighted with this-that the results of the Gospel are the same in every clime."

## charaoter of the people.

" I think our Christians in Jamaica rejoice in all Christian work and in all Christian success. If you ask me for a test of their genuineness, I instance to you their liberality, and the work that they perform. And what shall say I of the love of these people to their ministers? It is one of the saddest things we have to do-ever to sever our connection from them as pastor and people. I do not know what the experience of others has been, but I very happily laboured amongst these people for thirteen years, and I cannot remember a single act of unkindness received at their hands. What shall I say for their forgiveness of injury? Think of the events of 1832, of the long years of cruelty and wrong that have been heaped upon them, and think, too, of the events of 1865, and the foul aspersions cast upon them. However it may have been outside of our churches, I am not here to speak; but in our Churches I bear testimony to this fact, that, although branded by the authorities as murderers and cutthroats, I have not heard one single expression of vindictivoness fall from their lips; but I havo heard tho prayer of 'Lord, forgive them, and change their hearts!'"

## CIIANGED CONDITION OF TIE ISLAND.

"God has overruled darts aud terrible events in Jamaica for tho promotion of His glory. I do not wish to bring up again tho droadful tale of

1800 ; but I want to toll you of the change that has passed over the island. Wherewe hat not a single station, nut a single missionary or school,
wo have at the present moment three chuwches，eight preaching stations，six hundred members，and one thousand seren hundred adults brought beneath the direct influence of Christian teach－ ing．Thus the district that was wasted by fire and sword has become enlight－ ened by the glorious truths of the Gos－ pel，and where the voice of praise was not heard that roice is heard now；and the people in their desolation and mis－ ery have listened to the glorious Gos－ pel of the Blessed God．The House of Assembly has passed away．A Church
that，for a mere handful of the popu－ lation，took one－eleventh part of tho whole revonue of the island，has passed away．The finances of the island are improved；we wero bankrupt in 1865， but we have a lightened taxation now， and a surplus of some $£ 40,000$ ．Edu－ cation has also progressed，and our present governor is encouraging edu－ cation throughout the length and breadth of the island．Looking back on all these facts，we may well thank God and take courage．＂

The last speech was an eloquent address from the lips of the Rer． J．P．Chown，of Bradford．Referring to these annual gatherings，he said：－
＂We deem it to be quite right and pre－eminently pleasant to us all that we should come as we have done to－night，looking back upon the past and into the future，to thank God and take courage，to feel that the place in which we are met together is a kind of metropolitan Appii Forum，to which we come from different districts，that we may blend our sympathies，rejoce in the refreshing influences of a retrospect of the past，and seek to be refreshed and encouraged for new and greater toils in the future．We are devoutly thankful to welcome our beloved brother，the representative of the London Missionary Society．We wish him heartily God＇s speed，and pray that every part of their missionary field may be as productive and as prosperous as those South Sea Islands of which we have been told in one direction，and Madagascar，of which we have been told in the other．We welcome，too，the bright face of our beloved brother from that spot that is sacred and classic in the history of our own mission toil and triumph －that is，Jamaica．We are thankful that so beloved a constituency has so honoured a representative，and that so beloved a representative has so honoured a constituency for whom to plead，and we wish for God＇s blessing on them both．And then I should like to say we are all very devoutly thankful to God for the undimmed eye and undiminished physical，mental，and spiritual strength and power，of one upon whom we have looked，and to whom we have listened to－night，of whom many of us have been accustomed for nearly a quarter of a century to think，with blended affection and respect，as our leader， bold and brave in denominational matters in the metropolis，of whom I will say no more than that he seems，in his own person and spirit，to have given us a practical living illustration of the men of the times of which he spoke，when Cromwell ruled，and Miltou sang，and Bunyan dreamed，and Baxter preached． He led us up to those more sacred Apostolic times，and as it seemed to me， lis（toc＇s grace，fave us an illastration of the blending of the son of consola－ tion and the son＂f thunder both in one．I would not on any account mention د⿲u丨匕s，but I would ay of the brother to whom I now refer，God grant that in Teloved Bloomsbury his winistry may bloom like Aaron＇s rod in the Taber－
nacle, to be a terror to the rebels and a testimony to the sons of God. And then, unspeakably better and grander than all, we have with us the presence and blessing of our Divine Master, who has so unutterably honoured us in the work He has entrusted to our care-a work, I take it, we shall never appreciate till we look down upon it from the light that beams around the throne of our God in heaven: a work, our thoughts of which, I take it, will find scope for their development in the anthems of glory and the meditations and praises of eternity itself; but a work of which in the meantime we feel that it is just the grandest work that God ever gave to any of his creatures."

## TRIALS SURMOUNTED.

" William Carey would never have gone out to India if he had not been made of sterner and nobler stuff than ever to be driven back by scorn or defeat. The work has passed through that, and we can afford to look with a smile of calm and holy trust in the Divine blessing that rests upon it. There is another trial it has had to pass through sometimes, and that has been the little reaction that often comes after very fervid and not always well reasoned and grounded excitement in the first instance. Carlyle tells us about our convictions that at first we say 'Yes,' then ' No,' then ' Yes,' better than ever. Well, the Church has, in many instances, said
'Yes,' then it was not 'No,' but the
' Yes' came to be examined, tested,
modified, subdued, and now we say ' Yes' with a firmer tone, with more ringing inusic, and more devout determination, with more well-sustained assurance. When we hear the Master say, 'Go ye into all the world!' we say 'Yes, by Thy help and blessing;' and when we read the words that point us on to the scenes on which prophetic fire seems still to hover and shed its brightness and beauty over it, and we looked on to the coming time of the Saviour's triumph we say:-
' Yes, yes, Jesus, Thou shalt reign Till all Thy haughty foes submit,
Till hell and all her trembling train
Are made the footstool of Thy feet.' "

## NO STEP BACKWARD.

" I do not ask that we should go back to the first love of missionary work, I have no idea of Christian people praying to go back to a first love, for if it is a worthy love at all it ought to be growing and maturing, and to be richer and brighter than at first; and I say the love to the glorious missionary cause of to-day ought to be, as compared with the first love with which we may have regarded it, or others.may have originated it, as summer compared to spring, as noontide compared to dawn, as glorious harvest compared with early seed-time. Let us close with the prayer that, under God, henceforth there may be more vigour, more power, more dependence rpon God, a firmer grasp of the presence and aid of the Holy Spirit, and then shall glorious results be seen. An old divine tells us that the eagle's motto is 'Sullimius,' higher ! higher! through the storm-cloud, through the mist, away into the calm, bright, eternal sunlight, where she may drink in light and joy into her spirit. He tells us that the sun's motto is 'Celerius,'-quicker!' quicker. rejoicing like a strong man to run a race. He tells us that the motto of the stroam from under the threshold of the temple was 'Profundior,'-deeper
deeper ! doeper still! He tells us the motto of the growing corn is, 'Perfec-tius'-from the root and stem to the perfect ear. Ho tolls us that the motto of the old Emperor was 'Ulterius'-furthor! further! and when his warriors came and said, 'Sire, the enemy's ranks are bristling on the frontier, and our soldiers are weary,' his reply was 'Ulterior.' Brethren, let us take all theso mottoes and weave them into one-then higher in our eagle flight in communion with heaven to gather strength; still more rapidly and quickly away to the furthest ends of the earth, till the last of the dark places is lit up with the beams of the Sun of Righteousness; deoper and deeper let the living river pour out its rich treasure of the water of life; more perfect still the growing harvest that under God is sure to come; further, further, lengthen the cords strengthen the stakes, extend the territory, win it from the enemy, and may the Lord come and take possession of it."

After singing, the meeting was closed with the Benediction. The devotional part of the meeting was conducted by the Rev. W. Tulloch, of Edinburgh.

The Public Meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Association at Walworth-road Chapel, on Friday evening, closed this interesting series of services, long to be remembered for the fraternal spirit which breathed throughout the whole of them, and the manifest presence of the Spirit of God in our midst.

## The Committee.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who were elected to serve on the Committee for the present year:-

Bacon, Mr. J. P., Walthamstow
Baynus. Mr. W. Wilberforce, London
Bigmuod, Rev. J., Harrow
Birrell, Rev. C. M., Liverpool
Bompas, Mr. H. M., M.A., London
Booth, Rev. S. H., Holloway
Bowser, Mr. A. T., Hackney
Brown, Rev. J. J., Birmingham
Brown, Rev. J. T., Northampton
Chomm, Rev. J. P., Bradford
Edwards, Rev. E., Torquay
Foster, Mr. M., Huntingdon
Goodall, Mr. A. B., Bedford
Gould, Rev. G., Norwich
Green, liev. S. G., B.A., D.D., Rawdon
Gregson, Rev. J. G., Portsea
Haycroft, Rev. N., D.D., Leicester
Homieson, Rev. W., Walworth
Junes, Rev. D., I3.A., Brixton
Kirtland, Rev. C., London
Landels, Rev. W'., D.D., Regent's Park
Maclaren, Rev. A., B.A., Manchester
Manning, Rev. Dr., London
Millard, Rev. J. H., B.A., Huntingdon
Morris, Rev. T. M., Ipswich

Mursell, Rev. J. P., Leicester<br>Mursell, Rev. Jas., Bradford<br>Parker, Rev. E., Farsley<br>Parry, Mr. J. C., Kensington<br>Pattison, Mr. S. R., London<br>Penny, Rev. J., Bristol<br>Peto, Mr. H., B.A., London<br>Price, Rev. T., Ph.D., Aberdare<br>Roberts, Rev. R. H., B.A., Notting Hill<br>Robinson, Rev. W., Cambridge<br>Rouse, Rev. G. H., LL.B., M.A., Haverfordwest<br>Russell, Mr. Joseph, Blackheath ${ }^{\prime}$<br>Sampson, Rev. W., Folkestono<br>Spurgeon, Rev. J. A., London<br>Templeton, Mr. J., F.R.G.S., London<br>Tritton, Mr. J. Herbert, Kensington<br>Tulloch, Rev. W., Edinburg'h<br>Vince, Rev. C., Birmingham<br>Wallace, Rev. R., Tottenham<br>Walters, Rov. W., Newcastle-on-Tyno<br>Webb, Rev. J., Bury, Lancashire<br>Wheeler, Rev. T. A., Norwich<br>Williams, Rev. C, Accrington

## Missionary Movements.

Caloutta.-We are informed by the Rev. C. B. Lewis of the decease of Kali Prusad Mukerji, the native preacher, at Baraset. He was a faithful old man, and has left a good impression behind him. Sudoba Powar, of Poonah, reports the baptism of thirteon soldiers there, and that they are holding meetings every day.

Sonthalistan.-The Rev. E. Johnson has again entered this field of his early labours. Mr. Simmonds has joined the brethren alrearly there; but Mr. Johnson and Mr. Body have settled at Jumtara. They hope to find means of support on the spot, Mr. Body giving himself to smithery and agriculture, of which, especially the former, the Sonthals are very ignorant. Mr. Johnson would be happy to receive the gift of a small travelling forge, a few agricultural implements, and some shoemaking tools.

Benares.-My. Heinig reports the visit of Lady Muir, the wife of the Lieu-tenant-Governor, to the Orphanage, the arrangements and progress of which appear to have been a source of great gratification to her. Lady Muir subsequently sent a contribution to its funds. Two of the orphans have married catechists engaged in mission work.
allafabad.-We regret to learn that the health of the Rev. T. Evans is so much injured as to require an immediate cessation of labour for a time and a removal to the hills. It is expected that rest for a few months will result in perfect restoration.

Colombo, Ceylon.-The Rev. F. D. Waldock mentions the opening of a new school of sixty boys in the Gonawelle district. The teacher will also do evangelistic work. Schools are of much importance in Ceylon. Mr. Waldock says on inquiry he finds that above seventy persons have joined the church from the Gonawelle schools alone.

Mount Hermon, Jamaica.-From the failure of health, the Rev. J. Hume will permanently relinquish to the Rev. J. Clarke the churches he has long and faithfully served, and will return to this country. His loss will be greatly felt by his attached peoplo and his fellow labourer. Mr. Clarke has commenced the erection of a new schoolhouse for a school of eighty children. He has eight other schools in operation ; while looking to English friends for some assistance, he hopes that, with the fees and Government grants, the schools will ere long be self-supporting.

Bafamas, New Providence.-Trade continues at a very low ebb in this colony, and the commerce of the salt islands is almost destroyed by the American tariff. Mr. Davey reports, however, that there is much activity among the various denominations, the Church of England and the Wesleyans being especially busy in the erection of new places of worship. At Nassau he baptized five persons in January, and fourteen candidates are before the church. In Andros island, the two churches are engaged in building now chapels. They number sevonty-five members.

Morant Bay, Jamaica.-Mr. Watsou, a student of the Calabar Institution, is about to settle as pastor over the church lately formed here through the labours of Mr . Teall. He will be supported by his people. The ohapel at Monklands is progressing towards completion. Mr. Teall is much in want of a bell to announce to the district the hour of worship. Will any of our friends kindly supply his want?

Kingston.-The Rer. D. J. East reports that amid orowded audienoes the prize day of the College and Schools has been observed. The session has been very satisfactory in all departments. The general state of the oountry is buoyant and hopeful, and Kingston is exhibiting in many ways the effect of the improvement in its trade and social condition.

Cameroons River.-Mr. Smith writes that he is much encouraged by the attendance and the effects produced on the people of Dido Town. At Mortonville the difficulties are great, arising from the bad character and wilduess of the young men and women. The new house is adrancing towards completion. Many persons come to see the missionary and his assistants at work brioklaying, and express their astonishment that such a building can be made out of dirt.

Norway. - Mr. Hubert relates that several persons have been brought to Christ at Tromsoe. Mr. Hannsen is gone to the extreme north. At Stavanger the fruit of former labours is beginning to appear. Two females were recently baptized, and other candidates await Mr. Hubert's arrival there.

## Home Proceedings.

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{s}}$$S$ a rule there are not many meetings held in the country during May, the annual meetings in London seem to absorb all the attention and time of our brethren; still, we have had some very important anniversaries, as follows:-

PLACES.
Bradford and district
Bristol and district . . The Association Necretary, and the Revs. T. Lea and Hormazdji Pestonji

East Norfolk . . . Rev. J. J. Fuller
Kettering and district
Halstead . . . . . The Association Secretary
Islington: Cross Street . . Rev. J. J. Fuller
Maze Pond . . . . Rev. J. J. Fuller
Norwich . . . . The Association Secretary and the Rev. Hormazdji Pestonji
Plaistow . . . . Rev. J. H. Anderson
Upton Chapel . . . Rev. J. J. Fuller
We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the Rev. A. McKenna, of Dacca, with his wife and children, after an absence from England of seventeen years. The royage has already benefitted Mr. McKenna's health.

## Contributions

From March 19th, 1871, to April 10th, 1871.
W. \&f O. denotea that the Contribution is for Widowe and Orphans; N.P. for Native Preachers;
T. for Transintions; S. for Schools.


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| :---: | :---: |
| Blunham .................... | 0120 |
| Dunstable, West-strect. | 15174 |
| Do., for $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {\& }} 0$. | 110 |
| Leigbton Buzzard, lst.Ch | 15162 |
| Do., for S.......... | 620 |
| Do., Hockliffe-road | 141911 |
| Do., Do., for W \& 0 | 140 |
| Do., Do., for NP... | 211 |
| Luton, Park-street .... | 60 |
| Do., Wellingtou-strcet | $\begin{array}{lll}22 & 9 & 8\end{array}$ |

## Beekshire.

| Abincdon | 203 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do., for W \& 0 . | 1112 |
| Do., Drayton | 211 |
| Do., Cothill | 10 |
| Ashampstead | 2911 |
| Do., for $N P$ | 040 |
| Do.. Compton | 1120 |
| Do., East Ilsey | 224 |
| Do., Streatley | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Farincdon | 1413 |
| Do., for $W$ \& 0 | 10 |
| Newburs ..... | 2416 |
| Do, for W\&o | 20 |
| Do, Headley | 116 |
| Do.: Lonc-lane | 115 |
| Do, Berries' Bank | 06 |
| Reading .. | 551 |
| Do., for IT doo | 50 |
| Do., for Africa | 015 |
| Do., for china... | 15 |
| Do., West-street Hall | 177 |
| Do.. Do., for W\& 0 | 11710 |
| Sunningdale | 140 |
| Do., for $N^{\top} P$ | 0100 |
| Windsor ...... | $25 \quad 50$ |
| Do., for W\& 0 | 250 |

## Bdceingeamshire.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Brickhill | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., for $N P$. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Long Crendon. | 8 | 3 |  |
| Do., for W \& 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Princes Risboro' | 7 | 18 |  |
| Stoney Stratford. | 10 | 5 |  |
| Wraycbury | 13 | $4$ | 10 |

## Cambitdgeserbe.

Cambridge, St. AndrewDtreet........................ Barisal
$1215 \quad 0$
Dorisal
Shelford
Do. for $W$ \& 0 ...........
Swaresey, for $W 80.122$
Do for $\boldsymbol{N}_{P}$ W
Wisbeach. Victoria-road,
for $\mathbb{W} \& O$
Cheseire.
Birkenbead, Welsh Cb. 1312
Chester......................... 220
Little Leigh................. 110
Do., for IF \& $O$.
1

Cormwale.
Falmonth 25711
Lo., for $W \& O \ldots . . .$.


|  | $\text { Margate } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{ccc} \text { E } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 10 & 5 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do., for $W$ \& $O$......... 380 | Do., for China ........ 5 5 0 | Diss ........................ 11911 |
| Do., for NP ........... 0100 | Do., for Orphans at | Do., for ${ }^{1}$ \& 0 O....... 1 ls 0 |
| Shirloy ...................... 7147 | Jessore................. 8110 | Do., for $\bar{N} P$........... 01188 |
| Southampton, East- 8 in | Meopham.................... 100 | Downham-market......... 71410 |
| street ................... 8128 | Ramrgate ................ 44 | Ellingham ................ $1{ }^{0} 4$ |
| Do., Oarlton Ohapel ... 71310 | St. Peters.................... 20000 | Fakenbam ................. 1360 |
| Do., Portland Chapel 36199 | Sandhurst ................ 20 0 0 | Foulsham .................... 719 4 |
| :Southern District of | Staplehurst................. 5 5 50 | Fulmondestone ............ 3 3 96 |
| Southern Baptist As- | Tenterden \& Biddenden. 413 | Ingham .................... 39 0 0 |
| soclation Juvenile | Do., for W \& 0 O........ 130 | Kenninghall |
| Missionary Auxilliary 3152 | Do. for N P ........... 114 | King's Lynn, Stepaey Cb. 11123 |
| Do., for $N P$ Ram | Tonbridge ................ 100 | Do., for W \& 0 ......... 2000 |
| Kanto, Dacca........ 4100 | Woolwich, Queen-street, | Do., for N P............... 5150 |
| Do. for $N$ P Duro | per Y. M. M. A........ 618 | Mundesley ................. 18 |
| Africa .............. 4100 | Do., for $N P$, by do.... 017 0 | Neatishead ................... 111811 6 <br> 3 10 |
| Do., for Mr. Hansson, Norway ............. 500 |  |  |
| Wallop ....................... 8 8 211 |  | Do., for W W O ........ 14102 |
| Do., for $N P$............ 01011 | Ashton - under - Lyne, | Do. do., for Jamaica... 200 |
| Whitchurch ............. 565 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Welbeck-street ......... } \\ \text { Inskip } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Do. do., Juvenile Association for $N P$ ander |
| Herefordsimine. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Do. for } W \& C O \ldots \ldots . . \\ & \text { Do., for } N P \text {.......... } \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 13$ | Mr. Williams, Cal- cutta................. 15888 |
| 0 | Liverpool, Everton ..... 578 | Do., St. Clement's...... 617 |
|  | Manchester ................ 2838 | Do. do., for W \& $0 \ldots \ldots 3$ |
|  | Dc., Muss Side ......... 21010 | Swaffham ................. 300 |
| Hentrordshine. | Do. do., for FF \& $0 \ldots \ldots 200$ | Thetiord .................... 63 |
| Bishops Stortfor | Do., Grosvenor-street 36104 | Worstead................... 1511 |
| Boxmoor ................... 2727 | Do. do., for if \& O ... 40 | month Tahernacle ... 500 |
| Do., for W \& $0 . \ldots \ldots \ldots .13{ }^{2}$ \% 9 | Do., Union Chapel .... 42388 | 4385 |
| Hemel Hempstead........ 192 | Do., for W \& $O \ldots . . . . . .116310$ |  |
| Do., for W\& $0 \ldots \ldots \ldots . .300$ | Do. for $N$ P............... 1770 | Lessexpenses and amount |
| Do., for support of Orphans al Jessore $\$ 40$ | Do, do., West Gorton |  |
| Hitchin .................. 35410 | Branch................ ${ }^{5}$ | 20914 |
| Do., for Intally........ 400 | Do.,HarpurheyCliapel 216 |  |
|  | Do., Round Chapel, |  |
| Mill End $\ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . ~$ Do for $\sim$ | Every-strect $\ldots . . . . . .16$ 8 1 | ORTHAMPTONSHIRE. |
|  | Do., Welsh Chapel ... 2242 | Aldwinkle Sumday-school I 14 |
|  | Do. do., for NP........ 0194 | Culworth ................... 112 |
| St. Albans ................... 20 2 10 | Salford, Great George- street | Stanwick .................... 315 |
| Do.forAfrican Schools 260 |  | Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$........... |
| Watford ................. 44162 | Stretford, Union Chapel 7136 |  |
| Do., for $W$ \& $0 \ldots \ldots . . .3$ ll 2 | Oldham, King-street, for <br> $W \& 0 \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . .210$ 2 | Northumberuand. |
| Huntimgdonshire. | Rochdale, for $N$ P........ 6.63806 | Berwick-on-Tweed ...... 370 |
| Godmanchester........... 013 0 | Tottlebank ................. 29812 | Do., for W\& O......... 111 |
|  | Do., for $N P$........... $0{ }^{3} 30$ | Do., for Mrs, 反erry, for Orphans, Jessore 366 |
| Eent. | $\begin{array}{cccrr}\text { Wigan, } \operatorname{King}-\text { street } . . . . . & 0 & 11 & 5 \\ \text { Do., for } N & P^{\prime} & \ldots . . . . . . & 0 & 5 \\ 0\end{array}$ | Newcastle-on-Tyne, Be-wick-street $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}19 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Belvedere ................ 0 10 6 | $690 \quad 0 \quad 2$ | Do., Marlboro' Crescent $\qquad$ 3107 |
| Bexley Heath, Trinity Chupel | Less Expenses and amt. acknowledged before 21160 | Do., Rye $\ddagger$ ili.............. 161318 |
| Canterbury ..................... 2813 13 0 |  | Do. do., for W\& O .. 2786 |
| Do., for $W \& O \ldots \ldots . .10$ | $47814 \quad 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Chatham, for N P........ 2111 | L |  |
| Deal ......................... $12{ }^{12} 0$ |  |  |
| Eythorne................... 21178 | Leicester, Harves-lane, |  |
| Do., for W \& O........ 100 | for N P................. 017 | Nottinglıam................ 0150 |
| Do., for $N$ P ............ 4224 | Do., Victoria-road...... 13311 | Southwell....................... 0 12 0 |
| Folkestone ... .............. 9 9 3 | Do., for W \& O ........ 5 | Sourw |
| Forest-hill $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .19129$ |  |  |
| Do., for $N P$, per Y. M. <br> M, A. <br> 11410 | Do., for $N P$........... 01510 | OxFORDSWRE |
|  | RE. | CavershamSunday-school $2{ }^{2}$ |
| Do.; for India .......... 220 | . | Hook Norton .............. 4117 |
| Do., for Mrs. Kerry's | Great Grimsby .......... 0.0 | Do., for $W \& O$......... $015 \quad 6$ |
| School ................. 6129 | Horncastle ................. 56 | Do., for $N P$ P......... Orford, 8 |
| Lewisham-road ........... 251211 |  | Oxford, New-road........ 2011 |
| Do., for W \& $0 \ldots \ldots . . .4$ 4 0 | Nobfolk. | Do., Sunday-school, |
| Do, ${ }^{\text {d } P \text { for Afr. Bions' }}$ | Buxton....................... 5510 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fur Wr. Wr. Wenger, } \\ & \text { Calctuta } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ccccc}N P, \text { Dacca........... } & 11 & 8 & 5 \\ \text { idstone, King-street... } & 21 & 19 & 10\end{array}$ | Do.if Sunday-school, | Do. for $N P$. $\qquad$ 060 |
| aidstone, King-street... 211910 <br> Do., for W \& 0 ......... $3 \quad 3 \quad 0$ | Mr. Thomson's Sch., <br> Cameroons $\qquad$ 1104 | Do., for M P............... 0 , |



|  | $\pm$ ¢. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Soarborough, 1st Ch. | 188 |
| Do., for IF \& O... | 9 |
| Do., Albemarle Ch. ... | 124 |
| Shefleld, Portmahon | 2112 |
| Do., for 17 \& 0 ......... | 100 |
| Shipley, Betbe: Chapel.. | 1314 |
| Do., Robse-street | 2714 |
| Do., for China | 5 |
| Do., for W \& 0 | 22 |
| 'aketield | 1212 |

## NORTH WALES

## Anglesea.

| Wnon | 010 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amlwich | 104 |
| Beaumaris | 510 |
| Bethania | 0 |
| Bont | 110 |
| Bodedeyrn | 310 |
| Brynsiencyn | 14 |
| Caergeiliog | 15 |
| Capel Gwyn | 1 |
| Capel Newydd | 112 |
| Cemaes. | 5 |
| Gaerwen | 076 |
| Garregfawr | 12 |
| Holyhead, Bethel | 22 |
| Do., Hebron | 0 |
| Do, Siloh | 0 |
| Do., New Park Street | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Llandegfan.. | 40 |
| Llanddeusant | 8 |
| Llanerchymedd............ | 019 |
| Llanfair | 1 |
| Llanfachreth | 418 |
| Llangefini | 4 |
| 2langoed.................... | 610 |
| Menai Bridge | 6 |
| Newborough | 223 |
| Pencarnedau | 6 |
| Pensarn | 2410 |
| Rhosybol | 600 |
| Rhydivyn | 4 |
| .Sardis | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Soar | 50 |
| Traetheoch | 0 |
|  | 115 |

Less expenses and Local Home Mission..... | 62 | 6 | 5 |
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| $52 \quad 19$ | 3 |  |

Carbnabvongrine.
Oapel-y-Beirdd
2198
Caernarvon, Caersalem.... 6 o 0
Garn (Dolbenmaen) ...... 3 i 0
Llandudne
Llanllyfin
Morfa Nevin
6
Morfa Nevin................. 1120
Pencaencwydd .............. 100
Pontlyffini Clyniog.......... 119 I 9
Portmadoc, \& C. .............
Pwilheli
7
4
4
Talysarn ........................... 3 4 6
Tyddyn Sion ............... 2159

## Denbighshirr.

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Abergele } \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 2 & 18 & 0 \\ \text { Bodgynwch } & 17 & 5\end{array}$


| f в. d. | f s. d. | $\boldsymbol{¢} \mathrm{s}$. d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rlydxilym............... $115{ }^{6}$ | Abertame, Philadelphia.. 2100 | Ehhw Vale, Providence 140 |
| St. Clear's ................ 101010 | Briton Ferry, Rehoboth 2125 | Do., Nobo .............. 3128 |
| Sittim ..................... 414 7 | Caerplailly (Tonyfelin) ... 486 | Goitro ....................... 019 |
| Whitland, Nazareth ..... 3127 | Caersaiem Newydd ...... 792 | Libanus .................... 132 |
| Do, for $W$ \& $0 \ldots \ldots . .10$ \% 0 | Do.. for NP......... 323 | Llanelly ................... 3 9 9 |
|  | Cardiff, Bethany........... 28132 | Llanwenartl .............. 719 3: |
|  | Do.. for W \& $0 \ldots \ldots . . . . .880$ | Magor ...................... 7 t 2 |
| lamorgansuire. | Do., Salem .............. \& 11 | Michaelstono vedwr, Tirza 581 |
|  |  | Nantyglo ..................... 018 |
| schools, \&e., in Brittany. | Do., Siloam............. 2010 | Nash ......................... 1 |
| Aberaman ............... 0 9 2 | Do., Tabernaclo ...... 24 11 10 <br> Do., for $N$     | Newbridge, English Cl. 42 <br> Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} P$ |
| Abercanaid ................. 01111 | Do., Tredegarvilio....... 3210 6 | Do., Beulab .............. 6178 |
| Aberdare, Gadlys ........ 1 | Do., for W\& 0 ........ 2220 | New Tredegar, Saron ... 113 |
| Aberdulais ................ $00^{2} 96$ | Cwmavon, Penucl ........... 5 ¢ 6 | Newport, Charles St. ... 415 |
| Briton Ferrs .............. 010 | Dorlais Caersalem ....... 8122 | Do., Temple ............ 150 |
| Cadoxton ................... 0 0 699 | Do., for $N$ P........... 1710 | Pontlottyn, Soar |
| Canton ...................... 0 0 11180 | Do., Hebron ............. 01511 | Ponthir, Sion ............... 1319 |
| Cefnenedycymer............ 0 0 2178 | Do., Tabernacle.......... 112 If |  |
| Corntorn.................... 0 0 1174 | Hengoed ................... 10.14 | Do., for NP ............ 218 |
| Croesparc................... 0 0 7 7 7 | Do., for $N P$ | Rhymney .................. 08 |
| Crmbach | Hirwain, Ramoth .......... 24 | Do., Jerusalem .......... 213 |
| Deri ....................... 0 0 510 | Landore, Dinas ............ 718 | Do., Penuel ............ 1414 |
| Dowlais. Hebron ........ 014149 | Mrester, English Cbspel 10 | Disca, English Church... 31 |
| Do., Caersalem ........ 0100 | Do., Tabernacle ........ 10 | Do.. Morial......... .450 |
| Do., Moriah.............. 0150 | Merthyr, Ebenezer ....... 85 | St. Bride's .................. 26 |
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