
minutes of the Committee for the year, tho usual votes of thanks were given to the officers, who were re-elected, and the Committeo for the ensuing year was chosen. A long discussion followed on the Resolutions of the Committee respecting the native agents in India, which, at length, were referred to the incoming Committee for further consideration.

The gathering of the friends of the Zenana Mission at the brealrfast on Wednesday morning, was again very large. This feature of our annual services promises to be one of the most popular and interesting. On this occasion the chair was taken by A. A. Croll, Esq., and addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Sampson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sandwith, Mr. J. C. Parry, and the Rev. E. White. They were all excellent, and admirably adapted to promote the object in view. Contributions to the amount of nearly $£ 50$ were handed to the Chairman in the room; and, as the breakfast was provided by the Ladies of the Committee, the entire proceeds of the tickets (about $£ 30$ ), went to swell the receipts of the Association.

A large congregation assembled in Bloomsbury Chapel, to hear the Missionary Sermon preached by the Rev. C. Stanford, of Camberwell. His text was the passage in Galatians ii. 20. We need not give the heads of this very stribing and powerful discourse. It was listened to with rapt attention, not unmingled at times with signs of deep emotion. The sermon is now printed in an elegant but very cheap form, and we urge our readers without delay to secure for themselves the pleasure of reading a sermon of unusual beauty and spiritual power.

It was well followed in the evening, at Walworth-road Chapel, by an eloquent discourse from the lips of the Rev. H. Simon, of Stamford Hill. His text was the first part of the twenty-first verse of the first chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians: "For me to live is Christ."

Exeter Hall was filled on the evening of Thursday, the 27th April, by a large and deeply-interested audience. The chair was occupied by Sir Donald McLend, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, whose knowledge and experience of Indian affairs gave an unusual weight to the testimony he so fully and cordially bore to the effect of missionary labour in that vast country. He was somewhat imperfectly heard, from the weakness of his voice; but his words were weighty, and worthy of remembrance. As on the last occasion, the Secretary, in a few brief words, gave the substance of the Report, so that the entire time of the meeting was filled with the admirable addresses which followed. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that, even then, there was not sufficient time for the Rev. R. Millayd to give to the meeting any account of
the promising condition of affairs in Jamaica. From the Chairman's Address we select the following valuable portions:-

## IIIS CONNECTION WITFI INDIA.

"I have been honoured by this position from the circumstance that I have spent the greater part of a long life in India, the most responsible sphere, I believe, of the missionary enterprise of this country. I was born in that land, and spoke its language as a child; I spent there upwards of forty years of adult life; and you may readily believe that I regard that country with the deepest interest; therefore, however unworthy, I feel it a great privilege on any occasion to be permitted to speak in behalf of its spiritual interests. I may claim some special righttoaddress this meeting, assembled by the Baptist brethren of the community, from the circumstances of my own past history. When I first arrived in India, I was brought into immediate connection with that devoted and eminent man Carey, whose great lingual accomplishments rendered his services, even to a Government which could not recognise him in his Christian aspect, exceedingly valuable: he was appointed examiner of the young civilians who went out to Iudia. I also had the privilege, before

I went to India, of knowing his eminent coadjutor, Dr. Marshman; and although in after-years, as my lot was cast in a different part of the country, I had not the privilege of again meeting him (he was soon called away to his rest), I have known other mem. bers of his family since then. The first station to which I was appointed in India was the station of Monghyr, where one of your most devoted and excellent missionaries (Leslie) laboured, and I can say with truth that much of my after-career has been affected by my intercourse with that holy man. I also knew there the family of another of your devoted missionaries, who, I am glad to see from your report, is still labouring with energy and success-Mr. Page. His father had been an officer in the British army; he had passed away before I reached Monghyr, bat I must have known him as a child. For these and many other reasons, I feel that it is an honour to address you on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society."

## PROGRESS IN INDIA.

" Your Report of this year-although, as my connection with India has been purely official, I have necessarily viewed the country in a somewhat different point of view from that of your missionaries-has come home to me more closely, as a faithful and a deeply interesting record of the progress that has been made, than any other report that I have yet read. It does not enter largely into statistical details of conversions, but it mentions a number of incidents, which I believe exhibit the most important evidences of the progress which is being made towards recovering India from the dominion of Satan to that of Our Lord. It mentions that amongst the people the heads of families here and thero are renouncing idolatry. Now, although they may not at once accept Ohristianity, that is a most important step. You know the immense trial to

Which those are exposed in India who renounce the roligion of their fathers. India is not, like somo heathen lands, destitute of a sacred literature, or of a porerfin priesthood. It is more completely enthrallod in the trammels of a perrerful priesthood than probably any country in tho world. 'Their so-called religious literature is entwined about their affections and thoir reverence more than we can fully realise; and we can therefore understand that ono who consents to renounce the whole, and to associate himself with those who profess another religion, becomes at once an outcast and a subject of contumely and reproach, haring to sacrifice all family ties, and all that a man naturally holds dear."

## decrease of attendance at idolatrous festivals.

"The Roport further mentions that there is a great falling-off in the attendance upon Hindu and other superstitious ceremonies. You know that the ceremony in connection with the car of Juggernaut was attended throughout Lower Bengal by millions of persons, and the most terrible eridences of the degrading character of heathenism used to be exhibited for days together. It is stated, and I know it to be true, that that ceremony now begins to be attended by a much
smaller iumber of persons, and with much loss enthusiasm. It is said that at Hurdwar (which means thegato of Huri, one of their gods-a place especially holy in the opinion of all Hindus), the missionaries were reproached by tho Brahmin priests for spreading the Christian religion and drawing away their followers. That place may be said to be in some respects the headquarters of Hinduism, and what takes place there will vibrate throughout the whole land."

## EFFECTS OF ITINERACY.


#### Abstract

"The people of India comprise persons of a great variety of castes and religions and occupations, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to get them to amalgamate; the bond of a common Christianity is hardly strong enough to orercome those radical differences which exist among them. But what is done by itineration, by preaching, by the distribution of tracts and portions of the Scriptures, can have no effect but what is to be thoroughly rejoiced over. Its effects are being shown in many ways. The numbers that the missionaries are able to collect at the stations are very few, but when they go out among the masses, they are able to deal with millions. The large fairs are resorted to, I believe, by millions of persons, and they afford an opportunity, of which the missionaries fully avail themselves, of addressing the great bulk of the people. I have long thought it a matter of regret that we have confined our efforts so very generally, with regard to our stations, to the town populations. Wherever we have endeavoured to act upon the agricultural populations, much more gratifying results have been obtained. - The town populations, from the causes I have mentioned, do not act in support of one another like the agricultural populations. These are of one class, and of one way of thinking, and in a short time a nucleus is formed among them which is able to support itself against all around. Then there are large tribes of hill-people, evidently the aborigines of India, who have been driveninto the hills by the Aryan population that came from the North-west. They are thoroughly homogeneous; they are to bo found in


nll parts, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin ; and wherever our missionary efforts have been directed to them, remarkable results have follower."

THE SONTHAL MISGTON.
"The Report also mentions another class of persons, the Sonthals, amongst whom your missionaries are now labouring. One devoted man, Mr. Johnston, who was formerly in the army, is now labouring among them, with others who are associated with him, and their progress is most satisfactory and encouraging-so much so that the Church Missionary Society and other bodies have been invited to the same field, and are now labouring there in different parts. My belief is, that the inhabitants of those hill regions which form the eastern portion of the large belt extending from east to west, will, before long, become a Christian people. In Central India, on the Nerbudda, a class of people
with whom I was formerly familiar, the Khonds, are exactly the same class of people that these are. When I was stationed there, twelve German brethren came among thom; they were artificers and agriculturists, and men of humble degree, but men inspired with an earnest devotion to the cause. It pleased God, in the first year of their settlement, to visit that country with cholera, and out of the twelve brethren only two remained, who were obliged to leave the field. Since then Mr. Champion, of the Church Missionary Society, has taken up the work, and I feel certain that results will follow similar to those which have ensued among other hill tribes."

## LORD NAPIER'S TESTINONY.

" Your Report contains a passage from a paper by the Governor of Madras, Lord Napier, which I should like to read to you: 'The Gospel is brought more and more to the doors of the poorest and most ignorant outcast people, and I cannot but believe that the time may come when these classes, who have no religious belief, and no place in the social hierarchy of their own country, will be attracted in great numbers by the truths, the consolations, and the benefits of the Christian faith.' We may thank God that one of our Governors writes in so Christian a spirit. But the reason why I refer to the passage is this: There are scattered throughout India a uumber of those degraded classes to whom Lord Napier alludes, who, in my opinion, offer a most favourable sphere for missionary operations. In the Punjab, where I was stationed upwards of twenty years, we had formed a regiment of a class of men called Nuzabeessweepers or scavengers of the lowest class. Owing to their well-known bravery, they were largely enlisted by us when the mutinies took place, and did admirable service with us at Delhi, Lucknow, and other places. One battalion was commanded by Mr. Chalmers, the nephew of Dr. Chalmers, who used to read the Scriptures to them at his own house, or in his tent, and in a very short time a large number of them showed the greatest inclination to adopt Christianity. One of our native missionaries in the Punjab, not Joug since, made a request to the American Presbyterians to be allowed to form a colony amang these low classes, and devote himself entirely to them; and I sincerely trust that his wishes may be realised."

## Valde of missions to edropeans.


#### Abstract

"I desire myself to bear testimony to the value of the labours of your missionaries in this respect. I am myself in a great measure an instance in point. The station to Which I was first appointed had no ministry at all, except that which was giren by your missionaries; and if there is one thing more


important than another in India, it is that our Europoan community, especially those who have the direction of the affairs of the Government, should show themselves followers of the True God. And the efforts of your missionarios and others to secure this result are, to my thinking, of the utmost value."

As Resolutions were not on this occasion presented, the Rev. Dr. Turner proceeded to address the Meeting on his experience as a missionary in the South Seas. After stating that his connection with the Mission there dates from the time when Mr. Williams was killed in 1839, he proceeded to say :-
"We landed among these savages in the New Hebrides, naked painted sarages, such as you and I might have been to-night but for the precious Gospel of the grace of God. We were as well treated as we could expect to be among a race of cannibals; but after liying for about seven months among them, we were obliged to flee for our lives. They imagined that we were causing disease among them by means of an epidemic which then prevailed. We were obliged to leave, when God in the most unmistakable manner called upon us to do so, by sending a vessel for our rescue, when, as many of you are aware, we were in the jaws of destruction. Some 3,000 of these savages were leagued together against us, and were wending their way towards us, burning the villages of those natives who stood up to oppose them. By God's grace wo escaped to another group of islands. I am glad to tell you, however, that when, after a time, I had the happiness of returning to that part of the South Sea Islands, we found a delightful reaction in our fayour, and we recommenced the mission by locating seven native agents."

## HIS WORK IN THE SAMOA ISLANDS.

"Twenty-seven years ago I was appointed, in company with another missionary, to commence an institution for the instruction of native agents in the Samoan group of islands with which my name has been long identified. These Samoan islands aro situated about 3,000 miles from New Soutli Wales, populated by about 3: ono light coloured copper natives.

You are probably aware that for many years they were looked upon as a race of irreclaimablo savages. This was occasioned by the massacre of two or three officers and ten of the crew of a French exploring equadron under La Perouse. I am glad to tell you that, aftor thirty-six years of missionary labour, heathenism as a systom, throughout the ten intorior islands of
the group, has been abolished. You find there are interesting missions, worked by a staff of nine European missionaries, and aided by about 240 of those noble men to whom you have already referred-native evangelists. I came to this country eleven years ago, on my first furlough, after an absence of twenty years. I brought with me a correct copy of an entire edition of the Old and Now Testament in the Samoan dialect. I spent two years in editing that volume, and went back to the South Sea Islands with ten thousand copies of the book, furnished by the British and Foreign Bible Society. I am alwaye glad to speals a word in favour of that noble institution. They furnished ton thousand copies at a cost
of $£ 3,000$. In less than seven years the entire edition was in the hands of the natives, and the British and Foreign Bible Society was refunded to the entire amount of the cost. We go upon the paying and not the pauper principle, and have done so since the commencement of the mission. These natives are an agricultural people. They have plenty of land, and to require them to pay for their Bibles leads them to value these books all the more. At the same time, it is a very important means of developing the commercial resources of the island, without at all interfering with our proper work as Christian missionaries."

## CHRISTIANITY PROMOTES COMLMERGE.

"The $£ 3,000$ we have just paid to the Bible. Society, what does that represent? So much native produce passed into the stores of merchants. And when you hear that the Samoans give to the London Missionary Society a contribution of $£ 1,000$ a year, mark the commercial side of that: it represents $£ 2,000$ of native produce-cocoanut-oil, arrowroot, cotton (for the natives are now cotton-growers)-passed into the stores of merchants. It is just the same with clothing, which they require nowadays. Why do they require clothing? Ask a young woman, selecting her dress at the counter of the merchant, what she is going to do with it? She will stare at you for putting such a question, and, if she condescends to reply, it will be some such curt reply as this, 'Why should I not be as other people in the house of God on the Lord's-day?' Ask the young man, while be is selecting a black coat, what he is going to do with it; he will give you the same reply, perhaps; or; perhaps, he will tell you that, as this is the month in which they are in the habit of giving a present to their native ministers, that he is going to give this year the minister a present of a black coat. These natives now expend from $£ 50,000$ to $£ 100,000$ a-year ; and if you ask them why, simply that they may appear decent in the house of God on the Lord's-day. Thus you perceive to what a large extent the advancement of Christianity is at the same time the advancement of the interests of commerce. Nay, more-I would say, blot out Christianity from Samoa, and send the people back to their native heathenism, and what then? The merchants may shut up their stores to-morrow, the trading-vessels may be sent elsowhere, nothing would remain there. I say, nothing would remain there. There might be a little traffic in powder and shot, spirits and tobacco-at the best a diereputable traffic among such a people. It would not pay expenses; for it could only be carried on amid treachery of every name and furm."

SPIRITUAL RESULTS.
"Thore are now, I believe, in hearen 5,000 Samoans; and if you could ask them to-night, they would tell rou that they were led there through the instrumentality of the Missionary Society. I believe we could gather up from among our 250 rillages, from among our churchgoing population in these villages, as many as 5,000 men : men and women Who believe that they have found peace with God through the Lord Jesus Christ, and are striving by the holp of the Dipine Spirit to live a new life; men and women who, I believe, have just as good a hope of reaching hearon when they die as you and I have. If one soul is of more value than a whole world, tell me what we have to say of these twice fire thousand? No combination of the most gifted minds is sufficient to answer the question. Eternity, and the vantageground of the intelligence of the angels of God, are required to form even a distant approximation to the solution
of the great problem. Would that the men who speak against missions knew what they were talking about; would that they would coase speaking on a subjoct of which they know so little! For their incoherent revilings are just as absurd as might be the utteranoes of a man born blind, if he were to attempt to describe the colours of the rainbow. After all, it is not so much to wonder at. You hear these men talk about the failure of missions. The same men will, perhaps, tell you that salvation through Christ is a failure. They will tell you that the Christian Sabbath is a failure-that the preaching of the Word of God is a failure-nay, more, that the very Bible itself is a failure. The secret of it, I think, we have in the simple words of the Apostle Paul, 'The carnal mind is enmity against God.' Given the carnal mind, and you can easily conclude what will follow its enmity towards God's servants and God's work, of whatever name and form.'"

## INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING NATIVE MINISTERS.

"I have told you that I have been connected with that institution for the last twenty-seven years-since its commencement, in fact. There are eighty young men under course of training for the work of the ministry. We require at least twenty fresh men every year for our stations and outstations. These young men, with their wives, in many instances, and their children, all reside in twenty-two stone-walled cottages, built by themselves-the simple result of keeping up the industrial system, the self-supporting system. Those twentytwo cottages have been built by the young men themelves during a few hours on one day every week during the last twenty-six years. We own, by honest purchase from the natives in the London Missionary Society, 120 acres of ground. We paid from 20s. to 40 s . an acre for the land-bushland. Anyone who knows anything about buying land in Canada and other places, that it can be bought for one dollar and two dollars an acre, will conclude that we paid a very good price to the natives for that land. This land is all under cultivation by these eighty students. Every student has his little plot of ground, where he may plant his bananas, his yame, his cocoanuts, and he has the lagoon in front of him where he can fish; and without interfering with the studies of those young mon more than is necessary for the good of their
health, they, for an hour or two every day, attend to their plantations and do a little fishing, and in this way provide for the wants of their tables from day to day and year to year, saving us a very great deal of trouble and a great deal of expense. These young men are selected by the missionaries at the various stations in tho gronp. We keep them for a course of four years' instruction. During that time they have about 1,200 expositions of Scripture, notes of which, carefully prepared by their tutors, they copy. They have a course of lectures on systematic theology, on practical theology, on the work of the Christian ministry, on Church history, on sacred history; and their attention is turned to various other branches of useful instruction, and to a small extent we teach them the English language. We are careful that no student should leave the institution until he has completed every hour of his four years course. When the course is completed, they go to the villages from which they have a call. They there preach to the people, conduct the day-schools and Sunday-schools, visit the sick, and do a great deal of pastoral work; and in some instances, are the sole pastors of the place, administering the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, superintending the addition and also the expulsion, if necessary, of members. In this way we are gradually passinginto the hands of these native agents the entire responsibility of these infant churches. The natives in these villages support these native ministers. For the last seventeen years these villages have supported their native pastors, so that we have not drawn on the London Missionary Society for one penny for the support of these native missionaries. They buy their own Bibles, they build their own chapels, and, though they may not be such fine buildings as you have in London, yet I may tell you that there is not snch a thing as a debt on any of them. They not only build their own churches, but build a house for their minister. In every village you will find a house for the native minister ; and, in many instances, these houses are the best houses in the place."

The Rev. J. T. Brown, of Northampton, next proceeded to address the meeting on the recent inquiries which have been pursued by the Indian Special Committee:-

## ITS ORIGIN.

"Controversies had risen up, and there was a criticism going on, in which some said one thing and some another, and many sparks, rather bluish, were struck out; in fact, we were all getting into a lind of fog, and were likely, striking in the dark, to hit one another, and to do hurt to very deserving men; while there was a suspicion, unkindly as a frosty wind sweeping over April gardens, that was spreading over our church at home. And there were words that went abroad, I dare say not exactly report-
ed, and am quite sure not well understood in their meaning and their spirit; but there were words that went abroad that were like keen arrows, doing mischief to our brethren there. We all folt that it was needful for something to be done to allay this ferment, and to put all things into order. Dr. Landels, who has had a pretty good share of criticism, and has given criticism on this matter, whose name has been very prominent-he, as I think, with great wisdom, and I am quito sure, and I rejoice to testify to it,
with the best and kindest intentions to our brethren abroad, and our cause generally, mored the appointment of a special committee. He felt that this was the best way of dispersing those endangering fogs, and getting at the reality and the truth; that it was due to men who were working hard, and being criticised as well as working, due to ourselres as the directors of the Society's affairs, and due to the churches generally, that this thing should be done. That committee was appointed, and instantly went to work. It would not be rery nice and modest in me to speak about the constituent members of that committee, being one of them; but if I did so, I feel you would be surprised to think how much wisdom could be ooncentrated in a
few men-and I am not quito suro that after that you would not think more highly of the Baptist body than you had done before, and perchance of yourselves, as deriving some reflected honour from it. But in all soriousness, this I may say, that the work was taken up with a spirit befitting the object and the occasion. We all had a most solemn feeling that it was an important crisis; that the searching gentle in manner, kind in intent and spirit-must, nevertheless, be most thorough, and that we should come face to face, if it were possible, with reality; that we had a very difficult, and delicate, and taxing work to do; but it was work for Him who died for us, and looking up to Him we went on."

## RESULTS.

"It may now be asked, 'Well, and what did you find? Were the suspicions that you alluded to confirmed? Are there such grave defects in our system, such faults in our men, that we must not only change here and there, but work a revolution, and make all things new ${ }^{\prime}$ ' We are none of us perfect-
' The best-laid schemes of mice and men Gang oft astray.'
It is no depreciation of our wisdom here that our sohemes may admit of improvement. It is no reflection upon our brethren yonder, that we could conceive them more angel-like. The greatest heroes may be greater, the best Christians better. Even we judges and critics might be improved just a little. However, speaking on the whole, I am glad to say that we found the state of things far more satisfactory than we had supposed, and that many of those rumours were but as an idle singing in the ear, which arises from our distemper rather than from anything abroad. We did not find that there was indolence, neglect of work, perversion of energy from the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen. We did not find that evangelistio labours were overooked; we did not find that preaching was neglected for school-work. We did find that what was done in the schools was a preaching unto the young, which rather favoured than hindered the efforts to reach the heathen. We did not find that the money was being expended to raise up in our churches a number of spiritual paupers. We did find that our brethren are tompted, by the darkness around them, and in the regions that lie beyond, of their own accord to go and explore. It is a joy to me to say, it will be a joy to this meeting to hear, that our men camo out, as wo expected, sincere, earnest, hard,
working, faithful to the trust you committed unto them; and men you never need montion in whispers, and with bated breath. Our God has been wonderfully good, and the men we have now, east and west, are true sons of the fathers, worthy successors of the dead. If steady zeal, if fortitude, sticking at the post in painfulness, and weariness, and watching; if to toil on with little green life to cheer the eye, and the harvest a long way off; if the spirit that is willing to be worn-out in toil, and is often oppressed with heavy sadness because it can do no more for the Lord; if these things make men noble, if they commend them to one's confidence, then, after our probing examination, and after what, with mine own eyes, I have seen in one of our fields, I am here to say that our missionaries are noble men, and that they may live right in the centre of your hearts."

## sUGGESTIONS MADE.

"We propose, as far as possible, not randomly, but with a wise gradualnoss, to throw our churches more upon themselves; to raise up a class of native agents-not handling them with rude rough hands, not despising their weakness, not expecting too much from them-but to raise up a class of men like some of the noble ones we have, who shall answer to the native pastors in Jamaica, who shall be instructed to take the oversight of the churches, and then give to our brethren ampler opportunity for itinerating work. One thing we sug-
gest, out of which I cannot but hope great results may ultimately come, and that is a conference of the brethren; that they shall meet, to debate and confer on questions relating to the working of the mission in. India. By this means they will be brought closer together in spirit, where, separate in labour, their wisdom will be increased, and their hearts refreshed. They will become a compact body, and lead the way to what some of us hope before long to see, or at all events, in the years to see the self-managing churches of India."

WHAT WE REALLY WANT.
" We want something more, something nearer home-a greater power of the Spirit of the living God. We have made an inquiry; what now if our missionaries were to put us into the box, and subject us to questions as to our realising sympathy, as to our thought of them, as to the giving, and the prayers that represent our sympathy, our intense zeal, and our intense devotion? Dr. Landels will pardon me for re-echoing his words, but he coined the phrase in this application : we do want the 'heroic spirit,' the spirit that profoundly feels, that lends itself to unusual inspirations of Divine love; that counts nothing too much to do, and nothing too much to give for Him; and that asks, when it has done all, 'Is not there something more for me yet to do?' Ay you speak of our fathers, Sir Donald; they are names to start a spirit, and almost to inspire the dead. What do wo look upon them with such reverence for? Not so much for their learning, their great ability, as for their largeness of heart, their vivid capacious sympathy with a sinful world, their uncalculating enthusiasm, that was guided by its own light, aud sustained by its own power. It is not conviction of judgment, it is not the verdict of conscience that we want; we want passion, enthusiasm, a glowiug soul. We want more of the prophet's
horror at idolatry, and the sensitive jealousy that caunot bear that our God should hare a rival. We want more apostolic tenderness aud ardour in looking out upon a dark and disordered world. We want more sympathy with tho yearning, with the grandeur of purpose, with the unresting, sacrificing lovo of Him who took the world's burdons upon His heart, and gave Himself in death for the life of man. May He that hath givon us mon, may He that is the givor of tho Spirit, sen i upon our missionaries, upon our Commitioe, upon you all, upon the whole Church, a new outpouring of the Holy Ghost! Thon would be the sign that the wintor is broaking up; that the spring of life, froshnoss, beauty, and music, though coming slowly up that way, is nevertheless coming, and that India's sot time is at hand."

The Rev. W. Wilson, Wesleyan Missionary from the Fiji Islands, followed with some animating and striking illustrations of missionary life, drawn from his own experience:-

## FACTS FROM FIJI.

"Thirty-seven years ago Fiji was an entire blank; not a book, a chapel, a church, or a Christian man in it; and God's name was never pronounced, except perhaps by a castaway sailor, and then not in the most proper fashion. But on arriving, in 18j3, they found 5,760 converts, of whom 2,526 were returned as membors of the church-converts having to pass through a period of probation before being admitted to communion as members; and there were 260 catechists and 57 chapels. They were most thankful for this encouragement, but it was only like a spark to the flame. When, seven years after that, it pleased God to answer the united prayers of Christendom, and the influence came down, it was a thing never to be forgotten. Those were times of refreshing and days of Pentecostal fire, and that Dirine element made the people and the missionaries of one heart and soul. The result of that poriod of labour was that they had 50,481 converts, 10,000 of them mombers who gave every proof of laving passod from death unto life. When the murderer becomes merciful,
and the cannibal a Christian-whou the thief becomes honest, and the sensualist spiritual, they need not ask by whose power and wisdom it was effected; none but the Omnipotent could effect such transformations. They had the richest gift of all in 1,679 catechists, or local preachers. He had read a vile book called 'South Sea Bubbles,' which was a bubble in all but the price, 15s. ; it was by 'the Earl and the Doctor'; and the Earl says that the influence the missionaries have over their converts is only skindeep, and that in order to make them do their bidding, they have to use a good deal of wheedling. He never knew a missionary who used that nostrum; and as to the influence being skin-deep, he had in his mind a picture of a brother missionary (Baker), who, burning with zoal and inflamod with love, desired to carry the bread of life to the famishing heathen in the regions beyond their operations. He himself had made the attempt, but the Fijian rats had eaten his bread, and a tornado had driven him back, or his fate would probably have boen the fate of that martyred, murdered
inissionary. He was slain by the savages, and some of the younger of his party fled; but the senior said, ' My fathor is dead, I cannot leave him ; let me kiss him before I die.' Kneeling down, he kissed him, and the next moment was killed. Was that no more than skin-de日p? It was deeper than Hesh and bone; it was in the soul. They would not vindicate themselves from these aspersions, but asked for a searching committee of inquiry, for their sincerity and honesty feared no one's gaze. They had 21,000
scholars thon in their schools, who gave evidence of the sinoerity of their change, and who never rested till they were able to read the Word of Life in their own beautiful tongue. The work has progressed, till they now had 104,000 converts, and 22,799 members in full church communion; they had 47,240 in their Sunday-schools, and 590 chapels, and this work had been accomplished in 37 years. This was a pattern from which the church universal could take heart and hopo."

## TRANSEORMATIONS.

"They had already heard many instances of the transformations effected in the islands of the ocean; and though entire conversion, in the sense that spiritually-minded and Christian people understand it, had not in all cases resulted, yet there was a vast improvement seen in a nominal Christian when contrasted with a thoroughpaced heathen. He would illustrate this. He was once paddling his canoe-and they often had to paddle their own canoes there-and was bathing at the same time, as the boat was half-sunk in the water; and his men were in the water, holding on by the outriggers and projecting deck. To leeward was a cannibal island, where no Christian had been permitted to live, and to windward a Christian island. His Christians in the water said: ' Oh, sir, pray to God that we may not go to leeward; if we go there, they will cook and eat us; and pray that we may get to windward, for if we get there they will cook for us!' Under those circumstances he could appreciate the distinction right well. When these people believed in the Word so far as to give up the worship of Degi, and Walu Vaka Tini, and all the cruel and filthy gods of Fiji, and believed in God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ, and asked to be taught more about God and the Saviour, that was a step in the right direction-a step towards the Cross and the Sun of Righteousness. These results were not realised without many adventures, and stirring incidents, and long and painful labour. He would give them one scene. There was one place, a dark and terrible section, to which one of the brethren was sent, who pitched his tent there, built his altar, and called upon his God. A few wecks after, everything he possessed was burned, but by a miracle he and his wife and little ones escaped in their night-clothing, and found shelter in the grass by a rivor till morning. The manner of their deliverance was remarkable, and a beautiful illustration of the parable, 'Let the tares and the wheat grow together, until the harvest.' A runaway convict, one of the worst men that ever breathed, yet with a little of the angel about him, was beating up against the current of this broad river, and the head-mind slanted his little boat to the bank where the missionary (Mr. Moore) and his wife and childron lay. Mr Moore sary him and said, 'Charley, they hare burat
me out; we have lost everything but life; will you savo mo and the ledy and children?' 'That I will, sir,' he said, feeling he had an opportetnity for doing a good work, that might rub out, as he thought, a good many old scores agninst him. He took them to the adjoining station, and it was one of the most profitable jobs that he had had for many a long day. Mr. Moore was a man of the right mettle; he said, 'Brethren, if you will take oare of my wife and children, I will go back and preach to these men. I have been appointod by the church court; that is my station, and back I must go.' We were glad to take care of his family, and he went. He entered into a little house, so small that he had creep into it allfours, and preached by day to the people; he never mentioned his injuries, and never threatened a ship of war, or talked of the mighty power that backed him. He told them his was a mission of love, and that he brought them the Gospel which had civilised our land; and the power that had made a ship so much bigger than a canoe. They said, 'Why, that is a new thing; he loves us, after what we have done to him ; let us hear him.' That was the opening of the door. He gave them somethingtworth listening to, and the love that never faileth melted them like wax in the sun, and they said, ' We have done wrong; we will build him a new house ;, will you let us, sir?' They built it, and asked him to bring the lady and children, which he did, and then set to work."

## MISSIONARY ADVENTURE.

"The priests-who always rage and never reason-thought to turn him out. They were going to have a peculiar ceremony called the Kalou Reri, which was to demonstrate that their god Degi was the true one, and that they were the true priests; and also that our God was an imagination of the mind, and our religion a contemptible thing. At Moore's request he went, being then fond of adventure, and desiring further to confound the priests on their own platform. With him he took men to the number of the apostles. They had mostly apostolic names, too, for in the South Seas there is a resurrection of all the patriarchs, prophets, and apostles that ever lived. On baptism-days they stndy the genealogical chapters, and choose their beau-ideal of a name. They went in a canoe, and, on going inland, came on a wonderful sight; thousands upon thousands of painted cannibals, with a mere handful of Christians. The sacred ground was
all cleared and devoted to the musicians and performers, acrobats, and the priests. Degi is a spirit-god, and whon this spirit is said to enter a priest, the priest 'kudrus,' he seems thoroughly possessed; it is a sight which they would rather have a second collection than behold. When the priests give indication by their shivering and shaking, and crawling about, and doubling up, that they are inspired and filled with their deity, they have the impression (or wish to convey it) that they are impenetrable to a shot, an arrow, or a thrust from a butcher's knife. Well, the music became lively, the acrobats livelier still, the excitement became tremendous, the priestis began to 'kudru,' and shivered as if every muscle was a living worm stretched over a solid substance; they foamed at the mouth, their eyes were like live coals, their hair stood on end like quills upon a very fretful porcupine, and they shouted, 'Wo are now fully charged: fire away!'
' Bang!' went every musket, and the balls were picked up quito flat; the arrows discharged fell on the grass, and the knife-test was equally powerless. The balls and arrows were shown to the people, who sat in the form of an amphithoatre; their faith in Degi was challenged, and every man shouted out. It went to his very soul, and he felt sympathy with Paul on Mars-hill. He let off a volley of speech, that went deeper into their hearts than a bullet could have done. It was all a trick; blank cartridge was fired, the arrows' points wore bruised, and the knife had been used very tenderly. When he was showing up the hollow sham, a man, black as his father, and well oiled to boot, came and offered him a cartridge. He bit it, and found it to contain a bullet, and said, 'Don't tempt me to fire, for if I can shoot wild ducks on the wing, I shall not miss a heathen priest.' The man, knowing him to be a missionary and a merciful man, became more pressing, till one of his young men, a nominal Christian, eaid, 'Let me have a gun and that charge, and F will soon see whether they are impenetrable;' and,
seizing a musket, ho rammed home the charge. They should have seen the priests; it was as if three rabbits had seen a Scotch terricr. They ran off into their house, having no idea of being proven in that style; and all who bore arms went into the buildings for tomahawk, spear, club, and grun, and the rest took to their heels. His local preachers took to flight too, anel he followed their good example. He may not have recollected these lines, but he acted unded their full inspira-tion:-
' He who fights and once is slain, Will never rise to fight again; But he who fights and runs away, May live to fight another day.'

They reached their canoe, which was hard and fast, but under such circumstances men do not know their power, and they lifted it right out of the mud, and launched it. 'There was an immediate change in his feelings when he heard his boots creek on the deck; he felt himself a British admiral, and could have run up the colours and sung, 'Britannia rules the waves.' That was but one of their adventures."

After saying the Doxology, the meeting was closed by the Benediction. The devotional part of the meeting was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Price, of Aberdare.

The Pablic Meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Association was held in the Weighhouse Chapel on Friday evening, the 26th April. The chair was very efficiently occupied by E. Rawlings, Esq., and interesting speeches were delivered by the Rerds. W. Braden, T. W. Handford, H. Platten, and A. M‘Kenna, from India. Thus fitly closed this interesting series of meetings. We trust that the "want" so often referred to, the abiding presence of the Spirit of God with all our brethren at home and abroad, may this year be more abundantly than ever supplied, and the Kingdom of Our Lord be daily extended throughout the world!

## Missionary Notes.

Calcutta.-We are happy to learn that the Rev. C. B. Lemis and Mrs. Lewis have returned from Coylon, with thoir hoalth considerably inproved. The baptism is announced of the Ref. Tarachand Banerjea, a native missionary of the Church of Scotland. Since his baptism he has boon dismissed from his connection with that body. The Rev. A. Williams, wo regret to hear, has boen suffering from an attack of fever.

Agra.-On the loth March, tho Rev. J. G. Gregson announces his safe arrical in Agra, with his family. He finds work in abundance ready to his hands, and his previous knowledge of the language enables him at onoe to enter upon it.

Benares.-The Rev. H. Heinig and Mrs. Heinig have, we are sorry to announce, been suffering from severe illness. They were better at our last adrices. In consequence, Mr. Heinig has been unable to fulfil his plans to risit the mela at Allahabad.
Sonthalistan.-The Rev. T. Evans reports the rapid opening-up of this countre for Christ. There are about twenty candidates for baptism, and the villages round Ebenezer are calling for missionaries. The health of Mr. Evans, we are happy to say, is greatly improved.

Cerlon.-The change to Newera Ellia has quite re-established the health of the Rev. H. R. Pigott. The visit of the Rev. C. B. Lewis had been greatly enjoyed by the friends, and he assisted them at their annual missionary meeting.

Bahayas.-The Ret. J. Davey will shortly visit this country: he expected to leave Nassau on the 29th April. He mentions the numerous visitors from the United States, who have lately come over to Nassau, with whom he has enjoyed pleasant intercourse.

Javirca.-We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the Rev. P. Williams on the 2nd March, after a pleasant voyage. He will be stationed in Manchester, his headquarters being Mandeville. The staff of missionaries has also been increased by the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Gummer from Demerara. $\mathrm{M}_{1}$. Guinmer was formerly a student at Bristol College. He will take charge of the churches in Clarendor.

## Home Proceedings.

The feeble health of the Rev. J. Trafford, and the departure of the Rev. T. Martin for England, have rendered it necessary that the Committee should strengthen the staff of Serampore College. They have therefore accepted, with gralitude to God, the very kind and able services of the Rev. G. H. Rouse, of Haverfordwest College. His knowledge of India and the language of Bengal, marks him out as peculiarly adapted for the work he has so generously, and with great self-sacrifice, undertaken. The Committee hope that he may be able to render prolonged service to the Mission, and that his hoalth will not, as before, make an early return necessary. Under the exigency that ha 3 arisen, the committee have felt it inportant, at orery risk, to secure his valuable services.

As wo are about to go to press, we learn the safe arrival in this country of the Rev. J. J. Fuller. His visit to Jamaica, his native land, has been productive of great benefit to the churches in awakening their interest in the African Mission, to which Mr. Fuller will shortly return. We are also happy to announce the safe arrival in this country of the Rev. J. Davey, of the Bahamas.
During the month Meetings and Services have been held as follows:-
places. DEPUTATIONS.


The various reports of these meetings are encouraging, and we are thankful that the new deputation campaign commences well. Earnestly do we pray that our best hopes may be realised,

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Baynes, Mr. W. Wilberforce, London |
|  | Bigwood, 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 |
|  | Chown, Rev. J. P., Bradford |
|  | Culross, Rev. J., D.D., Highbury |
|  | Edwards, Rev. E., Torquay |
|  | Foster, Mr. M., Huntingdon |
|  | Gould, Rov. G., Norwich |
|  | Green, Rev. S. G., B.A., D.D., Rawdon |
|  | Haycroft, Rev. N., D.D., Leicester |
|  | Howieson, Rev. W., Walworth |
|  | Jones, Rev. D., B.A, Brixton |
|  | Kirtland, Rev. C., London |
|  | Landels, Rev. W., D.D.; Regent's Park |
|  | Leonard, Rev. H. C., M.A., Boxmaor |
|  | 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 Mursell, Rev. Jas., Bradford Parker, Rev. E., Farsley Party, Mr. J. C., Kensington Pattisor, Mr. S. R., London Penny, Rev. J., Bristol
Peto, Mr. H., B.A., Londori
Price, Rev. T., Ph. D., Aberdare
Robinson, Rev. W, Cambridge
Russell, Mr. Joseph, Blackheath
Sampson, Rev. W., Folkestone
Short, Rov. G., B.A., Salisbury
Spurgeon, Rev. J. A., Londou
Spurrior, Rey. E., Cólchester
Templeton, Mr. J., F.R.G.S., London
Tilly, Rev. A., Cardiff
Tritton, Mr. J. Herbert, Kensington
Tulloch, Rov: W., Edinburgh
Vince, Rev. C., Birmingham Wallace, Rev. R., Tottenham Walters, Rer. W., Birmingham. Webb, Rev. J., Bury, Lancashiro Wheeler, Rev. T. A., Norwich

# CONTRIBUTIONS. <br> <br> From March 18th to close of Financial Year, 1872. 

 <br> <br> From March 18th to close of Financial Year, 1872.}
W. \& O. denotes that the ccnt ibution is for Widons and Opphans: N. P. for Native Preachors;
T. for Translations; S . for Schools.

## Anntal Sobscatptions

Biddome, Mrr. R. B ...... Bibrough, Mrs. A. Burls, Miss
Cares, Mrs
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Cale, Mr.
Cater, the late Rev. P....
David, Mr. E
Davies, Mrs., Bromyard
Eives, Mrs. J., Hastings
Frecman, Mr. G. D......
Gatty, Mr. C. H
Gingell, Mr. J
Haddon, Mr. J
Kirtland, Rev. $\ddot{C}$
Marshman, Mr, J. C. .
Pattison, Wigg, \& Co.
Messis
Peck, Mr. W
Smith, Mrs. E
Stubbins, Rev. J. ............
Watts, Rev. J

## DONATIONS.

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Whitaker, Box-2 yrs., for India.
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Officers and Cricw of Barque "Alice Ritson," per Cap:ain
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Yound Men's Missionary Society, at 72, St. Panl's Churchyard, per Mr. H. Jewel, Hon. Secretary. $\qquad$

## LONDON XND MI'DLESEX'.

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| and Mutley $\ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . .105192$ | Blockley .................... 1243 | 3 Do., for $W \& \%$ \%........ +133 |
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Mrs. Stevenson, Blackheath, for Magazines.

## FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

| Africa- <br> Cameroons - |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Brew, S. J.. January 23 |
|  | Harris, H. J., January 25. |
|  | Hopkins, D., March 25. |
|  | Morton, P. S., May 25. |
|  | Meeton, D., February 23. |
|  | Pinnock, F., January 22, April 11. |
|  | Suker, A., Feb. 6, 23, 25, Mar. 23, 25. |
|  | Smith, R., Feb. 5, 29, March 4, 23. |
|  | Tbomsod, Q. W., February 19, 29. |
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| Candy, Carter, C., \&c., April II. |  |
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| 25, March 12. |  |
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| Invia Agra, Gregsoe, J. G., March 15, 22. |  |
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| Calcutta, Lewis, C. B., January 19, April |  |
| 5, 18; Nautl, Chunder, April 15; |  |
| Wenger, J., Marcl1 1,8, 15, 22, 29 : Williams, A., April 5, 12. |  |
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| Delhi, Smith, J., March 1, 15. |  |
| Dinspore, Gregson, J. G., March 7. |  |
| Intally, Kerry, G., April 5. |  |
| Mongbyr, Campagnac, J. A., March 15. |  |
| Serampore, Tratford, J., March 8. |  |
| Sewry, Hoblbs, W. A., April 5. |  |

Eunope-
Fhance--
Morlaix, Jenkins, J., Mar, 1s, April 2.
Paris, Jenkins, J., April 18.
St. Brieuc, Bothon, V. E., Match 19, May 13.
Tremel, Lecoat, G., April 1, May 3.
ITaly-
Rome, Waite, H. R , Marcll 29; Wall, J., March 4.
West Indies-
BaHamas-
Inagua, Littlewrood, W.
Nassau, Davey, J., April 13.
Hatti-
Jacmel, Hawkes, J., Mar. 9, 23, April 3; Michael Lolo, Mateh 8.
Trinidad-
Port of Spain, Gamble, W. H., March 23.
Sau Fernando, Wenman, J., April 9.
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Jericho, Clarke, J., March 1.
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Mandeville, Williams, Ph., Apvil 22.
Morant Bay, Teall, W., Mar. 6, April 23.
Montego Bay, Hewitt, E., March 7, 19.
Salter's IIill, Dend y, W., March 13.
Spanish Town, Phillippo, J. M., Mar. 7, 18, April 9 .
Wallingford, Irees, T. L., March 21.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid oi the Baptist Missionary Socioty will be thankfully received by Joseph Tritton, Esq., Treasurer; by Edward Bean Underhill, LLD., Secretary, at the Mission House, Castle Street, Holborn, London. Contributions can also be paid in at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co.'s, 54, Lombard Sirect, to the account of the Treasurer.

