

adults were baptised on August 20th; and Mr. H. longs for such a revival as is transpiring in South India "If there is a Missidi," he writes, "that wants it more than any other, it is the Yoruba Mission of the present day. I have begun to read the accounts of North Tinnorely to our native agents at our special prayer-meetings every Monday, and hope it may be the means of stirring us up more earnestly and continually to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon us and our work."

*Committee of Correspondence.—Tuesday, January 29th.*—The result of the Committee's deputation on the 22nd inst., respecting the present aspect of affairs in New Zealand, to Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, was reported to the meeting. The Duke of Newcastle expressed his most earnest hope that the deplorable war might soon be terminated, and some plan speedily adopted for settling land and other native questions, by law and competent authority, in a way satisfactory to both races. His Grace also assured the deputation that there was no intention on the part of the Home or Colonial Government to violate the provisions of the Treaty of Waitangi, but a determination to deal justly and fairly with Her Majesty's Native as well as European subjects, while upholding the Royal supremacy, and using proper methods for advancing the social welfare of the whole colony. The Committee sanctioned a letter to the Missionaries in New Zealand, requesting them to convey these encouraging communications to the Maori people, assuring them at the same time that the Society, while deeply lamenting the effusion of blood, will not cease to labour for their benefit, and earnestly entreating them to lay aside all fighting and submit their claims to the decision of law, under the sovereignty of the Queen.

The Committee considered an application from Captain Magrath, M. E., Superintendent of the Hill-tribes of Chittagong, for the establishment of a Mission among that people. He desires to begin from the very first to introduce the Gospel amongst them, knowing the subsequent difficulties in the way of evangelization, if the Gospel and civilization do not go hand in hand. The Chittagong tribes are sturdy, independent men, without caste-prejudice or bigotry. Captain Magrath considers that such success as that among the Karens might be reasonably anticipated, but fears that Romanists will step in to occupy the field, should Protestant Missions be withheld. The Committee were compelled with much regret to decline this most hopeful undertaking, having been obliged within the last few months to make similar replies to similar applications from Darjiling, and from Cachar in Assam. Even the very promising work among the Santhals is at present paralyzed by the forced return to England, in impaired health, of the Rev. T. E. Hallott. Want of men and want of means entirely preclude the Committee's entering on any new sphere, urgent as may be its claims.

Despatches were read from British Columbia, announcing the arrival of the Rev. L. S. and Mrs. Tugwell, on August 21st last, at Fort Simpson, to the great joy of Mr. Duncan, the Society's Missionary Catechist, who has been labouring there for upwards of four years alone. Mr. T. speaks with deep interest of the latter's most encouraging work among the Chimsyan Indians. "I have never seen," he writes, "an English congregation more orderly and attentive. With only a few exceptions, both children and adults come clean and tidy. The children sing several hymns very sweetly, amongst them a morning and evening hymn, composed by Mr. Duncan." Mr. Duncan's letter, dated October 25, contains an earnest appeal for another clergyman to labour among

the Nishkal Jidians, while he also represents the vast field for usefulness in the neighbourhood of Fort Simpson, where four distinct Indian languages are spoken by at least 40,000 natives. Again, he concludes, "I would earnestly crave for another helper. I can assure you it is, now or never, if the Indian races of this coast are to be benefited by Christian Missions."

The Committee heard with deep regret the removal from the scene of his efficient ministry of the Rev. Paul Daniel, one of the Society's native ministers in South Tinnorely. God was pleased to call this faithful and promising native pastor to Himself on the 23rd of last November, by a severe attack of cholera. He was ordained deacon early in 1856, and subsequently laboured with the greatest acceptance and success at Sathan-kulam, under the supervision of the Rev. J. Thomas, of Mengnanapuram. Mr. Thomas thus writes of his death and character: "It has pleased God to remove his servant Paul from among us. He expired on Friday evening at six o'clock, after much suffering. How mysterious are the ways of the Lord! He doth all things after the counsel of his own blessed will—all for the best; but He giveth not account of any of His matters. I cannot tell you how much I feel the loss of my dear friend. His affection, his simplicity, honesty and straight-forwardness, his amazing pulpit abilities, and profound humility withal, endeared him to me beyond all I can describe. The last sermon I heard from him was, without exception, the greatest sermon I ever heard—'Enduring the cross and despising the shame.' Never did I hear Christ so exalted by human tongue: the effect was perfectly overwhelming. His sun went down at noon: many more years of usefulness might have been expected. He stood alone among our native Christians."

*Committee of Correspondence.—Tuesday, February 6th.*—The Committee accepted as a missionary candidate, with a view to his presentation to the Bishop of London, for Ordination on Trinity Sunday next. Mr. John Sharp, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford. Mr. Sharp's attention was directed to the work when a school-boy at Rugby, by the annual appeals, in the school chapel, on behalf of the Rugby-Fox-Memorial Fund, and he desires to join, if possible, the Telugu Mission. It was resolved that two other students should also be presented for orders at the same time. Forty-one young men, including three graduates of Oxford and one of Cambridge, are now preparing for missionary labour in connexion with the Society, but at least two or three years must elapse before most of them will be ready for the field. The Institution will only furnish this year eleven ordained and perhaps four unordained students, who will be but sufficient to supply the annual waste of the Society's extended Missions, leaving the many new and promising openings untouched. The Committee therefore appeal earnestly to graduates of the universities, and, above all, to the junior clergy, who are already prepared to enter at once on the Lord's service in China and the East.

The Rev. T. E. Hallott gave the Committee much information as to the Santhals. They are a migratory people, distinct from the Hill-tribes, so called, and come from among the Kols. They number about 250,000 souls, congregated in the Damin—the region immediately abutting on Rajmahal. As a race they are strong, handsome, honest, truthful, ready to do fair work for fair wages, of an inquiring turn of mind, untrammelled by caste, and most hopeful in a missionary point of view. The Santhal woman holds a high position, such as amongst our English peasantry. She is consulted on family affairs, brings up the

children at home, while the man labours in the field, and now desires to share in the education being provided for the other sex, and also to learn needlework. Their religion is the aboriginal demonolatry of India. Their language is as yet unwritten: one-third of the words are Hindi, with Santhal terminations.

The Committee confirmed the appointment of the Rev. E. L. Puxley to this Mission, and hope as soon as possible to send a second labourer there.

Dr. Parker, Scottish Medical Missionary in China, spoke highly of the prospects of the Society's Mission at Ningpo. The entire province of Chi-kiang (which he estimates at 40,000,000, all speaking the same language) is entirely open to missionaries. A large number of individuals are friendly to Christianity, their judgments being fully convinced, though their hearts are not yet touched. Educational efforts are more needed than some suppose. Dr. Parker has come on careful investigation to the conclusion, that not more than three per cent of the people can read intelligently, though a larger number can pronounce the symbols without understanding them.

*General Committee.—Monday, February 11th.*—The Society's receipts for the current financial year, from April 1, 1860, to Jan 1, 1861, amount to £62,155., as compared with £74,507. during the same period of the past year, and with £71,577., which is the average of the last five years. The expenditure of the same period has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by £9157.

Special India Fund during the same period £1796.

*Committee of Correspondence.—Tuesday, February 19th.*—The Committee accepted three candidates as Missionary Students in the Society's College, Islington, on the usual probation of six months.

It was reported to the Committee that the Bishop of Sierra Leone arrived safely at his diocese on Dec. 11th last. He was present at the Special Meetings for Prayer held in Sierra Leone, as in other parts of the world, during the second week of January. The despatches also state, that the amount received in the colony during the past year, from national contributions for various christian objects, was upwards of £770. "A slaver was condemned on January 15th, taken by H. M. S. S. 'Espoir' on her way to Ascension. When taken, she had on board 677 slaves, of whom sixty-five died during the passage to Sierra Leone, and twenty-two soon after their arrival. Several more have since died. The survivors are gradually gaining strength; they suffered much from dysentery, brought on by insufficient food and water, and by confined air."

The committee heard, with deep regret, of the decease of the wife of the Rev. F. F. Gough, Missionary from Ningpo, which occurred in London on the 15th inst., after a premature confinement on her voyage home for the recovery of her health. Mrs. Gough was a daughter of the Treasurer of the Manchester C. M. Association. She was a devoted and efficient missionary, having acquired the spoken dialect of the province, and been in the practice of collecting young Chinese women round her for christian instruction. The Bishop of Victoria considers that there was no one at Ningpo whose influence was more extensively felt than that of Mrs. Gough.

A letter from Miss Richards, who proceeded to India in 1859, to take part in the Sarah Tucker Institution, for training female teachers in Tinnorely, announces the approaching completion of

1 See "Annual Reports" for LXth year, pp. 135-6, and LXIst year, p. 141.