

proffered missionaries. The Rev Holloway Helms, stationed at Lekatlong, who had laboured for nearly twenty years among the Bechuanas, was soon to leave for the new stations north of the Zambesi, with two junior brethren, where they expected valuable assistance from Dr Livingstone. From MADAGASCAR, intelligence had reached this country in January, of a renewed severe persecution. Subsequent accounts had modified most materially such a representation.— Certain foreigners had attempted by intrigue to subvert the queen's authority, and to destroy the independence of the country. These Jesuitical intriguers had been most properly ordered to quit the country.

In CHINA, Dr Legge and Mr Chalmers had continued to pursue their labours at Hong-Kong. At Amoy, the Messrs Stronach, Hirschberg, and Lea had received manifold proofs of the presence of the Divine Spirit. Twenty-two converts had been added during the year. The church of the American Mission in that city had now 172 converts, and that of the English Presbyterians 53, so that there were above 400 converted Chinese in the city at all. There were eight native agents of the learned class employed at Shanghai; twenty converts had been added during the year, and the people everywhere listened attentively. The missionaries in the north enjoyed much greater freedom for extended missionary itineracy than in the south. Mr Muirhead, Mr Aitchison, Mr Edkins, Messrs Griffith, John, and others had made long and interesting excursions, and had met in many strange cities with an excellent reception. The mission press at Hong-Kong and Shanghai continued most active. The Chinese had manifested much anxiety to receive copies of the Scriptures, and of the various treatises published. The medical missions at Shanghai and Amoy had proved most influential in advancing the direct and spiritual object of the mission.

The Report referred to considerable length to the crisis in INDIA. The special appeal of the Committee had procured, in a short time, the promise of £11,000, while sixteen candidates had offered themselves for missionary labours. At different stations in the North of India, missionary labours had been renewed with vigour, and the people seemed more ready to listen than before the mutiny.

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on the 4th of May. The large hall became so densely crowded that it was necessary to hold a second meeting in the lower hall. The Earl of Chichester, the President of the Society, presided.

The Report gave a most satisfactory view of the income of the Society. The ordinary income, exclusive of a large donation of £10,000, announced at last meeting, had amounted to £120,766, a sum larger than in any previous year. The special fund for India had, in four months, risen, to £24,717. The whole amount received therefore at home during the last financial year, including the donation, was £155,484. The sums received and expended at the stations would, doubtless, raise the income to more than £160,000.

The report of operations at the special stations, stated that, in SIERRA LEONE the pastoral work within the colony is now carried on chiefly by native pastors, there being ten native and only two European pastors. In YORUBA, the staff of the mission consisted of 6 European ordained missionaries, 7 European catechists, and above 40 native teachers. The converts have begun a mission to the surrounding heathen. The mission to the NIGER, of which this journal has given some account (vol. v. p. 81, &c), under the auspices of Mr Crowther, a native ordained pastor, was referred to at some length. Rabba, where Mr Crowther's course had been stayed, was a town of very considerable trade from many parts of Africa, even from the ports of the Mediterranean. The country between Rabba and Abbeokuta teemed with an industrious population, and abounded in cotton and other produce valuable in European markets.

In the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN INDIA the operations of the Society had been little disturbed. In Bombay itself a congregation of 150 native converts are ministered to by a native pastor. The operations of the Society in CALCUTTA and its neighbourhood had been greatly enlarged in the previous year. The Committee had determined to proceed with the mission to the Santhals, though the home authorities had disallowed the arrangement made with them by Lord Canning and the authorities in India. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES the missions of the Society had not been much