

tant, where the canal receives its supply of water from the Godavery. This town is four or five miles below Rajahmundry, the former capital of the district. Here we crossed the river—a noble stream, navigable for steam-boats far into the interior. We crossed just above the Bund or dam, a tremendous work of solid masonry, constructed by Government in order to raise the water in the river sufficiently high to irrigate the vast district of country embraced in the delta. As a consequence, this level tract has become immensely productive, and presents the appearance of one extensive rice-plain south and west from Cocanada, till the Godavery Delta merges into that of the Kistna. It is likewise very populous.

"On reaching the other side, which we did by means of a steam-tug, we entered another canal and made our way some twenty miles further in a southerly direction to the nearest community of Christians. Here we spent Saturday and Sunday. On Sunday afternoon seven presented themselves as candidates for baptism and church membership. After examination, five were received and baptized. In the evening the Lord's Supper was observed.

"Next morning we were on our way further south toward the Colair Lake. We preached as we went, or rather Mr. McLaurin did; met the Christians at central places, previously appointed; crossed Lake Colair, which is twenty-five miles long by fifteen wide; visited the churches, and returned, taking another route on our homeward course. On this part of our trip seventeen others were baptized, and the Lord's Supper celebrated. There were about eighty of the native brethren present. It was a cheering sight to me, who for the most part was a silent visitor, unable to use the Telugu tongue."

*Rev. W. F. Armstrong.* April 28, 1876. "I would have chosen Chicacole as the place from which to work our section, but for reasons already given that is abandoned. [Chicacole is a station held by the London Missionary Society]. That being so, I have no hesitation in asking the Board to send us to *Kimedy*. This is the next most important place after Chiacole in the district, and as likely, from all we can see and hear, to prove as healthful a town as any, with perhaps the one exception of Chicacole, which on account of its nearness to the sea is generally regarded as the most desirable location. From Kimedy a large Telugu population can be reached. It is in a fine and thickly settled part of the country; and the Hill people, in whom, you know, we take a deep interest, are quite near the town. And what seems to us a marked providence, also pointing the way there, is that there are helpers already raised up and anxiously waiting for us. Three Baptist native preachers, and a few other native Christians (also Baptist), raised up mainly through the labours of an excellent native pastor who is in connection with a regiment which was stationed at Uttack, a town north of this, but recently removed to Vizianagram—these, with one or two from Madras are ready to be formed into a church there; and two or three are awaiting baptism. I enclose a map, showing the relative position of Kimedy. Bobili, where Brother Churchill desired to settle, is 50 miles from Bimlipatam; Kimedy is about 50 miles from Bobili, and in a straight line about 75 from Bimlipatam. It is desirable that we get on the ground soon. We have acquired sufficient of the language to enable us to do a little work, and any thing we can do it is best to