

Missionary Intelligence.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S JUBILEE.

Its first mission was to Tahiti, in which the ship "Duff" was honourably employed; but, since then, it has spread its efforts through many other portions of the heathen world.

It has commenced, and still sustains, missions in.

POLYNESIA.—Besides Tahiti, at Eimeo, Huahine, Raiatea, Raratonga, the Navigators' Islands, New Hebrides, &c.

ULTRA GANES.—In China, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Java.

INDIA.—At Calcutta, Benares, Mizapore, Surat, Madras, Vizagapatam, Bangalore, Mysore, &c.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Capetown, Hanley, Kat River, Caffreland, Lattakoo, Namaqualand, Madagascar, Mauritius, &c.

WEST INDIES.—Demerara, Berbice, Jamaica, &c.

Besides these thirteen stations it has occupied during some part of the fifty years, stations which have now ceased, from various causes, in S. Berna, Malta, and Corfu, British North America, New South Wales, and Ceylon. It has employed 410 missionaries, exclusive of their wives, and about fifty medical missionaries, printers, artizans, and schoolmasters, and has now 170 European missionaries in its various fields having under them 131 native churches, and 483 native teachers. It has numbered amongst its servants some of the greatest men as missionaries of modern times—such as Vanderkemp, Morrison, Milne, Smith, Willians, &c.

It has translated the Scriptures into sixteen different languages, and sustains fifteen printing establishments in different parts of the world. It has seven institutions for the training of native teachers—viz. three in India, three in the South Seas, and one in the West Indies. It has succeeded in banishing idolatry from above 100 islands in the Pacific; of educating from 10,000 to 15,000 and converting 200 Malagasy, some of whom have died "the martyr's death;" of forming Christian Churches of singular devotedness, in South Africa amongst the Hottentots, Caffres, and Bechuanas; in the West Indies, in the South Seas and India, and has now several thousands of the youth of India in its schools. It has produced through its agents, and published to the world, many useful, interesting, and learned works; and sent out, freighted with the gospel, three missionary ships—the "Duff," the "Camden," and the "John Williams." Such have been its honoured labours—and to God it ascribes the glory.

And now for its Jubilee appeals.

Very interesting and delightful meetings were held in London in September last, and a great effort made to raise what is to be denominated the Jubilee Fund. The object of the collections at all these meetings will be to aid the Jubilee Fund, and the objects of this fund are as follows:—

1. To enlarge the Society's missions in India and China.
2. To promote Christian education among the young.
3. To train up a well educated native ministry.
4. To provide an adequate fund for widows and orphans.
5. To relieve the directors from embarrassment, by placing a fund in their hands to meet any future exigencies of the Society."

In order to meet all these ends, the sum of £100,000 will be required; and this it is proposed to raise over and above the income of the present year.

RECENT NEWS FROM TAHITI.

PAPER, July 18, 1845.

Otaheite is in a lamentable state at the present time; the natives causing much apprehension, keeping the French soldiers continually on the

alert. Captain Hammond of the Salamander, has disappointed expectation. He appears to take a view of Otaheite affairs opposite to that of any of his predecessors. A letter he sent to the French Governor, was, by the latter's direction, rendered into the Otaheite dialect, with perverted meaning, and posted about, in the hope that it might induce the natives to give over their struggle, and quietly submit to the French yoke. The perverted letter was to the effect, that Captain Hammond begged to inform the French Governor, that his arrival in Otaheite was merely for the purpose of looking after the interests of British property, there being no representative of the Queen of Great Britain in this land. Captain Hammond declares that it was utterly useless for the Otaheiteans to resist the exalted power of France, and made known to them that no ship belonging to the Queen of Britain would come to Otaheite at this time to give them assistance. This letter, in the opinion of many, instead of having the desired effect will merely precipitate matters a little; as the natives, in the belief that Britain has deserted and left them to their own resources, have determined to do or die. The native population, with few exceptions, have taken to the mountains, and parties of them, from time to time, have engaged the French in skirmishes many of the latter having been killed, and some Otaheiteans.

The priests' houses have been burnt, and the houses of others favouring the French, and much property has been destroyed; and in a late affray between the natives and their invaders, we regret to state that the Rev. T. L. McKean was shot dead as he was turning from his veranda to his house. His loss is deeply deplored, as he was the most learned of the mission, and a very amiable man. His wife and children, who had gone to an adjacent island for security, are yet in ignorance of his sad fate. Nearly all the missionaries are leaving the island; some for England and others for islands adjacent. The melancholy state of religious matters in Tahiti is awakening lively sympathy in the minds of Christians on the Continent. Means are in operation for presenting memorials from various religious bodies to the French Chambers, detailing the calumnies that have been circulated against the poor islanders, and earnestly praying that they may be allowed the free exercise of the Protestant religion.

DR. KALLEY.—Advices from Madeira to the 7th ult. have been received. A long letter from the Funchal correspondent of the *Times* appears in that paper of Thursday, which, we regret to say, is confirmatory of the intelligence formerly brought that decisive steps were on the point of being adopted by the Portuguese Government at home for the suppression of Dr. Kalley's missionary labours. He is to be paid the sum of £650, as compensation for his illegal arrest and imprisonment, and a special enactment is to be introduced into the Cortes to prevent him and all others from promulgating in future the doctrines of Protestantism in the island.

CALCUTTA.

Another of the India stations have been lost to the Free Church; but that which imparted value to it, viz. the living agency, remains. All hope of retaining the mission house at Ghospara has failed, and the native missionaries, Koilas and Mahendras, terminated their labours there on the 1st of November last. Dr. Duff narrates the circumstances which led to this result, and the reasons which influenced the decision. The labours of the converts, it will be seen, were not without fruit; and there are not wanting other fields on which their valuable labour may be expended.

MADRAS.

We have encouraging accounts from this station. The various branches of the Institution are strong, in point of numbers, as before Viswanathun's baptism. The accounts of the converts are satisfactory. Arjunun is still a wanderer. The progress of the female schools is more than satis-

factory, and should strengthen the hands of those who have been led specially to labour in this interesting department of Christian duty.

BOMBAY.

The case of Shripat Sheshadri, continues to excite the liveliest discussion in the Brahmanical community. So far as the statements of the conflicting parties may be relied upon, the little Dada has continued firm. The party who wished his restoration to caste, have now been put on the defensive. Disclaiming their original object, and being willing to acknowledge their error, many stand firm in refusing to go through the disgusting and humiliating ceremonial which is prescribed for their purification. On this their antagonists insist, and not only so, but on their being reimbursed for the immense expense incurred in reference to the outcast. The *Overland Summary* says, "We believe that the disbursing would not be felt so dreadful to the party concerned, as the drinking! But they are both very hard, and time alone can show whether they will yield to the multitude, or boldly secede and form a caste of their own."

Home Missions.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. James Smith, who is engaged occasionally in Missionary labours, under the Presbytery of Hamilton, has furnished several interesting Reports, from which we can only give extracts:—

ON THE GRAND RIVER,
12th January, 1845.

I preached at York in the forenoon, and at Caledonia in the afternoon. The distance between these two Stations is about five miles. The Rev. Mr. Hulbert, Methodist Minister, of the former place, whom I met in the course of the week previous, manifested towards myself, and the Presbyterian body to whom I was commissioned to preach, a highly christian and brotherly spirit—a spirit which I should like to see cherished to a greater extent among different denominations of christians. Although the Chapel in which he statedly labours, and which is the property of his congregation, was to have been occupied by one of his own brother Ministers, yet that Rev. Gentleman, in accommodation to the Presbyterians of our body, at once caused the appointment to be given up, and allowed us to have the precedence, and not only so, but forthwith gave intimation of the arrangement to his people, who, I afterwards learned, most cordially concurred in it. The number in attendance might be upwards of 50; but as the Presbyterians at and in the immediate vicinity of York are not numerous, there is reason to believe that a considerable proportion even of that small number consisted of those of the Methodist persuasion and other denominations. As already stated I preached in the afternoon of the same day at Caledonia. The number in attendance there might be upwards of 70. The audience in all probability would have been greater, had the Presbyterians who are widely scattered around Caledonia, more generally known of the appointment. Indeed it was near the end of the week before my appointment was made known to any of them. In the course of the week I visited a number of families in and about Caledonia.—These visits would have been much more numerous and extended, had the state of the roads and weather permitted. From the short and limited acquaintance I have had with the Presbyterians in that locality; and from all the information I have been able to collect regarding them, I am decidedly of opinion, that if visited and organized as a Congregation by a Deputation of the Presbytery, and more regularly supplied with the administration of Gospel ordinances, they would soon be in a position for supporting a Gospel Ministry. If I mistake not, the Presbyterian Church of Canada has a number of zealous friends in Caledonia and