

They had already published four books of the Bible, which were distributed in the camp and throughout the Empire. It would, then, be a culpable disregard of the Divine will to leave such a people and such a movement overlooked. The present Society was making the experiment of a Missionary enterprise, conducted by Christians of different denominations; and it was a most interesting experiment, especially to those who desired as much Christian union as possible. (Here, here.) Such a union in China was of the highest importance, for the inhabitants of the country were disposed to intolerance; and, but for the exhibition of the greatest degree of toleration among Christians, they might, even with their new creed, retain much of their bigotry and exclusiveness. It might be said that the experiment would possibly fail; it was for English Christians to say that it should not fail. If they thoroughly examined and approved the principle, and then loudly proclaimed it, it would find its echo in the consciences of all who loved the Saviour, and would gain as much ground as its advocates ever predicted or desired. (Applause.)

The Rev. WM. ARTHUR seconded the Motion. He dwelt on the importance of the exhibition of Christian union among the Missionaries of different denominations in foreign lands. He believed that more good would be done by such an exhibition, than by the Missionaries occupying entirely different districts and never interfering with each others labours. Nothing, therefore, could be more admirable than a Society constituted like the present, sending out now an Episcopalian, now a Baptist, and now a Methodist,—any man and every man who would go and preach Christ to the heathen. A Mission to China was of the highest importance. Some remnants of heathenism were still clinging to those who there professed Christianity; and if the Church of Rome exerted much influence on the country, she would, as of old, confirm rather than repress whatever tendencies to heathenism she might find in the people. To the Protestantism of England, therefore, the Society appealed for aid to carry on the glorious enterprise, and he believed that it would not appeal in vain. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. HAMILTON next addressed the meeting. He said, that the great obstacle to evangelisation in China, had always appeared to him to be the singularly stagnant condition in which the Chinese mind had remained for so many ages. The people seemed utterly imperturbable. Some mesmerising process had apparently come over them; they were like Solons asleep, scholars in a trance, somnolent sages, men moving in a mystery. Recent events, however, had shown how a lethargic people might be aroused, and a whole population put into an attitude of readiness for receiving new doctrines, and a new religion. Many indications had already been afforded of the great power and talent possessed by the Chinese; giving bright hopes that when the long hybernation in which they had lain was over and past, they would exhibit a moral and intellectual strength, of which few had believed them capable. As an instance of this, he mentioned that our educational institute had been established at Hong-Kong, and that out of the first six pupils, taken at random, of four a distinct account could at present be given. One of them was an interpreter at Washington for the Government of the United States; another was an enterprising man, having pushed his fortune at the gold diggings, and by recent exertions secured the extension to Chinese diggers of rights of which they had long been deprived; another was a student in Edinburgh University, who had obtained prizes for latin, greek, and botany; and a fourth was in a college in the United States, and had actually obtained a prize for English composition, having beaten all the English-speaking competitors. (Applause.) He commended the Society to the suffrages and the prayers of Christians, and especially of all well-wishers to China.—*London Patriot.*

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

“EVANGELISTIC LABOURS.—If now we turn from gains realized, to those labours from which may be anticipated the further enlargement of Christ's kingdom, and from whence may come the foretold triumphs of the Cross, the whole field of operations is full of encouragement and promise. To pass by those localities, such as the islands which occupy the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, the scenes of the labourers of Messrs. Capern and Littlewood, where the population is well-nigh wholly leavened with the truth, and large congregations are in the habit of regular attendance at the sanctuary, we find that large and increasing auditories are obtained in St. Domingo and Haiti. In the former, the chapel is often crowded, and many, some through fear, others for want of room, hang without on the preacher's voice, crowding around the open doors and windows to hear the Word of Life. The effect of faithful labour is seen in the maledictions of the priests of Rome, in the denunciations uttered from Papist altars and pulpits, in the active endeavour by the emissaries of antichrist to poison the mind of the authorities, and unsuccessfully to procure the exile of Christ's servant. In France too the Word of God arouses the wrath of man. The Missionary has been exposed to the violent attack of the chief public print and organ of the Church of Rome. Still the Bible has spread; its sale has been continued, and by the authority of the *maire* himself, introduced into the national school of Morlaix, as the reward of diligence. The faith and patience of the professed disciples of the Lord, amid severe trials, have had a beneficial effect on the public mind, and opened the way for a more extensive diffusion of Gospel truth. In Western Africa, the island of Fernando Po waits for the law of the Lord, while repeated messages from the interior of the continent reach the busy and flourishing station of Camaroots, entreating the overworked Missionary to ‘come over and help them.’ In Ceylon, at eighty villages, besides the regular stations, the Gospel is continually preached, your Missionaries traversing jungles, often wearied and hungry, collecting in homely cottages the scattered inhabitants, to instruct them by preaching, by catechising, by familiar conversation in the things of God. Still more extensive have been the itinerancies of your Missionaries in India. During the past year a large portion of the area of Bengal has been covered with their untiring zeal. In the east and west, and in the entire districts of that densely peopled country, the Missionaries have retraced the scenes of former visits, and proclaimed in many new places the Word of God. Towns of tens of thousands of inhabitants have been visited for the first time by the heralds of the Cross, while numberless fairs and bazaars have echoed with the voices of them who publish good tidings of peace. In the north-west provinces, in the vicinity of Agra, some fifty villages are regularly visited by the native pacachers. Muttra has been the scene of deeply interesting events. The Missionary and his assistants in the beginning of the year commenced a system of daily preaching in the city, traversed every street from top to bottom, each day advancing a few yards till the whole city had been gone over. No little commotion and stir shortly arose about this way. The Sahibs, it was said, had determined to conquer the whole city for Christ. Brahmin and Pundits anxiously came forth to defend the shrines of their gods. Overthrown in argument, resort was had to every species of annoyances, to deter the servants of Christ from pursuing their course. Shopkeepers swept the dust of their shops into their faces. The smoke of burning chillies was made to fill the air to choke their voice. Taunts and blasphemies were shouted in their ears. At length, shoes and bricks were hurled at them. Yet mercifully were the servants of God preserved. The adversaries of the truth were silenced, and the day that saw the