

3. More than 15,000 who have been received as communicants in the belief that they are the sincere and faithful disciples of Christ.

4. More than 500 natives, *exclusive of school-masters*, who are employed as Christian teachers of their countrymen, and who are generally devoted and successful in their works.

5. More than 41,000 boys in the mission schools, learning to read and understand the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation.

6. More than 11,000 girls rescued from that gross ignorance and deep degradation to which so many millions of their sex in India seem to be hopelessly condemned.

Looking at these leading results, may we not exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" Surely, "This is the finger of God!" Here are the palpable evidences of the Divine power of the Gospel—evidences which are yet destined to constrain many a heathen to abandon his idols, and turn to the now despised and hated name of Jesus.

Having stated these results, the missionaries next proceed to notice the extensive ground which is yet unoccupied, and declare that many of the present stations are weak and languishing for want of a sufficient staff of labourers. It appears that in the territories of the Nizam of Hyderabad and in the Nagpur territories, with a population of 13,000, there is only one mission station with 2 labourers. There is also great want of missionary agency in the Northern Sircars on the east, and in the ceded districts of Bellary and Cuddapah on the south of the Nizam's dominions. The same may be said of the Mysore territory, the kingdom of Coorg, the collectorates of Coimbatore and Salem, in South Arcot, and other large districts of the Carnatic. In the whole of Southern India, including Hyderabad and Nagpur, we have a population of 40,000,000 of people; and, were the present missionaries equally distributed over the whole, they would not exceed *four to the million*.

An earnest appeal is made to friends in Europe and America, urging them to redouble their efforts: and attention is called to the different methods that may be successfully employed—*viz., itinerant preaching, and education*. It is affirmed that much general knowledge of the elements of Christian truth had been widely diffused and that the time is favorable for directing the attention of the natives, by means of preaching, to the religion of those whose power has been shown by the failure of the late rebellion. "Let then," it is added, "men specially qualified be sent forth in connexion with every mission to carry on steadily and systematically the work of itinerant preaching, and we believe the blessing of God will soon be granted in an abundant measure." We quote at length the passage bearing on *Education*:—

2. *Education*.—The rebellion has shown how lamentable is the ignorance of many even of the better classes. Had they possessed even a tolerably correct knowledge of the power and resources of the British people, they could never have entertained the slightest hope of success, and would consequently never have plotted such an enterprise. We see this opinion exemplified in the conduct of the most enlightened native princes, or their influential advisers. Or, if they had known, even theoretically, the nature of the Christian religion, they would not have suspected the most tolerant of Christian nations of a design to make them Christians by either force or fraud. Let, then, vernacular schools be spread all over the land, training the masses to read for themselves the lively oracles of God, and teaching, along with the doctrine of salvation, the elements of geography and history, and, most assuredly, *Hinduism must fall before them*. Its foundation is falsehood,

and this Truth will destroy. The almost universal readiness to come and receive instruction in mission schools affords great facilities for carrying on this department of labour. Let not this opportunity be lost.

In order to the carrying-out of any widely extended system of Christian vernacular education, the primary object must be the training of a large body of efficient vernacular school teachers. Without this nothing can be done, as there is no existing instrumentality available for this purpose. Even your missionaries, in some districts, are still frequently obliged to employ comparatively inefficient men, and even heathens, in conducting their schools. Hence it is obvious that a great work has to be done in raising up and preparing a large body of Christian vernacular teachers well qualified for the department of school instruction. We rejoice in the formation of the "Christian Vernacular Education Society for India," and most fervently hope it will meet with truly liberal support, and be made a great blessing to this dark land.

But there is also a most inviting field open to the Anglo-vernacular system of a higher education for the middle and upper classes. In all our cities and large towns there are great numbers either learning English, or desiring to do so. That a knowledge of the English language is the one thing which above all others will enable a young man to get on in the world, is now a rooted conviction in the minds of many thousands. This is so marked as to lead to the conclusion that it is a part of God's all-comprehending plan for bringing these youths under the teaching of the Gospel.

Without such a system of superior Anglo-vernacular education, based on the Bible, these intelligent youths of the middle and upper classes will be long before they are effectively reached by the Gospel. It is a mistake to suppose the Government scheme of education will do it, and also a mistake for the Church to congratulate itself that the Government are taking the work of *secular education* out of its hands, so long as they do nothing else. While the Bible is excluded from these schools, and even so long as Christianity is not thoroughly taught, the Church must supplement the deficiency.

The means for bringing such a system into extensive operation are more easily available than those essential to the efficient working of a purely vernacular system. Europeans may come out and commence their labours at once, without waiting for two or three years until they have learned an oriental tongue, and with sufficient funds at their disposal they may obtain a staff of suitable assistants in their work. Money then would seem to be here the chief want. But this is just the very thing which, above all others, God has given to the Christians of Europe and America the power to supply. We would here refer our friends back to the middle ages, and ask them to remember how property, in almost incredible amounts, was dedicated to the Church. Nay, more; we may point to the shrines of heathen idolatry, and ask them to calculate the value of the gifts and offerings presented there, and the vast numbers of the priesthood thus sustained for the glory of abominable idols. Shall Christians, who hold the pure truth of God in their hands, and possess the genuine love of Christ in their hearts, come behind the votaries of superstition and falsehood? Shall devotion to system of delusion and lies do more than consecration to Christ? God forbid! Let the coffers of the Church be filled! Let the treasury of the Lord overflow!

3. *The whole machinery of missions* requires to be more steadily and efficiently sustained.

(1.) Boarding-schools have proved in an eminent degree the nurseries of our Churches, as well as the feeders of our theological classes

and seminaries, whence have gone forth many of our best native teachers and preachers, as well as most efficient schoolmasters. But these institutions are among the most costly of our instrumentalities, and require a large amount of the time and strength of the missionary. Shall they then be permitted to languish, now that such helpers as they provide are more urgently needed than ever?

(2.) The printing-press is evidently destined to be as powerful a lever in moving the masses in India as it has been in other lands, and indeed has already accomplished great results. But its productions cannot yet be sold for more than a tithe of their cost, so that, to supply the millions of Scriptures, books and tracts that are needed for the people of India, money must be freely given. But we also need, in addition to the staff of missionaries strictly so called, a body of men largely devoted to the work of translation and authorship, and they must be sustained either as missionaries, or specially by the Bible, Tract and School-book Societies for this purpose.

(3.) There is the most urgent need for a larger number of superior native teachers, well instructed and trained for their work. Men whom God has evidently called to this work must be specially prepared for the discharge of its duties at whatever cost of labor and money, so that the highest possible measure of efficiency may be secured. And it is obvious that they must be suitably remunerated. We do not mean that European salaries should be paid to native agents, but that a well-trained and faithful native ministry should be paid in that relative proportion to the people and circumstances of the country in which it is employed, which is generally considered necessary in Christian lands. Nor do we for a moment wish to call in question the usefulness of the class hitherto largely employed as unordained agents, called catechists and readers, nor propose any important increase in the scale of payment according to which their allowances have been hitherto regulated. Our object is, to point out the urgent necessity of the most strenuous, well-directed, and prayerful efforts being steadily maintained with a view to the raising-up of a well qualified and regularly ordained native ministry. In the carrying-out of this object we believe that in some of the missions increased expenditure will be found absolutely necessary; and it ought to be a cause of sincere rejoicing whenever there is a real demand created for such an expenditure. Besides we cannot, for some time yet, look for more than a partial support of their pastors and teachers from the infant native Churches, on account of their general poverty. The Churches of Europe and America must for the present undertake this responsibility also.

(4.) There is yet one more channel into which we desire to direct the efforts of the friends of missions. The duty of using all the means in their power for rightly influencing the Government of this country rests chiefly upon the Churches in Britain, though an expression of opinion from the Churches of America and the continent of Europe would not be without the weight of a great moral influence.

We do not desire the Government to use any coercion, either direct or indirect. All we require is simple Christian consistency in all their proceedings, which have a bearing on religion. The introduction of the Bible into all Government schools, to be read daily by those of the pupils who do not object to it, and, especially, the entire cessation of all patronage and countenance of idolatry and caste. Looking back on the past history of the British Government in India, it is notorious that the unwise and sinful course we now depreciate has been followed to a most lamentable extent; and, although the more offensive manifestations of the Government