

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY had for its chairman the Earl of Chichester. The Secretary gave the following statement of its accounts for the past year :

Income.—General fund, associations, benefactions, legacies, &c., 123,020*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* ; fund for disabled missionaries, &c., 1,779*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* ; special fund for India, 4,382*l.* 5*s.* ; making a total of 129,182*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* **Expenditure.**—General expenses of the Society at home and abroad, 126,120*l.* 9*s.* ; on account of disabled missionaries, &c., 4,780*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* ; expenditure charged to India fund, 14,922*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* ; total, 145,822*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The local funds raised in the missions, and expended there upon the operations of the Society, independently of the general fund, were not included in this statement. This amount exceeded 20,000*l.*, making a grand total of 149,182*l.* There were 148 stations in connection with the Society, and 258 clergymen, of whom 42 were foreigners and 66 natives and East Indians. There were also 32 European laymen engaged, including school-masters and other agents ; 13 European female teachers, exclusive of missionaries' wives, and 1,989 native and country-born catechists and teachers of all classes not sent from home. The number of communicants was 20,417.

THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY receives a steady increase of support, and we trust is also increasingly useful. Thirty-three years since, the income was 40,000*l.* ; the past year it was 140,000*l.* ! A noble progress, truly.

The Rev. Dr. Osborn, one of the secretaries, read the report, from which it appeared that the receipts of the society for the year ending December 31, 1860, had amounted to 140,678*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, being more than the receipts of any former year. The expenditure of the year had amounted to 140,921*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance of 243*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* due to the general treasurers. The society had 540 central or principal stations called circuits, 4,168 chapels or preaching places, 815 ministers and assistant missionaries, 135,148 full and accredited church members, 18,257 persons on trial for church membership, and 128,374 scholars.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY brought together a large number of its friends and supporters, and was worthily presided over by Sir Morton Peto, the Treasurer of the Society, who stated that,

The income for the year was 32,984*l.* ; the expense for the same period being less by the sum of 3,299*l.* The report gave a detailed account of the Society's operations, showing that both in the East and West Indies large additions had been made to the membership of the churches during the year. In Jamaica, it was stated, the churches had 20,000 members, and 2000 candidates for membership at the present time. The colored people contribute 8000*l.* a-year for the support of their religious institutions, being 8*s.* 2*d.* a-head for all the members. The ministers are assisted by a body of deacons and leaders, about 700 in number.

With respect to China, it was stated that one of the missionaries, Mr. Klockers, accompanied by the Rev. Griffith John, of the London Mission, and two Chinese gentlemen, penetrated to Nankin itself, the seat of the government of the celestial king, as the head of the revolutionists is called. They were welcomed both by the chiefs and the people. There they obtained a document of the utmost importance. As they left, they received an edict, written in the usual imperial style, on yellow silk, with the vermilion pencil, giving all Christian missionaries permission to travel in every part of the six provinces over which the sway of the celestial king extends, to settle in the cities, to erect chapels and school-houses, and in every way to spread the doctrines of the Christian faith. In Nankin every idol is destroyed, and the temples are razed to the ground ; there is but one exception—the temple spared has been converted into a Christian house of prayer. Sixteen churches had been built ; and all the acts of the government tended to repress idolatry in every form, together with the use of alcoholic drinks, opium and tobacco.