

The following extracts from the Reports of the English Baptist Missionary Society will be read with interest. We copy from the N. Y. Recorder :

RELIGIOUS RESULTS.

The directly religious results of the labors of the Society are still more encouraging. There are in connection with its different stations not less than two hundred chapels and schools, and a large number of residences for missionaries; the whole available for the future religious and mental improvement of the people. In the work of translation, 743,270 volumes of the sacred Scriptures have been printed in nearly all the languages and dialects of continental and insular India; and in addition, parts of the Scriptures have been printed in three African languages, in one American Indian, and in the Breton. There are now connected with the several missionary churches not less than 37,000 members, so that it may be safely estimated that during the last fifty years, upwards of 60,000 persons have identified themselves through the labors of the Society, with the professed people of God; results that awaken feelings of devout humiliation, and praise; humiliation, that we should ever have faltered in our toils; and praise, that God has been pleased so signally to own and bless them.

RATIO OF PROGRESS.

But a clear perception of the position of our Mission, and of the duties of the churches in reference to it, can be gained only by examining these results more closely. The briefest summary of them is, encouraging, but minuter investigation is essential to a just appreciation of their value and instructiveness. It will be found, for example, that the progress of the Society in visible and substantial results, has been advancing much more rapidly of late years than at first. From the commencement of the mission in 1793 to the year 1837, the volumes of Scriptures printed by our brethren amounted to 240,065. Between 1837 and 1847, the volumes printed amounted to 503,205. In the last ten years, therefore, the volumes printed were more than double the number printed in the preceding forty.

These facts it will be observed, suggest no comparison of men who prepared these works, but only of facilities of labour and of progressive success. They show merely that what the church of Christ gains in one age is gained, if her members are faithful, for all time, and that the halting point of the labors of one race of missionaries is the starting point of the next. What was spent in reducing languages to writing and in preparing grammars and dictionaries, and rude elementary translations, is now devoted exclusively to revision and improvement. Nor let this work be underrated. Revision is, under the circumstances, re-translation, and is as necessary to make the versions intelligible and acceptable as were the original labors of our brethren. After several revised editions of various Eastern versions, especially of the Sanscrit and the Bengali, it may be safely affirmed that the editions now in use are as idiomatic and intelligible to the natives of India, as is our English version in this country. Nor is their literary value, in fixing and perpetuating the languages in which they are written, unimportant.

The progressive increase of conversions is equally cheering. From a document recently printed, under the sanction of the Calcutta Missionary Conference, it appears that if the fifty years which have elapsed since the commencement of our mission, be divided into periods of ten years each, the following will be found to represent the professed conversions that have taken place among the natives in one province of Bengal, in connection with the different missionary societies. The conversions among Europeans, or in other presidencies, are not included.

From 1793, when Dr. Carey landed in India to 1803, the conversions announced amounted to

From 1803 to 1813	161
From 1813 to 1823	493
From 1823 to 1833	675
From 1833 to 1843	1045
From 1843 to 1847 (three years and three months)	819

Twenty-six the first ten years, and 819 the last three; with a considerable increase of laborers of course, but with no such increase between any two recent periods as can at all suffice to explain the result. The case is still that when the adversaries of the truth begin to fall before it, they surely fall, and each true convert becomes a double gain, a loss to the foe, and an accession of strength, an instrument of new victory, to the Christian host.

Of the members just given, it is not easy to say how many are in connection with our mission. For the last three years, however, we have ascertained the exact results. In 1845 there were added to the churches at the twenty-four stations of the Society in Bengal

87 members, an average of 5 to each.
In 1846 162
In 1846 207

Or omitting from this list the Europeans baptized, the natives added within the last three years to churches in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society, amount to about one-half of all the accessions to all the evangelical churches in Bengal.

In the West Indies the progress of the Society has received equal acceleration. The first fifteen years of the Society's labors in Jamaica,

ended with 10,500 members—the second fifteen with upwards of 30,000. Instead of fourteen missionaries, there are there thirty pastors; and instead of the twenty-five chapels of 1832 we have now to report upwards of sixty. The first years of our labors in the Bahamas were comparatively unproductive, but at the end of fifteen years of labor, we reckon nearly 3000 members, a large body of faithful native teachers, and several chapels and congregations scattered over the principal islands.

When it is remembered that these achievements of the gospel are all by holy consecration, and by the descending grace of the Divine Spirit, converted into agencies for future achievement, that the velocity (so to speak) which truth has gained at the end of the last fifty years is the velocity with which she begins the following fifty, we cannot but hope that there are greater results yet in store and at hand. If a human arm had gained them, our success might have been the precursor of self-confidence and defeat; but as it is a divine arm which has gained them, we anticipate a more extensive victory. Retrogression belongs neither to the movements of Providence nor to the dispensations of grace. "The righteous shall hold on his way, and he that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger."

Foreign Correspondence of the N. Y. Recorder.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

LONDON, May 26, 1848.

The May meetings, as they are technically called, have now terminated. The financial state of most of the societies of a general character, as well as of those which belong to our own and other denominations, has occupied more than usual attention in consequence of the general diminution of receipts which the several committees have been under the necessity of reporting. Thus, in the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the income of which for the previous year had been £115,763, this year it has been but £103,649. The Church Missionary Society's income was reduced in like manner from £116,327 to £101,293; and that of the British and Foreign Bible Society, from £117,440 to £93,146; showing a diminution of the amount contributed to these three societies of 54,971 pounds sterling! This large falling off is however generally attributed, not to a decay of zeal, but to the pressure of the times. The tremendous commercial failures in the highest commercial circles have naturally produced effects which continue to operate upon merchants and tradesmen of inferior rank, and which extend their influence to almost all persons of almost all classes. The unsettled state of the eastern hemisphere generally is also unfavorable to all our manufacturing and commercial interests. Yet many of our societies have been relieved from difficulties which would otherwise have embarrassed them seriously, by large special donations, and I trust that none of them will be absolutely crippled by the difficulties they have had to encounter.

Bible Translation Society.

This is an English Society, which came into existence in consequence of the refusal of the British and Foreign Bible Society to patronize the versions of the English Baptist missionaries. The proceedings of its late annual meeting are given in the London Patriot. The report was read by Doctor Steane.

Considerable progress had been made in the translations during the last year. A new edition of the New Testament in Sanscrit was carried down to the end of Acts; and of the Old Testament, a first edition down to Leviticus xxvi; a much larger portion was prepared but not yet printed. In Bengalee, 15,000 copies of the Gospels of Matthew and John had been reprinted; and that of Mark was in the press. A revised edition of the entire Bible had been printed, as far as the end of Leviticus; and a new edition of Isaiah and Daniel. In Hindoe, the Gospels and Acts as prepared by Mr. Leslie. The New Testament had also been finished in Hindostanee. The number of volumes issued from the depository during the year was 74,852. In aid of the translations, the Committee made two grants of £500 each. They also made a grant of £150 to the General Baptist Missionary Society, towards defraying the expense of printing a new edition of Marsham's Chinese version of the New Testament. The contributions to the Society, during the year, amounted to £1,568 15s 1d, including a legacy of £19 19s, paid by the executors of the late Mr. Harris, of Bristol. Three other legacies had also been left them—£100 by the late Mr. Ryan, of Leeds, £200 by the late Mr. Walker, of Saffron Walden, and one third of the property of the late Mrs. Keightley, of Hampstead, sworn under £3,000. The last two would not be available, it was expected, for a considerable period. The report concluded by expressing a hope that in the good Providence of God the friends of the society might be enabled to contribute more largely during another year. Their Society had, in common with others, suffered from the depression of commerce, but in subscriptions not more than £100.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FALLEN.—We regret to learn from the Providence Journal that the Rev. Ivory Clarke, missionary to Africa of the American Baptist Missionary Union, died April 24th, on his passage to this country in latitude 11 51 North longitude 2047 East. His wife and child were with him. His death was caused by exposure and exertion in the course of his missionary labors of ten years in the African climate. Mr. Clarke was a good man, devout, modest, discreet and persevering, and has left a name which will long be remembered in Africa, as deserving a high place among the benefactors of that continent.—Am. Paper.

MR. ONCKEN ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

Windsor, May 10, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hand you an extract of a letter from dear brother Oncken, dated April 25th. You are welcome to insert it. Yours affectionately, S. WILKIN.

"True, the events are awful; awfully grand I would call them;—at least, as far as Germany and the continent are generally concerned. The despotic thrones are shaken and fallen; the press is free; and religious liberty, that great birth-right of every man, is descending from heaven like an angel of peace. I am lost in adoration at the great goodness of God to us—to me, poor heretic,—for the deliverance vouchsafed to us. Five-and-twenty years have we borne the cruel chains of spiritual oppression, but now they are broken, and the year of our Jubilee has come; the captives are free. The Lord has at last heard the cries of the oppressed; and the oppressor is oppressed as a just recompence. How can we marvel at the final rise of nations against their oppressors? Every unjust law enacted by the powers that be, bears within itself its own final destruction.

"I trust that the 'favored Island' and its rulers will learn lessons of wisdom from the things transpiring here, and, ere it be too late, lighten the heavy yoke under which millions in Britain are groaning. But I am no politician, and shall close this chapter.

"The great blessing of religious liberty, which our heavenly father has thus granted us, may, I am well aware, become a snare and a curse to us; and viewing the blessing in this aspect, have warned the dear people among whom I am laboring, not to be lulled into a false repose, by supposing that our severest contests are now ended. I preached to this end last Lord's day, from Acts ix. 21, taking the English version, and divided my subject—

"1. The past. The present. 3. How this is to be improved. 4. The glorious results which we may expect from the present.

"Yesterday morning, (Easter Monday,) we had a special church-meeting, when we were greatly blessed by the Lord's presence. The prayers of the brethren were 'anoiated,' and the various exhortations were all to the point. Several brethren confessed publicly, that they had grown cold, and in consequence had not attended regularly on the means during the week. I finally proposed, that, as God's great goodness to us at present should lead us to renewed repentance and devotedness, the church should renew its solemn covenant engagements with the Lord, and that we should give ourselves more unreservedly up to Him. My proposition was supported by affecting speeches and appeals from the brethren. It was also stated, that if any half-hearted ones were among us who felt Christ's yoke a burden, they were at liberty to withdraw from us. Next Lord's day is fixed for a renewal of our covenant with our ever faithful God; and we look forward to it with high expectations, that the Lord will, by his good Spirit, both humble and comfort us; and thus fit us for the new era on which we have entered. The Lord has kept us in the storm; he must now keep us in the pleasant, but too often treacherous calm.

"The field is now open before us in every direction, and I have numerous calls to visit different places. Alas! for the drag which will split my time between preaching Christ and begging from house to house for our Chapel. But there is no option; I must either steer for the north, and see if the Lord will command the gold and silver at my disposal, or across the Atlantic. At first, however, I move off next week to Oldenburg, and if the Lord will, afterwards to Berlin."

WE WILL NOT HAVE WAR!

Such is the promising title of an article in the Paris *Assemblée Nationale*, an extract from which we annex.—"The first step beyond the frontier would be combat; the first cannon shot fired by France would be the signal for an European conflagration; the first victory would league the foreign Powers against us. Is this the prosperity and social progress which we were promised? War! What! war before you have got a constitution! War as a solution of all difficulties! War as an expiation of past errors! War as the basis of our policy! War as a source of prosperity! War as a cloak for our financial confusion! War instead of the organization of labour! War for the purpose of extinguishing our credit, annihilating our trade, paralyzing our manufactures, discouraging our agriculture! War with Austria, which we attack in Italy; with Russia, which we encounter in Poland; and with Germany, which will second the two Empires! War with England, which has not forgotten the conquest of Algeria, or the Spanish marriages! Without useless successes or fatal reverses; within distress, ruin, and misery. Is this what we were promised? And do we not here again find the fatal influence of the party rejected by the National Assembly? And in what a situation does this rash and incapable Government pretend to draw the sword! No finances, no preparations, no alliances. Where are we—whither are we going?"

EFFECTS OF RUM.—A Coroner's Inquest was recently held in St. John's N.F., on the body of a girl, 3 years old. She died of drinking a glass of raw rum, placed on a chair, and intended for her father.

Another inquest was held on view of the body of Michael Fitzgerald. It appears that deceased

visited the house of a friend in a state of intoxication. Witne s, who was mistress of the house, gave him money, to purchase more rum, which he drank; shortly after returned, and complained of being ill;—laid down on the bed, and there remained all day;—witness, was woke by the moans of deceased, when she got up and called a neighbour, who went immediately for the Priest; but the deceased expired before he reached the house.

COMMERCIAL.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 21.

FLOUR.—Genesee 37s. 6d.; Philadelphia Superfine 36s 3d; Mill 36s 3d; Rye 23s 9d; Corn Meal 16s 3d to 17s 6d and scarce. The market is now well supplied with breadstuffs.

MOLASSES 1s 3d. per gal., large stock, demand small, sales only by retail.

SUGAR 27s 6d to 28s 9d per cwt., sales dull with large supply.

Timber and Deals—Deals have been sold at £3 10s to £4. Logs, 15s.

COALS—Scotch at 15s. per chaldron. Newcastle from 15s to 20s. Liverpool 14s.

SALT—Bags 3s.

FREIGHTS—Late engagements for Timber to Liverpool at 27s. 6d. per load.

Sterling bills, 60 days, 11 per cent. premium; Drafts on New York and Boston, 1 per cent. premium. Money is very scarce, and business altogether very dull; no sales to any extent could be effected at present.

HYMENIAL.

On the 15th inst., by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Thomas Andrew Kenney, to Miss Mary Supple, daughter of Mr. James Supple, all of the City of Dublin.

At St. Malachi's Church on the 15th inst., by his Lordship the Right Rev. Doctor Dolland, John F. Jones Esq., Barrister at Law, to Rosanna Maria, only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Robinson.

On Tuesday last, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Patrick Murphy, to Miss Hannah Gillis, both of this City.

OBITUARY.

At Mill-street, on Thursday morning, Michael, second son of Mr. Jeremiah Connell, aged 4 years, deeply regretted.

At Alwington Manor, Westfield, Kings County, on the night of the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. John Brittain, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a widow and numerous relations and friends to mourn their bereavement.

On the 27th May, J. C. Ord, Esq., of Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 38 years. Mr. Ord was the purchaser last season of several large tracts of land in the County of Gloucester, in this Province, near Bathurst Harbour, where also he made several explorations for coal.

On the 6th inst., of Consumption, aged 15 years and 11 months, Catherine, eldest daughter of Lawrence O'Regan, Esq., of Hopewell, Albert County, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

On Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock, Stephen, second son of Mr. Robert Kedey, aged 24 years, leaving a wife and one child, whom having commended in faith to the keeping of Him who hath promised to be the widow's husband and the orphan's father, "he fell asleep in Jesus."

At Carleton, on Saturday last, after a short illness, much regretted, Mr. James Buist, in the 77th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to deplore their loss. He was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and came to this Province thirty years ago.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brigt. Ellis, Calif, Philadelphia, 5—J. V. Troop, flour, wheat and meal.

Wednesday—Brigt. Druid, Shackford, New York, G. Thomas, flour and wheat.

William Golding, Sunderland, S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brigt. Andrew White, Angus, New Haven, 6—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Thursday—Brigt. Wm. Gowland, Thirkell, Boston, 2—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Victory, Cummings, Hartlepool, 45—W. Davidson, coals.

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Boston, 3—master, assorted cargo.

Friday—Ship Progress, Abel, New York, 5—John Hammond, salt and coals.

Schr. Joseph Howe, Scott, Boston, 23—F. Clerke, assorted cargo.

Saturday—Ship Star, Baldwin, St. Andrews, J. Robertson, ballast.

Barque Lord Maidstone, Sheridan, Londonderry, 85—Thos. Wallace, passengers.

Stenton Askam, Gibraltar, 41—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, New York, 6—Wm. Thomson, flour, meal and tobacco.

Lady of the Lake, Hines, Belfast, U. S., 3—master, bricks.

Herald (s) Haley, Halifax, 2—Jas. Whitney, passengers.

Sunday—Brigt. Joseph Hamu, Holmes, New York, 6—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour and meal.

Springhill, Gunn, Donegal, 42—J. Barber, coals.